

# SAACID



## **EMPLOYMENT FOR PEACE (EFP) PROGRAMME**

**MOGADISHU & SOUTH CENTRAL SOMALIA**

**FACTUAL SURVEY ON THE 1,700 PROGRAMME PARTICIPANTS**

**CONDUCTED IN OCTOBER 2006**



*Bondhere district workers clearing the old parliamentary sector of Mogadishu City*

## **Executive Summary**

In 2003, SAACID and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conducted a proof-of-concept programme in 6 districts of Mogadishu City, to see if a viable methodology to clear garbage and sand (from streets) from the city could be developed.

Prior to that, garbage had never been able to be collected since the fall of the last government in January of 1991, because militias and rogue businessmen claimed that they ‘owned’ the garbage and sand, and that those wishing to clear it would have to pay to do so. Prior attempts were always shot at, threatened or extorted. None ever succeeded.

SAACID, in close partnership with district leaders, developed a labour intensive programme – targeting the poorest inhabitants in each of the 6 participating districts (100 workers per district – 63% women). The pilot was an overwhelming success; with not only garbage and sand being cleared with no harassment or interference, but also there was enormous community support, and fantastic cooperation and coordination between previously warring clans.

ILO was so impressed with the programmes’ success that it implored any and all countries interested in Somalia to up-scale the programme and make it a lead element in driving peace and reconciliation in central Somalia. Sadly, no country was interested; as they were all investing their money in an EC sponsored Transitional Federal government (TFG) peace process in Nairobi, Kenya.

In 2006, with the TFG languishing in the rural town of Baidoa, the EC provided funding for a 4-month citywide garbage and street clearance programme in Mogadishu. Each of Mogadishu’s 16 districts – plus the Bermuda enclave – was asked to identify and select 100 of the poorest workers in their district for the labour intensive scheme.

The EC’s strategic aim was to create linkages between local communities in Mogadishu and the TFG – which remained immensely unpopular with Somali communities in central and southern Somalia. The EC’s strategic aim of fostering such linkages never materialised; but the practical campaign of garbage and sand clearance that SAACID was responsible for was a resounding success.

In the second quarter of 2006, a faction popularly known as the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC) drove the much hated warlords of Mogadishu out of the city. The UIC road a euphoric wave of popular support; and with significant financial and material support from various Arab sources quickly captured most of central and southern Somalia.

By June the UIC was in full control of Mogadishu and they provided the strongest security matrix the city had scene since the fall of the last government in 1991. Their public support though, quickly crumbled, as they enforced a severe form of Sharia law; as well as showing themselves to be self-absorbed, incompetent, corrupt and having a strong clan bias.

The EFP programme finally began operations in August 2006, after the dust had settled on the warlord/UIC conflict. The UIC provided SAACID with a huge number of headaches, as they jockeyed for managerial and financial control of the programme. SAACID was able to maintain its independence, and endure the UIC onslaught against it. Many district leaders were also targeted by the UIC for their independence. Some were even thrown in jail. Constant harassment by different layers and interests within the UIC continued for the first 12 of the 16 week programme. It was only towards the end of the programme that the UIC relented, as it was increasingly preoccupied with a looming conflict with the TFG and Ethiopia.

The 16-week programme concluded successfully in December of 2006. Its success prompted ILO and the EC to extend the programme for another 4 month period.

As with the 2003 programme, SAACID took the opportunity to survey all 1,700 workers on the programme. SAACID asked 32 questions on a variety of subjects. The results provide an excellent insight into the socio-economic conditions of the poorest residents living in Mogadishu. The results of that survey are contained herein.

Any feedback can be addressed to [information@saacid.org](mailto:information@saacid.org).

**Females constituted 67% of the total number of participants;** while males made up 33%. Waberi District had the largest percentage of females participating in the programme with 85%; while, Deynile had the smallest percentage of females recorded at 49% - which was one less than the targeted minimum.

The average age of the male participants was 36 years; while the average age of female participants was 38 years. The combined average age was 37. As a percentage of the total gender, the largest percentage of males (16.9%) fell into the 18-21 age category; while the largest percentage of females (22.7%) were in the 36-40 age category.

By far most of the participants (45% of the total) were born in Banadir Region (Mogadishu). Middle Shabelle and Galgaduud followed Banadir as the second and third most represented regions of birth, at 13.4% and 10.8% respectively.

Thirty-five percent of participants considered themselves to be displaced from their homes (Internally Displaced Persons – IDPs), while 65% considered themselves to be established residents. Shingani had the largest percentage of displaced persons in the programme at 62%, while Karaan and Waberi districts had the lowest percentage at 19%.

Just over 58% of the total participants were married, 14% widowed, 16% divorced, 11% single, and 1% (all women) were married but their husbands had disappeared. When comparing marital status by gender, the majority of both females and males were married.

However, women held a much greater percentage by gender than men in the categories of divorced and widowed, while the second largest marital status of men was single. Looking at the divorce rates, men held a much higher percentage rate of divorce than women, with 25% of men divorced two or more times, compared to 7% of women. In addition, 19% of male participants

reported having more than one wife. Therefore, men may renew or never lose their official status as 'married' after being divorced or widowed by one wife.

**The overall average household size of the participants was 8.8 people.** The maximum household size reported by any participant was 38 people in Wardhigley. The total number of household beneficiaries from this programme was 14,904 people.

**The average number of children born to a participant was 6.16 children.** The maximum number of children born by a participant was 51 children of a male participant in Wardhigley District. Hodan District had the highest average of children born at 7.39, while Shingani had the lowest average number at 5.33. A total of 10,479 children were born by the 1,700 participants.

Fifty-three percent of children born were males, compared to 47% of females born. The male child mortality rate was 30% compared to a 25% female child mortality rate. The overall child mortality rate was 28%.

**Fifty-six percent of participants claimed to have no education background.** However, when comparing this by gender, females held a much higher percentage in this category - 70% compared to 29% of males. Of the 1,700 participants, 7 males reported having attended university, compared to no females.

Forty-seven percent of the total participants were illiterate, 42% were literate, and 11% were semi literate. When comparing this by gender, 20% of males were illiterate compared to 61% of females. The same statistic holds true with numeracy levels, where 52% of the total participants were unable to add, subtract, multiple or divide, yet when shown as a percentage of total gender, 67% of females compared to 22% of males lack the skill.

Ninety-four percent of participants were unemployed before this programme, while 6% claimed to have employment elsewhere. Predominantly 3 districts - Wardhigley, Hamar-jajab, and Hamar-weyne - were those that reported other employment.

**The average monthly family income of participants before the programme was \$54.77 USD, amounting to \$6.22 per person per month.** The maximum monthly family income declared was in Hodan at \$310/month. Twenty-nine percent of participant households fell within an income range of \$41-50 USD per month. Karaan District had the highest average of \$73.76/month, and Hamar-weyne had the lowest at \$32.94/month. The majority of households represented by female participants had an income range the same or below the median range of \$41-50, while the majority of households represented by males fell within or above the \$41-50 range.

Sixty-two percent of total participants spent between \$26-50 a month on food for the household before the programme. **The average spent on food per month was \$45.61, amounting to \$5.18 per person per month.**

**Forty-seven percent of participants reported no household spending on child education.**

Hodan District had the highest average spending on education at \$10.29/month, due mainly to the fact that 16% of participants in Hodan spend over \$20/month on child education. The overall average spent on child education was \$5.25/month.

When comparing the numbers of living children of participants to the number of children enrolled in some form of education, as a percentage of their gender, male children exceeded female children by 40% to 27%. Overall, 34% of children were enrolled in some form of education. By district, Hamar-weyne had the most balanced gender enrolment with both female and male children enrolled at a rate of 28%. Hodan, Waberi, and Yaqshid districts had the largest discrepancy towards male children enrolled. Hodan had the greatest difference with 24% of females enrolled, while 48% of male children are enrolled in some form of education.

While male children seem more likely to be enrolled into some form of education, there is not a significant difference in the type of education they receive. Females have a slightly higher chance of being enrolled in only a Quranic or primary school, while males seem to have a slightly higher chance of continuing onto intermediate or secondary school.

**Sixty-three percent of the total participant group said that Somali women do not have access to law to protect their rights.** The second largest response was 18% of participants, who said that NGOs and human rights activists protect Somali women's rights. Women were more likely to claim they had no protection - 69% of females compared to 53% of males. However, males were slightly more likely to say Islam or the Somali clan protects women's rights.

As a whole, **78% of participants claim to need medical care**, while 22% do not. There was no significant difference in the need between males at 77% and females at 79%. Participants from Yaqshid, Heliwaa, Karaan and Waberi districts had the greatest need, compared to Dharkenley, Hawl-wadag, and Wadajir - the 3 districts with the least number of participants claiming to need medical care.

Seventy-one percent of participants claim they had financial barriers to get the medical care they needed, compared to 19% who claimed they had no barriers to medical care. Others complained that the hospitals are inaccessible due to distance from their residence; that there was no emergency transport - especially at night; that the quality of treatment and drugs was poor; and, that doctors were unqualified and self-serving (only interested in prescribing and selling medicine from their pharmacies). Also, 3 participants mentioned insecurity as a barrier to medical care; and 12 participants (1%) blamed time constraints on accessing medical care.

More than 7% of participants indicated that they had never visited a doctor; while **more than 74% of participants indicated that they had never visited a dentist.**

Sixty-nine percent of the total participant sample claimed that they were the primary care-giver of a sick family member within their households. However, when looking at the figures as a percentage of their respective gender, 75% of the participant females indicated that they were the family care-giver, compared to 56% of the male participants. Males are 3 times more likely than females to have their spouse(s) or their father as the family care-giver.

As a percentage of their total gender, males were 21% more likely (81% of males compared to 60% of females) to be aware of HIV/AIDS. Overall, **30.9% of participants are unaware of HIV/AIDS**. Thirty-one female participants and 46 male participants (4.5% of the total participant group) indicated that they knew someone with HIV/AIDS in the city.

**Only 4% of participants (66 people) claimed their household owned a weapon(s)**. Of those participants, 62 participants own one weapon, while 4 participants claimed to own 2 weapons. Seventy-six percent of participants who own weapons, own an AK-47, 11.4% own an M-16, and 10% own a pistol. One participant claimed to own an American SAR 80, and another participant owns an RPG.

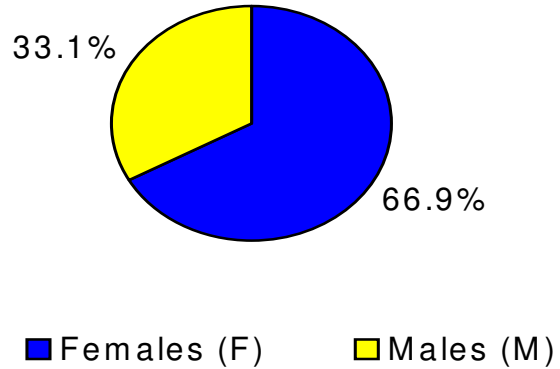
Although the question revolved around weapons in the household, 10.5% of males said their household owns a weapon(s), compared to 0.6% of females. Abdul-aziz, Shibis, and then Shingani districts in respective order had the greatest number of participants claiming weapon ownership.

In evaluating the programme, 53.5% of participants indicated that cleaning and returning the beauty to the city was the most positive aspect of the programme. This was followed by job creation at 36.1%, and economic improvement mentioned by 35.9% of participants.

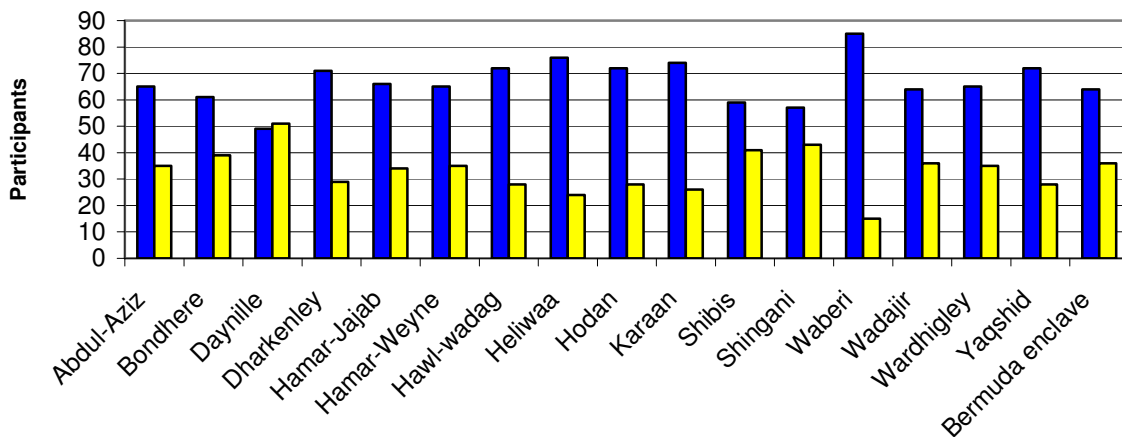
A comprehensive breakdown of all questions now follows.

## Gender Breakdown of the Participants

Gender of Participants by District:	Females (F)	Males (M)
Abdul-aziz	65	35
Bondhere	61	39
Deynile	49	51
Dharkenley	71	29
Hamar-jajab	66	34
Hamar-weyne	65	35
Hawl-wadag	72	28
Heliwaa	76	24
Hodan	72	28
Karaan	74	26
Shibis	59	41
Shingani	57	43
Waberi	85	15
Wadajir	64	36
Wardhigley	65	35
Yaqshid	72	28
Bermuda enclave	64	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>1137</b>	<b>563</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>66.9%</b>	<b>33.1%</b>



## Gender Breakdown of Participants by District

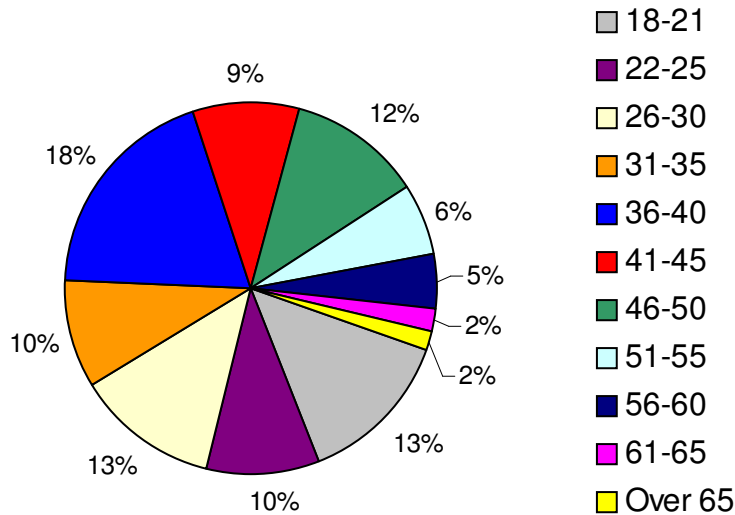


## Age Breakdown of the Participants

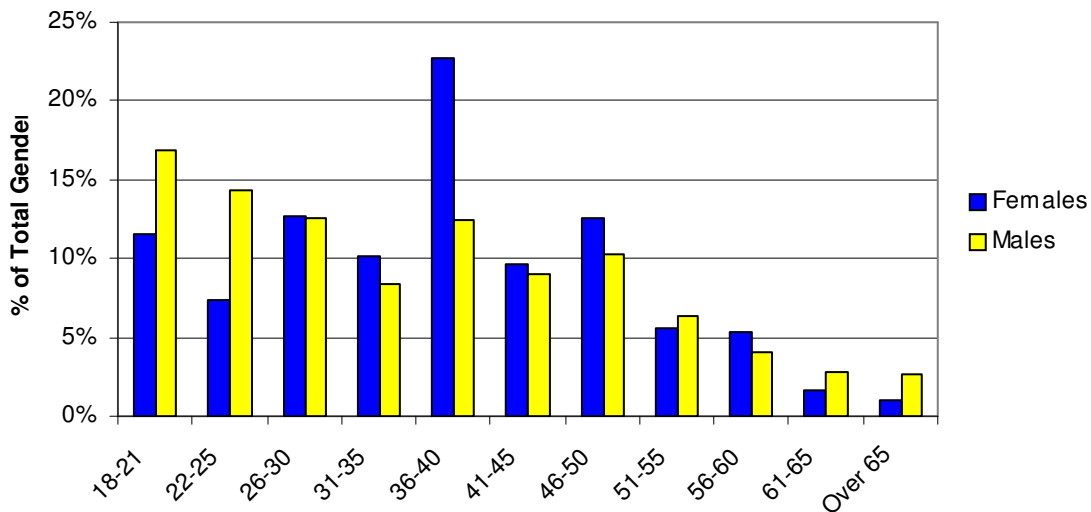
The average age of a male participant was 36 years old, while the average age of the female participants was 38 years old. The combined average age was 37.

The oldest woman was 77 years old from Hamar-weyne district. The oldest man was 84 years old, also from Hamar-weyne.

**Summary of Age Breakdown**



**Age Comparison by Gender**



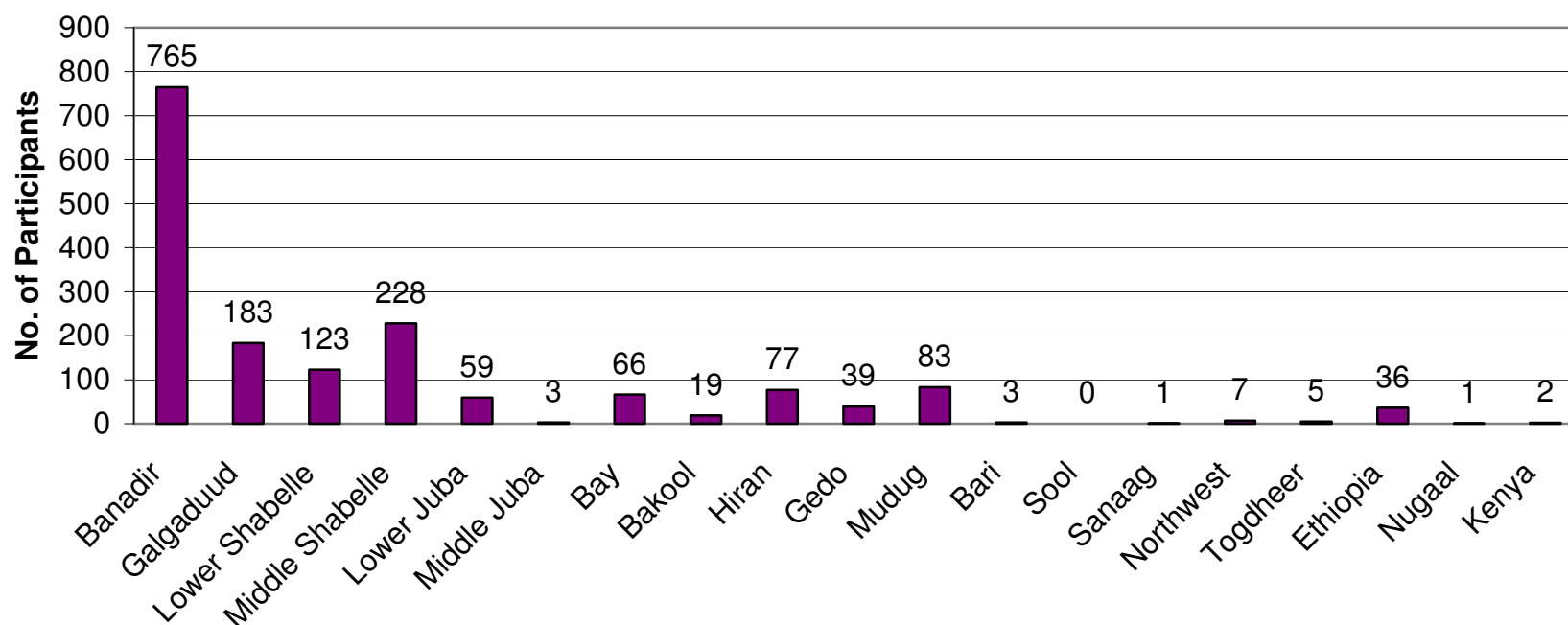
### Complete Data Table on Age by District & Gender

Age by District & Gender:	18-21		22-25		26-30		31-35		36-40		41-45		46-50		51-55		56-60		61-65		Over 65	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Abdul-aziz	13	9	3	8	12	3	7	4	15	3	9	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Bondhere	7	6	7	4	10	9	4	3	18	5	6	6	8	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Deynile	6	8	4	5	4	7	5	6	10	8	6	6	6	6	4	3	3	1	1	0	0	1
Dharkenley	9	0	10	8	5	3	8	1	20	2	9	7	7	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamar-jajab	8	5	2	4	9	5	5	1	15	12	6	0	5	1	6	1	7	2	1	2	2	1
Hamar-weyne	2	2	3	5	10	5	10	3	14	4	4	5	7	3	6	3	6	2	2	2	1	1
Hawl-wadag	6	7	2	3	4	2	11	3	21	4	5	0	14	4	4	0	2	2	1	2	2	1
Heliwaa	9	9	9	1	9	2	2	0	13	3	9	2	13	4	3	1	6	0	1	2	2	0
Hodan	9	4	3	3	5	3	5	4	17	3	6	2	9	2	7	3	7	3	3	0	1	1
Karaan	11	4	6	1	11	1	8	1	15	0	4	0	11	6	3	4	3	5	0	1	2	3
Shibis	7	6	3	6	12	7	8	4	13	6	5	6	5	2	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
Shingani	6	8	5	10	8	7	8	2	12	5	5	4	4	4	2	1	6	0	1	1	0	1
Waberi	9	3	5	1	8	2	14	1	21	3	6	1	7	3	5	1	7	0	3	0	0	0
Wadajir	6	7	3	5	10	5	8	4	12	2	7	2	13	4	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	2
Wardhigley	9	6	3	5	6	2	2	4	14	3	10	4	11	4	3	1	4	1	3	3	0	2
Yaqshid	6	7	8	7	6	4	4	1	17	0	7	1	15	2	5	3	3	0	0	2	1	1
Bermuda enclave	8	4	7	5	15	4	6	5	11	7	5	2	6	2	2	4	4	1	0	1	0	1
<b>Total by Gender</b>	131	95	83	81	144	71	115	47	258	70	109	51	143	58	64	36	60	23	19	16	11	15
<b>% of Total</b>	7.7%	5.6%	4.9%	4.8%	8.5%	4.2%	6.8%	2.8%	15.2%	4.1%	6.4%	3.0%	8.4%	3.4%	3.8%	2.1%	3.5%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%
<b>% of Total Gender</b>	11.5%	16.9%	7.3%	14.4%	12.7%	12.6%	10.1%	8.3%	22.7%	12.4%	9.6%	9.1%	12.6%	10.3%	5.6%	6.4%	5.3%	4.1%	1.7%	2.8%	1.0%	2.7%
<b>Total combined</b>	226		164		215		162		328		160		201		100		83		35		26	
<b>% of Total</b>	13.3%		9.6%		12.6%		9.5%		19.3%		9.4%		11.8%		5.9%		4.9%		2.1%		1.5%	

## Region of Birth

By far most of the participants, 45% of the total, were born in Banadir Region, in or around Mogadishu. Middle Shabelle and Galgaduud follow Banadir as the second and third most represented regions of birth, at 13.4% and 10.8% respectively.

## Region of Birth

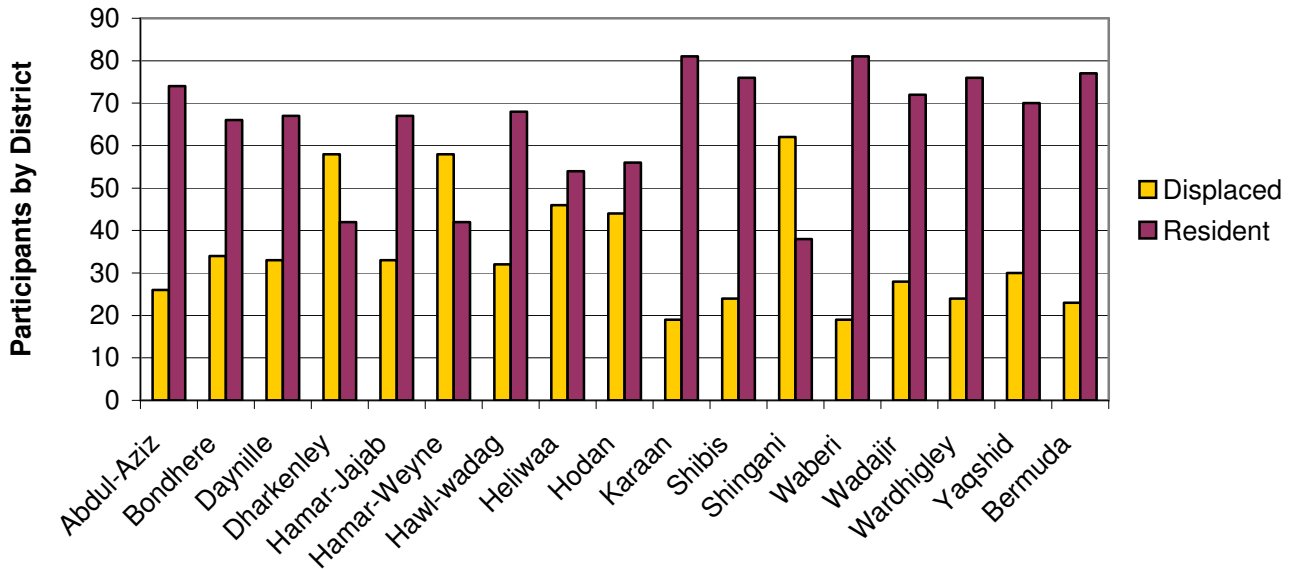
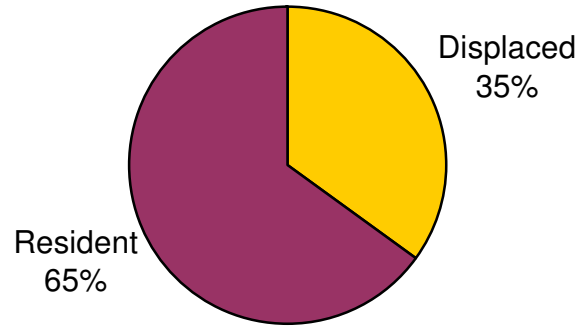


### Complete Data Table on Region of Birth

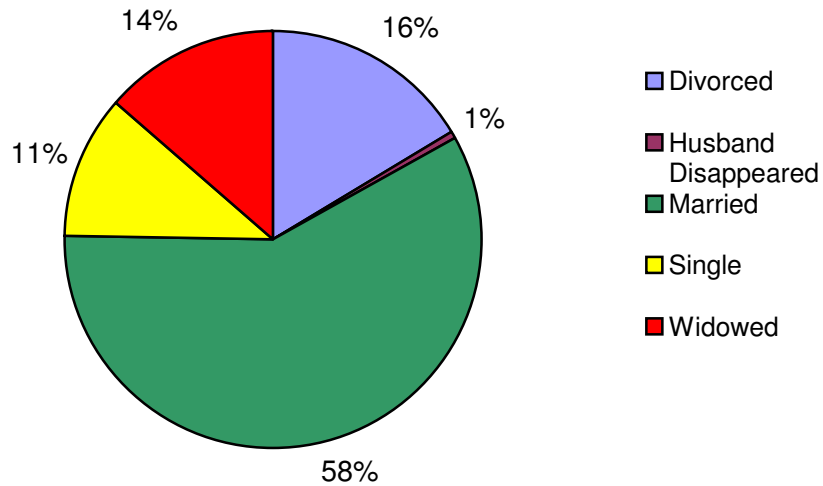
REGION OF BIRTH BY DISTRICT	Abdul-aziz	Bondhere	Deynile	Dharkenley	Hamar-jajab	Hamar-weyne	Hawl-wadag	Heliwaa	Hodan	Karaan	Shibis	Shingani	Waberi	Wadajir	Wardhigley	Yaqshid	Bermuda enclave	TOTAL	Percentage
<b>Banadir</b>	55	39	55	40	40	61	49	26	27	50	62	39	51	39	47	38	47	765	45.0%
<b>Galgadud</b>	3	6	24	3	9	14	7	23	20	4	4	4	5	6	20	15	16	183	10.8%
<b>Lower Shabelle</b>	6	5	6	9	14	0	6	3	13	3	4	7	9	13	10	10	5	123	7.2%
<b>Middle Shabelle</b>	18	30	4	9	6	3	5	16	7	21	23	14	10	15	4	23	20	228	13.4%
<b>Lower Juba</b>	5	5	2	3	6	1	4	1	5	4	1	2	4	3	3	5	5	59	3.5%
<b>Middle Juba</b>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2%
<b>Bay</b>	6	2	2	7	4	4	8	1	2	0	2	2	7	6	7	1	5	66	3.9%
<b>Bakool</b>	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	3	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	19	1.1%
<b>Hiran</b>	3	4	1	10	2	4	3	6	7	5	1	20	1	5	1	2	2	77	4.5%
<b>Gedo</b>	1	2	0	10	4	0	4	2	4	0	0	2	3	2	1	4	0	39	2.3%
<b>Mudug</b>	0	3	5	4	6	9	10	17	8	7	0	1	3	2	6	2	0	83	4.9%
<b>Bari</b>	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2%
<b>Sool</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
<b>Sanaag</b>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1%
<b>Northwest</b>	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	7	0.4%
<b>Togdheer</b>	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0.3%
<b>Ethiopia</b>	2	1	1	1	3	0	3	2	6	2	0	7	5	3	0	0	0	36	2.1%
<b>Nugaal</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1%
<b>Kenya</b>	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1%

## Participants Reported as Internally Displaced

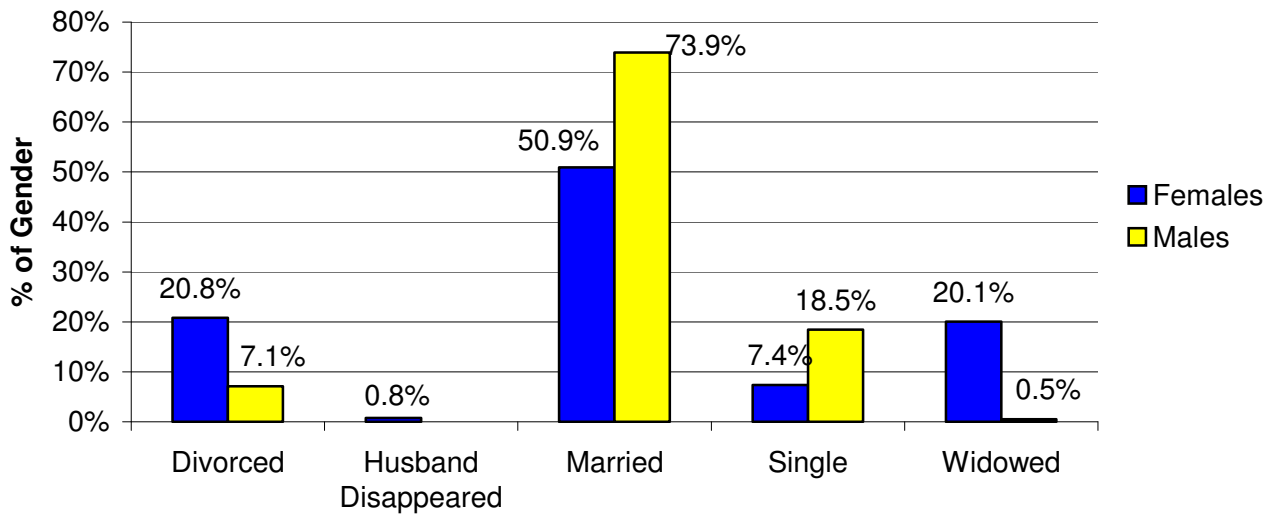
District:	Displaced	Resident
Abdul-aziz	26	74
Bondhere	34	66
Deynile	33	67
Dharkenley	58	42
Hamar-jajab	33	67
Hamar-weyne	58	42
Hawl-wadag	32	68
Heliwaa	46	54
Hodan	44	56
Karaan	19	81
Shibis	24	76
Shingani	62	38
Waberi	19	81
Wadajir	28	72
Wardhigley	24	76
Yaqshid	30	70
Bermuda	23	77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1107</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>34.90%</b>	<b>65.10%</b>



## Marital Status of Participants



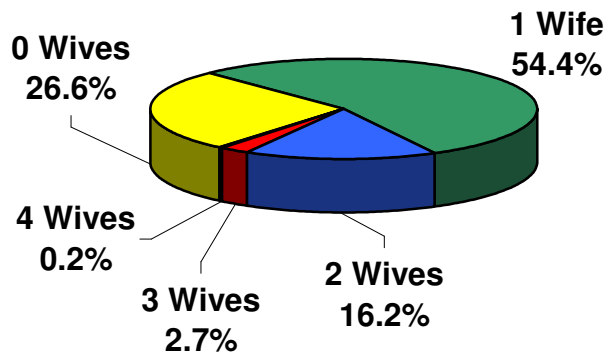
## Marital Status: Comparison by Gender



## Complete Data Table on Martial Status by District & Gender

Marital Status by District & Gender	Married		Divorced		Widowed		Single		Husband Disappeared
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	Females Only
Abdul-aziz	33	27	20	3	5	0	6	5	1
Bondhere	36	30	11	1	8	0	6	8	0
Deynile	23	36	12	9	10	1	4	5	0
Dharkenley	36	27	16	0	7	0	12	2	0
Hamar-jajab	35	24	5	5	22	0	3	5	1
Hamar-weyne	38	28	8	1	16	1	2	5	1
Hawl-wadag	30	22	16	1	22	0	3	5	1
Heliwaa	29	15	23	2	20	0	4	7	0
Hodan	36	18	10	5	20	0	6	5	0
Karaan	37	19	26	3	5	0	6	4	0
Shibis	33	30	14	1	7	0	5	10	0
Shingani	39	26	4	1	11	0	3	16	0
Waberi	41	11	18	1	18	0	4	3	4
Wadajir	38	28	11	0	11	0	4	8	0
Wardhigley	25	28	12	2	21	0	7	5	0
Yaqshid	32	19	17	0	19	1	4	8	0
Bermuda enclave	38	28	14	5	6	0	5	3	1
<b>Total by Gender</b>	579	416	237	40	228	3	84	104	9
<b>% of Gender</b>	50.9%	73.9%	20.8%	7.1%	20.1%	0.5%	7.4%	18.5%	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	995		277		231		188		9
<b>% of Total</b>	58.5%		16.3%		13.6%		11.1%		0.5%

## Number of Wives Claimed by Male Participants

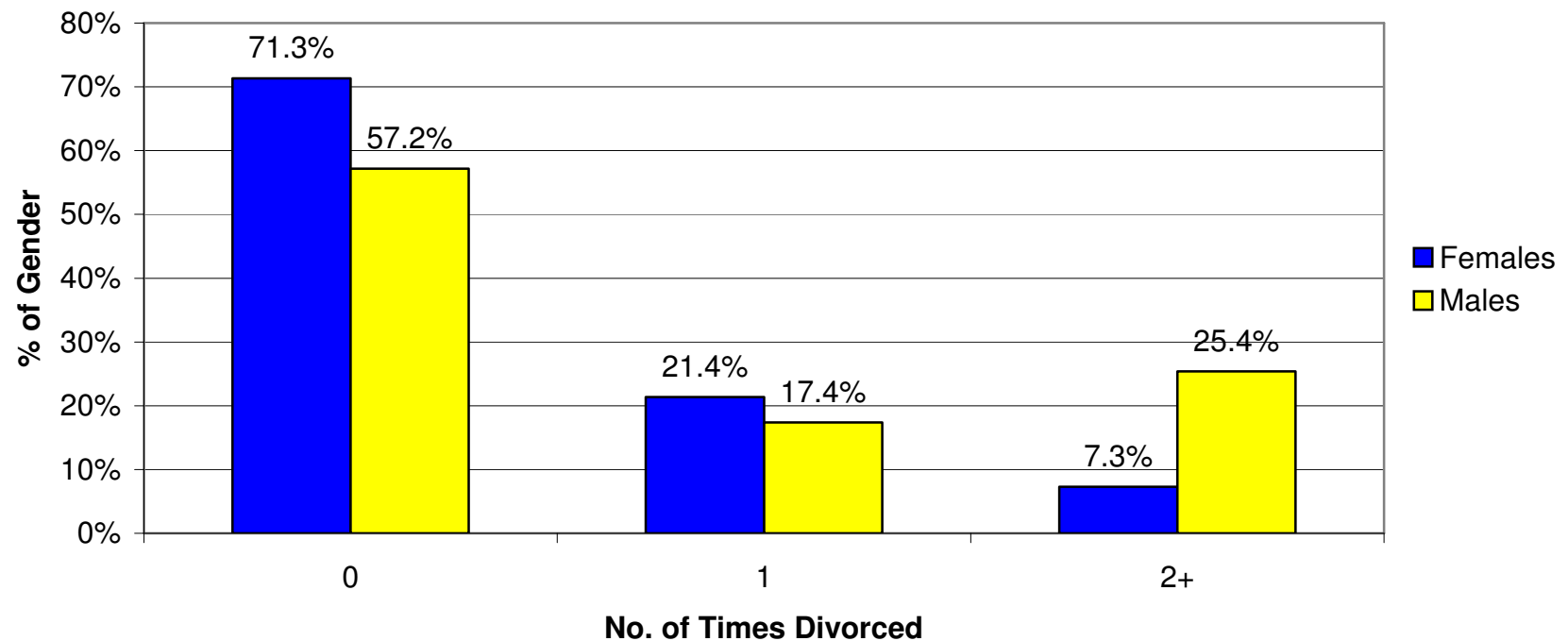


Number of Wives Currently	0 Wives	1 Wife	2 Wives	3 Wives	4 Wives	N/A (Women Participants)
Abdul-aziz	7	20	8	0	0	65
Bondhere	10	23	4	2	0	61
Deynile	15	23	13	0	0	49
Dharkenley	3	21	5	0	0	71
Hamar-jajab	10	20	4	0	0	66
Hamar-weyne	7	26	1	1	0	65
Hawl-wadag	6	14	8	0	0	72
Heliwaa	9	12	3	0	0	76
Hodan	10	12	5	1	0	72
Karaan	7	13	6	0	0	74
Shibis	11	28	2	0	0	59
Shingani	18	19	5	1	0	57
Waberi	4	9	2	0	0	85
Wadajir	9	20	6	1	0	64
Wardhigley	7	17	7	3	1	65
Yaqshid	9	8	6	5	0	72
Bermuda	8	21	6	1	0	64
<b>Total</b>	150	306	91	15	1	1137
<b>Percentage</b>	26.6%	54.4%	16.2%	2.7%	0.2%	N/A

## Divorce Rate of Participants

The overall average divorce rate amongst participants was 0.66 times. Seventy-one percent of females have never been divorced, compared to 57% of males. The maximum number of times a female participant was divorced was 10 times (a woman from Dharkenley District). Amongst the male participants the maximum number of divorces was 24 times (by a participant in Karaan District).

### Divorce Rates: Comparison by Gender



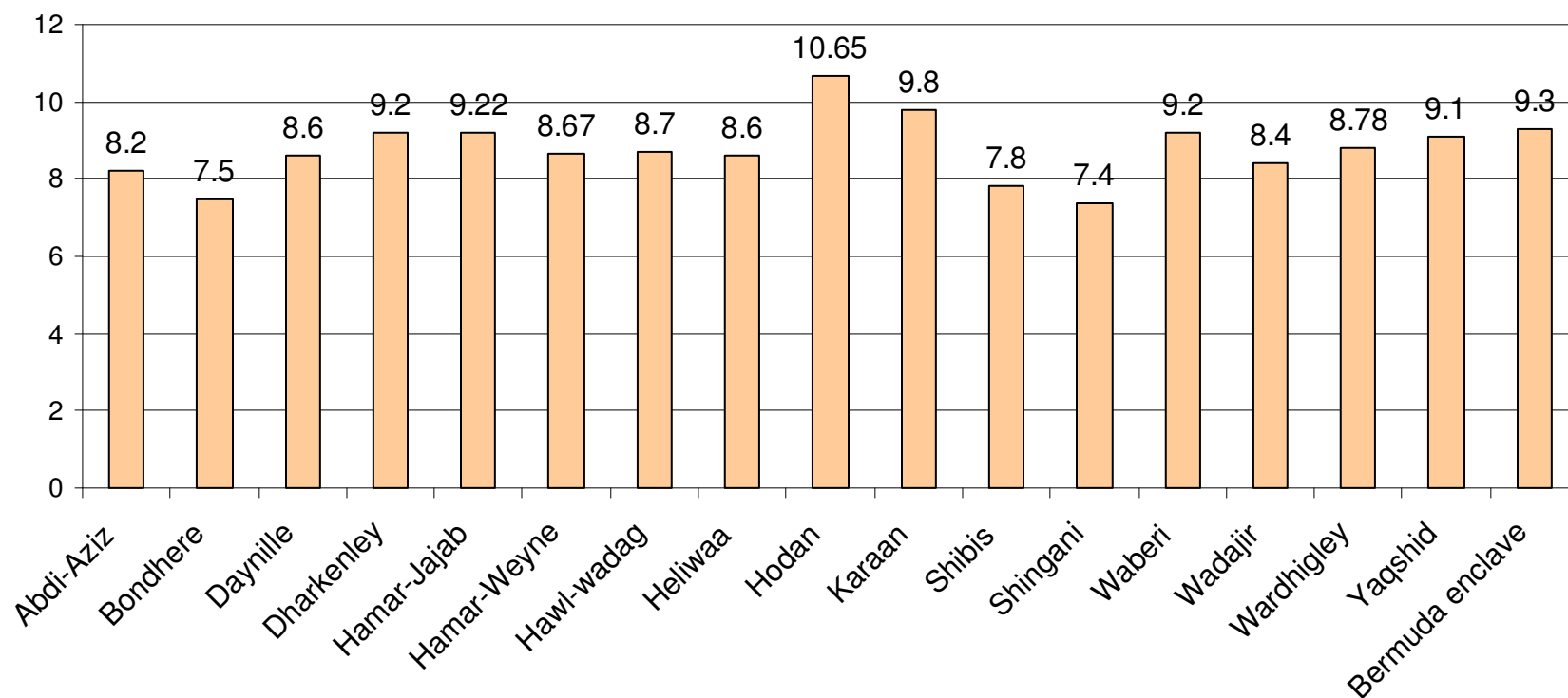
**Data Table on Divorce Rates by District and Gender**

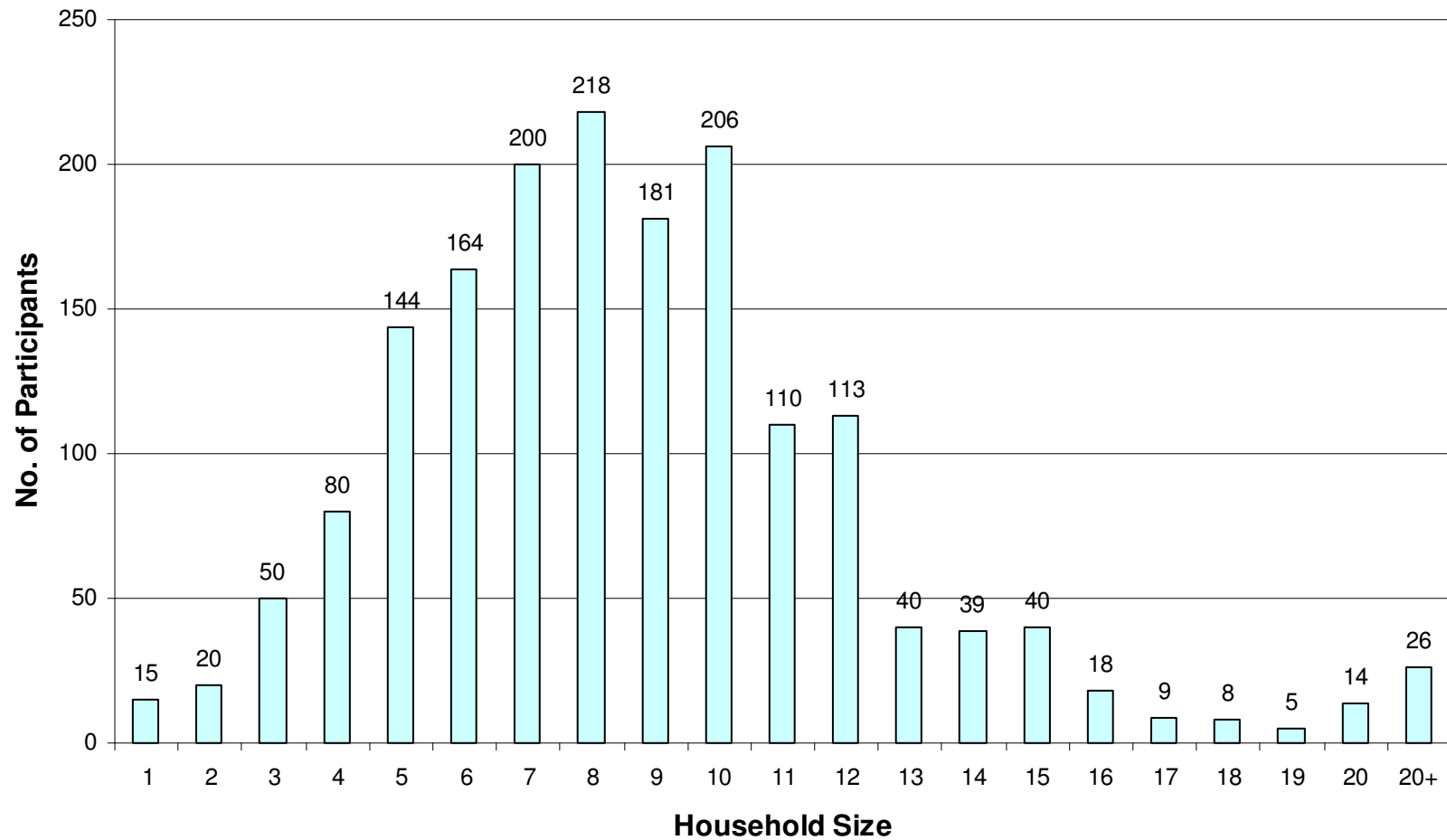
No. of times Divorced	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10+	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Abdul-aziz	37	15	19	15	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bondhere	48	22	9	11	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deynile	30	31	17	7	1	5	0	3	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dharkenley	41	11	21	7	7	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hamar-jajab	57	24	8	3	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamar-weyne	51	16	12	7	2	2	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawl-wadag	50	19	14	4	7	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Heliwaa	53	12	15	2	6	4	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hodan	62	14	8	6	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Karaan	42	20	19	2	9	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Shibis	45	21	14	7	0	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shingani	51	33	6	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Waberi	66	9	12	3	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wadajir	33	22	24	3	5	3	1	2	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wardhigley	48	19	12	5	4	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Yaqshid	55	17	14	6	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bermuda	42	17	19	7	1	5	1	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>% of Gender</b>	<b>71.3%</b>	<b>57.2%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1133</b>		<b>341</b>		<b>127</b>		<b>39</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>11</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>66.6%</b>		<b>20.1%</b>		<b>7.5%</b>		<b>2.3%</b>		<b>1.3%</b>		<b>0.5%</b>		<b>0.4%</b>		<b>0.4%</b>		<b>0.1%</b>		<b>0.2%</b>		<b>0.6%</b>	

## Household Size

The overall average household size of the participants was 8.8 people. The maximum household size reported by any participant was 38 people in Wardhigley. The total number of household beneficiaries from this programme was 14,904 people.

**Average Household Size by District**



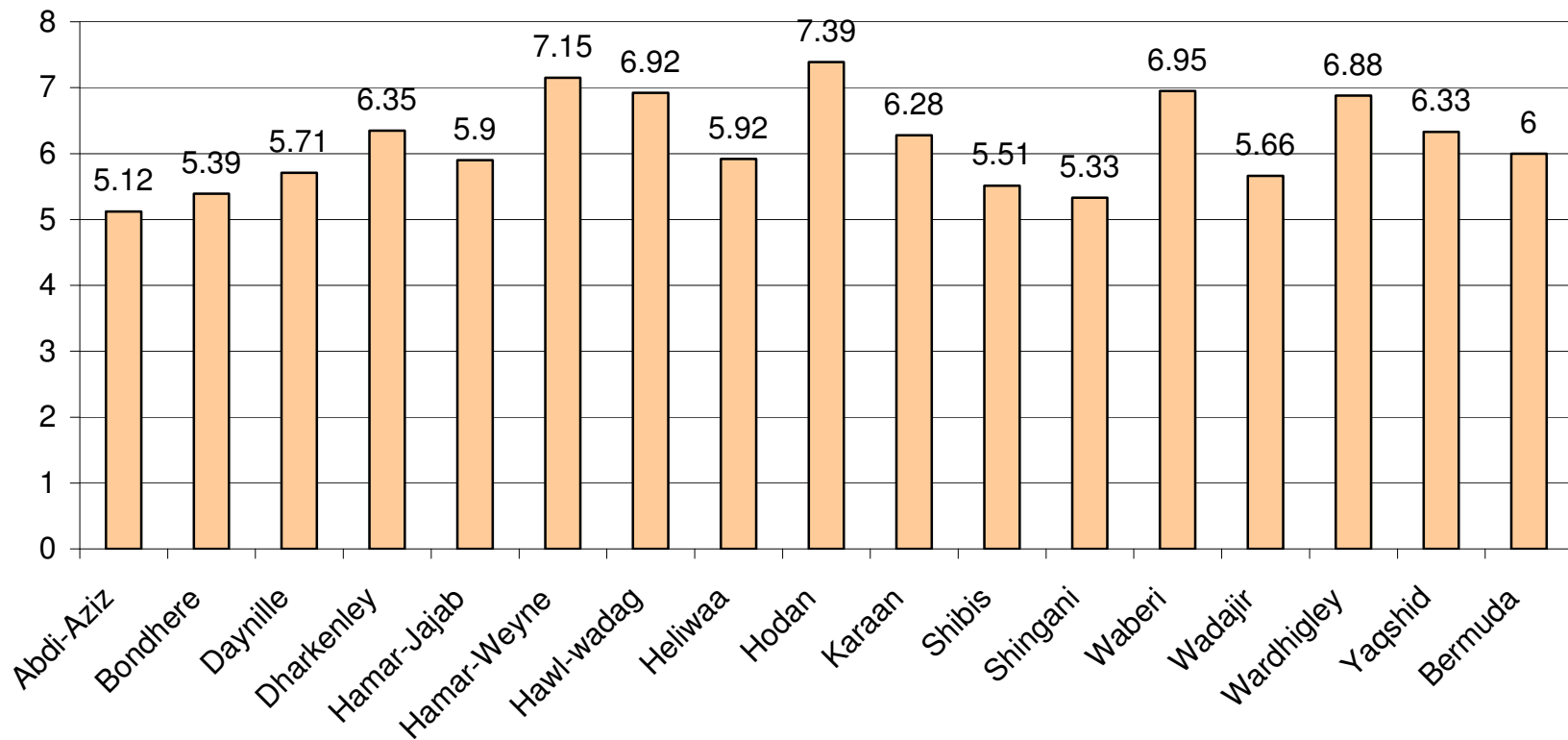


### Complete Data Table of Household Size by District

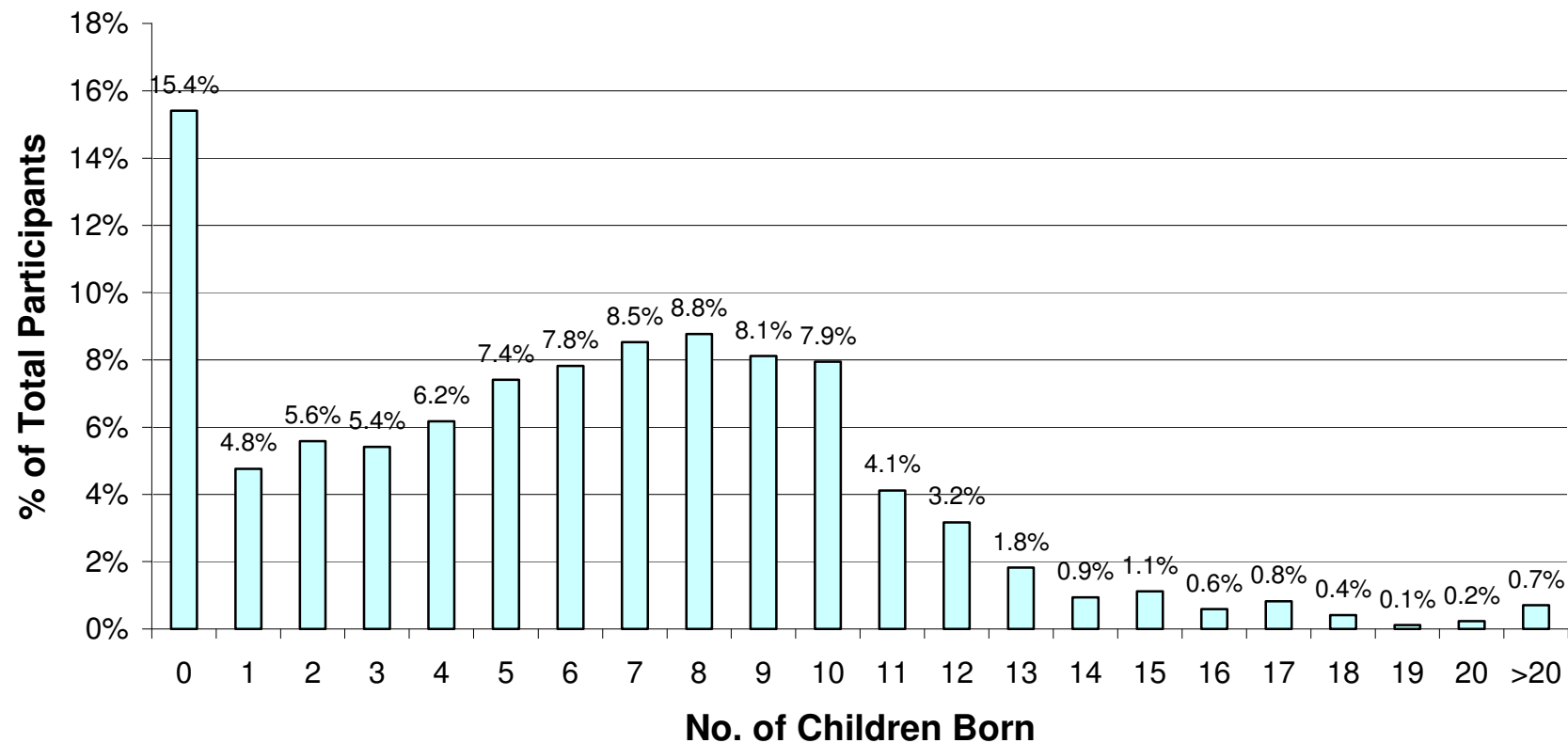
HOUSEHOLD SIZE	Avg.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20+	Total*
Abdul-aziz	8.2	1	1	4	5	11	12	8	18	9	12	4	6	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	816
Bondhere	7.5	1	2	3	7	10	19	12	16	11	6	4	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	746
Deynile	8.6	0	1	2	12	8	9	9	10	9	15	6	9	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	859
Dharkenley	9.2	0	0	3	2	10	7	13	10	8	14	13	7	4	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	917
Hamar-jajab	9.22	1	2	3	3	7	1	12	13	17	14	4	7	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	922
Hamar-weyne	8.67	2	1	4	3	4	9	14	15	18	7	7	5	2	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	867
Hawl-wadag	8.7	1	1	3	2	4	10	17	14	13	14	4	8	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	874
Heliwaa	8.6	0	2	6	7	7	11	11	8	10	10	9	8	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	1	2	862
Hodan	10.7	1	1	1	5	9	1	8	12	6	12	9	11	3	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	7	1065
Karaan	9.8	0	0	1	4	9	4	9	12	14	16	8	6	1	2	5	2	2	2	0	1	2	982
Shibis	7.8	0	2	1	4	8	16	18	18	8	11	7	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	783
Shingani	7.4	5	1	8	4	11	12	13	11	9	10	7	2	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	741
Waberi	9.2	0	1	2	8	6	6	10	11	15	13	6	9	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	1	915
Wadajir	8.4	0	3	1	3	11	16	10	17	11	8	6	4	2	3	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	835
Wardhigley	8.78	2	2	1	3	11	9	18	8	11	8	8	9	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	878
Yaqshid	9.1	0	0	5	4	7	11	9	17	7	15	7	2	2	4	2	1	2	0	1	2	2	910
Bermuda	9.3	1	0	2	4	11	11	9	8	5	21	1	12	0	5	5	1	0	0	0	1	3	932
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14904</b>
%	N/A	0.9%	1.2%	2.9%	4.7%	8.5%	9.6%	11.8%	12.8%	10.6%	12.1%	6.5%	6.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	1.5%	100.0%

\*Total refers to the number of participants in each category multiplied by the number of people and added together.

## Average No. of Children Born



The average number of children born to a participant was 6.16 children

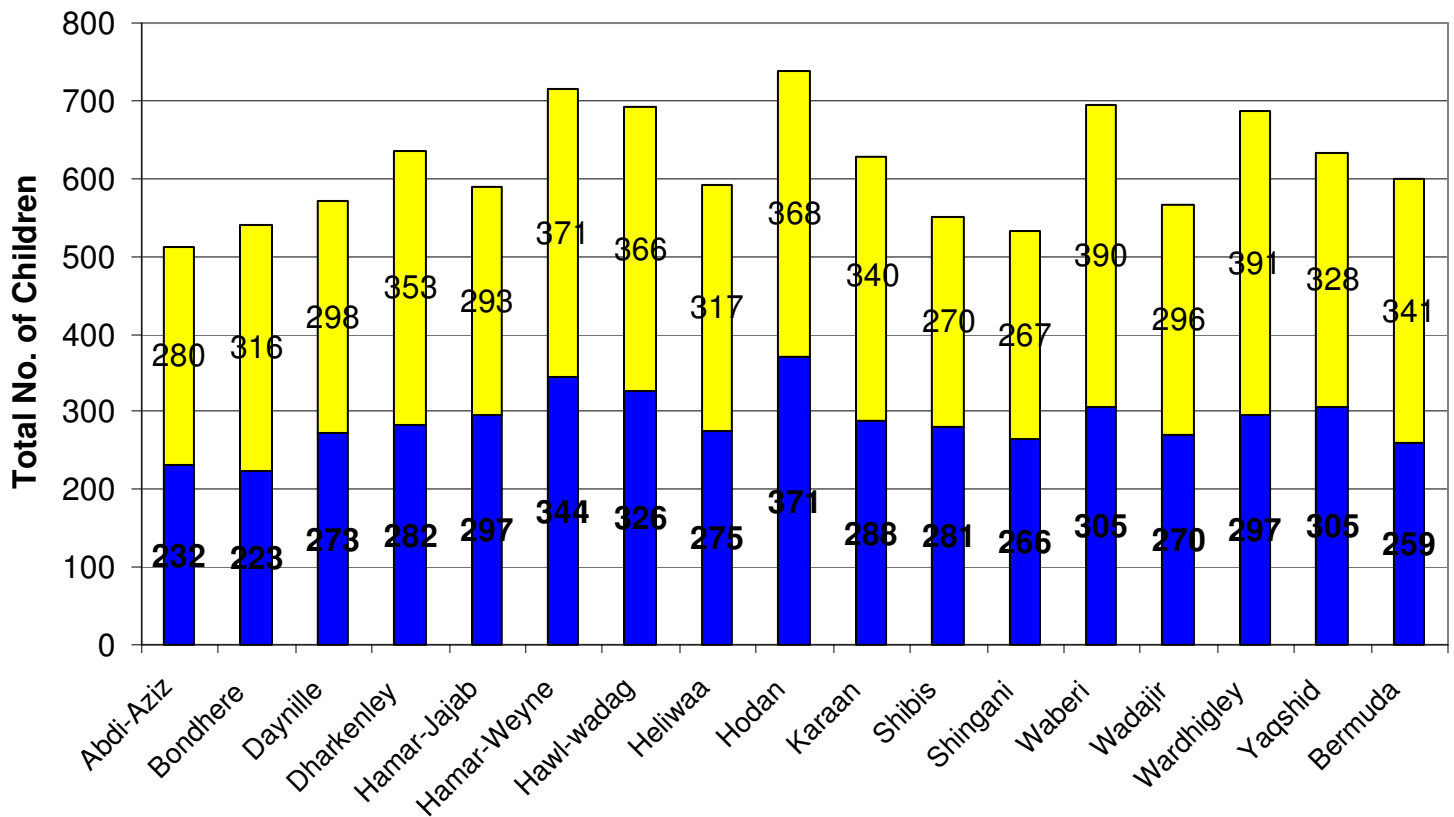
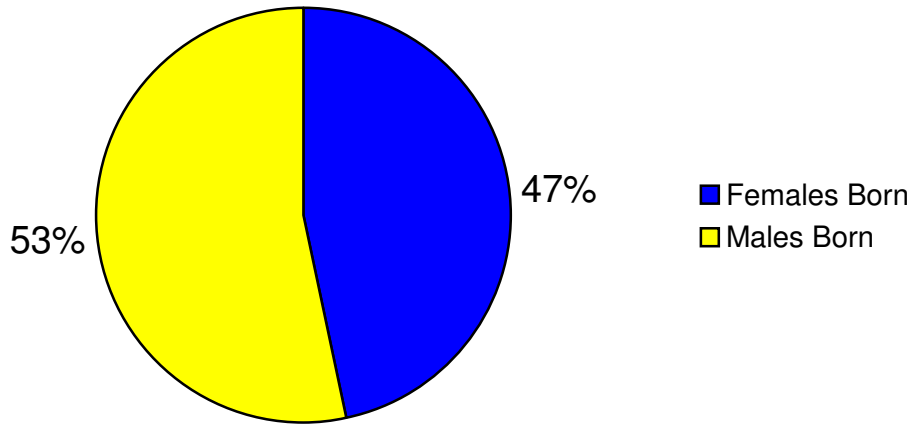


### Complete Data Table on Children Born by District

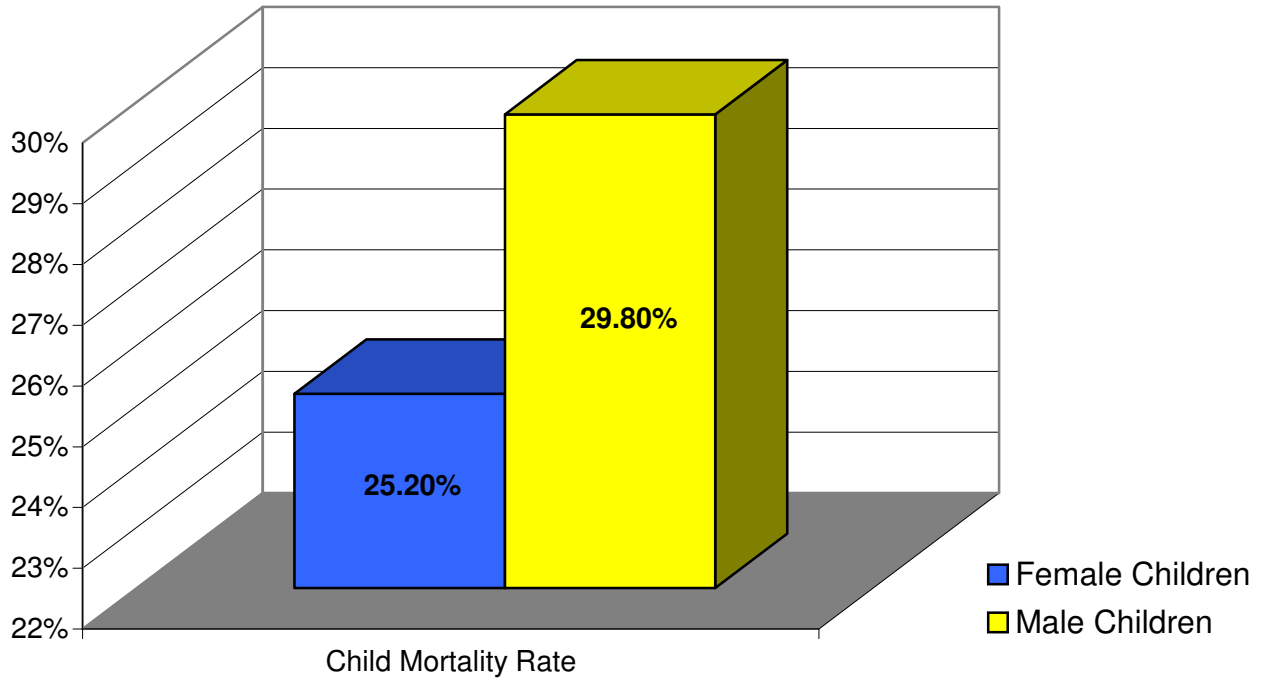
No. of Children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	>20	Total*
Abdul-aziz	19	9	8	8	3	5	10	4	7	10	8	4	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	512
Bondhere	17	3	3	10	13	9	8	11	7	6	4	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	539
Deynile	17	5	9	5	6	7	9	13	3	3	9	4	2	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	571
Dharkenley	18	3	9	4	3	6	9	6	9	9	7	3	6	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	635
Hamar-jajab	11	3	7	7	5	11	11	10	10	12	5	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	590
Hamar-weyne	8	4	6	1	4	7	7	15	15	9	5	9	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	715
Hawl-wadag	10	5	6	6	3	6	6	5	11	15	12	3	6	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	692
Heliwaa	19	6	4	6	6	6	6	8	6	10	6	4	5	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	592
Hodan	15	4	4	4	4	8	5	5	11	5	8	9	4	1	2	2	2	3	0	1	2	1	739
Karaan	15	4	5	8	7	7	5	9	8	8	11	5	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	628
Shibis	19	4	6	4	8	8	10	7	5	8	10	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	551
Shingani	22	4	6	5	6	5	11	7	10	9	5	3	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	533
Waberi	9	8	2	5	7	7	4	8	8	11	13	4	6	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	695
Wadajir	18	6	4	2	8	13	8	8	10	5	7	3	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	566
Wardhigley	16	3	4	6	4	7	7	12	8	7	10	2	5	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	688
Yaqshid	19	6	4	5	4	3	11	9	13	6	6	2	1	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	633
Bermuda	10	4	8	6	14	11	6	8	8	5	9	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	600
<b>Total</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10479</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>N/A</b>

\*Total refers to the number of participants in each category, multiplied by the number of children and added together.

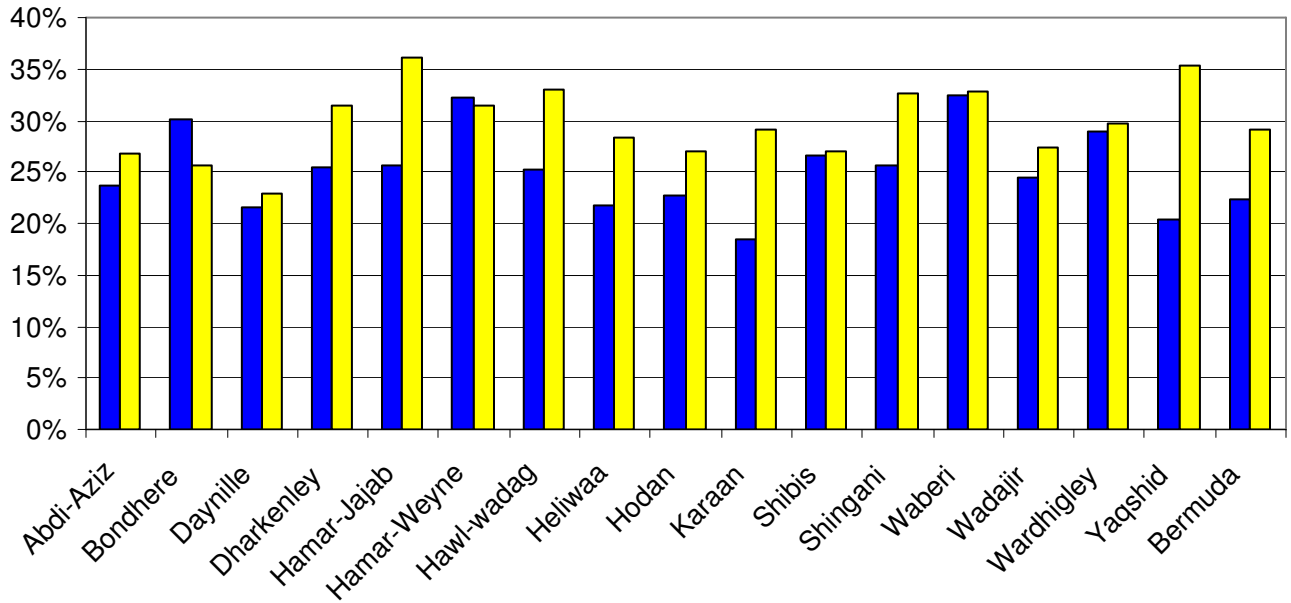
## Children Born: Breakdown by Gender



### Female vs. Male Child Mortality



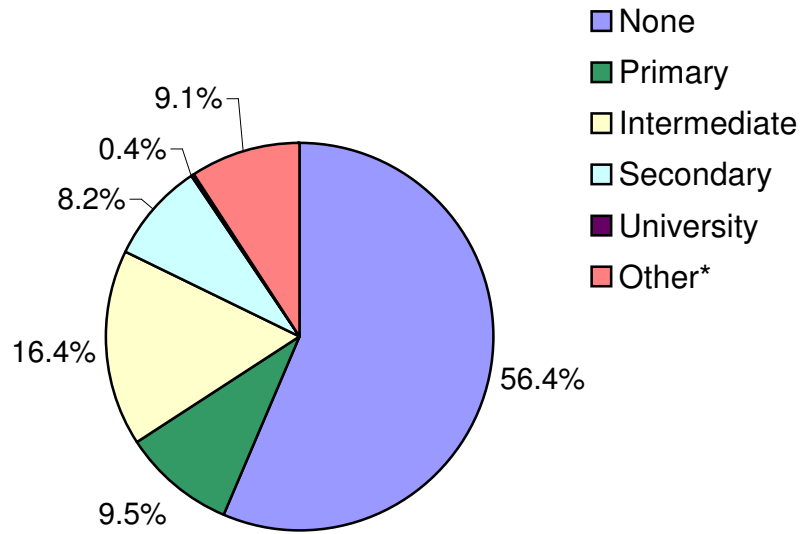
### Child Mortality Rates by District



## Complete Data Table on Gender of Children Born & Child Mortality Rates

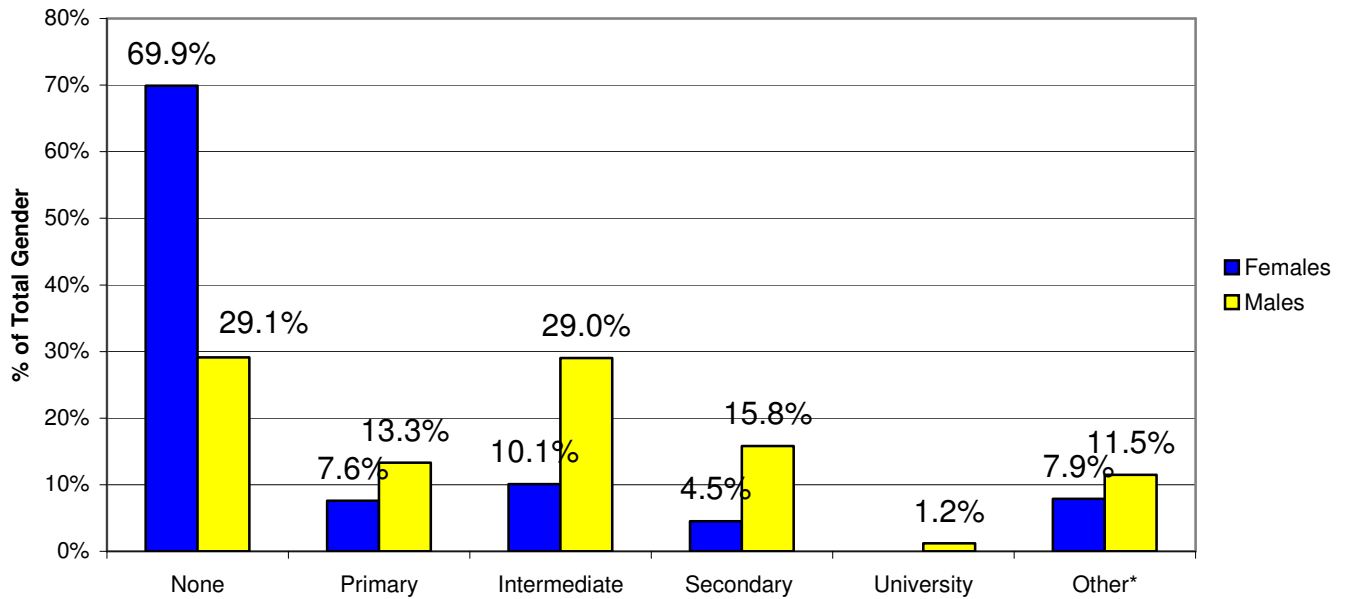
Children Born by District	Females Born	Males Born	Total Children Born	Max # born	Female Children Deceased	Female Child Mortality Rate	Male Children Deceased	Male Child Mortality Rate	Total Children Deceased	Child Mortality Rate
Abdul-aziz	232	280	512	17	55	23.7%	75	26.8%	130	25.4%
Bondhere	223	316	539	26	67	30.0%	81	25.6%	148	27.5%
Deynile	273	298	571	18	59	21.6%	68	22.8%	127	22.2%
Dharkenley	282	353	635	28	72	25.5%	111	31.4%	183	28.8%
Hamar-jajab	297	293	590	18	76	25.6%	106	36.2%	182	30.8%
Hamar-weyne	344	371	715	18	111	32.3%	117	31.5%	228	31.9%
Hawl-wadag	326	366	692	21	82	25.2%	121	33.1%	203	29.3%
Heliwaa	275	317	592	17	60	21.8%	90	28.4%	150	25.3%
Hodan	371	368	739	21	84	22.6%	99	26.9%	183	24.8%
Karaan	288	340	628	29	53	18.4%	99	29.1%	152	24.2%
Shibis	281	270	551	14	75	26.7%	73	27.0%	148	26.9%
Shingani	266	267	533	16	68	25.6%	87	32.6%	155	29.1%
Waberi	305	390	695	20	99	32.5%	128	32.8%	227	32.7%
Wadajir	270	296	566	19	66	24.4%	81	27.4%	147	26.0%
Wardhigley	297	391	688	51	86	29.0%	116	29.7%	202	29.4%
Yaqshid	305	328	633	30	62	20.3%	116	35.4%	178	28.1%
Bermuda	259	341	600	21	58	22.4%	99	29.0%	157	26.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4894</b>	<b>5585</b>	<b>10479</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>1667</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>2900</b>	<b>27.7%</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>46.7%</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>27.7%</b>

## Education Background of Participants



\*Other refers to informal education, Quranic school and vocational school

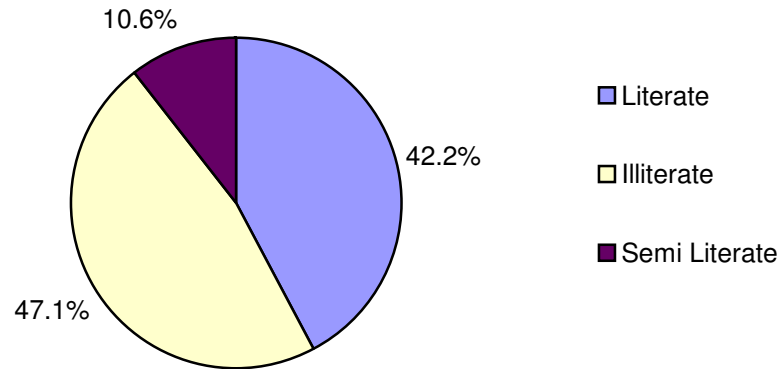
## Comparison of Education Level by Gender



### Complete Data Table on Education Background by District & Gender

Education Background by Gender & District	None		Primary (Years 1-4)		Intermediate (Years 5-8)		Secondary (Years 9-12)		University		Informal Ed.		Quranic School		Vocational	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Abdul-aziz	48	8	3	2	8	14	2	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	4
Bondhere	47	16	3	4	8	16	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Deynile	38	12	1	10	3	14	0	6	0	0	5	8	0	0	2	1
Dharkenley	53	6	1	2	5	10	3	6	0	0	9	5	0	0	0	0
Hamar-jajab	49	16	4	6	6	4	1	4	0	0	3	0	1	2	2	2
Hamar-weyne	45	14	14	9	1	2	4	4	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0
Hawl-wadag	43	6	8	1	11	9	7	5	0	1	3	5	0	0	0	1
Heliwaa	61	9	0	2	4	6	1	4	0	0	8	2	0	0	2	1
Hodan	56	8	6	0	6	6	2	9	0	1	1	4	0	0	1	0
Karaan	48	11	7	5	13	5	2	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1
Shibis	36	11	7	4	9	16	4	7	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1
Shingani	41	7	6	9	7	16	1	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Waberi	45	4	9	2	7	7	10	1	0	0	13	1	0	0	1	0
Wadajir	44	11	1	5	10	8	2	6	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0
Wardhigley	50	11	8	5	2	9	3	8	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Yaqshid	59	9	4	3	1	7	3	2	0	1	5	5	0	1	0	0
Bermuda enclave	32	5	4	6	14	14	4	6	0	1	10	3	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL by Gender</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>% of Gender</b>	<b>69.9%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Total	959		161		278		140		7		127		4		24	
% of Total	56.4%		9.5%		16.4%		8.2%		0.4%		7.5%		0.2%		1.4%	

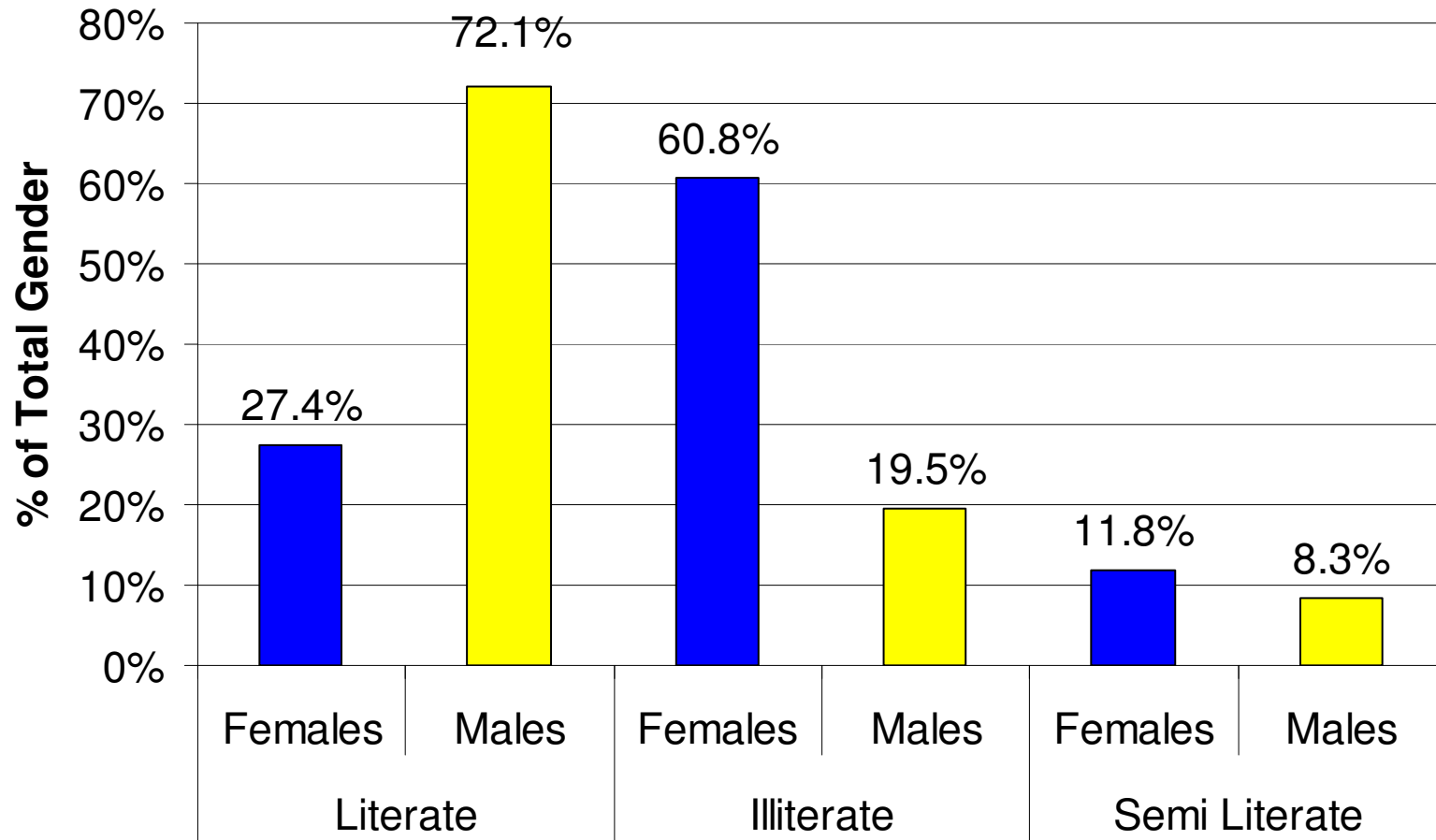
## Literacy Level of Participants



## Complete Data Table on Literacy Level by District & Gender

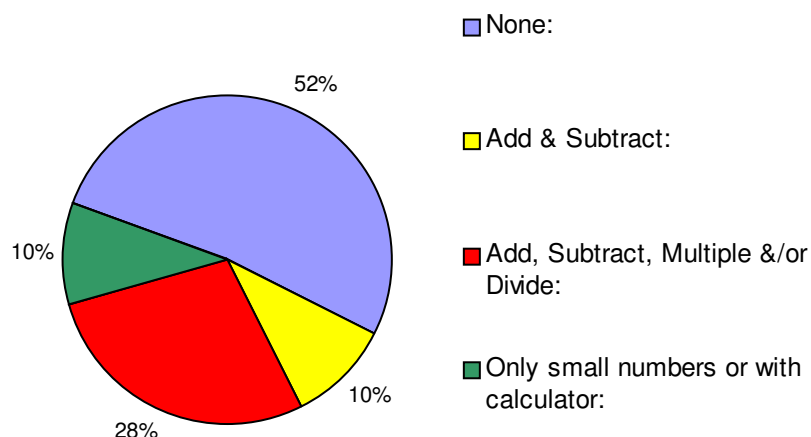
Literacy Level of Participants	Literate		Illiterate		Semi Literate	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Abdul-aziz	18	28	42	6	5	1
Bondhere	12	22	42	14	7	3
Deynile	8	43	33	8	8	0
Dharkenley	18	25	51	3	2	1
Hamar-jajab	16	18	45	16	5	0
Hamar-weyne	11	16	41	13	13	6
Hawl-wadag	24	22	38	5	10	1
Heliwaa	15	18	50	6	11	0
Hodan	17	20	48	4	7	4
Karaan	21	15	38	7	15	4
Shibis	21	31	31	9	7	1
Shingani	19	36	37	3	1	4
Waberi	32	11	41	2	12	2
Wadajir	18	23	39	3	7	10
Wardhigley	20	29	38	6	7	0
Yaqshid	15	20	49	2	8	6
Bermuda enclave	27	29	28	3	9	4
<b>Total by Gender</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>% by Gender</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>72.1%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
<b>Total Combined</b>	<b>718</b>		<b>801</b>		<b>181</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>42.2%</b>		<b>47.1%</b>		<b>10.6%</b>	

## Comparison of Literacy Level by Gender



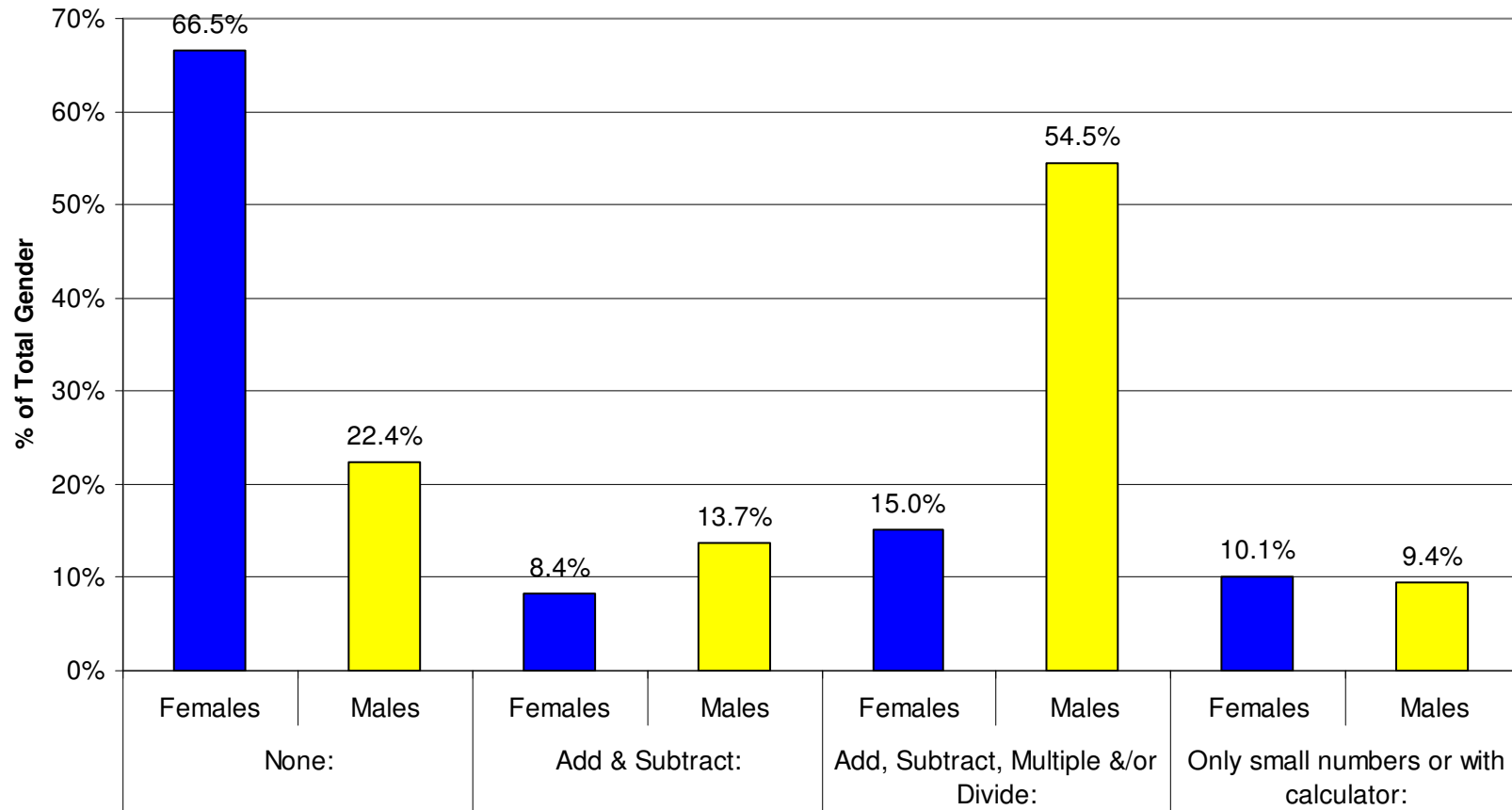


## Numeracy Level of Participants



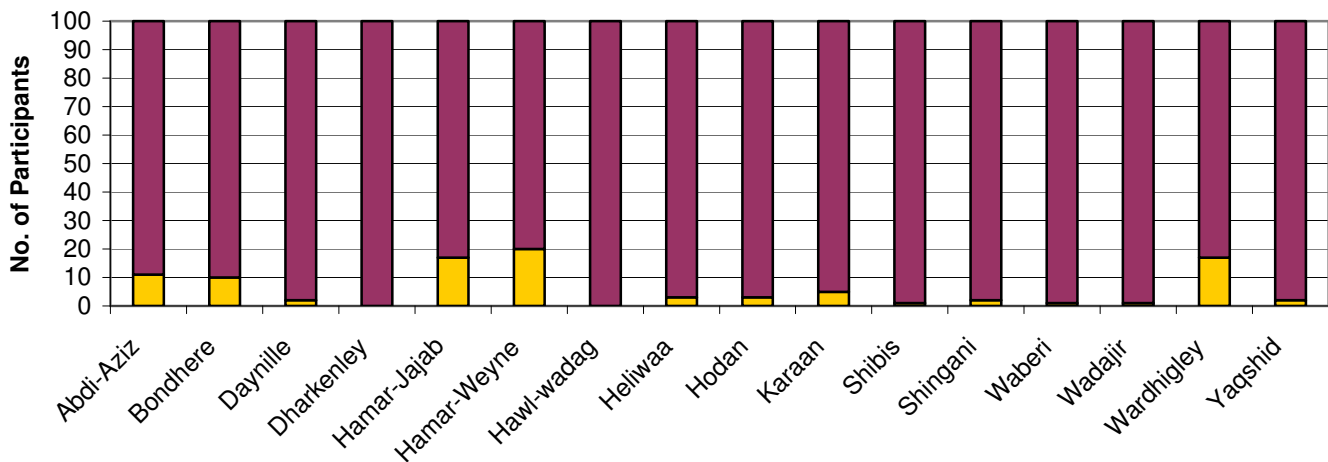
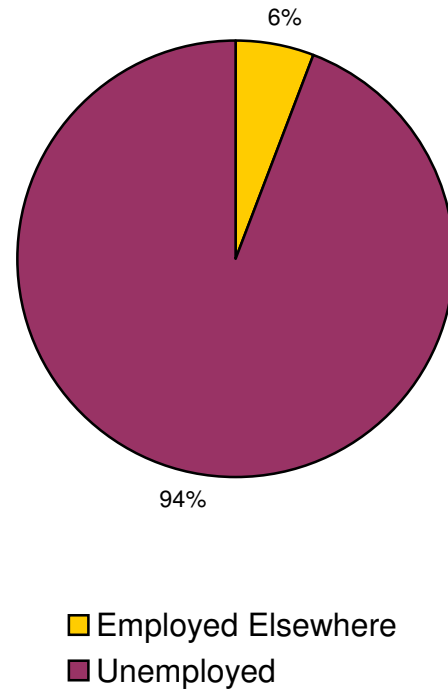
Numeracy Level by District & Gender	None		Add & Subtract		Add, Subtract, Multiple &/or Divide		Only small numbers or with calculator	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Abdul-aziz	41	7	12	3	7	22	5	3
Bondhere	43	15	2	6	8	15	8	3
Deynile	40	10	2	13	1	25	6	3
Dharkenley	59	7	0	4	10	17	2	1
Hamar-jajab	46	17	8	1	10	16	2	0
Hamar-weyne	45	12	3	1	11	17	6	5
Hawl-wadag	43	5	6	4	13	16	10	3
Heliwaa	59	5	6	3	4	14	7	2
Hodan	50	5	3	4	10	17	9	2
Karaan	43	9	10	1	12	12	9	4
Shibis	34	9	10	6	10	24	5	2
Shingani	39	5	7	5	11	30	0	3
Waberi	47	2	5	1	20	7	13	5
Wadajir	40	5	5	7	9	17	10	7
Wardhigley	42	6	5	7	12	22	6	0
Yaqshid	50	2	7	7	9	15	6	4
Bermuda enclave	35	5	4	4	14	21	11	6
<b>Total by Gender</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>% of Total Gender</b>	<b>66.5%</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>54.5%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>
<b>Total Combined</b>	<b>882</b>		<b>172</b>		<b>478</b>		<b>168</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>51.9%</b>		<b>10.1%</b>		<b>28.1%</b>		<b>9.9%</b>	

### Comparison of Numeracy Level by Gender



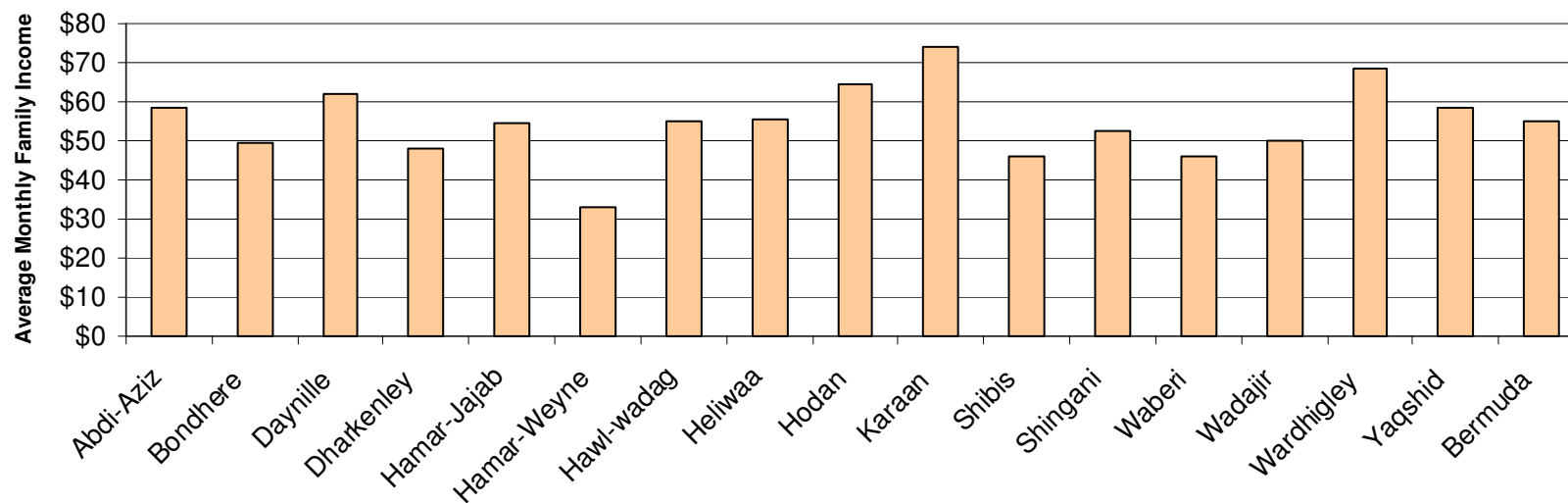
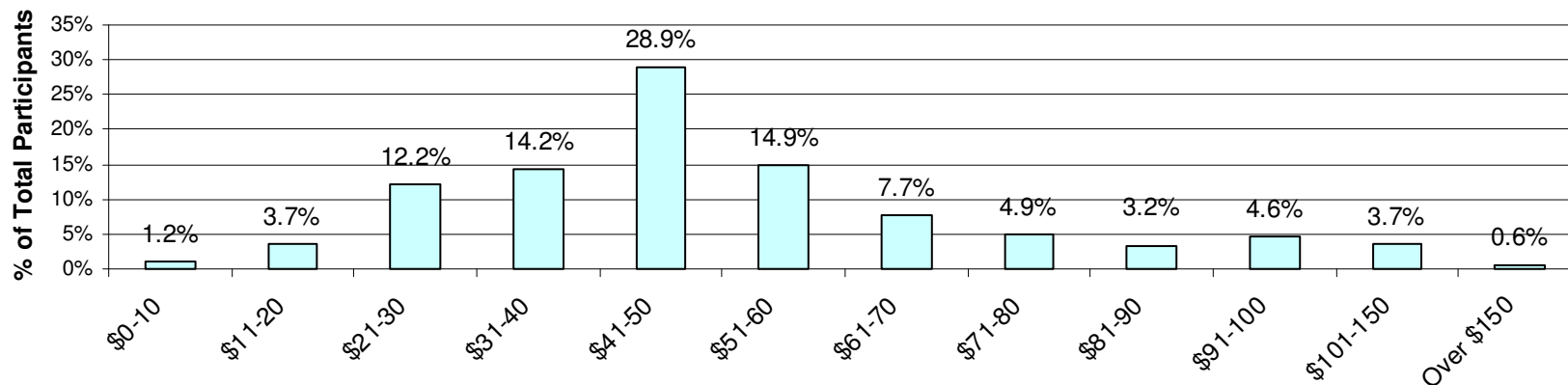
## Other Employment

Other Employment	Employed Elsewhere	Unemployed
Abdul-aziz	11	89
Bondhere	10	90
Deynile	2	98
Dharkenley	0	100
Hamar-jajab	17	83
Hamar-weyne	20	80
Hawl-wadag	0	100
Heliwaa	3	97
Hodan	3	97
Karaan	5	95
Shibis	1	99
Shingani	2	98
Waberi	1	99
Wadajir	1	99
Wardhigley	17	83
Yaqshid	2	98
Bermuda	3	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1602</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>94.2%</b>

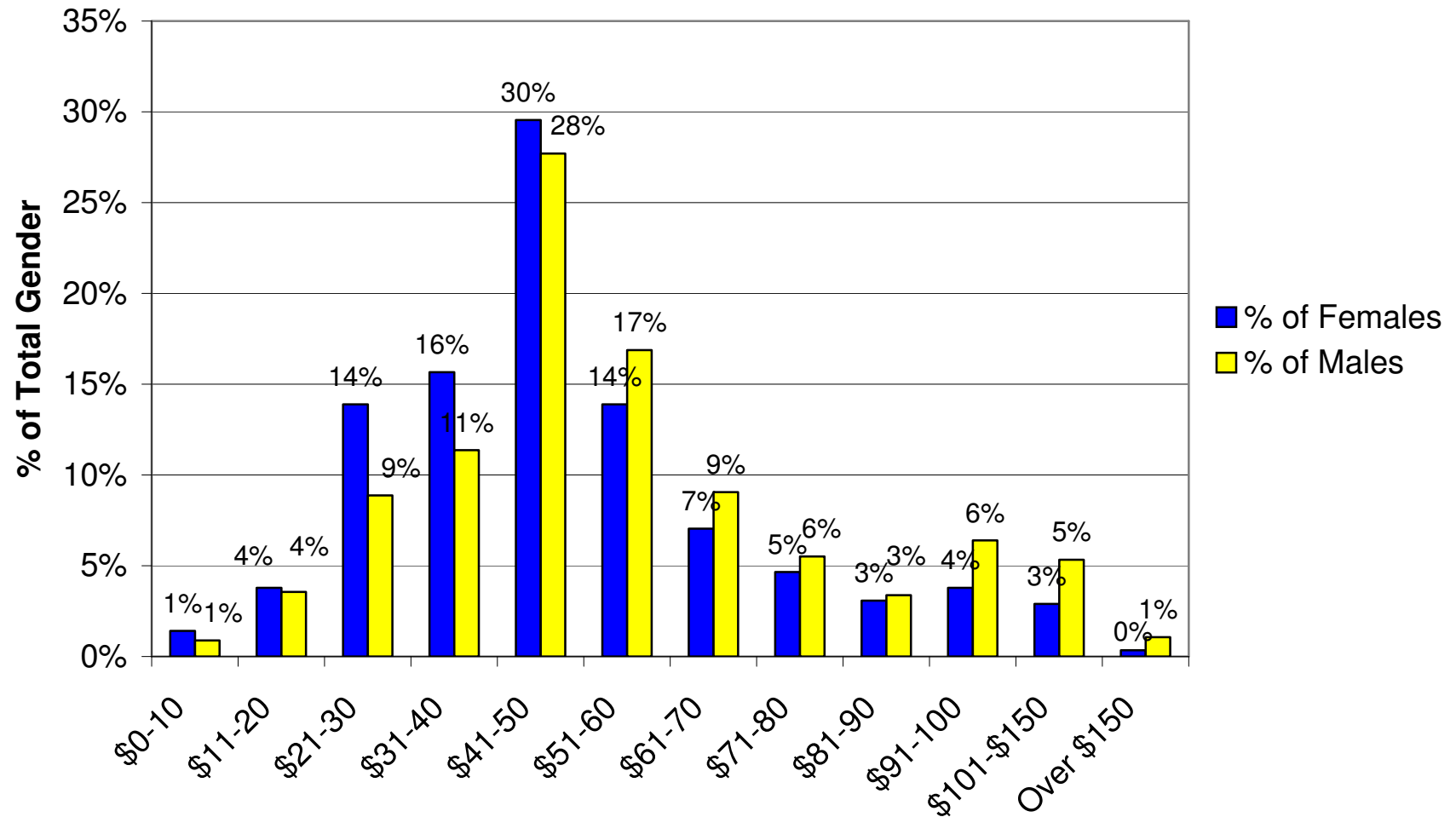


The average monthly family income reported by participants before joining the programme was \$54.77, amounting to \$6.22 per person per month.

### Monthly Family Income



## Monthly Family Income: Comparison by Gender



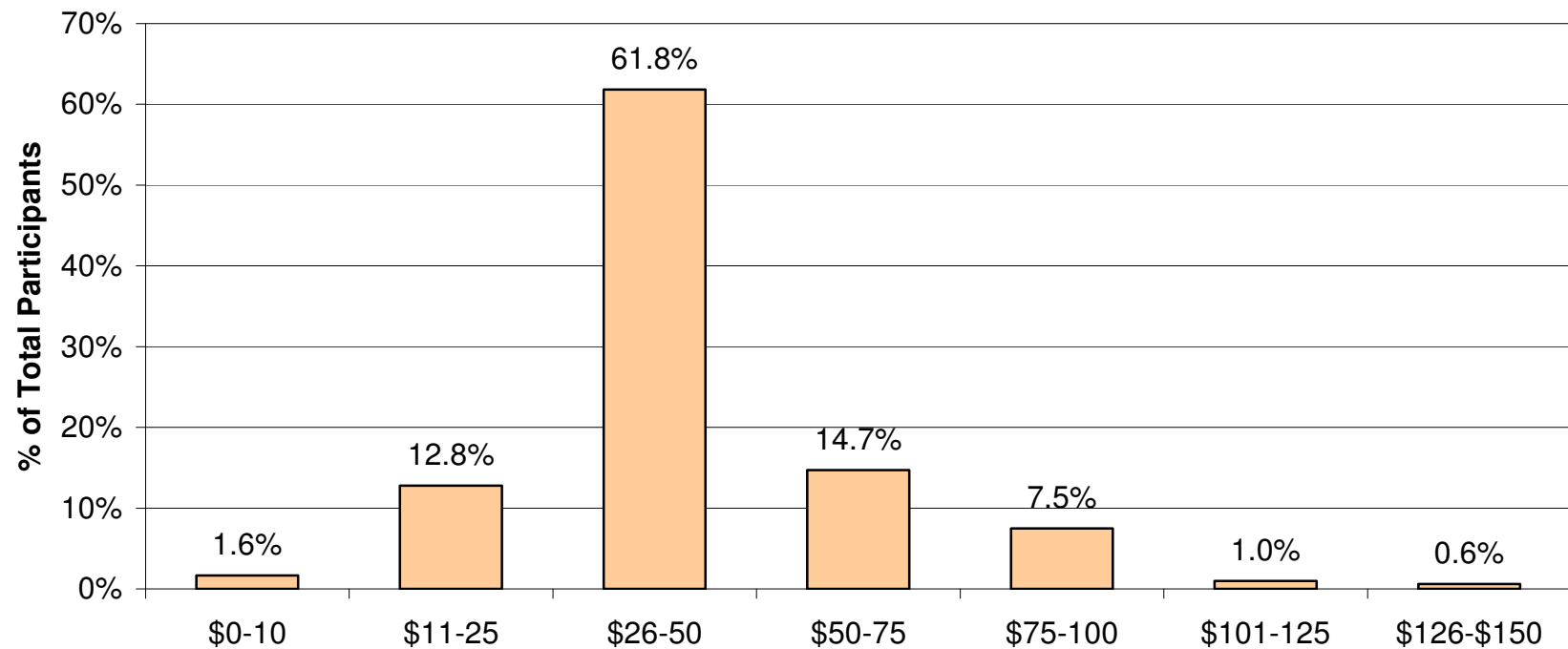
### Complete Data Table on Monthly Family Income by District

Monthly Family Income (USD)	\$0-10	\$11-20	\$21-30	\$31-40	\$41-50	\$51-60	\$61-70	\$71-80	\$81-90	\$91-100	\$101-150	Over \$150	Avg.
Abdul-aziz	0	0	4	6	42	23	12	5	3	2	2	1	\$58.27
Bondhere	1	5	11	18	29	19	7	4	3	3	0	0	\$49.71
Deynile	1	0	7	10	24	17	16	8	4	9	4	0	\$62.22
Dharkenley	0	0	3	35	41	16	2	1	0	2	0	0	\$47.97
Hamar-jajab	0	2	13	10	38	18	5	5	2	5	2	0	\$54.58
Hamar-weyne	11	16	34	9	22	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	\$32.94
Hawl-wadag	0	2	9	16	30	15	7	13	2	4	2	0	\$55.23
Heliwaa	0	8	14	9	25	12	10	7	6	7	2	0	\$55.51
Hodan	0	1	15	9	22	15	11	5	7	3	10	2	\$64.67
Karaan	0	1	10	10	17	7	11	9	6	7	20	2	\$73.76
Shibis	0	6	19	22	26	14	6	3	0	3	1	0	\$45.91
Shingani	4	4	9	15	27	17	8	4	4	6	2	0	\$52.46
Waberi	1	3	18	21	27	19	5	5	0	0	1	0	\$45.92
Wadajir	1	3	7	16	48	12	3	2	3	3	2	0	\$50.15
Wardhigley	2	3	8	5	32	9	9	5	1	16	6	4	\$68.52
Yaqshid	0	6	18	9	25	10	8	4	6	8	5	1	\$58.49
Bermuda	0	3	9	22	17	24	11	4	6	0	4	0	\$54.91
<b>Total</b>	21	63	208	242	492	253	131	84	54	79	63	10	\$54.77
<b>% of Total</b>	1.2%	3.7%	12.2%	14.2%	28.9%	14.9%	7.7%	4.9%	3.2%	4.6%	3.7%	0.6%	N/A

## Monthly Household Food Spending

Sixty-two percent of total participants reported they were spending between \$26-50 a month on food for the household before the programme. The average spent on food per month was \$45.61, amounting to \$5.18 per person per month.

## Monthly Household Food Spending



## Forms of Education

The survey attempted to look at the types of education participants were enrolling their children into, and if there was any discrepancy between female and male children in this regard.

Below is a data table of the information collected on types of education and the gender of the children enrolled.

Forms of Education	Females	Males	Total
Arabic System*	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%
Computers	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Formal Education (unspecified)	5.3%	5.0%	5.1%
Informal Tutorial	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%
Intermediate	11.5%	13.0%	12.4%
Madrasa / Quranic School	49.8%	46.2%	47.7%
Orphanage School	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%
Primary	14.8%	11.7%	12.9%
Private Lessons	6.0%	7.5%	6.9%
Secondary	3.2%	6.8%	5.4%
University	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%
Vocational	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%
<b>Total Percentage</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>100%</b>

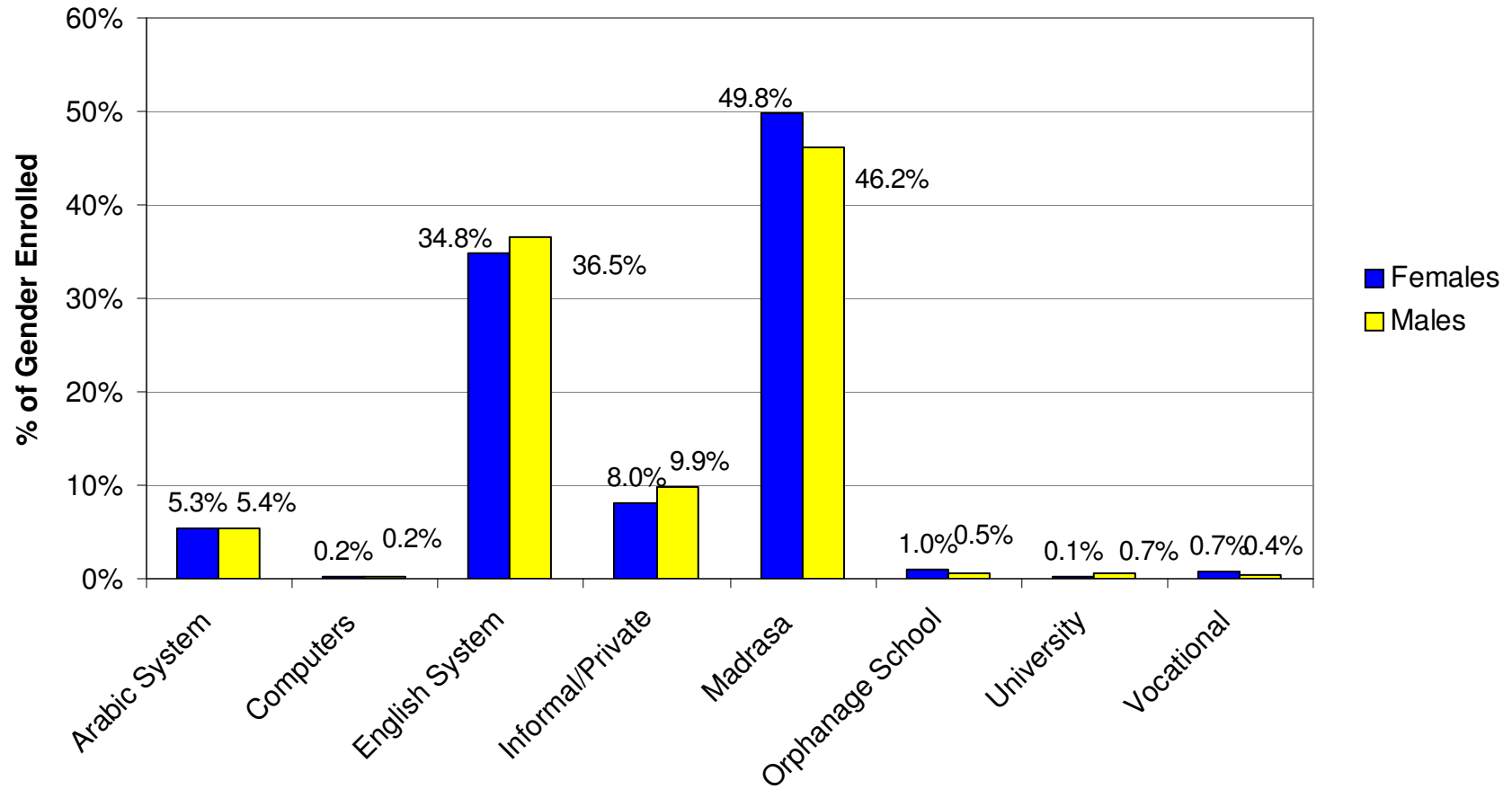
Participants who claimed to enrol their children into the Arabic system\* did not specify what level of education, even though the Arabic system, like the English system, includes primary, intermediate and secondary. Likewise, formal education (unspecified) refers to the English system without clarifying primary, intermediate or secondary level.

Informal tutorial and private lessons are virtually the same form of education.

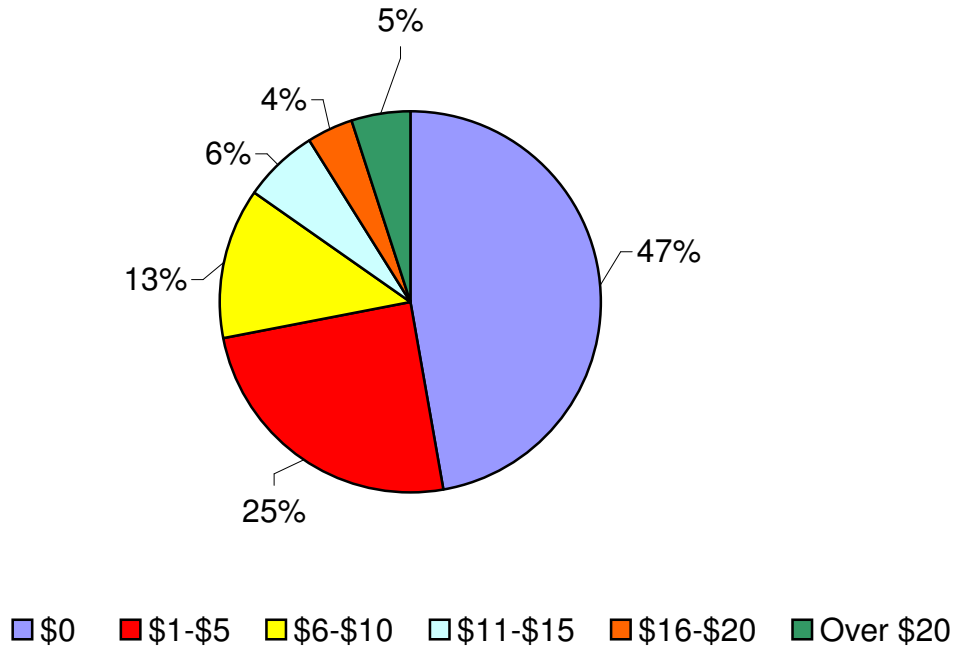
Considering the above, a data table combining those items follows:

Forms of Education	Females	Males	Total
Arabic System (Primary, Intermediate, Secondary)	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%
Computers	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
English System (Primary, Intermediate, Secondary)	34.8%	36.5%	35.8%
Informal Tutorial / Private Lessons	8.0%	9.9%	9.2%
Madrasa / Quranic School	49.8%	46.2%	47.7%
Orphanage School	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%
University	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%
Vocational	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%
<b>Percentage of Total</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>100%</b>

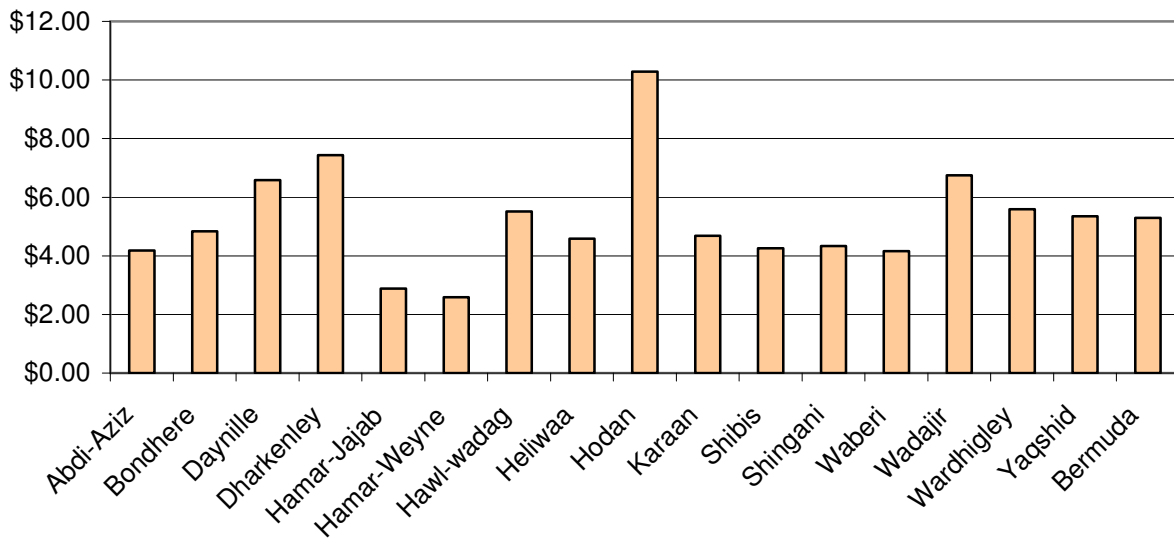
## Forms of Education: Comparison by Gender of Children Enrolled



## Monthly Education Spending



## Average Monthly Education Spending by District



## Complete Data Table on Education Spending by District

Monthly Education Spending	\$0	\$1-\$5	\$6-\$10	\$11-\$15	\$16-\$20	Over \$20	Maximum Spent by a Participant	Average Spent
Abdul-aziz	57	18	15	5	2	3	\$50.00	\$4.18
Bondhere	40	33	14	6	4	3	\$40.00	\$4.84
Deynile	43	17	20	7	7	6	\$50.00	\$6.58
Dharkenley	37	25	13	13	4	8	\$50.00	\$7.44
Hamar-jajab	69	14	8	4	2	3	\$30.00	\$2.88
Hamar-weyne	63	19	10	5	2	1	\$26.00	\$2.59
Hawl-wadag	34	34	18	5	5	4	\$40.00	\$5.51
Heliwaa	56	17	14	6	3	4	\$50.00	\$4.59
Hodan	37	22	12	5	8	16	\$150.00	\$10.29
Karaan	60	14	13	6	3	4	\$60.00	\$4.68
Shibis	38	38	12	6	5	1	\$32.00	\$4.26
Shingani	45	31	11	5	5	3	\$37.00	\$4.33
Waberi	40	35	13	5	4	3	\$26.00	\$4.16
Wadajir	36	33	13	8	4	6	\$90.00	\$6.75
Wardhigley	57	14	15	3	3	8	\$50.00	\$5.59
Yaqshid	47	24	9	10	6	4	\$50.00	\$5.35
Bermuda	42	34	8	7	2	7	\$62.00	\$5.30
<b>Total</b>	801	422	218	106	69	84	N/A	\$5.25
<b>% of Total</b>	47.1%	24.8%	12.8%	6.2%	4.1%	4.9%	N/A	N/A

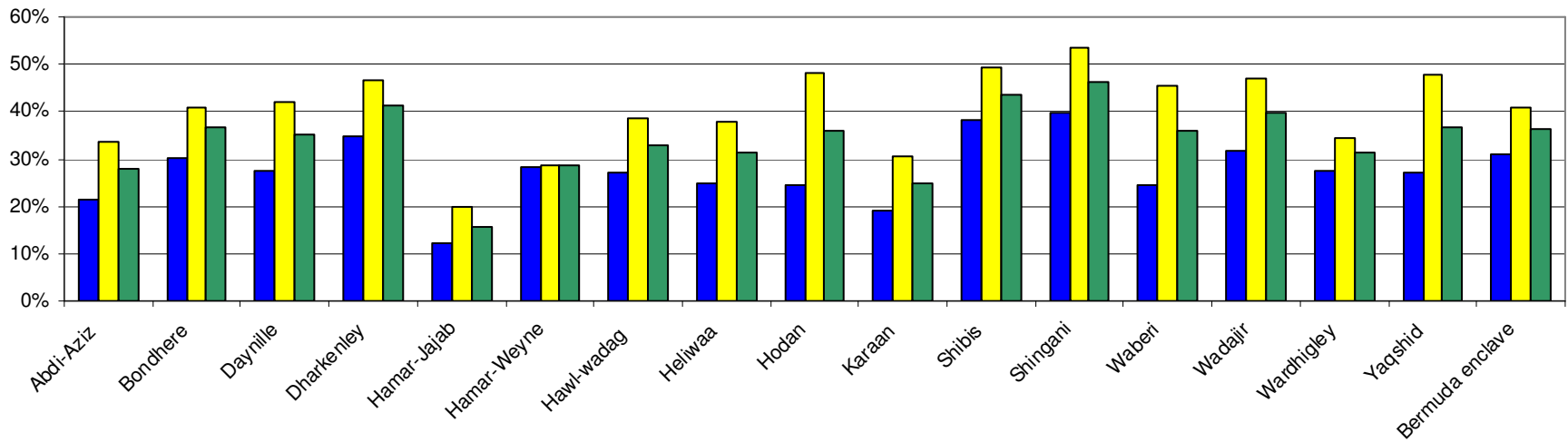
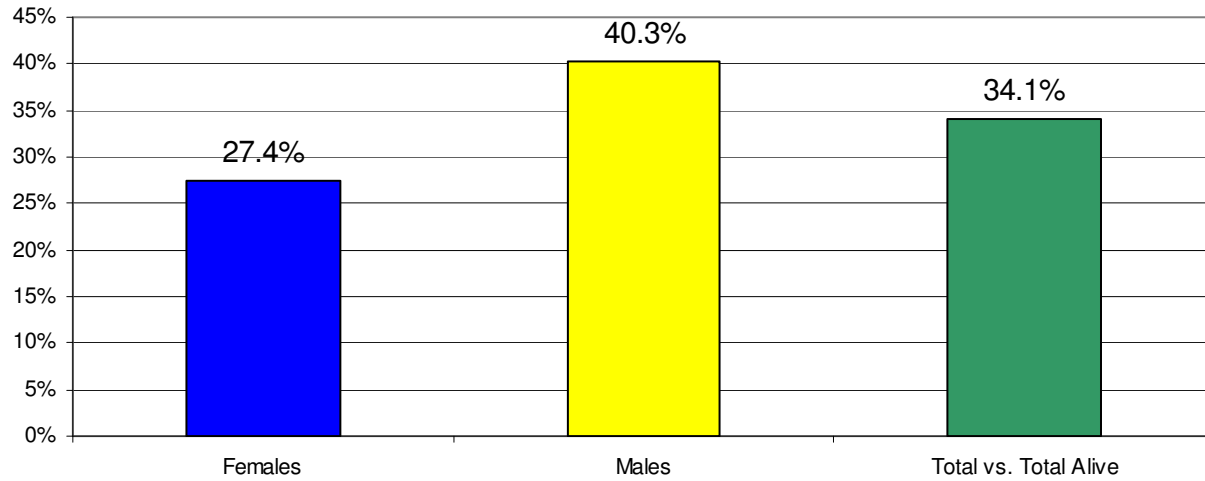
Many participants reported receiving help from relatives, scholarship programs, or free schooling. Those participants may have children enrolled but no education spending.

### Complete Data Table on Children Enrolled in Education by District & Gender of Children

Children Enrolled in Education	Total Children Enrolled in Some Form of Education			Children Alive			Children Enrolled in Education as a % of Children Alive		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total vs. Total Alive
<b>Abdul-aziz</b>	38	69	107	177	205	382	21.5%	33.7%	28.0%
<b>Bondhere</b>	47	96	143	156	235	391	30.1%	40.9%	36.6%
<b>Deynile</b>	59	97	156	214	230	444	27.6%	42.2%	35.1%
<b>Dharkenley</b>	73	113	186	210	242	452	34.8%	46.7%	41.2%
<b>Hamar-jajab</b>	27	37	64	221	187	408	12.2%	19.8%	15.7%
<b>Hamar-weyne</b>	66	73	139	233	254	487	28.3%	28.7%	28.5%
<b>Hawl-wadag</b>	66	95	161	244	245	489	27.0%	38.8%	32.9%
<b>Heliwaa</b>	53	86	139	215	227	442	24.7%	37.9%	31.4%
<b>Hodan</b>	70	130	200	287	269	556	24.4%	48.3%	36.0%
<b>Karaan</b>	45	74	119	235	241	476	19.1%	30.7%	25.0%
<b>Shibis</b>	79	97	176	206	197	403	38.3%	49.2%	43.7%
<b>Shingani</b>	79	96	175	198	180	378	39.9%	53.3%	46.3%
<b>Waberi</b>	50	119	169	206	262	468	24.3%	45.4%	36.1%
<b>Wadajir</b>	65	101	166	204	215	419	31.9%	47.0%	39.6%
<b>Wardhigley</b>	59	94	153	213	273	486	27.7%	34.4%	31.5%
<b>Yaqshid</b>	66	101	167	243	212	455	27.2%	47.6%	36.7%
<b>Bermuda enclave</b>	62	99	161	201	242	443	30.8%	40.9%	36.3%
<b>Total</b>	1004	1577	2581	3663	3916	7579	27.4%	40.3%	34.1%
<b>%</b>	38.9%	61.1%	100.0%	48.3%	51.7%	100.0%			

Note that participants reporting children enrolled in education may not be referring to their own children, but other dependent children in their household, or in the case of single participants, the participants themselves.

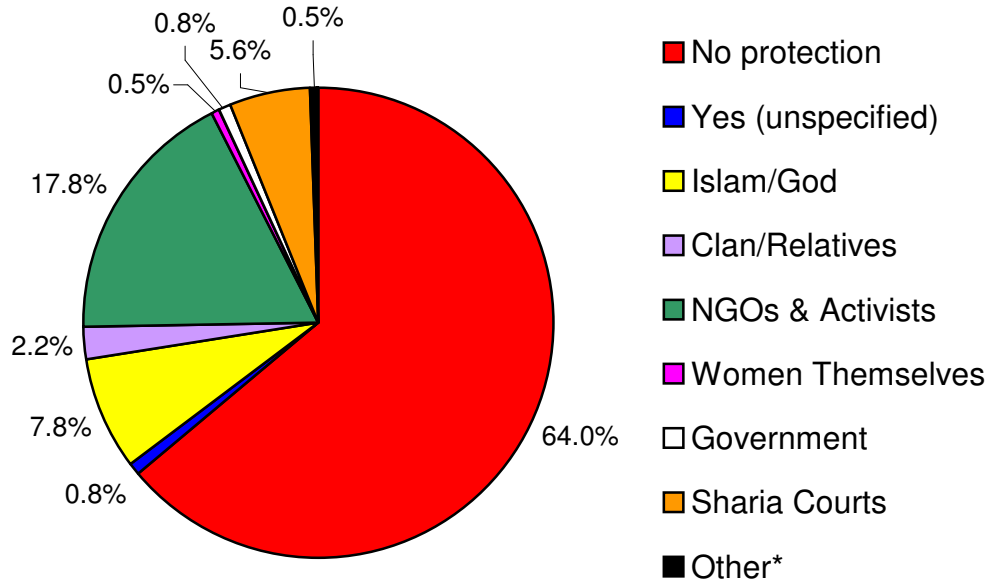
### Children Enrolled as a % of Children Alive





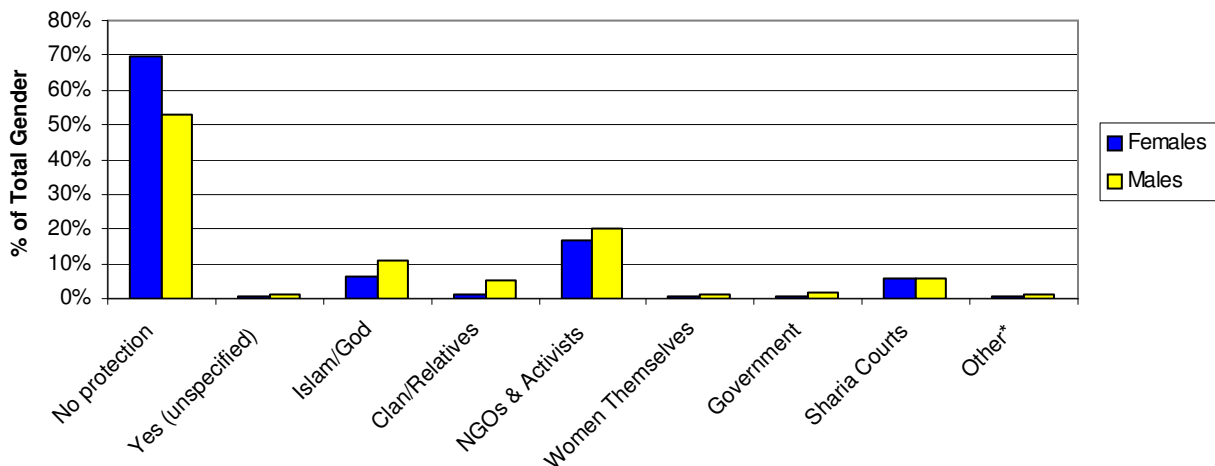
## Protection of Women's Rights

Participants were asked if Somali women have access to law to protect their rights, and if so, who or what protects their rights. Responses were as follows:



\*Other responses included 2 participants in Hamar-jajab and 1 in Shibis that said the husband protects women's rights, 1 person in Bermuda said U.N. Agencies, 2 participants said it depends on the situation in the country and the law of the day, a participant in Shingani said forgiveness, a female in Shibis said the district committee, and a participant in Dharkenley said women must read the Quran for protection.

Participant Views on Protection of Women's Rights: Comparison by Gender



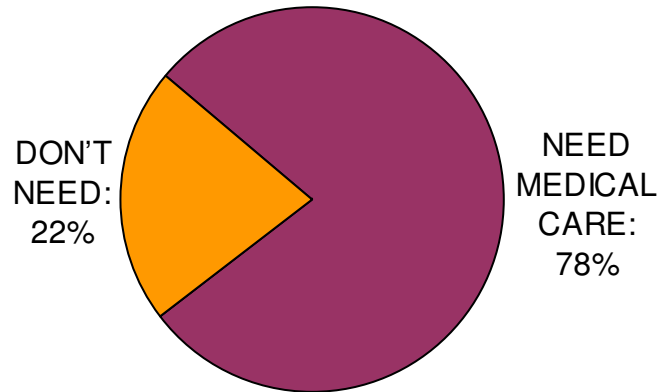


### Complete Data Table on Protection of Women's Rights by District & Gender

Protection of Women's Rights	No Protection or Access to Law		Yes (unspecified)		Islam/God/ Sharia Law		Clan/ Relatives		Human Rights Organizations & Activists		Women Themselves		Government		Sharia Courts		Other*	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Abdul-aziz	40	11	0	0	15	9	4	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	5	8	0	0
Bondhere	51	28	0	0	0	1	0	2	9	5	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Deynile	41	33	1	2	0	4	0	5	7	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Dharkenley	13	3	4	0	35	16	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	15	4	1	1
Hamar-jajab	20	12	0	3	13	3	1	0	5	4	0	0	0	1	26	10	1	1
Hamar-weyne	50	22	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	9	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hawl-wadag	58	16	0	0	2	1	1	3	9	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Heliwaa	66	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Hodan	49	17	0	0	0	2	0	1	21	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Karaan	44	12	0	0	2	1	0	0	27	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Shibis	52	25	1	1	0	2	0	2	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Shingani	46	22	0	0	0	6	0	1	6	10	1	0	0	2	3	2	1	0
Waberi	59	8	0	0	0	4	0	1	26	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wadajir	47	14	0	0	0	5	0	5	17	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wardhigley	51	20	0	0	1	1	0	2	11	9	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Yaqshid	58	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
Bermuda	44	19	1	1	2	6	0	1	17	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Gender Total</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>% of Gender</b>	<b>69.4%</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1088</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>132</b>		<b>38</b>		<b>302</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>95</b>		<b>9</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>64.0%</b>		<b>0.8%</b>		<b>7.8%</b>		<b>2.2%</b>		<b>17.8%</b>		<b>0.5%</b>		<b>0.8%</b>		<b>5.6%</b>		<b>0.5%</b>	

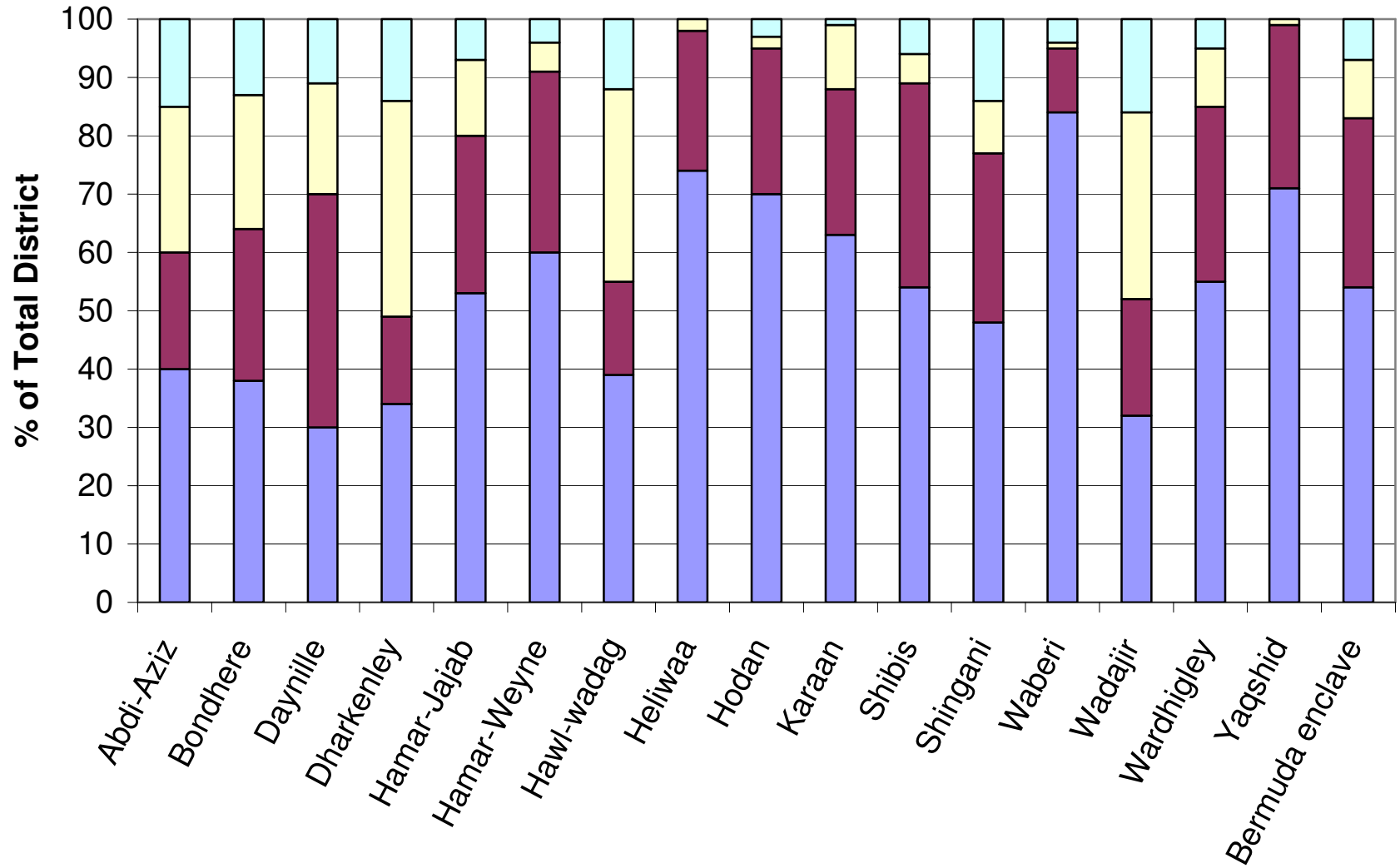


## Medical Needs & Problems of Participants



Medical Care	NEED MEDICAL CARE		DON'T NEED	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
Abdul-aziz	40	20	25	15
Bondhere	38	26	23	13
Deynile	30	40	19	11
Dharkenley	34	15	37	14
Hamar-jajab	53	27	13	7
Hamar-weyne	60	31	5	4
Hawl-wadag	39	16	33	12
Heliwaa	74	24	2	0
Hodan	70	25	2	3
Karaan	63	25	11	1
Shibis	54	35	5	6
Shingani	48	29	9	14
Waberi	84	11	1	4
Wadajir	32	20	32	16
Wardhigley	55	30	10	5
Yaqshid	71	28	1	0
Bermuda enclave	54	29	10	7
<b>Total by Gender</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>% of Gender</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>76.6%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>23.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1330</b>		<b>370</b>	
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>78.2%</b>		<b>21.8%</b>	

■ NEED MEDICAL CARE: Females 
 ■ NEED MEDICAL CARE: Males 
 ■ DON'T NEED: Females 
 ■ DON'T NEED: Males



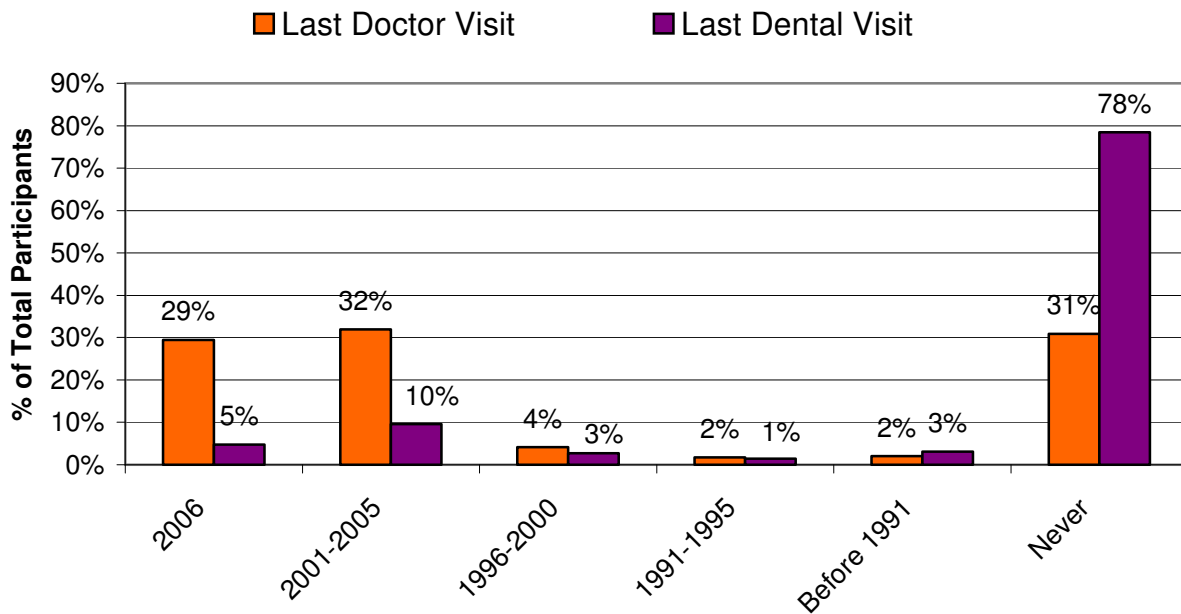
Participants were asked if they or any of their family members are facing any medical problems. Sixty-three percent of female participants (713) said they have no medical problems themselves, compared to 70% of male participants (392) who said they have no medical problems personally.

The following data table combines all the other responses for medical problems faced by participants and their family members:

<b>Medical Problems Faced by Participants &amp; Their Family Members</b>					
Abdominal Pain	47	2.8%	General Malaise	1	0.1%
Abscess (from a bad injection)	2	0.1%	Gynaecological Problems	24	1.4%
Anaemia	24	1.4%	Headache	63	3.7%
Appendicitis	1	0.1%	Heart Problems	26	1.5%
Arthritis	77	4.5%	Hepatitis	2	0.1%
Asthma	10	0.6%	Hypertension	6	0.4%
Back Pain	61	3.6%	Infection	18	1.1%
Bilharzias	2	0.1%	Insomnia	1	0.1%
Blindness	18	1.1%	Kidney Problem	59	3.5%
High Blood Pressure	10	0.6%	Leg Pain	8	0.5%
Bodily Injury (car accident, war, etc.)	47	2.8%	Liver Disease	2	0.1%
Bronchitis	57	3.4%	Lyme Disease	1	0.1%
Burned	1	0.1%	Malaria	50	2.9%
Chest Pain	22	1.3%	Measles	9	0.5%
Cholera	1	0.1%	Nerves	35	2.1%
Colon Disorder	2	0.1%	Parasites	9	0.5%
Deafness	4	0.2%	Physical Disability	21	1.2%
Dermatitis	20	1.2%	Pneumonia	4	0.2%
Diabetes	14	0.8%	Polio	8	0.5%
Diarrhoea	17	1.0%	Psychological Problem	16	0.9%
Ear, nose & throat problems	12	0.7%	STD - Syphilis	32	1.9%
Epilepsy	13	0.8%	TB	62	3.6%
eye pain	22	1.3%	Toothache	16	0.9%
Feeling Ill/Fever/Cold	107	6.3%	Tumour	14	0.8%
Guardia	8	0.5%	Urinary Tract Infection	4	0.2%
Gastroenteritis	14	0.8%	Whooping Cough	18	1.1%
Gingivitis	1	0.1%	Worm Disease	6	0.4%

The following data charts present the last time participants visited a doctor or a dentist.

Date/Year	Last Doctor Visit				Last Dental Visit			
	Females	Males	Total	%	Females	Males	Total	%
9/06-12/06	117	62	179	10.5%	14	7	21	1.2%
5/06-8/06	117	63	180	10.6%	20	12	32	1.9%
1/06-4/06	65	20	85	5.0%	13	2	15	0.9%
2006	24	32	56	3.3%	7	6	13	0.8%
2005	125	65	190	11.2%	40	11	51	3.0%
2004	106	46	152	8.9%	32	12	44	2.6%
2003	66	33	99	5.8%	19	11	30	1.8%
2002	27	15	42	2.5%	11	7	18	1.1%
2001	40	19	59	3.5%	15	5	20	1.2%
2000	21	15	36	2.1%	16	2	18	1.1%
1999	7	2	9	0.5%	5	3	8	0.5%
1998	2	8	10	0.6%	9	0	9	0.5%
1997	4	0	4	0.2%	2	1	3	0.2%
1996	9	3	12	0.7%	7	1	8	0.5%
1995	2	3	5	0.3%	0	0	0	0.0%
1994	2	4	6	0.4%	3	1	4	0.2%
1993	4	2	6	0.4%	2	1	3	0.2%
1992	3	5	8	0.5%	11	0	11	0.6%
1991	2	2	4	0.2%	4	2	6	0.4%
Before 1991	16	18	34	2.0%	31	21	52	3.1%
Never	85	41	126	7.4%	826	442	1268	74.6%
Don't Remember	292	105	397	23.4%	50	16	66	3.9%
Mother is a doctor	1	0	1	0.1%	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	1137	563	1700	100.0%	1137	563	1700	100.0%



**Data Table on Barriers to Medical Care by District**

<b>Barriers to Medical Care</b>	<b>Financial</b>	<b>Doctors are unqualified and self-serving</b>	<b>Insecurity</b>	<b>No emergency transport (especially at night)</b>	<b>Low quality of treatment &amp; drugs</b>	<b>Time constraints</b>	<b>Hospital is inaccessible (distance, etc.)</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Abdul-aziz</b>	53	0	1	2	3	1	17	23
<b>Bondhere</b>	74	0	0	0	1	0	5	20
<b>Deynile</b>	50	0	0	4	2	3	18	23
<b>Dharkenley</b>	34	0	0	0	2	0	0	64
<b>Hamar-jajab</b>	80	0	0	0	2	0	6	12
<b>Hamar-weyne</b>	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Hawl-wadag</b>	48	1	0	1	0	2	7	41
<b>Heliwaa</b>	92	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
<b>Hodan</b>	80	2	1	0	1	2	11	3
<b>Karaan</b>	73	2	0	1	0	0	8	16
<b>Shibis</b>	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
<b>Shingani</b>	70	1	0	0	0	0	4	25
<b>Waberi</b>	81	1	0	0	1	1	11	5
<b>Wadajir</b>	37	0	0	0	4	3	7	49
<b>Wardhigley</b>	84	0	0	0	1	0	2	13
<b>Yaqshid</b>	94	0	1	0	1	0	3	1
<b>Bermuda</b>	66	1	0	3	2	0	9	19
<b>Total</b>	1203	8	3	11	20	12	113	330
<b>%</b>	70.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	6.6%	19.4%

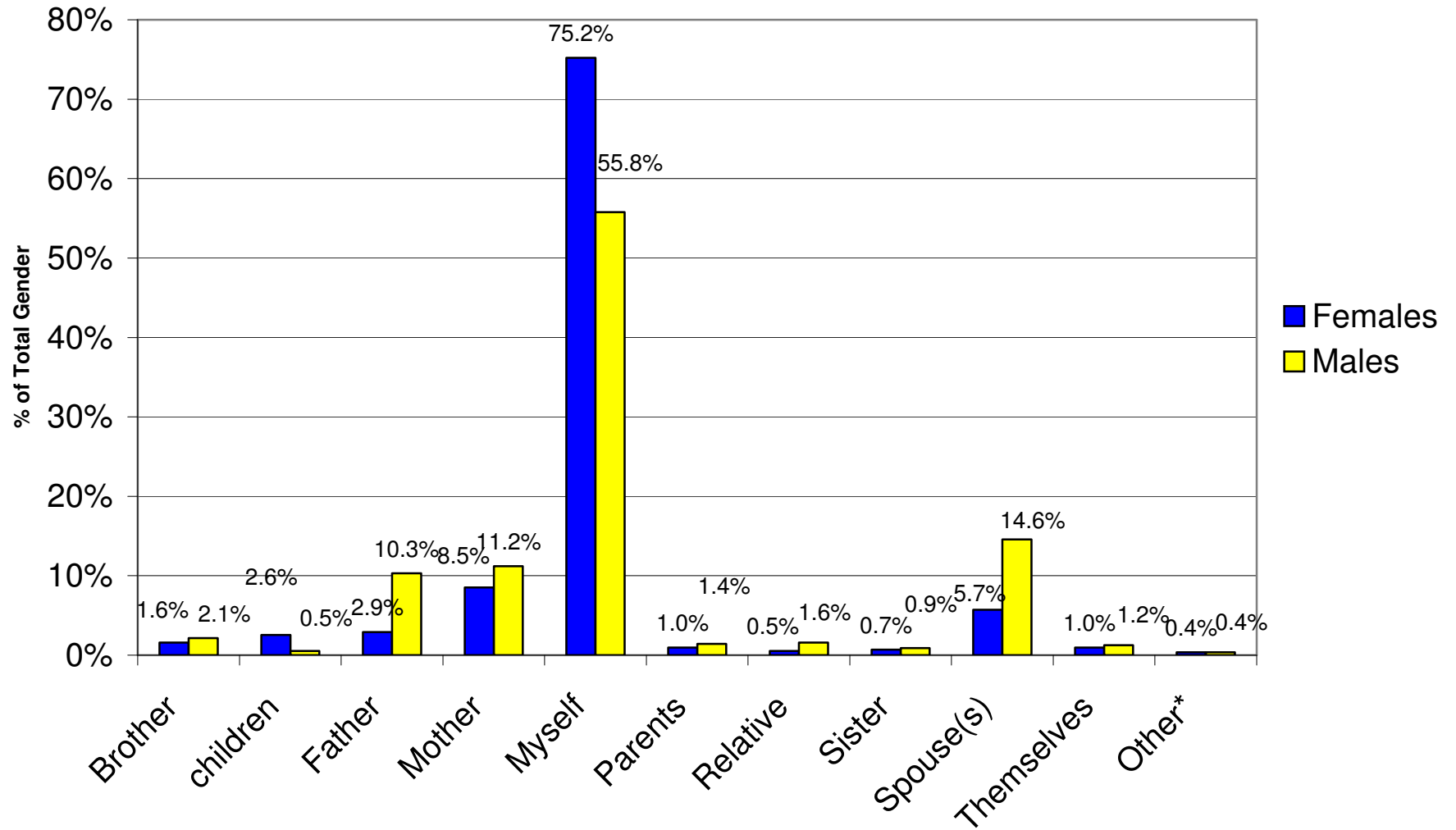
**Data Table on Household Care-givers (those who look after sick family members)**

Household Care-givers	Brother		Children		Father		Mother		Myself*		Parents		Relative		Sister		Spouse(s)		Themselves		Other **	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Abdul-aziz	1	1	0	1	4	4	9	6	43	21	2	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0
Bondhere	1	1	1	0	3	5	2	1	41	24	2	0	0	1	0	0	10	7	0	0	1	0
Deynile	1	0	1	0	1	4	3	4	40	33	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	0
Dharkeynley	2	0	0	0	3	2	9	1	48	23	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	3	2	0	0	0
Hamar-jajab	0	0	2	0	0	5	11	7	43	13	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	7	2	0	1	0
Hamar- weyne	3	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	54	25	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	5	1	0	0	0
Hawl-wadag	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	6	62	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0
Heliwaa	1	2	3	0	1	2	6	3	64	12	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Hodan	2	0	2	0	3	3	4	5	59	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0
Karaan	0	0	1	0	4	5	20	7	47	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Shibis	0	1	3	1	3	9	1	1	45	26	2	1	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
Shingani	0	1	1	0	4	3	1	9	41	22	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	6	3	1	0	0
Waberi	2	1	6	0	0	1	5	0	69	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Wadajir	2	0	1	0	0	3	4	1	49	21	1	3	1	2	1	0	3	4	0	0	2	2
Wardhigley	0	3	2	0	1	3	7	4	52	9	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	7	2	6	0	0
Yaqshid	0	1	2	0	2	4	7	6	48	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	9	6	1	0	0	0
Bermuda	3	0	0	0	3	2	5	1	50	29	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	18 12		29 3		33 58		97 63		855 314		11 8		6 9		8 5		65 82		11 7		4 2	
<b>% of Gender</b>	1.6%	2.1%	2.6%	0.5%	2.9%	10.3%	8.5%	11.2%	75.2%	55.8%	1.0%	1.4%	0.5%	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	5.7%	14.6%	1.0%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	30		32		91		160		1169		19		15		13		147		18		6	
<b>% of Total</b>	1.8%		1.9%		5.4%		9.4%		68.8%		1.1%		0.9%		0.8%		8.6%		1.1%		0.4%	

\* “Myself” refers to the participant himself or herself, compared to the other options, which represent their relationship to the participant.

\*\* Other includes 2 participants who said they read the Quran over the sick person, 2 participants said a neighbour, 1 participant said whoever is present is the caregiver, and another said their grandmother is the caregiver.

### Care-givers in Participant Households: Comparison by Gender

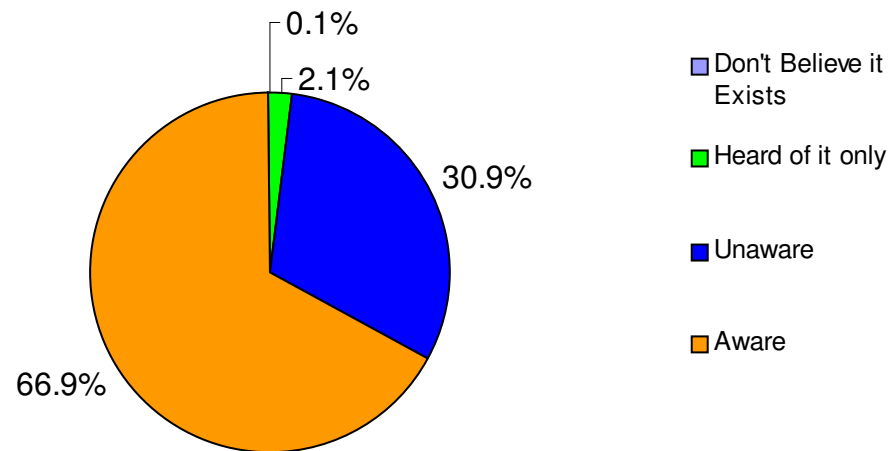


## HIV/AIDS Awareness, Exposure, & Knowledge of Prevention

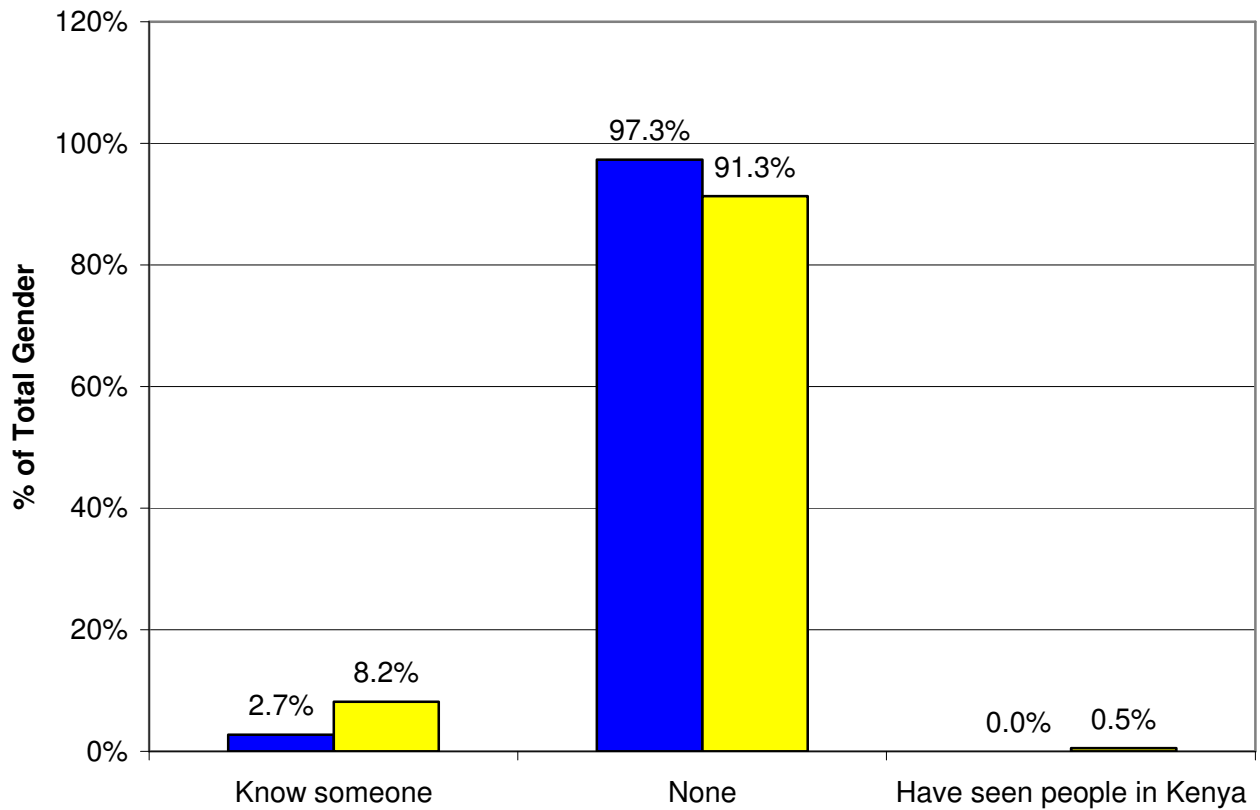
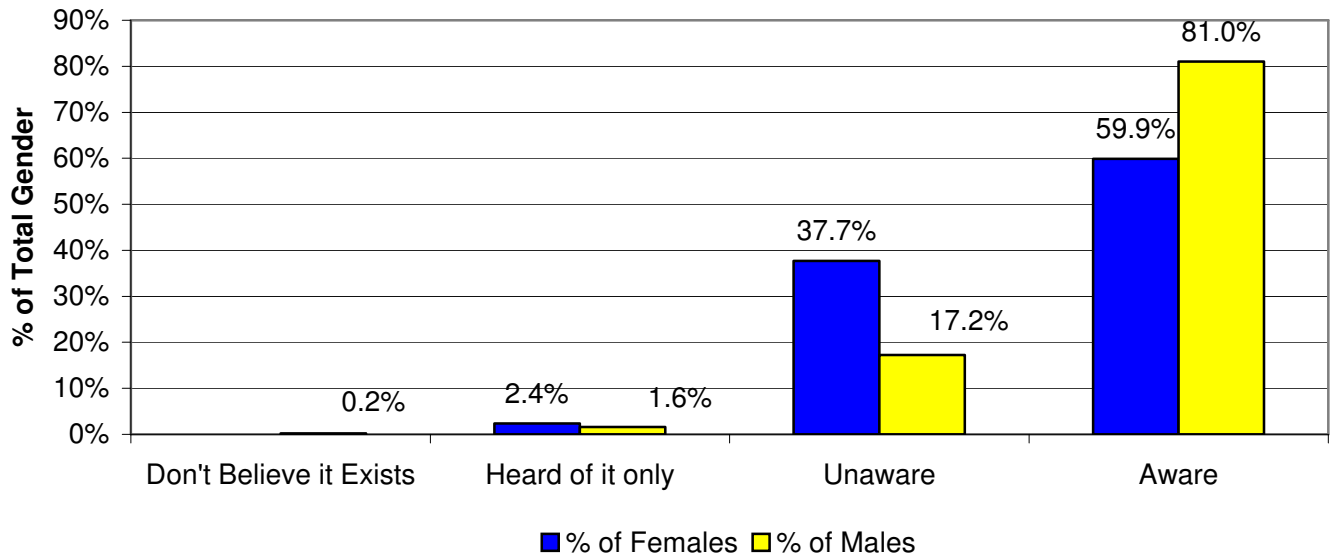
Participants were asked if they knew what HIV/AIDS was. In addition they were asked if they themselves or someone they knew had been infected with HIV/AIDS. Lastly, they were asked how HIV/AIDS could be prevented.

- 1 male participant said he did not believe HIV/AIDS exists
- 27 females and 9 males said they had heard of HIV/AIDS, but do not know what it was
- 31 females and 46 males said they or someone they knew had HIV/AIDS (a total of 4.5% of the total participant group)
- 3 males said they saw people in Kenya with HIV/AIDS

Of all 1,700 participants, the following chart is a breakdown of their HIV/AIDS awareness:



## HIV/AIDS Awareness & Exposure: Comparison by Gender



## Data Table of Participant Responses on HIV/AIDS Prevention

HIV Prevention Responses	Females	% of Females	Males	% of Males	Total	% of Total
Don't know	441	38.8%	98	17.4%	539	31.7%
Abstinence	9	0.8%	0	0.0%	9	0.5%
Avoid traditional healers (b/c of unclean equipment)	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
Be cautious & avoid bad, dirty, sinful things	23	2.0%	20	3.6%	43	2.5%
Screen blood (such as before marriage)	10	0.9%	4	0.7%	14	0.8%
Screen blood & safe sex	11	1.0%	11	2.0%	22	1.3%
Careful transmission of blood	31	2.7%	25	4.4%	56	3.3%
Be cautious with used knives	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Clean your body	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.1%
Don't be promiscuous	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.1%
Don't share clothing	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Drink clean water	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.1%
Don't get an Injection and use a razor together	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.1%
Keep sex exclusive to marriage ("no illegal sex")	142	12.5%	133	23.6%	275	16.2%
Keep sex exclusive to marriage & avoid unsterilized equipment	14	1.2%	6	1.1%	20	1.2%
Monogamy	55	4.8%	29	5.2%	84	4.9%
Obey Allah	13	1.1%	6	1.1%	19	1.1%
Safe Sex*	141	12.4%	101	17.9%	242	14.2%
Safe Sex & avoid unsterilized equipment	63	5.5%	43	7.6%	106	6.2%
Safe sex, avoid unsterilized equipment & do blood screening	11	1.0%	6	1.1%	17	1.0%
Stay away from infected people	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Medication	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
Avoid unsterilized equipment for health and for shaving	162	14.2%	77	13.7%	239	14.1%
Use condom	4	0.4%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1137</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* It was unclear whether or not "Safe sex" in the Somali context actually refers to using condoms and other physical means of preventing AIDS, or if it was simply referring to keeping sex exclusive to marriage.

The following is a list of those responses that appear in more than one category above, since some participants gave more than one response:

3.1% of participants mentioned blood screening as a way to prevent HIV/AIDS,

22.8% mentioned safe sex,

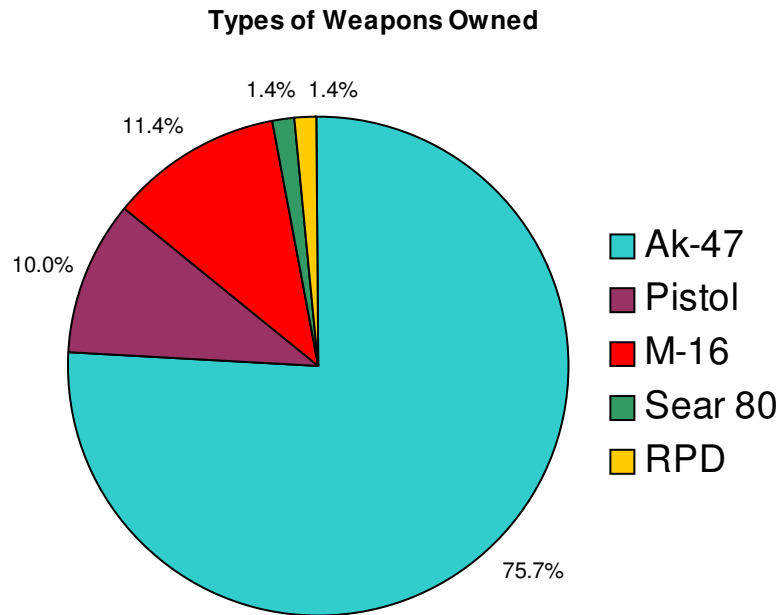
22.6% said to avoid unsterilized equipment, to use clean instruments for health and shaving,

17.4% mentioned having no "illegal sex" which in the Somali Muslim context refers to keeping sex exclusive to marriage,

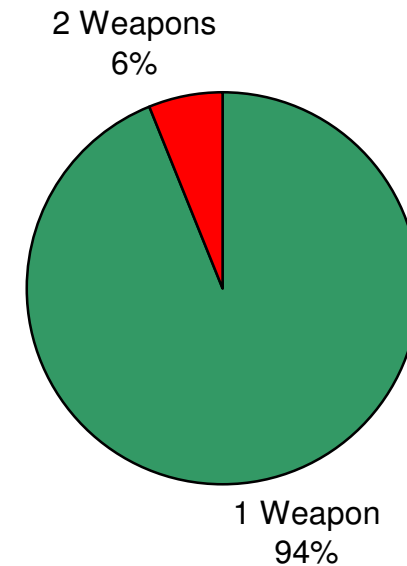
4.9% of participants said "keeping sex to your partner," which is cited here as monogamy. This was not combined with the response of marital exclusivity, as it was not referred to as "illegal."

## Weapon Ownership of Participants

Only 4% of participants (66 people) claimed to own a weapon(s). Sixty-four participants owned one weapon, while 4 participants claimed to own 2 weapons. The following pie charts are based only on the 66 participants who own weapons.



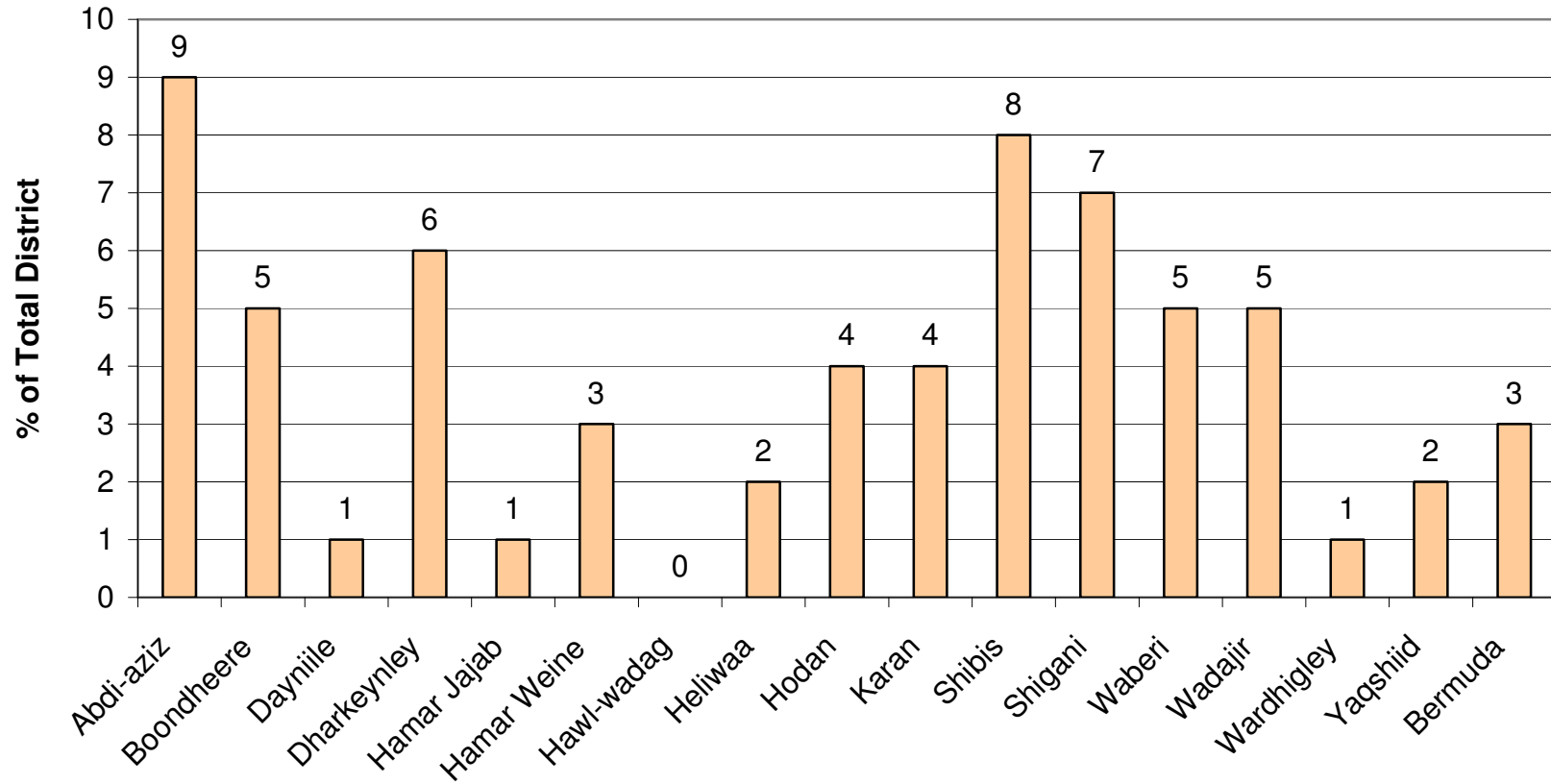
**Number of Weapons Owned**



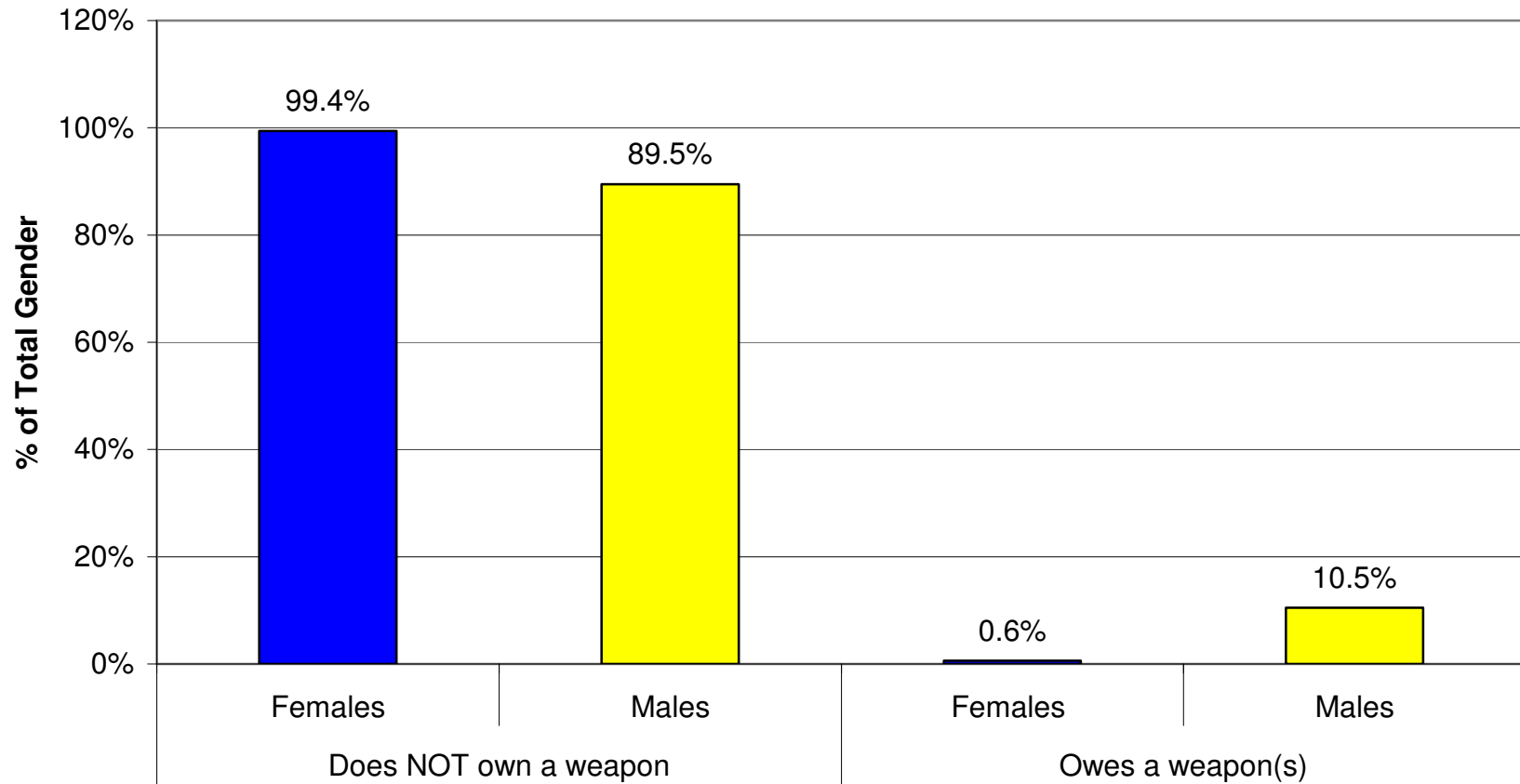
### Complete Data Table on Weapon Ownership by District, Gender & Type of Weapon

Ownership of Weapons	Does NOT own a weapon			Owes a weapon(s)			Number of Weapons		Type of Weapon				
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	1 Weapon	2 Weapons	Ak-47	Pistol	M-16	Sear 80	RPD
Abdul-aziz	64	27	91	1	8	9	9	0	7	0	1	1	0
Bondhere	61	34	95	0	5	5	5	0	4	0	1	0	0
Deynile	49	50	99	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Dharkeynley	70	24	94	1	5	6	5	1	5	1	1	0	0
Hamar-jajab	66	33	99	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hamar-weyne	65	32	97	0	3	3	2	1	2	2	0	0	0
Hawl-wadag	72	28	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heliwaa	76	22	98	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hodan	71	25	96	1	3	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
Karaan	72	24	96	2	2	4	3	1	4	1	0	0	0
Shibis	59	33	92	0	8	8	8	0	6	1	1	0	0
Shingani	56	37	93	1	6	7	7	0	6	0	1	0	0
Waberi	85	10	95	0	5	5	5	0	4	0	1	0	0
Wadajir	64	31	95	0	5	5	5	0	4	0	1	0	0
Wardhigley	65	34	99	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Yaqshid	71	27	98	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bermuda	64	33	97	0	3	3	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1130</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>1634</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>99.4%</b>	<b>89.5%</b>	<b>96.1%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>93.9%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>75.7%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

## Weapon Ownership By District



## Weapon Ownership: Comparison by Gender



## Programme Evaluation

Participants were asked for their perspective on the overall programme, and the responses were overwhelmingly positive. Multiple answers were permitted and 54% of participants described at least 2 ways the programme was affecting the community and their lives; while 23% of participants mentioned 3 things.

The most popular response of participants (at 53.5%) was that the programme was cleaning and returning the beauty to the city, followed by job creation at 36.1%, and economic improvement mentioned by 35.9% of participants.

Forty-one participants (2.4%) mentioned that the money they received was not balanced with the hard work, and suggested a higher salary. Nine participants (0.5%) said the work was better than nothing. Ninety-four participants (5.5%) indicated that the programme was good and that they were grateful for the opportunity, but did not indicate how it was impacting on their lives or the community. One participant said she were concerned about encountering bombs and weapons while working.

The following table gives a breakdown of all the responses:

Beautification, cleaning the city	909	53.5%	Credit option now available in village shops	8	0.5%
Employment, job creation	613	36.1%	Community integration	8	0.5%
Income, economic improvement	610	35.9%	Pleases Allah	7	0.4%
Poverty reduction, benefits poor families	262	15.4%	Self sufficiency	3	0.2%
Now we can meet our basic needs (2-3 meals a day)	252	14.8%	Teaches us how to work without gun	3	0.2%
Improves infrastructure (cleans and opens roads)	189	11.1%	Empowering to women	3	0.2%
Health & Hygiene	98	5.8%	No longer begging	2	0.1%
Good	94	5.5%	Helps some of our families needs	2	0.1%
I'm happy, now I don't have to worry, relieves stress	92	5.4%	Able to afford a wife	2	0.1%
Benefits country (Teaches us how to work for our country)	70	4.1%	Normal	1	0.1%
Increases peace and security	41	2.4%	Helping those poorer than me	1	0.1%
Hard work for little money (work is not balanced with the salary)	41	2.4%	It's good to work with my hands	1	0.1%
Build morale, dignity and gives hope	33	1.9%	Gave me what I haven't had in 16 years	1	0.1%
Now I can afford school fees	22	1.3%	First job from a local agency	1	0.1%
Helping parents	11	0.6%	Concerned about bombs and weapons while working	1	0.1%
Better than nothing	9	0.5%	Better than the government	1	0.1%
Able to buy something extra (new cloths)	9	0.5%	Benefits all people in Mogadishu	1	0.1%