

Socio Economic Survey **2002** **Somalia**

Report No. 1
Somalia Watching Brief
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Socio Economic Survey, 2002

Somalia Watching Brief,

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCF	Country Cooperation Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
DHL	Document Handlers Limited
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FSAU	Food Security Assessment Unit
HDI	Human Development Index
HF	High Frequency
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internationally Displaced Persons
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
LICUS	Low Income Countries Under Stress
MCH	Mother and Child Healthcare
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OPD	Out Patient Department
PCF	Post Conflict Fund
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
SWB	Somalia Watching Brief
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WBI	World Bank Institute
WHO	World Health Organisation

Foreword

It gives us great pleasure to present this Socio-economic Survey Report on Somalia, conducted in 2002. This report is the outcome of a multi-sectoral nationwide household survey, the first of its kind in Somalia for over two decades. The report provides statistics on demographic and housing characteristics, access to basic services, household income and employment, modes of communication and women's participation in family decision making and community-level activities, among other things. Individually, these statistics provide valuable information



on different facets of socio-economic characteristics, and together they reflect to a certain extent, the well-being of an average Somali household.

Timely availability of reliable disaggregated data on demographic, economic and social sectors is critical to planning, programming and informed policy and decision-making in the Somali context. Baseline statistics on an array of development indicators and their periodic updates are essential for efficient programme formulation, monitoring and impact assessment. Even before the civil war, there was a scarcity of economic and social statistics at a disaggregated level on Somalia, which was worsened by the civil war and the collapse of planning and economic management institutions. After identification of the current needs, UNDP and the World Bank are now jointly implementing a programme under the Somalia Watching Brief, which is co-financed with the World Bank's Post Conflict Fund, to set up data collection systems, strengthen Somali statistical institutions and support the establishment of a statistical database to monitor socio-economic conditions and macro-economic situations. This report is the first in a series of joint Bank/UNDP statistical reports to build up the socio-economic database addressing the data needs and gaps felt by the Somali and

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international community. These Watching Brief activities will be subsequently built upon and strengthened through the joint Bank/UNDP re-engagement strategy for Somalia, with the collaboration of other development partners.

We are grateful to the team headed by Dr. K.N.S. Nair, Programme Coordinator, Somalia Watching Brief and Poverty Reduction and Economic Recovery Programmes, UNDP for undertaking and completing this task. Special thanks are due to Ms. Mariam Alwi, the National Coordinator, Mr. Richard Ng'etich, Data Processing Associate, UNDP and Ms. Priya Gajraj, Somalia Officer, World Bank. We would also like to express our gratitude to Messrs Maxwell Gaylard, UNDP Resident Representative and Humanitarian Coordinator and Randolph Kent, Former UNDP Resident Representative and Humanitarian Coordinator. We would also like to acknowledge the support of a number of World Bank colleagues, in particular the Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction team, Low-Income Countries under Stress (LICUS) unit, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management network, and the World Bank Institute. Our thanks are also due to a number of UNDP colleagues, in particular Mr. El-Balla Hagona, Ms. Susan Kavanagh, Mr. Dirk Boberg, Mr. Eddie Boyle, Mr. Abdusalam Omer, Mr. David Allen and Ms. Laila Shamji for their support. The survey was implemented with the participation of functional Somali administrations, which we would particularly like to thank for their collaboration. A number of organisations and SACB partners extended their support at different stages from formulating the questionnaire to drafting and reviewing the report, in particular FAO, FEWS NET, FSAU, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WBI and WHO. We are thankful to all of these institutions as well as to the Statistical Working Group for their assistance.

It is envisaged that this initiative will accelerate the compilation of a poverty profile and mapping of poverty in Somalia. Over time, rebuilding critical macro-economic and socio-economic data will be essential to understanding and monitoring the macro-economic situation and for informed policy formulation to best meet the Somali needs.


Andrea Tamagnini
Country Director
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Makhtar Diop
Country Director
Kenya, Eritrea & Somalia
World Bank

Somalia at a glance - 2002

Estimated population		
	Somalia (Million)	6.8 (7.5, pre-war)
	Urban (%)	34 (23.5)
Unemployment status (%)		
	Somalia	47.4
	Urban	61.5
	Rural and nomadic	4.7
Child employment (5-9 years) %		
	Somalia	
	Male	9.7
	Female	8.2
	Urban	
	Male	4.3
	Female	1.9
	Rural and nomadic	
	Male	16.1
	Female	15.7
Per capita household income (\$)		
	Somalia	226
	Urban	291
	Rural and nomadic	195
Extreme poverty (share of population with per capita income less than \$1 PPP per day, %)		
	Somalia	43.2
	Urban	23.5
	Rural and nomadic	53.4
Adult literacy (%)		
	Somalia	19.2 (24)
	Urban	34.9
	Rural and nomadic	10.9

Somalia at a glance - 2002

Gross primary school enrolment rate (%)		
	Somalia	16.9
	Boys	20.8
	Girls	12.7
Population with access to at least one health facility (available and affordable, %)		
	Somalia	54.8 (28)
	Urban	62.7
	Rural and nomadic	36.4
Population with access to safe (treated) water (%)		
	Somalia	20.5 (29)
	Urban	53.1
	Rural and nomadic	4.1
Population with access to sanitation (sanitary means of excreta disposal, %)		
	Somalia	49.8 (18)
	Urban	93.0
	Rural and nomadic	28.2
Housing characteristics/structure (%)		
	Permanent	24.1
	Semi-permanent	56.5
	Temporary	19.3
No. of radios per 1000 population		
	Somalia	98.5 (4)
	Urban	139.0
	Rural and nomadic	78.2
No. of telephones per 1000 population		
	Somalia	14.9 (1.92)
	Urban	35.6
	Rural and nomadic	4.5

Note: Figures in parenthesis correspond to pre-war period (1987-1990)

Introduction

Reliable statistical data on demographic and socio-economic indicators is needed for planning, programming and informed decision-making. A number of international initiatives to improve the coverage, quality and comparability of statistical data and to build the capacity of national statistical institutions in developing countries have helped to improve both the quality and timeliness of the statistical data available. Countries such as Somalia, which have been undergoing prolonged conflicts did not participate in these initiatives and therefore has not been included in most of the international publications that compare national and regional statistics on development. Provision of reliable data on Somalia has been limited for over one and a half decades. The exception has been limited sectoral statistics collected by international agencies in

collaboration with functional administrations or other local partners. Lack of data has been a major constraint in preparing documents such as the Common Country Assessment (CCA). Baseline socio-economic data is also needed to formulate development plans and a poverty profile and mapping.

Statistical systems in Somalia had already started to deteriorate before the collapse of the state in 1991. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been supporting, to a limited extent, collection of secondary and primary data in Somalia in collaboration with planning and statistical departments of functioning Somali administrations, NGOs and other development partners since 1995. These efforts resulted in the compilation of population and selected socio-economic statistics for nine out of 18 regions and a review and



revision of population estimates with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and US Census Bureau. The UNDP has also been assisting functional administrations, to a limited extent, to strengthen their statistical capacity and to collect and compile some economic and administrative data. Given its recent re-engagement in Somalia, the World Bank decided to partner with UNDP in collecting key data to better understand the macro-economic situation and allow for more informed assistance within the Somali context.

Somalia Watching Brief

This statistical report, compiled from an integrated household survey undertaken during November 2001 to July 2002, has been prepared under the Somalia Watching Brief programme.

The Watching Brief is used as a monitoring mechanism by the World Bank to keep track of socio-economic developments in conflict/post conflict countries by collecting critical macro-economic and socio-economic data. The Watching Brief Programme for Somalia was jointly formulated and cost-shared by the World Bank's Post Conflict Fund and UNDP following consultations with Somali administrations. The main objectives of the programme include:

- i) Identifying critical data needs and gaps;
- ii) Establishing systems and procedures for collection and compilation of statistics;
- iii) Build capacity of functional statistical institutions;
- iv) Establishing a baseline socio-economic database to support policy formulation, planning and monitoring

The programme is implemented by UNDP in collaboration with Somali administrations and international partners involved in the collection and compilation of data. It is currently under implementation in Garowe, Hargeisa and Mogadishu in collaboration with the respective administrations. The macro-economic data collection and analysis and the statistical capacity building under the ongoing Watching Brief Programme will be further strengthened under the joint Bank/UNDP re-engagement strategy for Somalia, with the collaboration of other development partners. This programme is currently being implemented by UNDP with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organisation (WHO) and other partners.

This report presents selected socio-economic data from a household survey. It is the first in a series of statistical reports that will appear under the Bank/UNDP Somalia Watching Brief Programme. A medium-term plan for collection and compilation of statistical data and building statistical capacity of functional Somali statistical institutions is under formulation.

Objective and Scope

The objective of the survey was to collect and compile baseline demographic and socio-economic data at a household level in order to address some of the critical data needs and gaps and to establish a socio-economic database for policy formulation, planning and monitoring of rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. Furthermore, it is hoped that the survey will lay the foundations for compiling baseline data for Common Country Assessment (CCA) indicators, Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Indicators and poverty statistics. In addition to standard modules normally covered under socio-economic household surveys, sections were included on the availability of basic services, modes of communication, women's participation in decision-making, access to the justice system, possession of selected household items and awareness about HIV/AIDS and environmental concerns

in order to gain a greater understanding of the prevailing socio-economic conditions in Somalia.

Design of the Survey

Details on the methodology, concepts and definitions, sample size determination, survey organisation and implementation, data processing and the survey schedule are provided in a separate document, currently entitled the "Technical Report on Socio-Economic Household Survey of Somalia – 2002". However, a brief summary on the methodology and other aspects of the survey is detailed below to facilitate a better understanding of the statistics provided in this report.

Survey Methodology

Establishing a sampling framework to carry out the survey was a challenging task, second only to implementing such a survey in a conflict country. The sampling framework was designed for urban and other population segments termed as non-urban or rural and nomadic as it proved too complicated to add a specific framework for the nomadic population.

A multi-stage stratified random sampling was followed to select the sample households. The sample size consists of 3,600 households or 300 clusters with 12 households per cluster. Clusters from each region were selected from the list of settlements/water points for non-urban and sub-districts (*laantas*) for urban. All regional and district capitals were treated as urban as was the procedure before the civil war. Settlement level surveys previously undertaken by UNDP had yielded a comprehensive listing of settlements and water points for nine out of 18 regions. For the remaining regions, the pre-war listing was updated and used. Survey supervisors were provided with the list of settlements to enable them to replace a cluster randomly in exceptional cases. This was caused predominantly by inaccessibility of a settlement or by migration of its inhabitants. Identification and selection of households was undertaken in the field following random sampling procedures. The inverse of the sample probabilities were used as weighting factors for estimating national statistics.

Survey Questionnaire

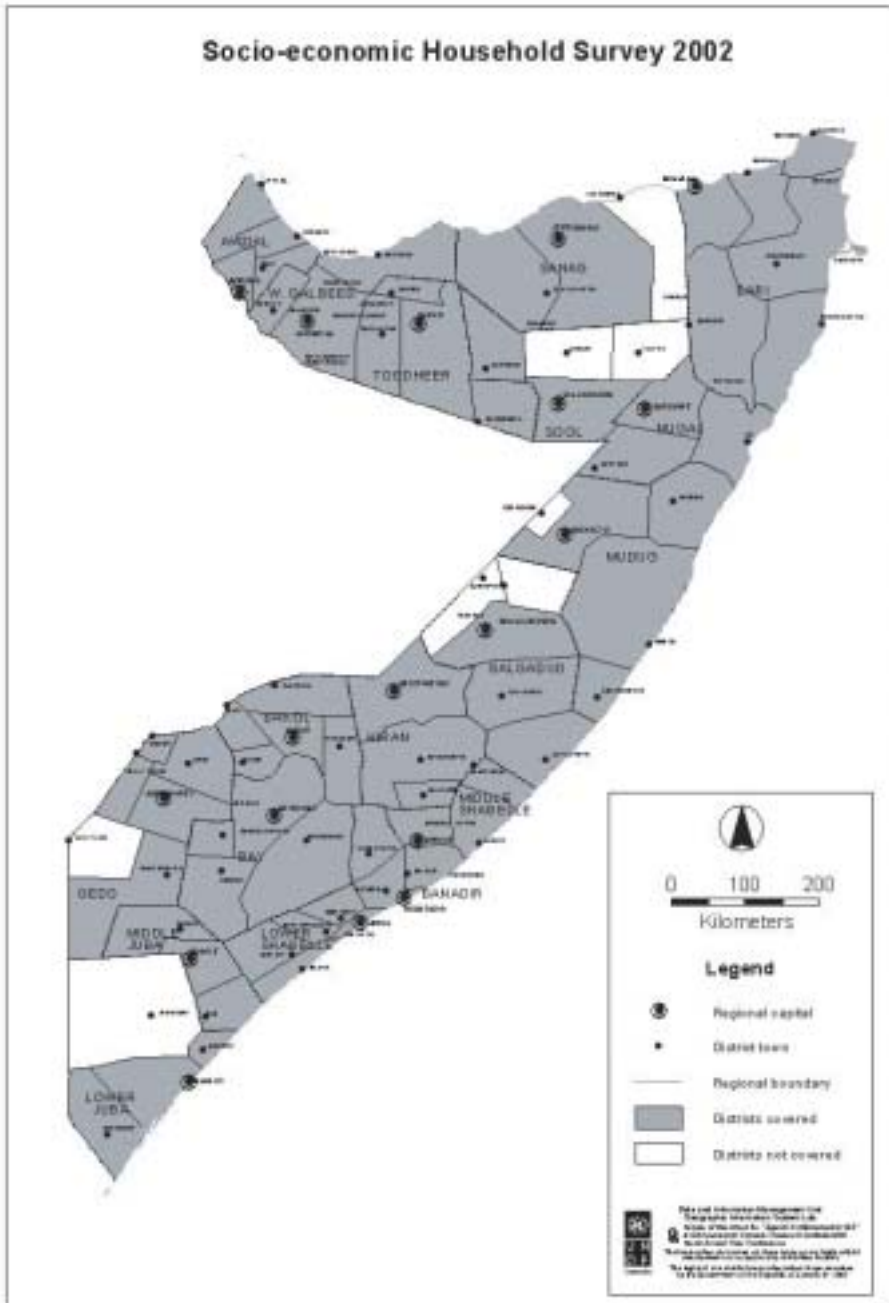
Five questionnaires were used in the survey:

- a) One main questionnaire for the household survey;
- b) One short questionnaire for the crop sector to be administered at community level in selected agricultural settlements linked to the clusters;
- c) One short questionnaire to be administered for the livestock sector at community level in selected nomadic settlements linked to the clusters;
- d) One questionnaire for collection of consumer prices from markets linked to the clusters; and
- e) One questionnaire to collect exchange rates for the prevailing currencies in the clusters.

Several development agencies, including international and local partners, as well as statistical staff of functional administrations have contributed to the formulation of the household schedules. Field testing of the questionnaires was undertaken at zonal level.

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Organisation of the Survey

The survey team consisted of one technical coordinator, one national coordinator, four field coordinators, four international consultants, 10 supervisors and 41 enumerators. Of the total 61 staff, 56 were Somali professionals. In addition, two elders (on average) from each of the regions were included in the team to locate the clusters, introduce the survey team to the community and facilitate the sampling of the households and the survey. Other important roles played by the elders included helping the survey team to avoid land-mined and insecure areas and advising on utilisation of local resources in a neutral and transparent manner, especially important when economic gains for the local community are involved. Training programmes and pilot surveys were organised by Somali coordinators, with the support of technical/national coordinators and international consultants for supervisors and enumerators at zonal and regional levels. Field testing of the questionnaires was undertaken at zonal (group of regions) level.

Due to the prevailing security conditions in Somalia, the survey was conducted in two phases between November 2001 to January 2002 and March 2002 to July 2002. The survey teams for the

sake of completion, clarification and correction revisited selected clusters. The geographical coverage of the survey in terms of districts is given in the following map.

Some of the districts did not have the sample clusters. The clusters which could not be surveyed were replaced by a sample of new clusters from the same region. The clusters involved were small in number to have any serious bias on the estimation of national statistics.

Survey Results

This report summarises socio-economic results and is the first in a series of four reports carried out under the Somalia Watching Brief Programme. The three reports planned are as follows:

- (a) Demographic and reproductive health statistics
- (b) Household income and expenditure pattern
- (c) Statistics on vulnerable population

Major Challenges

The lack of peace and security was one of the major constraints faced during the implementation of the survey. In certain areas in central and southern Somalia, as many as five separate survey teams had to be organised to carry out

work which could have been undertaken by a single team in more stable conditions. The main problems appeared to be conflicting claims of control and the prominence of factions. Other challenges included:

- 1) multiple currencies in circulation in Somalia (e.g. there are three types of Somali Shillings, Somaliland Shillings, US Dollar, Djibouti Franc, Ethiopian Bir, Kenya Shillings and Saudi Rial);
- 2) multiple conversion rates for some of the units of measurements (e.g. *tin* varying from 3 to 5 litres, *gadac* varying from 1 to 1/8 litre, *shood* varying from 1 to Ω kg);
- 3) economic expectations among local communities (employment and vehicle hiring) leading to conflict of interest and inefficient use of resources;
- 4) raised expectations of international assistance;
- 5) the need to negotiate with multiple authorities in a settlement/district/region;
- 6) the lack of statistical legislation.

Limitations of the Data

A major limitation of the data from household surveys is due to memory lapse of the respondents. Secondly, some of the answers provided by the respondents are influenced by their perceptions which in turn depend on their understanding and interpretation of the relevant terms (e.g. "good", "fair", "poor", "participation", "problem").



CHAPTER 1



Chapter 1

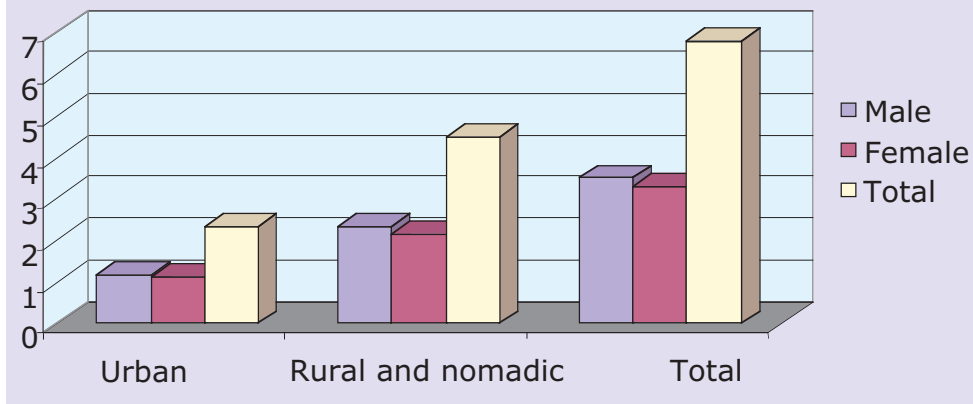
Demographics and Housing

Demographic data for Somalia is scarce. The current population figures used by international agencies for planning and programming purposes are those estimated by UNFPA in 1997 (5.76 million) after reviewing the estimates made by UNDP and the US Census Bureau. UNDP subsequently reviewed the UNFPA projected population for 2002 (6.56 million) to take into account the number of refugees repatriated to Somalia and the growing

urbanisation, especially in the North. The mid-year population of Somalia for 2002 is estimated as 6.8 million with an urban population of 2.3 million, representing 34 per cent of the total. Traditionally, the national, regional and district capitals are treated as urban in Somalia even though some of them are quite small and lack urban characteristics. The same classification was followed for the present survey.

The average household size is estimated as 5.8 giving a total number of 1.17 million households. The majority of the households (65.8 % in urban and 70.7% in rural and nomadic areas) comprise 4 to 7 members.

Chart 1.1 - Population Distribution - 2002 (million)



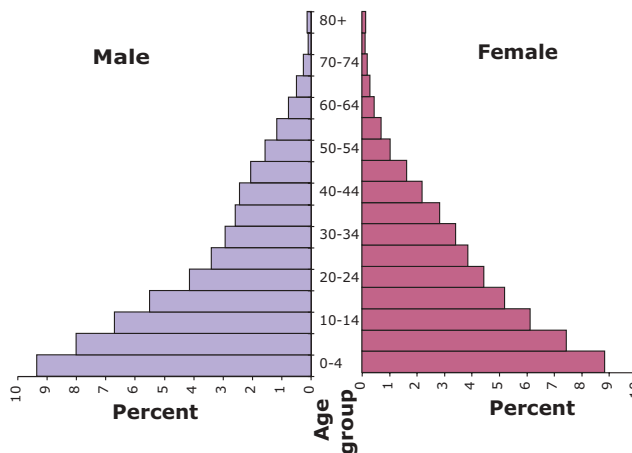


Age Distribution of Population

Household surveys and censuses are the two main sources used to estimate population in different age brackets. However, data on age from such sources is prone to error known as *digit preference*. In some cases, people may not know their age thus respondents or enumerators make an approximation. Often, the preference is to round it to a number with a digit ending in 0 or 5. Some

others may misreport their age even when they know their actual age due to digit preference. Percentage distribution of age data by single age group has shown misreporting of age for Somalia. The *strong smoothing method* was used to correct this problem¹. The following charts 1.2 to 1.4 describe the age-structure of the population. The shape of the pyramid is consistent with the typical demographic structure of the population of developing countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

Chart 1.2 - Age wise distribution of total population (%)



¹There are different methods suggested by Carrier Farrag, Karup-King Newton, Arriaga and United Nations. A strong smoothing technique is used if serious irregularities are noticed in the age distribution. All these methods were used to smooth the age distribution and the strong smoothing method was selected based on the accuracy index.



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Chart 1.3 - Age wise distribution of urban population (%)

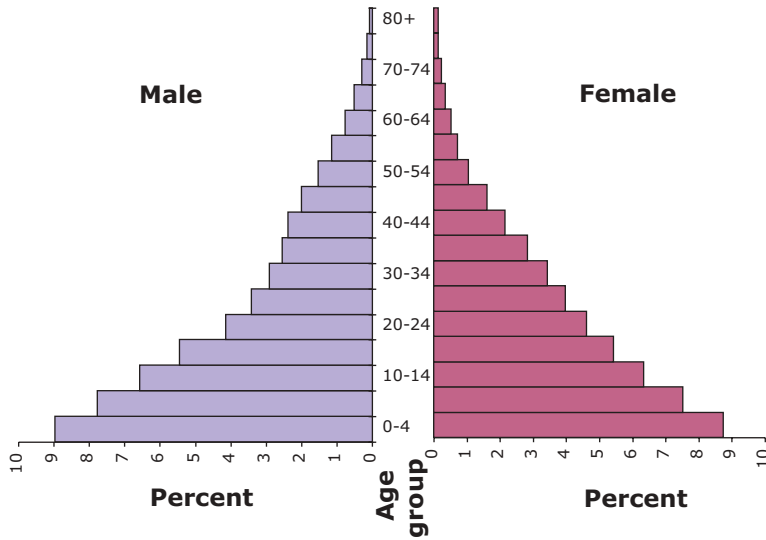
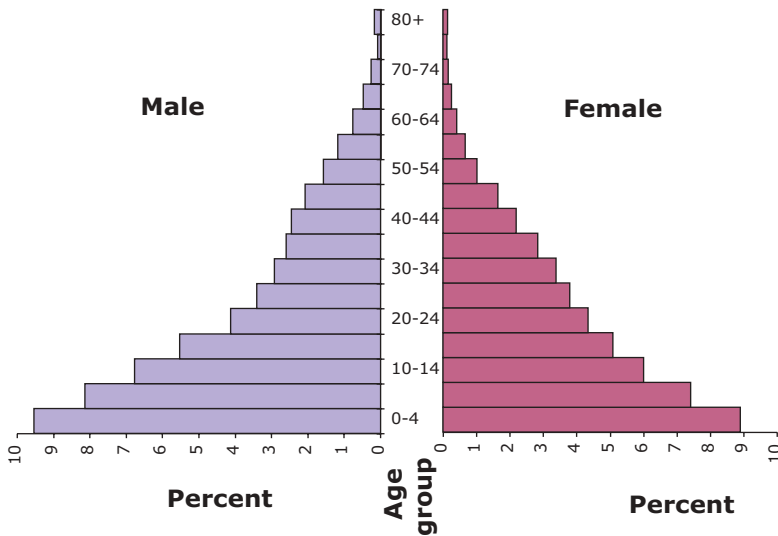


Chart 1.4 - Age wise distribution of rural and nomadic population (%)



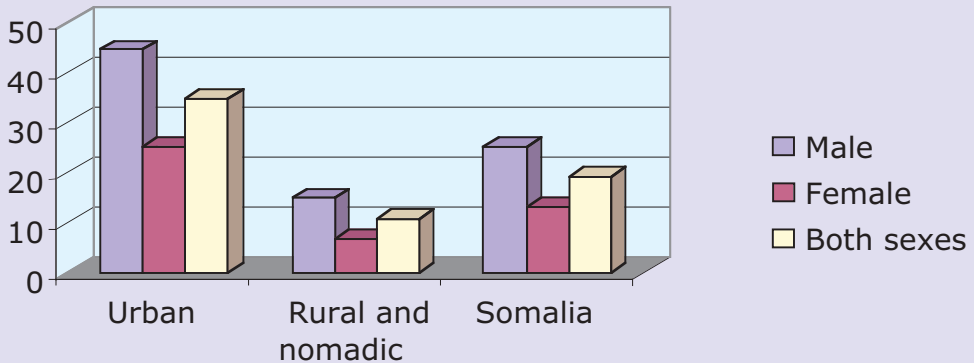


Adult Literacy Rate

The adult literacy rate refers to the ability of the population aged 15 years and above to read and write a simple message. Enumerators were advised to administer a simple test to determine the reading and writing skills of the respondent. The survey results show that Somalia continues to have one of the lowest literacy rates in the world. The adult literacy rate varies from 34.9 percent for

urban to 10.9 percent for rural and nomadic areas giving an overall rate of 19.2 percent for Somalia. The adult female literacy rate for rural and nomadic areas is as low as 6.7 percent. This partly reflects the lack of educational opportunities after the civil war, particularly in rural and nomadic areas, where a large proportion of school-aged population missed out on opportunities for basic education. Though some Koranic schools teach Arabic, many of the students become functionally illiterate later.

Chart 1.5 - Adult literacy rates (%)



Age at first marriage

The mean age at first marriage for females and males is estimated to be 20 and 25 years respectively. There was only a marginal difference between urban and non-urban

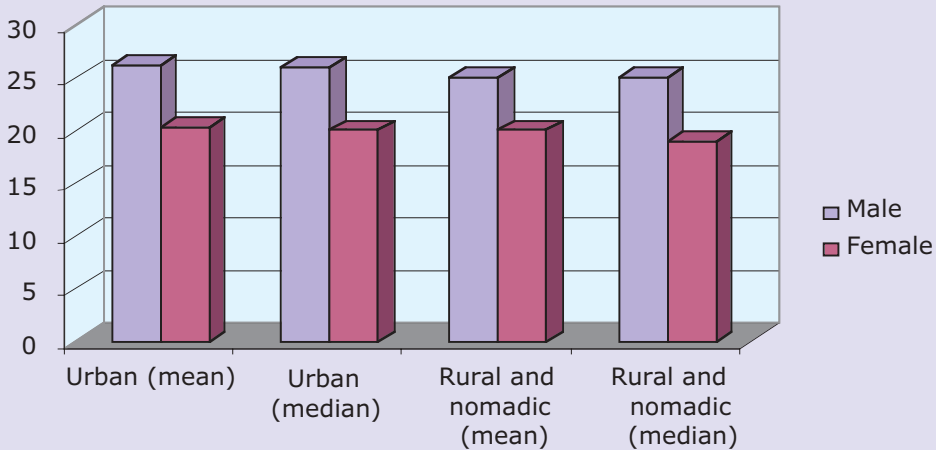
areas. The median age at marriage also gave similar results. This result proved contrary to the widely held view that Somalis get married at an early age, especially in rural and nomadic areas.



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Chart 1.6 - Age at first marriage



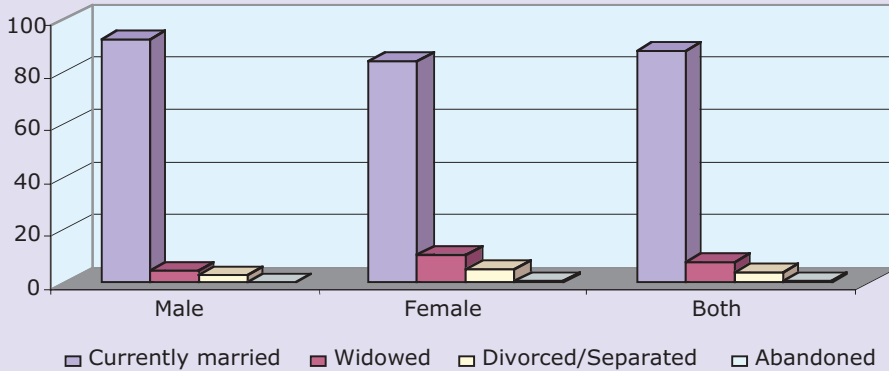
Marital Status

The share of the population “ever-married” is 36.8 percent, consisting of 33.3 percent of males and 40.5 percent of females. The proportion is similar for urban and non-urban (rural and nomadic) populations. The relatively higher share of ever-married women in Somalia is mainly explained by the fact that at any point in time, men can have up to four wives but women can have only one husband. Subject to this, men and women can remarry. Despite the fact that divorces and remarriages are common for both men and women, remarriage is not that frequent among women, especially after they reach their thirties. The culture of marrying one’s husband’s brother (who could be currently married, but

with less than four wives) or one’s wife’s sister (who is not currently married) by the survivor - in the case of the death of the husband or wife - is not frequently practiced though culturally permissible. The civil war and the widespread conflicts have also contributed to the growing share of widows in the population. The share of widowed population is 1.5 per cent for males and 4.2 percent for females. The corresponding figures for divorcees are 0.9 percent and 2.0 percent respectively. A small proportion of the population falls under the category abandoned by their spouses (0.1 percent males and 0.3 percent females). The percentage distribution of ever-married population by their current marital status is illustrated in the following chart.



Chart 1.7 - Distribution of ever married population (%)

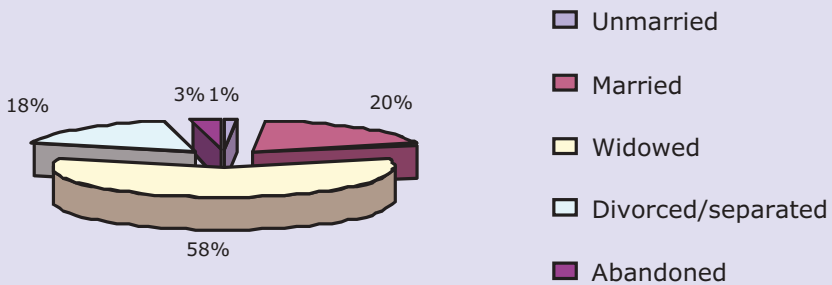


Male and Female Headed Households

The share of female-headed households is estimated as 14.3 percent in urban and 11.7 percent in rural and nomadic areas. Only about 20 percent of these women are currently married, the rest are

mainly widows or divorcees. The pattern is the same in urban, rural and nomadic areas. Women have been playing an increasing role in supporting their families during the post civil war period. Women also play a prominent role within their households in terms of their participation in decision-making (see Chapter 5).

Chart 1.8 - Marital status of females heading households





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Stated Causes of Death

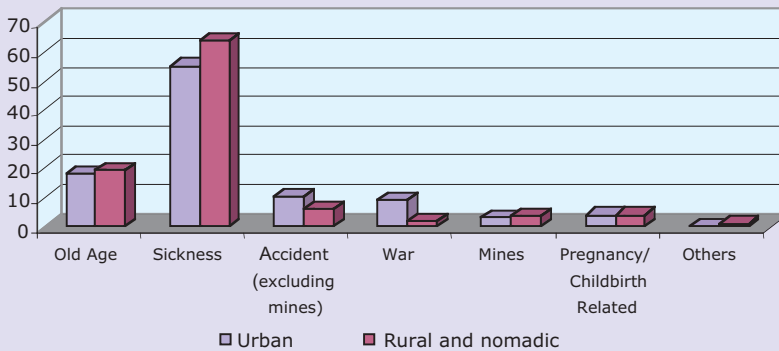
During the survey, one of the questions put to the respondents was the number of deaths occurring during the past one-year and the perceived causes of death. About 61 percent of all deaths were stated to be due to sickness, followed by old age (19%), accident excluding mines (7.4%), war (4.3%), pregnancy/childbirth related (4%) and mines (3.6%). The perceived

causes of death² have similar proportions in urban and non-urban areas except for deaths caused by sickness, accident and war. The urban and non-urban variations in the stated causes of death are shown in the following chart.

Housing Characteristics

About 24 percent of houses in Somalia are constructed with

Chart 1.9 - Distribution of deaths by stated causes(%)



durable materials. They are classified as permanent structures. Slightly over 56 percent have walls or roofs constructed utilising semi-durable materials. The remaining 20 percent fall under the category of temporary, as they are makeshift houses utilising twigs, plastic sheets and similar materials. There is a marked difference in the quality of houses in urban and other

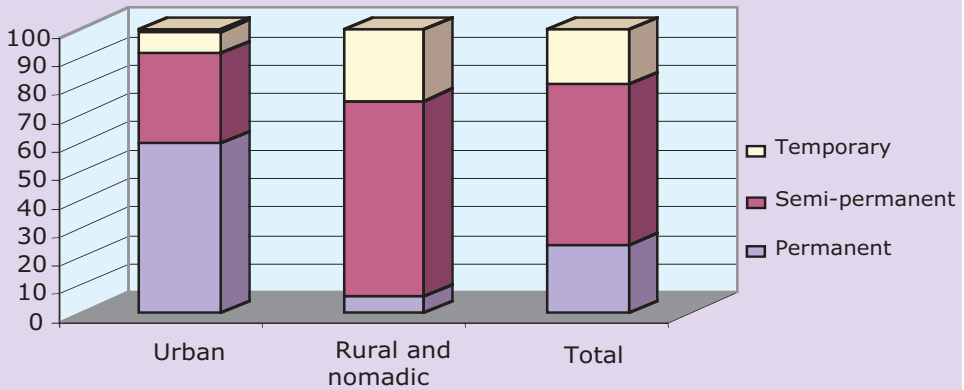
settlements. Only 6 percent of the houses in rural and nomadic areas could be classified as permanent compared with 60 percent of the houses in urban areas. Such differences also exist for other categories of housing units.

There are two rooms on average per house in Somalia: 2.5 rooms per house in urban and 1.7

²The stated causes of death should be taken as indicators only, as old age is subjective and not really a cause of death.



Chart 1.10 - Distribution of households by type of dwelling units (%)

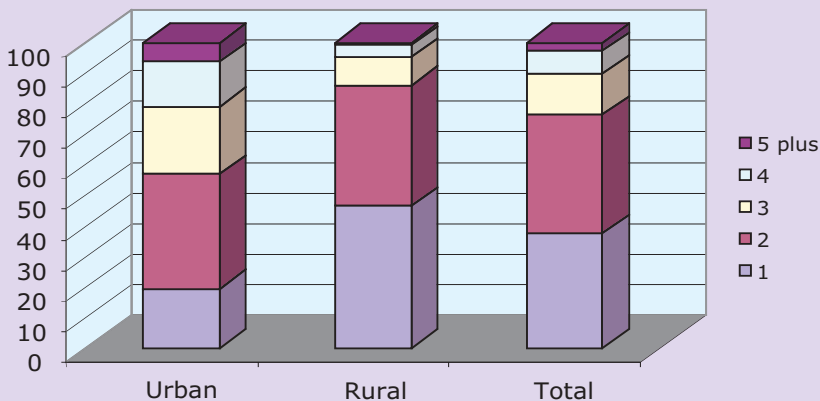


in rural and nomadic areas. One fifth of the houses in urban areas and half in rural and nomadic areas consist of one room only. About one-third of the houses have two rooms both in urban and non-urban areas. About 43 percent of the houses in urban areas have three or more

rooms compared to 14 percent in rural and nomadic areas.

The housing problem in urban areas is accentuated by the growing migration from rural to urban areas, displaced persons and returning refugees. One third of the

Chart 1.11 - Distribution of houses by no. of rooms (%)





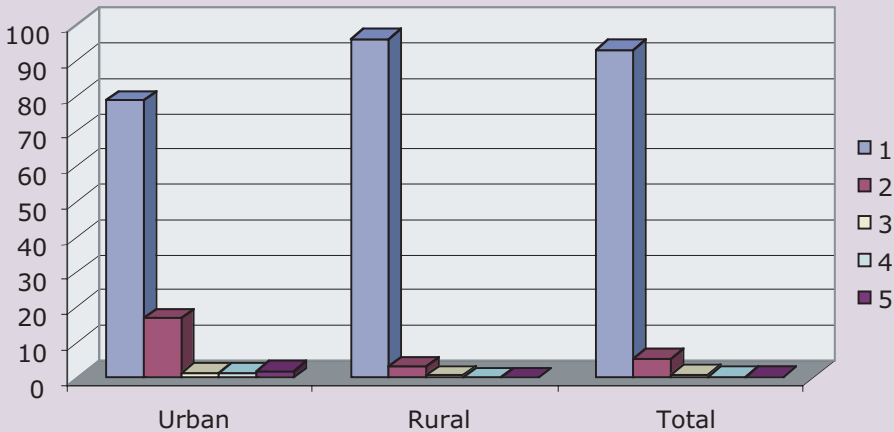
Somalia

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households in urban areas have two or more families staying in the same house. Slightly over half of them share single roomed houses. In rural and nomadic areas, two or more

families occupy only about 10.5 percent of the houses, of which one-third live in single roomed houses.

Chart 1.12 - Distribution of one-roomed houses by number of families occupying them (%)



There are also significant differences in the ownership pattern of houses between urban and non-urban settlements. Whereas the inhabitants in urban areas own less than 60 percent of houses, over 90 percent of them are owner occupied in rural and nomadic areas. One in every four houses is rented in urban areas, corresponding to one in 25 houses in rural and nomadic areas.

The current ownership pattern of houses indicates there may be possible housing shortages in urban areas as about 18 percent of the families occupy either rent free houses, vacant houses or public places. This is likely to be a potential source of instability.



CHAPTER 2



Somalia

Socio Economic Survey 2002

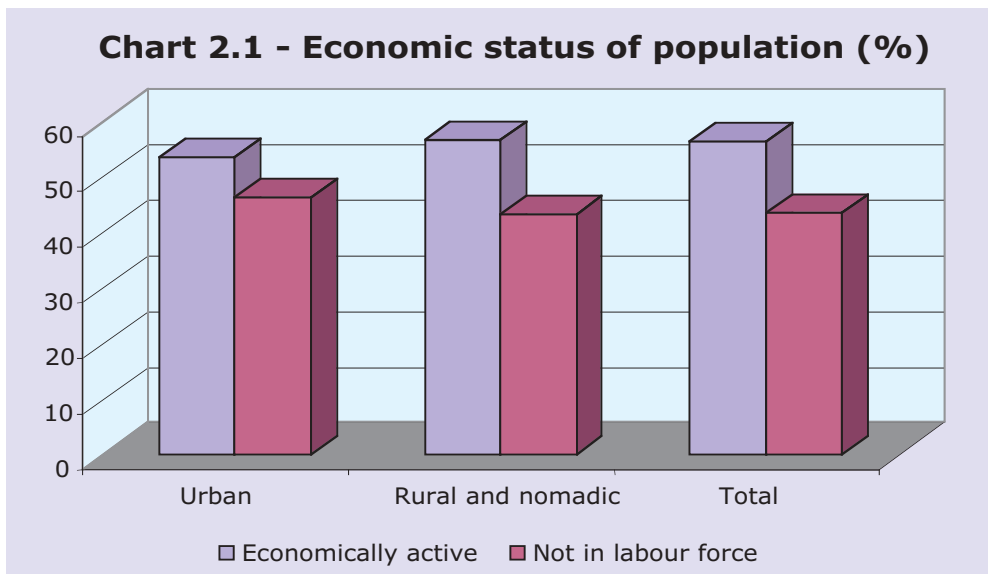
Chapter 2

Employment and Income

Labour force

The populations in the age group 15 to 64 who are working or are available for work are considered

to be the economically active population. They constitute 56.4 percent of the total population. This gives an estimated labour force of 3.8 million consisting of 1.2 million in urban and 2.6 million in rural and nomadic areas.



Employment

Total employment (comprising self employment, paid employment, unpaid economically productive family work excluding normal household chores) among the economically active population is estimated as 38.5 percent for urban, 59.3 percent for rural and nomadic

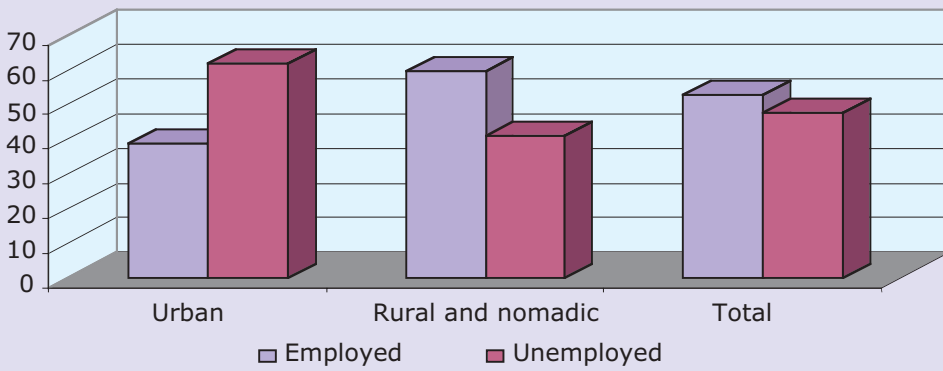
and 52.6 percent for the country. Therefore, unemployment rates amount to 65.5 percent for urban, 40.7 percent for non-urban and 47.4 percent for the country. These figures are only indicative, as they do not take into account the extent of under-employment, seasonal unemployment etc. More detailed surveys are needed to estimate the



age and gender-specific labour force participation rates and the magnitude of unemployment and under-employment.

In terms of sectoral distribution of employment, agriculture (including fishing, forestry and mining) accounts for 67 percent, industry (including construction and utilities) 12 percent and services 21 percent.

Chart 2.2 - Employment status of economically active population (%)



Child Employment

Child employment rates in the age group 5 to 9 years is estimated as 9.7 percent for males and 8.2 percent for females. The corresponding figures in the age-group 10 to 14 years for males and females are 22.6 percent and 24.3 percent respectively. There are substantial variations in the child labour force participation rates between urban and non-urban areas. For example, while 4.3 percent male children and 1.9 percent female children in the

age group of 5 to 9 years work in urban areas, the corresponding figures for rural and nomadic are 15.3 percent and 15.7 percent respectively. In the age-group 10-14 years, the employment rate of children in rural and nomadic areas is twice that in urban areas. Self-employment and employment as casual labour tend to be confined to urban areas due to better opportunities. In rural and nomadic areas, child employment predominantly takes the form of unpaid farm labour.



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Household Income

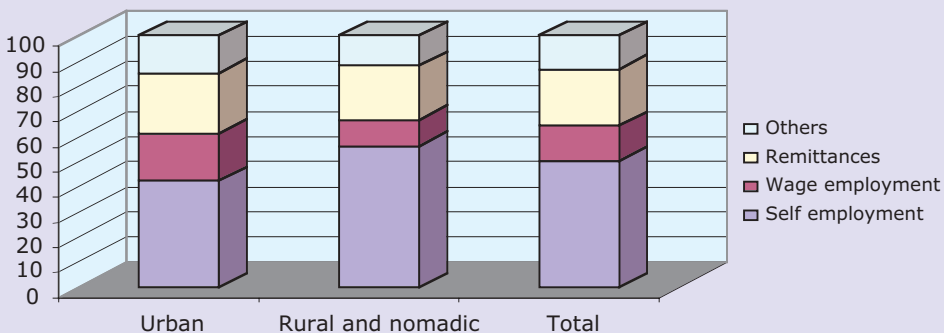
The survey also collected data on household income and expenditure. The income module covered income from all sources – household economic activities, wage income, income from self-employment and transfers, as well as imputed income derived by the households. Data on income from crop production, livestock rearing and remittances was collected since they are seen to play a major role in the Somali economy. This necessitated adding detailed modules to the schedule. A detailed expenditure section was also added with a view to updating the weights used to compile the consumer price index. Livestock and crop production for own consumption have also been taken into account in estimating the household income.

The total household income is estimated as \$1.5 billion for Somalia consisting of \$672 million for urban and \$875 million for rural and nomadic areas. This amounts to an overall per capita income of \$226, with a per capita income of \$291 for urban and \$195 for rural and nomadic areas.

Sources of Household Income

Income from self-employment constituted 50 percent of the total income levels and wage employment constituted 14 percent. Income from remittances is estimated as \$360 million, accounting for 22.5 percent of total income³. Other sources of income such as rent and aid accounted for the remaining 13.5 percent. There

Chart 2.3. - Distribution of sources of household income (%)



³The estimated total transfer of remittances handled by Somali remittance companies is about \$700-800 million per year. Only part of this goes as household income directly. Other transfers include normal business transactions, money sent to Somalis in neighbouring states etc.



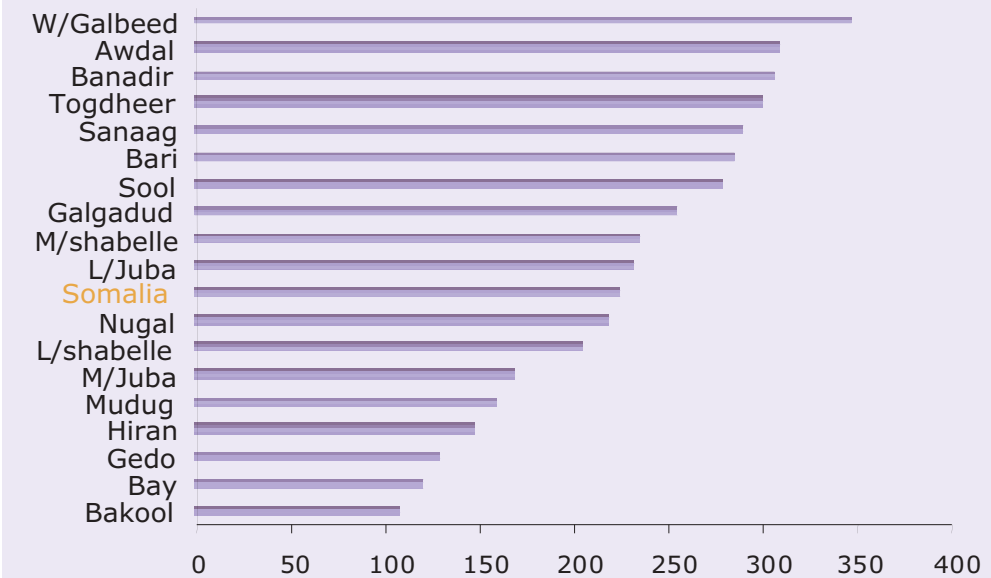
are considerable differences in the amount of income derived from wage employment and from self-employment between urban and non-urban areas, as illustrated by the following chart:

Income Distribution

Preliminary estimates of per capita household income were made in order to analyse the variation in the regional distribution of income. During the pre-war period, some of the southern regions were considered to be richer mainly due to the concentration of commercial

agriculture. Similarly, there were also heavy concentrations of industry and services in the capital region of Mogadishu making it the richest region pre-war. However, the current estimates generally suggest that regions that experience relatively peaceful conditions have better income levels, thus improving their position relatively compared to regions undergoing conflicts. However, more surveys and greater analysis will be needed to understand the impact of conflicts on economic growth in the context of Somalia.

Chart 2.4 - Regional Distribution of per capita income (\$)



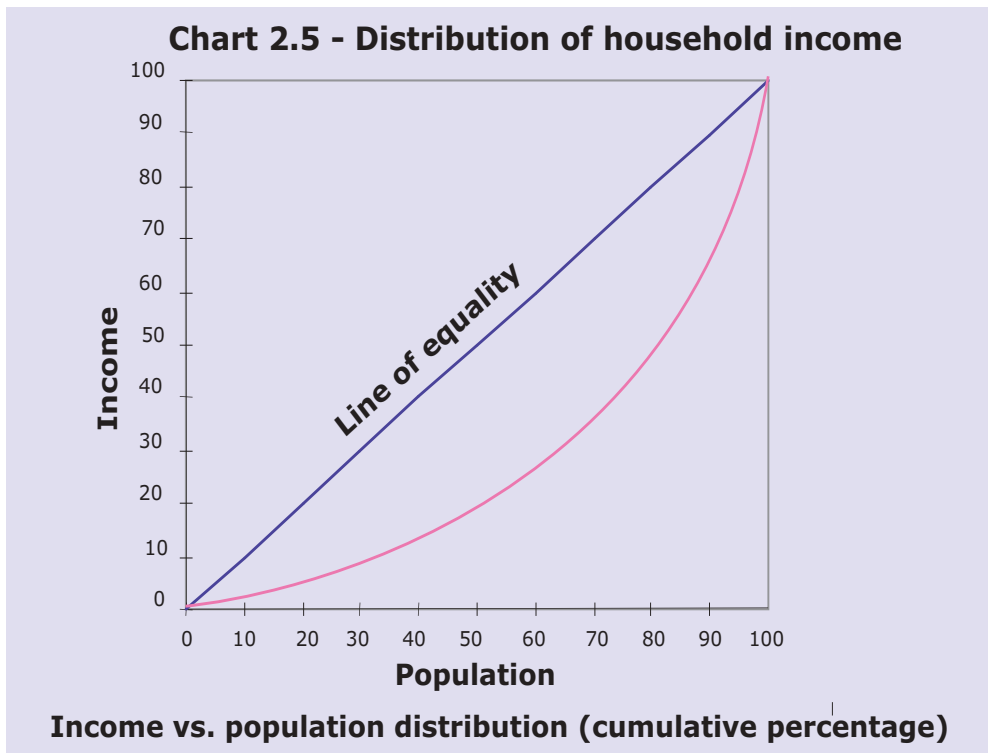


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Per capita income deciles show considerable inequality in the distribution of household income in Somalia. For example, 30 percent of the total population gets only about 7.8 percent of total income whereas the top decile gets about 35.6 percent of total income. This is also evident in the Lorenz curve shown on the following page. The estimated Gini index is 39.7. (The Gini index ranges from 0 to 100. The extreme value of zero indicates perfect equality and 100 perfect inequality).

Extreme poverty is defined as the proportion of population living on less than 1 US \$ per day measured at purchasing power parity (PPP) for international comparisons and aggregation. The proportion of population living in extreme poverty is estimated as 43.2 percent for Somalia. The extreme poverty in urban areas is 23.5 percent and in rural and nomadic areas 53.4 percent. In absolute terms, the population living in extreme poverty is estimated as 2.94 million, consisting of 0.54 million in urban and 2.4 million in rural and nomadic areas.



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General poverty estimates based on the number of people living on \$2 per day are 73.4 percent for Somalia, consisting of 60.7 percent for urban and 79.9 percent for rural and nomadic areas. According to this measure, 5 million people in Somalia live in poverty, 1.4 million in urban and 3.6 million in rural and nomadic areas. The

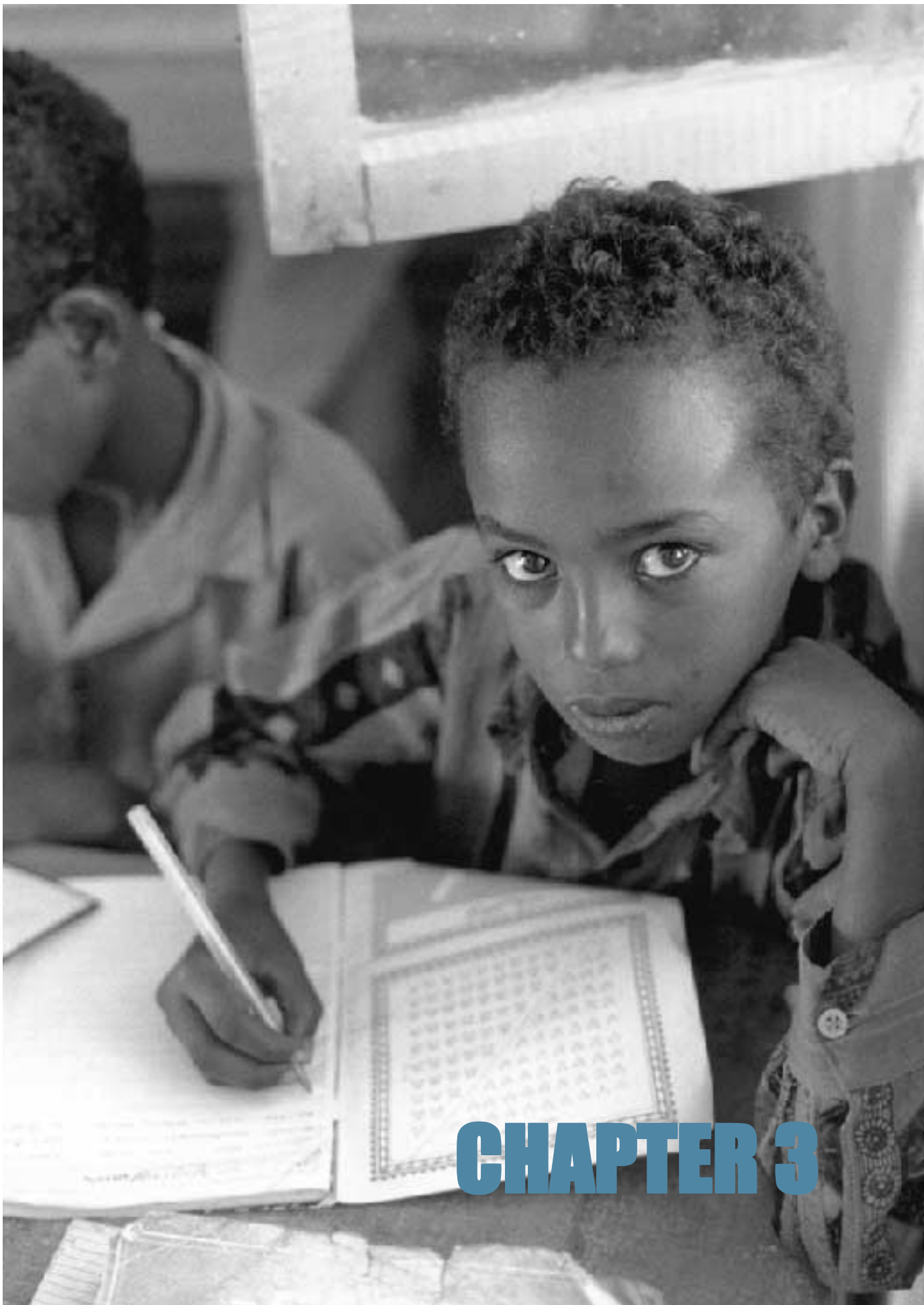
average annual per capita income (adjusted for purchasing power parity) of the population below extreme poverty line is estimated as \$210.

National specific poverty estimates will be attempted while analysing the expenditure module.



Millennium Development Goals

The first Millennium Development Goal (MDG), calls for halving the proportion of people living under extreme poverty by 2015 from the level prevailing in 1990. This means reducing the share of population of 43.2 percent who are living under extreme poverty to 21.6 percent by 2015 for Somalia (assuming that the poverty level has not declined significantly from 1990). This implies that the population under extreme poverty in rural and nomadic areas, estimated at 53.4 percent, needs to be reduced to 26.7 percent if poverty is to be reduced uniformly in urban and non-urban areas. The task is difficult, but not impossible if concerted efforts are made to formulate and implement a poverty reduction strategy for Somalia consistent with the current conditions. The ongoing incidents of conflict are a complication, but these are mainly localised and isolated. Large parts of Somalia continue to display security and stability and have shown considerable success in restoring their economies to the path of reconstruction and development. These efforts have resulted from local initiatives led by the private sector. International assistance has however been limited. A large-scale, multi-sectoral reconstruction/development programme could reduce poverty in these regions substantially. This however, would require a greater understanding of the level and extent of poverty, vulnerability and inequality and the linkages between poverty and conflict. It is also essential to undertake poverty mapping and to support the establishment of poverty monitoring and analysis systems consistent with the prevailing conditions and constraints.



CHAPTER 3



Somalia

Socio Economic Survey 2002

Chapter 3

Basic Services

Several of the basic services in Somalia such as educational institutions, health facilities and water sources and supplies were heavily damaged or became non-functional during the civil war and the conflicts thereafter. Some of these services have been provided to a certain extent with the support of international assistance and the Somali private sector. However, except for primary schooling, countrywide data is not available for most of the services. Therefore, the survey schedule was designed to assess the availability and accessibility of some of the basic services to the population. Accordingly, questions were posed on availability, affordability, distance and time taken to reach educational and health facilities and water sources (availability here refers to physical access to the nearest facility, and affordability refers to economic access).

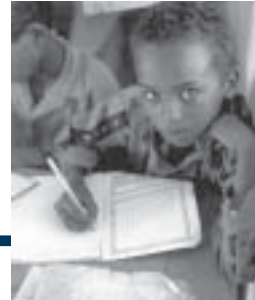
Enrolment Rates

Somalia has one of the lowest school enrolment rates in Africa. The primary school enrolment survey undertaken by UNICEF estimated the number of pupils enrolled in grades 1-8 as 286,808 consisting of 64 percent boys and 36 percent girls

for 2002. These enrolment figures were used to estimate the primary school enrolment rates for boys and girls with the estimated population for the corresponding age groups. The overall primary school enrolment rate is 16.9 percent for Somalia, 20.8 percent for boys and 12.7 percent for girls.

Educational Institutions

Koranic schools focus on the learning of the Koran and to some extent the Arabic language. They are low cost institutions organised and managed with community support. Most of them function under temporary shelters or under the shade of trees. They are widespread and affordable. The average distance to a Koranic school is estimated as about a quarter of a kilometre for both urban and non-urban areas. The average distance to a primary school is about three quarters of a kilometre. The distance is marginally less for rural and nomadic areas compared to urban. This is partly due to clustering of houses in non-urban settlements. Moreover, the distance refers to only about 48 percent of the rural and nomadic households compared to 93.8 percent of the urban households who reported availability of primary schools. There are no secondary schools in rural and nomadic areas. Availability of vocational training facilities was reported by 15.7 percent of the



urban population compared to 1.9 percent amongst the rural and nomadic population. The mere existence of educational facilities does not however guarantee that they are accessible. Prevailing insecurity conditions in many urban areas in central and southern Somalia affect accessibility. The majority of the respondents confirmed that the available educational facilities were affordable. However, this reflects the perception of the general respondents rather than that of actual or potential users alone.

Health Facilities

About 95 percent of the urban population and 60 percent of the rural and nomadic population confirmed the availability of at least one health facility within an average distance of 1.3 km and 2.4 km respectively. About 63 percent of the households in urban areas and 36 percent in rural and nomadic communities confirmed their affordability. The major health

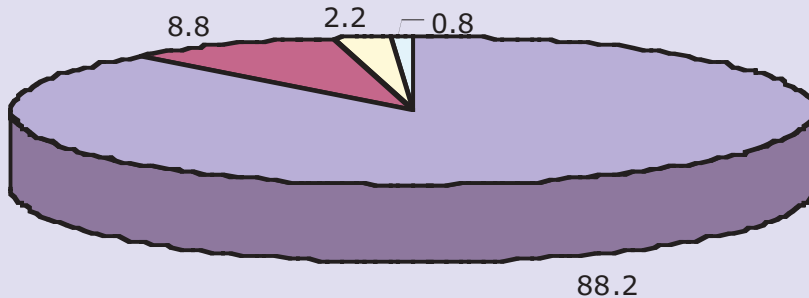
facilities are Mother and Child Health centres (MCH, 42.4%) and hospitals (41.2%) in urban areas and health posts (23.9%) and MCH (19%) in rural and nomadic areas. Other facilities include out-patient dispensaries (OPD), mobile health clinics and health centres.

Place of Delivery

The survey results show that most childbirth takes place without adequate medical facilities. In fact, for the country as a whole, 88.2 percent of childbirths during one year prior to the survey took place at home; only 8.8 percent were in hospitals or other health facilities. Medical assistance is usually absent during childbirth in rural and nomadic areas as only about 0.5 percent deliveries are handled at hospitals or other health facilities. This appears to be mainly due to lack of access to adequate health facilities. Only 2.9 percent of the rural and nomadic households confirmed the availability of a hospital.



Chart 3.1 - Distribution of children born by place of delivery (%)



□ At Home □ Hospital/Health facility □ Other □ No response

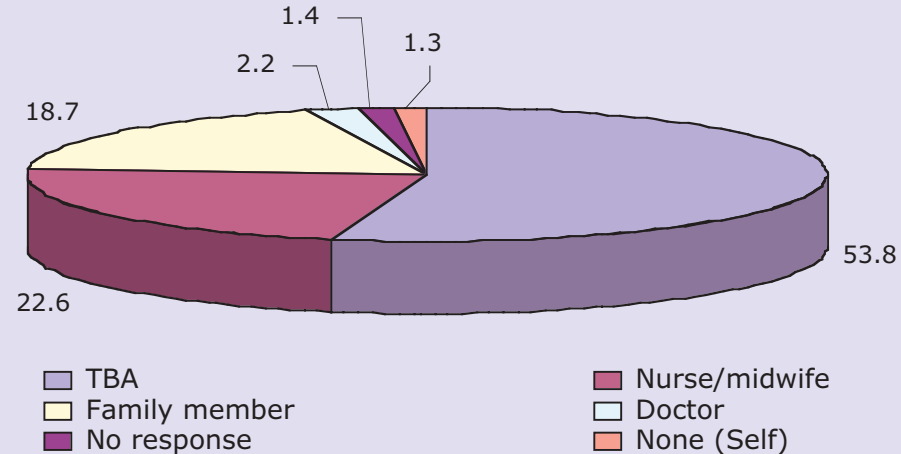
Source of Assistance During Delivery

The main sources of assistance during childbirth are traditional birth attendants (TBA). About 43 percent of all childbirths in urban and 61 percent in rural and nomadic areas are attended by TBAs. Nurses/midwives assist about 23 percent of childbirths consisting of 40.7 percent in urban and 11.7 percent

in rural and nomadic areas. Family members assist in 18.7 percent of cases, 7.2 percent in urban and 25.5 percent in non-urban areas. Doctors' assistance is confined to urban areas and then only in 6 percent of the total urban deliveries. Family members, relatives or friends handle one out of four childbirths in rural and nomadic areas.



Chart 3.2 - Distribution of children born by source of assistance (%)



Water

The average distance to a water source suitable for human consumption is estimated to be 0.5 km during the wet season and 0.7 km during the dry season in urban areas. The corresponding figures for rural and nomadic areas are 1.2 km and 5.8 km respectively. About one-third of the population have access to piped water in urban areas compared to 3.8 percent in non-urban. Over half of the urban population depends on a well or

borehole during both wet and dry seasons. In rural and nomadic areas, wells and boreholes are the main source of water during the dry season and a *baraag* (artificial ponds made to collect rain water) during the wet season. About 47 per cent of the urban population and 96 per cent of the rural and nomadic population stated that they are using water that is not treated. However, it should be noted that these figures are based on local perception and could not be verified from the agencies concerned.

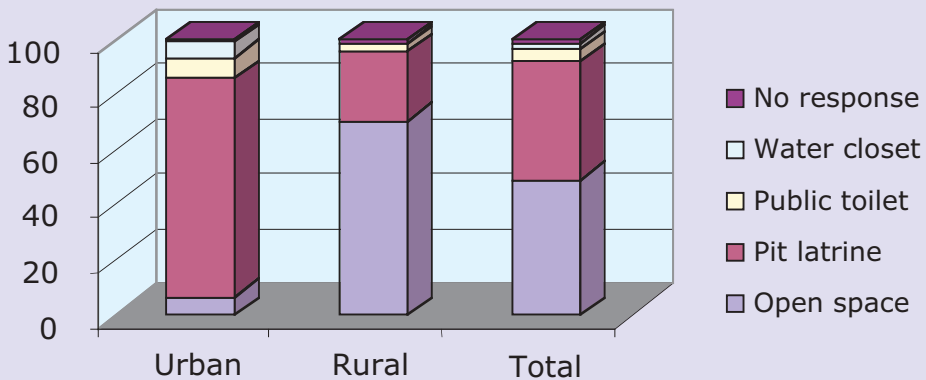


Sanitation

About half of the population does not have access to proper toilets. This consists of 6 percent of urban and 70 percent of the non-urban population. Lack of sanitation including uncollected garbage was identified by 27 percent of the population as the most important environmental problem in urban areas. The corresponding figure for non-urban areas is 6 percent, indicating possibly a lack of concern and/or awareness on sanitation.

The lack of access to health facilities, safe drinking water, and adequate sanitation facilities for a large segment of the population appears to be the major factor contributing to the high morbidity and mortality rates, and to low life expectancy. This is also evident from the stated causes of death that occurred during the one year period prior to the survey.

Chart 3.3 - Distribution of households by type of toilets used (%)





CHAPTER 4



Chapter 4

Communication

Traditionally, oral communication in Somalia has been the main form of communication. However, little is known about access to, and application of, modern technology for communication. Therefore, the survey attempted to collect data to assess the sources and frequency of different communication media.

Utilisation of Different Media

It is estimated that at least one male member in 78 percent of households and one female member in 63 percent of households in urban areas listen to the radio regularly. The corresponding figures for rural and nomadic areas are 44 percent and 31 percent respectively. In 19 percent of the households in urban areas, at least one male member reads the newspapers regularly. The corresponding figure for females is 9 percent. Though newspapers or news-sheets are published in major cities, their size, contents and periodicity vary considerably and

hence perception of regularity also varies from place to place. About half of the households in urban areas and over 90 percent in rural and nomadic areas have never read a newspaper or news bulletin. This is mainly due to the relatively high rate of adult illiteracy and partly due to non-availability of news publications in non-urban areas and smaller towns.

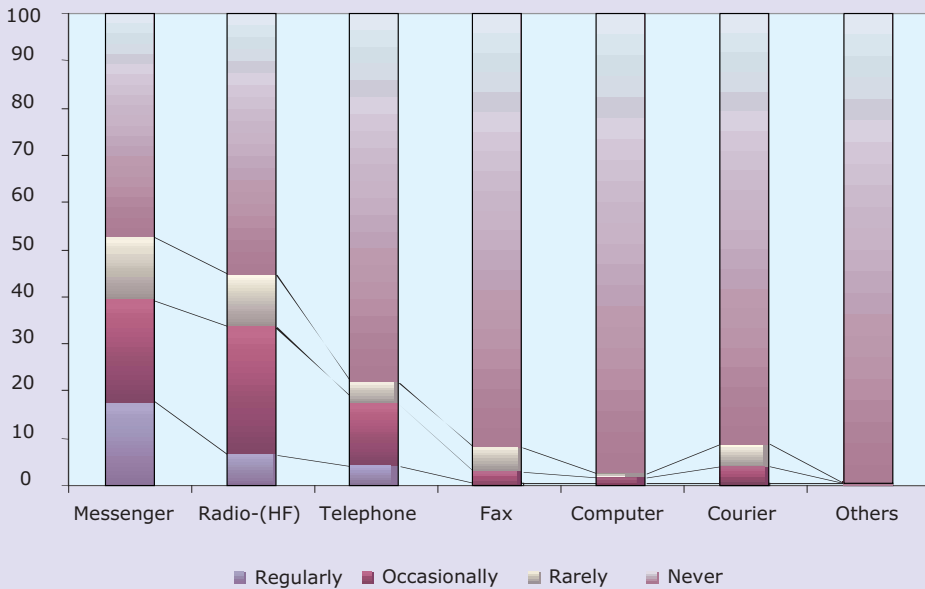
About 8 percent of the households in urban areas watch TV/video regularly and less than one per cent browse the Internet. The Internet is practically non-existent or insignificant in non-urban areas.

Mode of Communication

Telephone (18.7%), HF radio (33.4%) and messenger (39%) are the major sources of regular or occasional communication in Somalia (Chart 4.1). The pattern is similar in urban and non-urban areas, the main difference being the significant rate of utilisation of telephone in urban areas. This is because telephone facilities are not generally available in rural and nomadic areas, unlike messenger and radio services.



Chart 4.1 - Mode of Communication (%)



Inland and International Mail

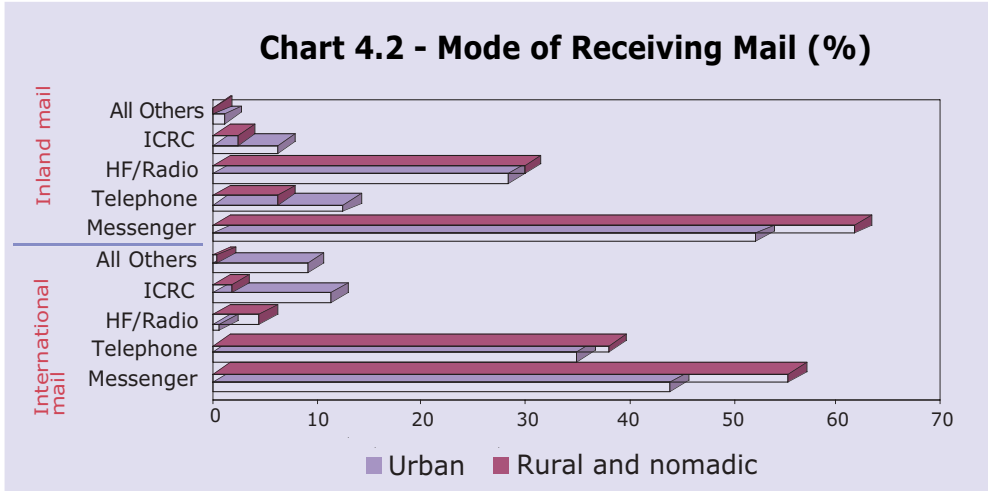
In a state without a postal system, it is interesting to examine access to inland and international mail (including voice mail). Accordingly, the survey incorporated specific questions on receiving inland and international mail. About 48 percent of the households confirmed receiving inland mail and 40 percent receiving international mail during the one-year period

prior to the survey. The pattern is quite similar in urban and non-urban areas. The main source of mail transfer is messenger which varies from 44 percent (urban – international mail) to 61.6 percent (non-urban inland mail). This is followed by radio (28-30%) for inland mail and telephone (35-38%) for international mail. ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) also assists in transferring mail, but this is mostly confined to urban areas.



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Modes of Transport

About 44 percent of the households in Somalia use motor vehicles regularly for transportation purposes. The utilisation of motor transport is twice as large in urban areas (67.9%) compared to rural

and nomadic areas (32.3%). Travel by foot is more common in rural and nomadic areas (34.4%) than motor transport. Donkeys are also used extensively in rural and nomadic areas for transportation (25.9%) followed by camel (6.6%).



CHAPTER 5



Chapter 5

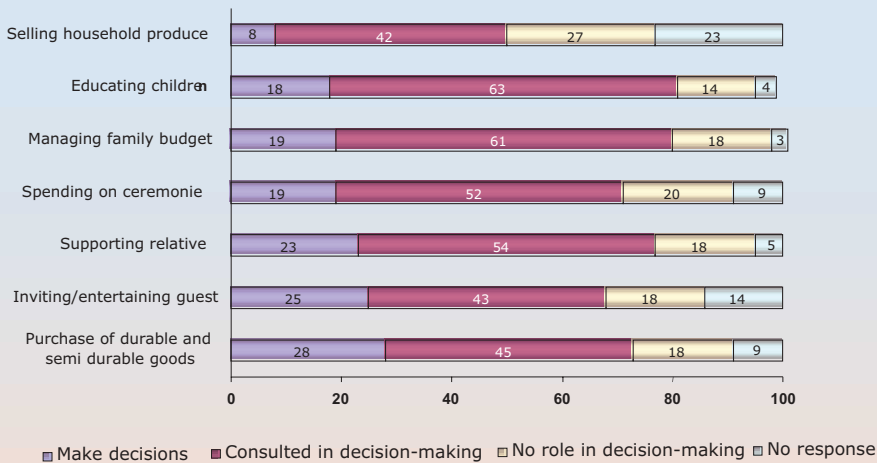
Participation of Women

Traditionally, Somali women were considered to play a passive role in both family and public spheres. However, it is now thought that they are becoming more active in the economic and social front after the civil war. The survey schedule incorporated a section to assess the role of women in household decision-making and their participation in various economic and social activities. These questions were administered only to the female members of the households. Compared to all other questions, the rate of non-response was highest for this section.

Women's Participation in Household Decision Making

A cross-section of social and economic activities were identified to assess the participation of women in decision-making. Women are either consulted or they make decisions on purchasing durable/semi-durable household items (73%), entertaining guests (68%), supporting relatives (77%), spending on ceremonies (71%), managing the family budget (79%), educating children (81%) and selling household produce (50%). The pattern is similar in both urban and rural areas.

Chart 5.1 - Women's participation in household decision making (%)





Women's Participation in Selected Socio Economic Activities

Female members of the household were questioned on their participation in women's group and local councils. A popular community based women's group is *uruurka haweenka* normally formed at district level by female representatives from different communities. 6.4 percent and 16.8 percent of the urban households and 3.6 percent and 13 percent of the rural and nomadic households confirmed regular and occasional participation in women's groups respectively. Women from 71.2

percent of the households in urban and 78 percent from non-urban areas stated that they have never participated in any women's group. Similarly, their participation rates in local councils are quite low. Even though comparative figures are not available for the pre-war period, the general impression is that these rates represent an upward trend. This is evident in women's participation in economic activities. About 21 percent of households reported women working regularly on family farms/herding, 11 percent running a shop or kiosk and 8 percent undertaking wage employment.



CHAPTER 6



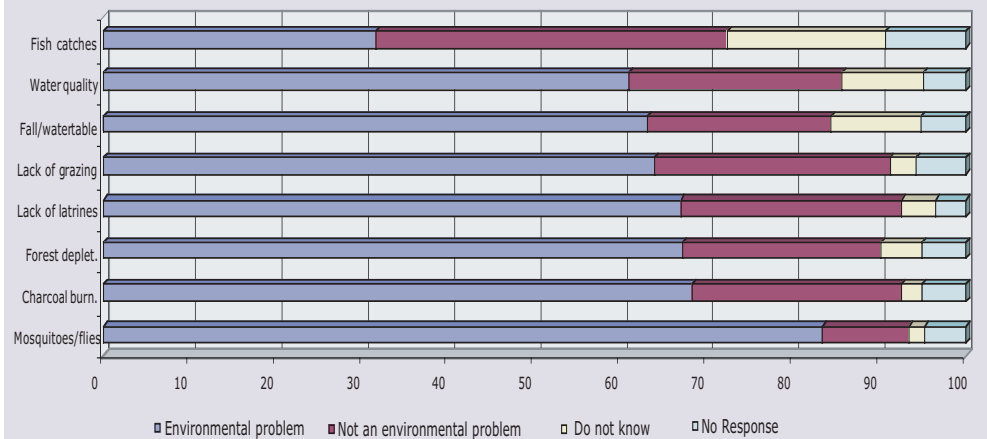
Chapter 6

Environmental Concerns

Environmental degradation in Somalia has been attracting local and international attention for quite some time. Due to the absence of appropriate national institutions, there is no mechanism to assess environmental damage and monitor the situation. Therefore, the survey sought to assess local perception on the factors causing environmental problems. The respondents were asked to state the most important factor that they perceived to be causing or contributing to major environmental problems. In order to get a true perception of environmental awareness, the factor identified by each household was tabulated and processed without modification or aggregation.

Drought was identified by 28.5 percent of the households as the most important factor followed by mosquito/tse-tse fly infestation (14.3%), lack of sanitation (8.5%), soil erosion (8.2%), charcoal burning (7.8%), deforestation (6%) and uncollected garbage (4.8%). Other factors identified include lack of security, decline in water quality, famine, flooding, crop pests, landmines, pollution, and a fall in the water table. A major concern expressed under deforestation refers to clear felling of forest for temporary and new settlements or expansion of current settlements. Charcoal burning was compiled as a separate factor to assess the perception of urban and non-urban population as this is considered to have been a major environmental issue since the civil war. There are considerable differences in the

Chart 6.1 - Linking selected factors to environment (%)



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perception of urban and non-urban populations on factors causing environmental problems, except for mosquito/tse-tse fly infestation, deforestation and landmines. The low percentages of some of the factors such as landmines (0.6%) do not reflect their overall importance. The responding households were asked to name the most important factor perceived by them.

After stating their answers, respondents were asked to give their views on how they relate some selected factors, such as infestation of mosquitoes and flies, charcoal burning, depletion of forests, lack of latrines, lack of grazing areas, fall in water table, decline in water quality and decline in catches of fish, to the environment. Though both urban and non-urban populations

linked most of these factors to the environment, environmental concerns were more evident in the response of non-urban respondents for all the factors except for infestation of mosquitoes and flies. For example, charcoal burning was identified as an environmental problem only by 56.5 percent of the households in urban areas, compared to 74.3 percent in non-urban areas. The impact of infestation of mosquitoes and flies was equally felt in urban and non-urban areas. The impact of all other factors on the environment is relatively more evident in rural and nomadic areas.



CHAPTER 7



Chapter 7

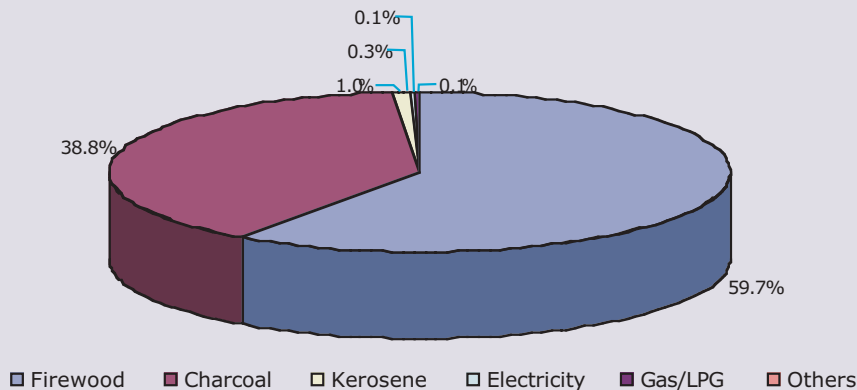
Miscellaneous

Household fuel

In Somalia, firewood is used by 60 percent of the households as the main source of fuel for cooking and 79 percent of those collect it free of charge. Charcoal is used by 39 percent of households, of whom 96

percent purchase it. The main source of fuel for cooking is charcoal (74%) in urban and firewood (78%) in non-urban areas. The share of other fuels is insignificant. For lighting, 87 percent of households depend on kerosene, and electricity is used by 7.4 percent. Electricity is practically non-existent in non-urban areas (0.5 %). Other fuels are used by 5.6 percent of the households for lighting.

Chart 7.1 - Source wise distribution of fuel for cooking



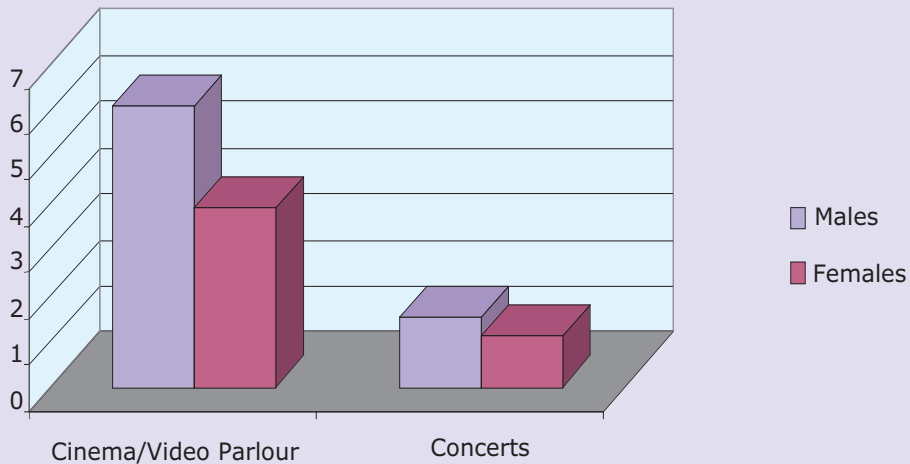
Entertainment and Sports

Little is known about the participation of the Somali population in entertainment activities or sports at a household level. Six percent of households reported male members attending the cinema or video parlour

regularly or occasionally. Female members from 4 percent of households participate in the same activities. Corresponding participation rate in concerts is 1.5 percent for males and 1.1 percent for females respectively. There are significant differences in the participation rates between urban and non-urban households.



Chart 7.2 - Households participating in entertainment activities (%)



Somalia was quite active in sports during the pre-civil war period. Subsequently however, the civil war and conflicts have adversely affected potential sports enthusiasts due to lack of internal supporting facilities as well as constraints to avail international opportunities and participation. Nevertheless, an interest in sports is being revived. The survey results

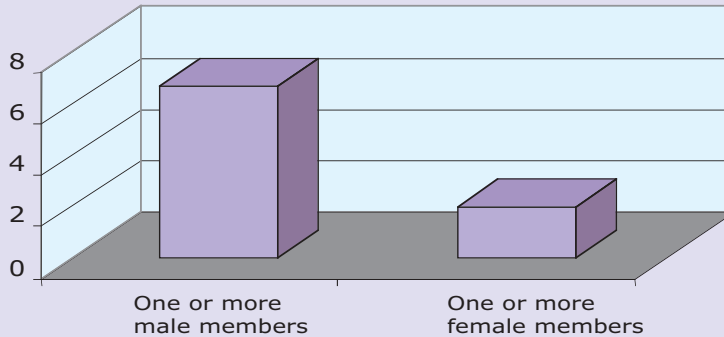
show that male members from 6.7 percent of households and female members from 2 percent of households engage in sports activities regularly or occasionally. There are noticeable differences between the participation rates of urban and non-urban households, the non-urban rates for regular participation being only about one-tenth of the urban.



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Chart 7.3 - Households engaging in sports (%)



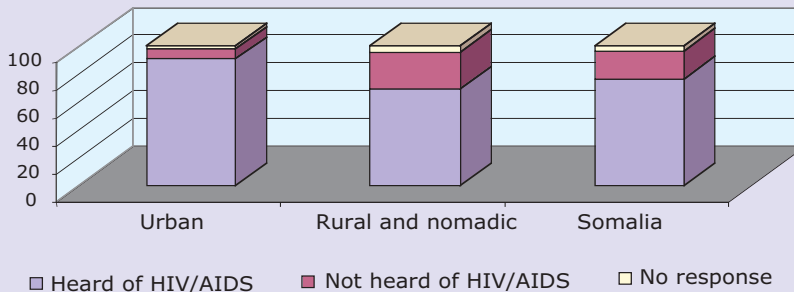
Awareness on HIV/AIDS

There is very little data related to HIV/AIDS for Somalia. Partial data collected on the HIV/AIDS gives a low prevalence rate⁴, although not much is known on the awareness of HIV/AIDS among the population. A section on HIV/AIDS

was included in the household survey questionnaire in order to collect some preliminary information on HIV/AIDS awareness. Respondents were asked a few questions in order to assess their basic awareness on HIV/AIDS.

About 76 percent of respondents stated that they had

Chart 7.4 - Share of respondents heard of HIV/AIDS (%)



⁴The prevalence rate is estimated as 0.9 percent based on data collected in Northwest Somalia in 1999. However, WHO and UNICEF suggest to classify Somalia as a country in a "Generalised HIV Epidemic" based on available proxy indicators.



heard of HIV/AIDS; 20 percent that they had not, and 4 percent did not respond. The following chart gives the variations between urban and non-urban households.

In order to appraise their perceptions and assess their understanding and basic awareness of HIV/AIDS, additional questions were put to those respondents who had stated to have heard of HIV/AIDS. The respondents were asked to comment as “true”, “false” and “do not know” on the following three statements:

- HIV/AIDS has a cure
- HIV/AIDS is transmittable
- HIV/AIDS only affects women

The results confirm considerable awareness among the respondents at the basic level. About 95 percent of the respondents who stated to have heard of HIV/AIDS confirmed that HIV/AIDS has no cure, HIV/AIDS is transmittable, and HIV/AIDS affects both men and women. Awareness is marginally higher for urban compared to rural and nomadic areas. The major source of information on HIV/AIDS was stated as radio/TV (60.7%), followed by friends and relatives (26%), family members (8.1%) and printed materials (3.1%).

The above analysis is based on responses received mostly from household heads. It does not reflect awareness among other members of the households.

Local Perception on Security

Security assessments of Somalia are undertaken by the international community on a regular basis as part of its support to humanitarian and development assistance to Somalia. Many parts of Somalia are assessed as insecure periodically and are not accessible to the international community. Respondents to the survey were asked to rate the prevailing local security conditions. Overall, about 62 percent rated their perception of local security as good, 30 percent as fair and only 4 percent as poor with another 4 percent not responding. Amongst the rural and nomadic households about 70 percent rated the local security to be good compared to only 48 percent of urban households. This may reflect the relatively greater unity amongst clans/sub-clans in rural and nomadic areas where the inhabitants feel secure and hence perceive security as good.

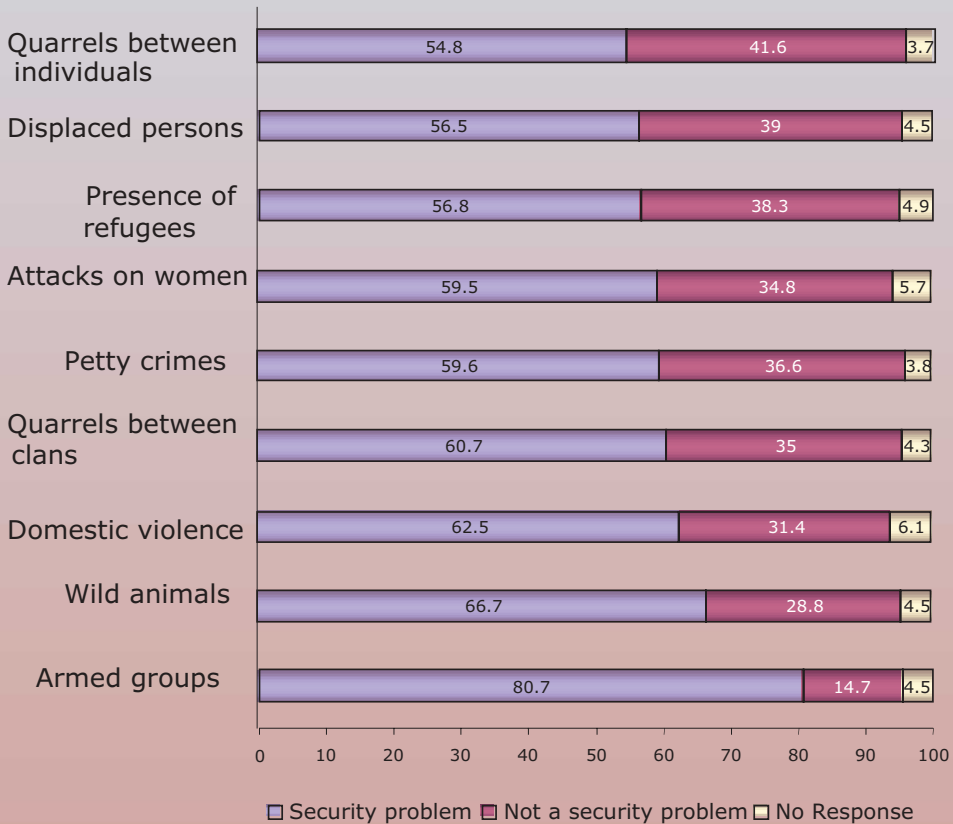
The presence of armed groups was identified by 81 percent of households in urban and non-urban as a security problem. The perceived relationship between other factors and human security by the respondents follow



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Chart 7.5 - Distribution of households according to how they relate various incidents with human security (%)





Availability of Justice System

Respondents were asked to provide their perception of the justice system currently available and of its functionality. Community based justice systems carried out by clan/community elders was reported to be available by 94 percent of urban and 97.8 percent of rural and nomadic households, followed by council of elders (85 percent for urban and 86.4 percent for rural and nomadic) and Islamic Sharia (47.8 percent of urban and 37.4 percent of rural and nomadic). 35 percent of urban households and 25.6 percent of non-urban households reported availability of the judiciary system. Traditional systems of justice were perceived to be more accessible by non-urban households than urban with the exception of Islamic Sharia.

Possession of Selected Durable and Semi Durable Household Items

The questionnaire contained a section on the set of durable and semi-durable items likely to be possessed by households depending on their level of income and type of settlement, among other factors. The list included most common items such as torch, lamp, radio and bed to electronic items and computers. The number of telephone/mobile phones is estimated as 14.9 per 1,000 population. The distribution between urban and non-urban is 35.6 and 4.5 respectively. Similarly, the number of televisions per 1,000 population is estimated as 10.4 for urban, 0.3 for non-urban and 3.7 combined. Possession of cars per 1000 population is 6.9, 0.4 and 2.6 for urban, non-urban and combined respectively. The estimates for computers are 1.4 for urban and 0.5 for the country per 1,000 population. The number of tractors per 1,000 population is greater in urban than rural areas. This is because tractors are available in urban areas surrounded by agricultural hinterland for hire and some of the urban people own agricultural holdings and use tractors for cultivation. Most of the farmers are too poor to invest in tractors.



CHAPTER 8



Chapter 8

Conclusions

The household survey results provide an overview of the current state of socio-economic development in Somalia. It shows at a glance, among other things, how the Somali community has been adapting in the absence of a government (or weak governance structures when they are present) and responding to meet the needs of some of the basic services traditionally provided by government and public sector. The survey results are by no means comprehensive. They should be seen as snap shots of different sectors which call for more rigorous and disaggregated surveys and further studies of different sectors and sub-sectors to aid planning of rehabilitation and development activities.

The private sector is currently supplying most of the basic services provided by public institutions pre-war. On the negative side, they are concentrated mostly in urban areas due to commercial considerations. There is a sizable population who are unable to afford such services. Although there are substantial gains in many of the critical sectors such as health, education, water and sanitation, a comparison with pre-war socio-economic indicators reveal that most of them are still

below the pre-war existing levels. However, the growth of some sectors, in particular telecommunications, has exceeded pre-war levels mainly due to the collapse of the state monopoly and *de facto* entrance of the private sector. Despite the collapse of the state institutions and postal services, internal and international communication and mail transfers continue unabated. Remittance from diaspora seems to be an important source of household income. Money transfers to Somalia take place mostly through Somali remittance companies.

There appears to be significant awareness among Somalis on environmental issues, especially among the rural and nomadic communities. The survey results also show basic awareness on HIV/AIDS at a household level. The role of women in society appears to be quite prominent compared to pre-war situation. They are playing a crucial role in supporting their families economically. Their participation in family decision making seems to be important. The traditional system of justice is contributing to the sustenance of the prevailing peace and security in a large part of Somalia.

The low level of literacy and education; lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation, health facilities and low per capita income

List of Tables

Demographics and Housing

Table 1.1
Estimated population, 2002

Settlement	Male	Female	Total
Urban	1,168,410	1,142,407	2,310,817
Rural and nomadic	2,331,113	2,157,149	4,488,262
Somalia	3,499,523	3,299,556	6,799,079

Table 1.2
Distribution of households by household size (%)

Household size	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
1	0.6	0.2	0.4
2	4.5	3.0	3.5
3	8.4	9.1	8.9
4	13.1	15.7	14.8
5	18.9	22.1	21.0
6	19.8	19.1	19.3
7	14.0	13.8	13.9
8	9.3	8.0	8.4
9	6.1	4.2	4.9
10+	5.3	4.8	5.0
Total	100	100	100

Somalia

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Table 1.3
Estimated number of households

Settlement	Average household size	Number of households
Urban	5.89	392,395
Rural and nomadic	5.74	781,927
Somalia	5.79	1,174,322

Table 1.4
Distribution of population by age and sex - Urban

Age-groups	Male	Female	Total
All age-groups	1,168,410	1,142,407	2,310,817
00-04	206,987	201,659	408,646
05-09	179,293	173,178	352,471
10-14	151,845	145,962	297,807
15-19	125,641	125,077	250,718
20-24	95,671	106,359	202,030
25-29	78,983	91,267	170,250
30-34	67,081	78,943	146,024
35-39	58,860	64,838	123,698
40-44	54,778	49,302	104,080
45-49	46,198	36,773	82,971
50-54	35,355	23,514	58,869
55-59	26,625	16,243	42,868
60-64	17,492	11,496	28,988
65-69	11,603	7,793	19,396
70-74	6,878	4,797	11,675
75-79	3,320	2,508	5,828
80 +	1,800	2,698	4,498

Table 1.5
Distribution of population by age and sex - Rural and nomadic

Age-groups	Male	Female	Total
All age-groups	2,331,113	2,157,149	4,488,262
00-04	427,972	398,487	826,459
05-09	365,138	331,580	696,718
10-14	303,478	268,895	572,373
15-19	247,687	227,318	475,005
20-24	185,115	194,545	379,660
25-29	152,271	169,130	321,401
30-34	131,020	151,225	282,245
35-39	116,190	126,225	242,415
40-44	110,163	97,746	207,909
45-49	93,153	72,815	165,968
50-54	70,617	45,031	115,648
55-59	52,581	29,392	81,973
60-64	33,801	17,741	51,542
65-69	21,240	10,918	32,158
70-74	10,917	6,405	17,322
75-79	2,832	4,200	7,032
80 +	6,938	5,496	12,434

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Table 1.6
Distribution of population by age and sex - Somalia

Age-group	Male	Female	Total
All age-groups	3,499,523	3,299,556	6,799,079
00-04	634,959	600,146	1,235,105
05-09	544,431	504,758	1,049,189
10-14	455,323	414,857	870,180
15-19	373,328	352,395	725,723
20-24	280,786	300,904	581,690
25-29	231,254	260,397	491,651
30-34	198,101	230,168	428,269
35-39	175,050	191,063	366,113
40-44	164,941	147,048	311,989
45-49	139,351	109,588	248,939
50-54	105,972	68,545	174,517
55-59	79,206	45,635	124,841
60-64	51,293	29,237	80,530
65-69	32,843	18,711	51,554
70-74	17,795	11,202	28,997
75-79	6,152	6,708	12,860
80 +	8,738	8,194	16,932

Table 1.7
Adult literacy rate (%)

Items	Male	Female	Total
Urban	44.6	25.2	34.9
Rural and nomadic	15.0	6.7	10.9
Somalia	25.1	13.1	19.2

Table 1.8
Average and median age at first marriage

Type of settlement	Male	Female
Urban		
Mean	26.1	20.3
Median	26.0	20.0
Rural and nomadic		
Mean	25.0	20.0
Median	25.0	19.0
Somalia		
Mean	25.3	20.1
Median	25.0	20.0

Somalia

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Table 1.9
Distribution of population by marital status (%)

Marital Status	Urban		Rural		Somalia		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Never married	67.3	60.9	66.4	58.8	66.7	59.5	63.2
Currently married	30.2	31.9	31.0	35.1	30.8	34.0	32.3
Widowed	1.4	4.5	1.6	4.1	1.5	4.2	2.8
Divorced/ separated	0.9	2.2	0.9	1.8	0.9	2.0	1.4
Abandoned	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 1.10
Distribution of households by gender of head of households (%)

Items	Female	Male	Total
Urban	14.3	85.7	100
Rural and nomadic	11.7	88.3	100
Somalia	12.6	87.4	100

Table 1.11
Marital status of female heads of households (%)

Marital status	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Unmarried	2.7	0.6	1.4
Currently married	18.4	20.4	19.6
Widowed	58.2	58.8	58.6
Divorced/ Separated	16.4	18.4	17.6
Abandoned	4.4	1.9	2.8
Total	100	100	100

Table 1.12
Distribution of people who died during the last one year by stated cause of death (%)

Stated causes of death	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Old age	18.2	19.3	19.0
Sickness	55.1	64.1	61.1
Accident (excluding mines)	10.3	5.9	7.4
War	9.2	1.9	4.3
Mines	3.1	3.8	3.6
Pregnancy/child- birth related	4.0	4.0	4.0
Others	0.0	1.0	0.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 1.13
Distribution of households by type of settlers (%)

Type of Settlers	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Domicile	73.6	78.4	76.8
Migrated	11.9	11.5	11.6
Displaced and returnees	14.5	10.1	11.6
Total	100	100	100

Table 1.14
Distribution of households by type of dwelling (%)

Type of house	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Permanent	60.3	6.0	24.1
Semi-permanent	32.3	68.7	56.5
Temporary	7.4	25.3	19.3
Total	100	100	100

Note: Classification of type of type of house is based on durability of construction materials used

Table 1.15
Distribution of households by type of house and ownership of dwelling (%)

Ownership	Type of house			
	Stone	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Total
Urban				
Owned	32.2	23.5	2.6	58.3
Rented	18.0	5.6	0.1	23.6
Public	1.1	0.1	1.4	2.6
Rent free (private)	5.5	2.9	1.2	9.6
Occupant of vacant house	3.5	0.2	2.1	5.8
Total	60.3	32.3	7.4	100
Rural and Nomadic				
Owned	5.0	62.2	24.3	91.5
Rented	0.6	2.6	0.6	3.8
Public	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6
Rent free (private)	0.2	3.4	0.3	3.9
Occupant of vacant house	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	6.0	68.7	25.3	100
Somalia				
Owned	14.1	49.3	17.0	80.4
Rented	6.4	3.6	0.4	10.4
Public	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.3
Rent free (private)	2.0	3.2	0.6	5.8
Occupant of vacant house	1.2	0.2	0.7	2.1
Total	24.1	56.5	19.3	100

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Table 1.16
Distribution of households by gender status of head of households and ownership of dwelling (%)

Ownership of the Dwelling Unit	Female headed households	Male headed households	All households
Urban			
Owned	61.2	57.8	58.3
Rented	14.1	25.2	23.6
Rent free (private)	12.6	9.1	9.6
Public	4.0	2.4	2.6
Occupant of vacant house	8.1	5.4	5.8
Total	100	100	100
Rural and nomadic			
Owned	87.3	92.1	91.5
Rented	3.4	3.8	3.8
Rent free (private)	8.9	3.3	3.9
Public	0.4	0.6	0.6
Occupant of vacant house	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100
Somalia			
Owned	77.4	80.9	80.4
Rented	7.5	10.8	10.4
Rent free (private)	10.3	5.2	5.8
Public	1.8	1.2	1.3
Occupant of vacant house	3.1	1.9	2.1
Total	100	100	100

**Table 1.17
Distribution of households by number of rooms per dwelling (%)**

No. of rooms	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
One room	19.3	46.6	37.5
Two rooms	37.7	39.4	38.8
Three rooms	22.0	9.3	13.5
Four rooms	14.7	3.9	7.5
Five or more rooms	6.2	0.8	2.6
Total	100	100	100

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Table 1.18
Distribution of households by number of families and number of rooms in a single dwelling unit (%)

Type of settlement	No. of Families	Number of rooms per household					
		One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five or More Rooms	All households
Urban	1	78.6	64.7	65.5	64.3	68.6	67.7
	2	16.9	28.6	23.1	21.5	16.6	23.3
	3	1.3	6.1	10.8	9.8	12.8	7.2
	4	1.4	0.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.9
	5	1.8	0.2	0.7	1.0	2.1	0.9
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural and nomadic	1	96.1	86.7	77.4	69.8	75.7	89.5
	2	3.1	12.4	13.6	22.5	20.6	8.6
	3	0.7	0.8	9.0	6.1	0.0	1.7
	4	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.6	3.7	0.2
	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Somalia	1	93.1	79.5	70.9	66.2	70.1	82.2
	2	5.4	17.7	18.7	21.8	17.4	13.5
	3	0.8	2.5	10.0	8.5	10.1	3.5
	4	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.8	0.5
	5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.3
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Estimates of Household Income and Poverty Statistics

Table 2.1
Distribution of population by economic and employment status (%)

Population by labour force (%)			
Economic status	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Total
Economically active	53.6	56.7	56.4
Not in labour force	46.4	43.3	43.6
Total population	100	100	100
Economically active population by employment status (%)			
Employment status	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Total
Employed	38.5	59.3	52.6
Unemployed	61.5	40.7	47.4
Total labour force	100	100	100
Employment by major sectors (%)			
Sector	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Total
Agriculture	25.1	80.1	66.9
Industry	25.5	7.8	12.0
Services	49.4	12.1	21.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 2.2
Child employment (%)

Occupation	Urban		Rural and nomadic		Somalia	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Age (5-9 years)						
Unpaid family worker	3.3	1.4	14.9	14.8	8.6	7.5
Casual Labour	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.7
Self-employed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All categories	4.3	1.9	16.1	15.7	9.7	8.2
Age (10-14 years)						
Unpaid family worker	3.1	4.2	25.7	29.0	13.9	16.0
Casual Labour	3.0	3.2	0.9	0.6	2.0	2.0
Self-employed	9.1	8.2	4.0	4.2	6.7	6.3
All categories	15.3	15.7	30.6	33.8	22.6	24.3

Note: Excluding household chores

Table 2.3
Estimated household income

Income	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Total household income (\$ million)	672.4	875.2	1,536.5
Per capita household income (\$)	291	195	226

Table 2.4
Preliminary estimates of poverty

Type of Settlement	Extreme poverty		Poverty	
	Share of population (%)	Average per capita income (\$PPP)	Share of population (%)	Average per capita income (\$PPP)
Urban	23.5	240.3	60.7	428.7
Rural and nomadic	53.4	203.4	79.9	302.7
Somalia	43.2	210.3	73.4	338.1

Note: Extreme poverty - Per capita income less than \$1 PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) per day

General poverty - Per capita income less than \$2 per day

Table 2.5
Inequality in income distribution

Decile	Population (Cumulative %)	Income (Cumulative %)
1	10.0	1.5
2	20.0	4.1
3	30.0	7.8
4	40.0	12.6
5	50.0	18.7
6	60.0	26.2
7	70.0	35.6
8	80.0	47.8
9	90.0	64.4
10	100.0	100.0

Basic Services

Table 3.1
Gross primary school enrolment rate (%)

Gender	Gross enrolment rate
Boys	20.8
Girls	12.7
Total	16.9

Table 3.2
Households reporting availability, affordability, distance and time to educational institutions - Urban

Items	Koranic	Primary	Secondary	Vocational	Others
Availability (%)	98.4	93.8	44.3	15.7	26.6
Affordability (%)	97.2	83.0	37.9	10.1	21.0
Mean distance (Metres)	262	801	1,469	795	726
Mean time (Minutes)	3.6	10.0	19.0	11.0	10.0
Median distance (Metres)	175	625	1,250	600	500
Median time (Minutes)	2.5	7.0	15.0	8.0	6.0

Note: Availability here refers to physical accessibility.

Table 3.3
Households reporting availability, affordability, distance and time to educational institutions - Rural and nomadic

Items	Koranic	Primary	Secondary	Vocational	Others
Availability (%)	96.4	48.0	0.0	1.9	6.9
Affordability (%)	94.7	45.0		0.6	6.5
Mean distance (Metres)	226	733		507	433
Mean time (Minutes)	3.4	10.0		6.0	6.0
Median distance (Metres)	100	350		300	350
Median time (Minutes)	2.0	4.0		5.0	5.0

Table 3.4
Households reporting availability, affordability, distance and time to educational institutions - Somalia

Items	Koranic	Primary	Secondary	Vocational	Others
Availability (%)	97.0	63.3	14.8	6.5	13.5
Affordability (%)	95.5	57.7	13.6	3.8	11.4
Mean distance (Metres)	239	764	1,469	756	649
Mean time (Minutes)	3.5	9.8	19.0	10.5	9.2
Median distance (Metres)	140	500	1,250	600	500
Median time (Minutes)	2.0	5.0	15.0	6.0	5.0

**Table 3.5
Distribution of households by distance to reach educational facilities (%) – Urban**

Educational facilities	Share of households reporting availability (%)						
	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 km to 1 km	1 km to 2 km	2 km to 5.0 km	5 km plus	Not indicated	Total
Koranic schools	86.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.3	98.4
Primary schools	40.2	36.7	12.7	0.3	0.9	3.0	93.8
Secondary schools	8.9	12.6	15.5	4.0	0.0	3.3	44.3
Vocational schools	6.1	8.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	15.7
Other schools	12.9	5.8	1.6	0.1	0.0	6.2	26.6

**Table 3.6
Distribution of households by distance to reach educational facilities (%) – Rural and nomadic**

Educational facilities	Share of households reporting availability (%)						
	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 km to 1 km	1 km to 2 km	2 km to 5.0 km	5 km plus	Not indicated	Total
Koranic schools	85.0	3.9	0.3	0.8	3.6	2.8	96.4
Primary schools	28.1	10.9	1.9	0.6	0.7	5.7	48.0
Secondary schools	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vocational schools	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.9
Other schools	3.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.9

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Table 3.7
Distribution of households by distance to reach educational facilities (%) Somalia

Educational facilities	Share of households reporting availability (%)						
	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 km to 1 km	1 km to 2 km	2 km to 5.0 km	5 km plus	Not indicated	Total
Koranic schools	85.4	5.4	0.2	0.5	3.0	2.6	97.0
Primary schools	32.1	19.5	5.5	0.5	0.8	4.8	63.3
Secondary schools	3.0	4.2	5.2	1.3	0.0	1.1	14.8
Vocational schools	2.4	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	6.5
Other schools	6.6	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	13.5

Table 3.8
Households reporting availability, affordability, distance and time to health facilities

Items	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Availability (%)	95.4	60.6	72.2
Affordability (%)	62.7	36.4	45.2
Mean distance (Metres)	1,277	2,426	1,915
Mean time (Minutes)	16	28	23
Median distance (Metres)	1,000	150	400

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Table 3.9
Distribution of households by source of health facilities (%)

Health facility	Urban		Rural and Nomadic		Somalia	
	Available	Affordable	Available	Affordable	Available	Affordable
Mother and Child Health Centre	42.4	28.6	19.2	11.8	27.0	17.4
Health Post	5.5	3.1	23.9	15.3	17.7	11.2
Hospital	41.2	25.3	2.9	2.0	15.7	9.8
Out Patient Dispensary	3.0	2.7	6.1	5.0	5.1	4.2
Others	3.3	2.9	8.5	2.2	6.8	2.5
None	4.6	0.0	39.4	0.0	27.8	0.0
Total	100	62.6	100	36.4	100	45.1

Table 3.10
Distribution of households by distance to health facilities (%) - Urban

Type of health facility	Share of households reporting availability (%)						
	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 km to 1 km	1 km to 2 km	2 km to 5.0 km	5 km plus	Not indicated	Total
Mother and Child Health centre	16.6	4.9	11.5	3.3	0.0	6.1	42.4
Health Post	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.2	5.5
Hospital	8.3	13.7	7.5	6.6	0.9	4.2	41.2
Out Patient Dispensary	0.1	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0
Others	0.3	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.3
All	27.7	23.0	22.0	9.9	1.1	11.7	95.4

Table 3.11
Distribution of households by distance to health facilities (%) - Rural and nomadic

Type of health facility	Share of households reporting availability (%)						Total
	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 km to 1 km	1 km to 2 km	2 km to 5.0 km	5 km plus	Not indicated	
Mother and Child Health centre	10.6	2.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	3.7	19.2
Health post	18.3	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	23.9
Hospital	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	2.9
Out Patient Dispensary	4.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	6.1
Others	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.2	8.5
All	34.7	4.6	2.6	3.3	4.8	10.6	60.6

Table 3.12
Distribution of households by distance to health facilities (%) - Somalia

Type of health facility	Share of households reporting availability (%)						Total
	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 km to 1 km	1 km to 2 km	2 km to 5.0 km	5 km plus	Not indicated	
Mother and Child Health centre	12.6	3.5	4.4	1.7	0.3	4.5	27.0
Health Post	13.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	17.7
Hospital	2.8	4.7	3.4	2.5	0.9	1.4	15.7
Out Patient Dispensary	2.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	5.1
Others	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.1	3.6	6.8
All	32.3	10.8	9.1	5.5	3.5	11.0	72.2

Table 3.13
Distribution of children born by place of delivery (%)

Place of delivery	Urban	Non-urban	Somalia
Hospital/Health facility	22.6	0.5	8.8
At home	76.8	95.0	88.2
Other	0.6	3.1	2.2
No response	0.0	1.4	0.8
Total	100	100	100

Table 3.14
Distribution of children born by source of assistance received during delivery (%)

Source of assistance	Urban	Non-urban	Somalia
Doctor	6.0	0.0	2.2
Nurse/midwife	40.7	11.7	22.6
TBA (Traditional Birth Attendant)	42.7	60.5	53.8
Family member/relative/friend	7.2	25.5	18.7
None (Self)	2.1	0.9	1.3
No response	1.3	1.4	1.4
Total	100	100	100

Table 3.15
Average distance and time to water sources during wet and dry seasons

Distance and time	Urban		Rural and nomadic		Somalia	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
Mean distance (Metres)	453	722	1,240	5,840	1,003	4,336
Mean time (Minutes)	6	11	19	76	15	57
Median distance (Metres)	300	300	500	1,000	420	750
Median time (Minutes)	3	3	5	15	5	9

Table 3.16
Distribution of households by main source of drinking water during wet and dry seasons (%)

Water source	Urban		Rural and nomadic		Somalia	
	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season
Well/borehole	60.9	54.7	65.3	25.9	63.8	35.5
Ponds/baraag	2.5	4.2	14.3	49.4	10.4	34.3
River/Stream/Spring	4.9	6.9	15.6	19.5	12.0	15.2
Tap	31.0	31.0	3.8	3.7	12.9	12.8
Others	0.7	3.3	1.0	1.5	0.9	2.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.17
Distribution of households by distance to water sources during dry season (%) – Urban

Water source	Share of households reporting availability (%)						
	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 km to 1 km	1 km to 2 km	2 km to 5.0 km	5 km plus	Not indicated	Total
Tap water	20.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.1	31.0
Well/borehole	34.1	8.1	3.5	0.6	2.7	11.9	60.9
River/stream/spring	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	4.9
Ponds/baraaq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
All	57.4	10.6	3.5	0.7	3.3	24.5	100

Table 3.18
Distribution of households by distance to water sources during dry season (%) – Rural and nomadic

Water source	Share of households reporting availability (%)						
	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 km to 1 km	1 km to 2 km	2 km to 5.0 km	5 km plus	Not indicated	Total
Tap water	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	3.8
Well/borehole	16.9	9.8	4.5	10.2	19.0	4.9	65.3
River/stream/spring	4.7	3.6	3.8	1.9	0.1	1.5	15.6
Ponds/baraaq	3.3	4.6	1.2	0.5	2.2	2.5	14.3
Others	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
All	28.2	18.8	9.7	12.6	21.7	9.0	100

Table 3.19
Distribution of households by distance to water sources during dry season (%) – Somalia

Water source	Share of households reporting availability (%)						
	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 km to 1 km	1 km to 2 km	2 km to 5.0 km	5 km plus	Not indicated	Total
Tap water	8.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	3.1	12.9
Well/borehole	22.6	9.2	4.2	7.0	13.5	7.3	63.8
River/stream/spring	4.2	2.7	2.5	1.3	0.2	1.1	12.0
Ponds/baraaq	2.2	3.0	0.8	0.3	1.4	2.7	10.4
Others	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9
All	37.9	16.0	7.7	8.6	15.6	14.2	100

Table 3.20
Distribution of households by distance to water sources during wet season (%) – Urban

Water source	Share of households reporting availability (%)						
	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 km to 1 km	1 km to 2 km	2 km to 5.0 km	5 km plus	Not indicated	Total
Tap water	19.9	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	9.0	31.0
Well/borehole	34.2	9.3	3.5	0.3	0.0	7.4	54.7
River/stream/spring	3.5	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.9
Ponds/baraaq	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.2
Others	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.3
All	58.0	14.2	5.1	0.3	0.0	22.4	100

Table 3.21
Distribution of household by distance to water sources
during wet season (%) – Rural and nomadic

Water source	Share of households reporting availability (%)						
	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 km to 1 km	1 km to 2 km	2 km to 5.0 km	5 km plus	Not indicated	Total
Tap water	2.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.7
Well/borehole	11.8	5.6	1.7	1.3	0.7	4.8	25.9
River/stream/spring	6.9	4.5	4.1	2.3	0.0	1.7	19.5
Ponds/baraaq	25.7	14.3	2.1	3.8	0.8	2.7	49.4
Others	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
All	47.8	25.4	8.5	7.4	1.5	9.4	100

Table 3.22
Distribution of households by distance to water sources
during wet season (%) – Somalia

Water source	Share of households reporting availability (%)						
	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 km to 1 km	1 km to 2 km	2 km to 5.0 km	5 km plus	Not indicated	Total
Tap water	8.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	12.8
Well/borehole	19.3	6.9	2.3	1.0	0.4	5.6	35.5
River/stream/spring	5.7*	3.3	3.1	1.5	0.0	1.6	15.2
Ponds/baraaq	17.2	9.9	1.4	2.5	0.5	2.8	34.3
Others	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.1
All	51.2	21.6	7.4	5.0	1.0	13.8	100

Table 3.23
Distribution of households reporting on the treatment of water (%)

Water treatment	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Not treated	46.9	95.9	79.5
Treated	51.9	3.4	19.6
Filtered	0.5	0.5	0.5
Boiled	0.7	0.2	0.4
Total	100	100	100

Table 3.24
Distribution of households by type of toilet used (%)

Type of toilet	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Open space/ ground	6.5	70.5	49.1
Pit latrine	79.7	25.0	43.3
Public toilet	7.3	3.0	4.4
Water closet	6.0	0.2	2.1
No response	0.5	1.3	1.1
Total	100	100	100

**Table 3.25
Distance and time to market**

Distance and time	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Mean distance (Metres)	947	13,839	9,647
Mean time (Minutes)	11	131	92
Median distance (Metres)	500	5,500	1,000
Median time (Minutes)	5	68	15

**Table 3.26
Distribution of households by distance to market (%)**

Distance	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Less than 0.5 km	50.7	24.1	33.1
0.5 km to 1 km	26.6	7.5	13.8
1 km to 2 km	4.3	2.4	3.0
2 km to 5.0 km	3.5	10.9	8.4
5 km plus	2.1	45.4	30.9
Not indicated	12.8	9.1	10.3
Total	99.9	99.4	99.5

Communication

Table 4.1
Distribution of households by utilization of different media
(%) – Urban

Media	Share of households by frequency				
	Regularly	Occasio- nally	Rarely	Never	All
Listening to radio - Males	77.6	8.9	1.3	12.2	100
Listening to radio - Females	62.6	9.2	2.9	25.2	100
Reading newspaper - Males	19.1	20.9	12.4	47.6	100
Reading newspaper - Females	8.6	16.9	9.9	64.6	100
Watching TV/Video - Males	8.1	10.3	12.3	69.2	100
Watching TV/Video - Females	5.3	7.5	10.7	76.5	100
Browsing internet - Males	0.9	0.6	3.4	95.1	100
Browsing internet - Females	0.1	0.3	2.3	97.2	100

**Table 4.2
Distribution of households by utilization of different media (%) - Rural and nomadic**

Media	Share of households by frequency				
	Regularly	Occasio- nally	Rarely	Never	All
Listening to radio - Males	43.9	20.3	7.0	28.8	100
Listening to radio - Females	30.5	5.2	8.4	55.9	100
Reading newspaper - Males	0.8	3.3	5.6	90.3	100
Reading newspaper - Females	0.1	2.3	3.7	93.9	100
Watching TV/Video - Males	0.3	0.6	2.1	97.0	100
Watching TV/Video - Females	0.1	0.4	1.6	97.9	100
Browsing internet - Males	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	100
Browsing internet - Females	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100

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Table 4.3
Distribution of households by utilization of different media (%) – Somalia

Media	Share of households by frequency				
	Regularly	Occasio- nally	Rarely	Never	All
Listening to radio - Males	55.2	16.5	5.1	23.3	100
Listening to radio - Females	41.2	6.5	6.6	45.7	100
Reading newspaper - Males	6.9	9.2	7.9	76.0	100
Reading newspaper - Females	3.0	7.2	5.8	84.1	100
Watching TV/Video - Males	2.9	3.8	5.5	87.7	100
Watching TV/Video - Females	1.8	2.8	4.6	90.7	100
Browsing internet - Males	0.3	0.2	1.2	98.3	100
Browsing internet - Females	0.0	0.1	0.8	99.1	100

(Note: Households with at least one member of the respective gender category)

Table 4.4
Distribution of households by mode of communication (%)

Type of settlement	Communication mode/facilities	Share of households by frequency				
		Regularly	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	All
Urban	Messenger/person	17.6	17.1	8.8	56.4	100
	Radio-call HF	7.9	25.3	10.4	56.3	100
	Telephone	10.2	18.8	5.8	65.3	100
	Fax	0.5	3.7	10.3	85.5	100
	Computer	0.8	3.5	1.7	93.9	100
	Courier	0.7	7.3	9.1	83.0	100
	Others	0.5	0.2	0.2	99.1	100
Rural and nomadic	Messenger/person	17.9	23.2	15.7	43.2	100
	Radio-call HF	5.6	27.9	11.4	55.0	100
	Telephone	0.8	12.8	1.7	84.7	100
	Fax	0.3	1.6	2.6	95.4	100
	Computer	0.1	0.1	0.1	99.7	100
	Courier	0.0	2.2	2.5	95.3	100
	Others	0.0	0.2	0.1	99.7	100
Somalia	Messenger/person	17.8	21.2	13.4	47.6	100
	Radio-call HF	6.4	27.0	11.1	55.5	100
	Telephone	3.9	14.8	3.1	78.2	100
	Fax	0.4	2.3	5.2	92.1	100
	Computer	0.3	1.3	0.7	97.8	100
	Courier	0.2	3.9	4.7	91.2	100
	Others	0.2	0.2	0.1	99.5	100

Table 4.5
Distribution of households by receipt of mail %

Receipt of mail during last one year	Inland mail	International mail
Urban		
Received mail	46.9	39.9
Did not receive mail	53.1	60.1
Total	100	100
Rural and nomadic		
Received mail	48.0	40.6
Did not receive mail	52.0	59.4
Total	100	100
Somalia		
Received mail	47.6	40.3
Did not receive mail	52.4	59.7
Total	100	100

**Table 4.6
Distribution of households by mode of receiving inland mail (%)**

Mode of mail delivery	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Person/messenger	52.2	61.6	58.5
HF radio	28.4	30.0	29.4
Telephone	12.5	6.1	8.2
ICRC	6.1	2.2	3.5
Public transport	0.0	0.1	0.0
Others	0.9	0.1	0.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 4.7
Distribution of households by mode of receiving
International mail (%)

Mode of mail delivery	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
messenger	44.0	55.4	51.6
Telephone	35.0	38.1	37.1
ICRC	11.3	1.7	4.8
HF radio	0.7	4.5	3.3
Barakaat	3.6	0.1	1.2
DHL	2.3	0.0	0.8
Fax	2.1	0.0	0.7
Cassette	0.0	0.2	0.1
NGOs	0.3	0.0	0.1
Others	0.7	0.1	0.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 4.8
Distribution of households by normal mode of transport (%)

Mode of transport	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Motor vehicles	67.9	32.3	44.2
Walking	22.2	34.4	30.3
Donkey	8.0	25.9	19.9
Camel	0.3	6.6	4.5
No response	1.7	0.8	1.1
Total	100	100	100

Participation of Women in Decision Making and Other Activities

Table 5.1
Distribution of households by women's participation in family decision making (%)

Type of settlement	Activity	Women make decisions	Women are consulted	Women have no role	No response	All households
Urban	Purchase of durable and semi durable goods	38.9	36.7	16.3	8.1	100
	Inviting/entertaining guest	33.5	37.3	17.5	11.7	100
	Supporting relatives	25.2	48.4	19.8	6.6	100
	Spending on ceremonies	18.7	47.5	23.0	10.8	100
	Managing family budget	23.4	53.0	20.3	3.3	100
	Education of children	20.9	57.4	15.0	6.7	100
	Selling household produce	7.6	31.7	25.0	35.7	100
Rural and nomadic	Purchase of durable and semi durable goods	22.4	48.9	18.8	9.8	100
	Inviting/entertaining guest	20.9	45.1	18.7	15.3	100
	Supporting relatives	22.2	56.4	16.4	4.9	100
	Spending on ceremonies	18.8	54.3	18.2	8.7	100
	Managing family budget	16.1	64.7	16.2	3.0	100
	Education of children	16.9	66.0	13.8	3.3	100
	Selling household produce	7.3	47.9	28.8	16.0	100
Somalia	Purchase of durable and semi durable goods	27.9	44.8	18.0	9.2	100
	Inviting/entertaining guest	25.1	42.5	18.3	14.1	100
	Supporting relatives	23.2	53.7	17.6	5.5	100
	Spending on ceremonies	18.8	52.2	19.8	9.4	100
	Managing family budget	18.5	60.8	17.6	3.1	100
	Education of children	18.2	63.1	14.2	4.4	100
	Selling household	7.4	42.4	27.5	22.6	100

Table 5.2
Distribution of households by women's participation in selected activities (%)

Type of settlement	Activity	Share of households by frequency				
		Regularly	Occasionally	Never	No response	All households
Urban	Women's group	6.4	16.8	71.2	5.5	100
	Local council	3.9	8.3	80.3	7.5	100
	Working on family farm/herding	6.0	10.8	72.6	10.6	100
	Working outside home for wages	10.1	14.4	67.3	8.2	100
	Running a shop/kiosk/stall	18.5	13.8	58.8	8.9	100
Rural and nomadic	Women's group	3.6	13.0	78.0	5.5	100
	Local council	1.5	9.4	84.0	5.1	100
	Working on family farm/herding	28.4	17.4	47.5	6.7	100
	Working outside home for wages	7.3	24.2	61.8	6.7	100
	Running a shop/kiosk/stall	7.7	18.0	66.6	7.7	100
Somalia	Women's group	4.5	14.3	75.7	5.5	100
	Local council	2.3	9.0	82.8	5.9	100
	Working on family farm/herding	20.9	15.2	55.9	8.0	100
	Working outside home for wages	8.3	20.9	63.6	7.2	100
	Running a shop/kiosk/stall	11.3	16.6	64.0	8.1	100

Major Environmental Problems

Table 6.1 Distribution of households by their perceptions of major environmental problems (%)			
Factors causing environmental problem	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Drought	11.2	37.3	28.5
Mosquito/tse-tse fly infestation	16.2	13.3	14.3
Lack of sanitation	12.9	6.3	8.5
Soil erosion	5.2	9.7	8.2
Charcoal burning	10.6	6.4	7.8
Deforestation	3.4	7.2	5.9
Uncollected garbage	14.3	0.1	4.8
Lack of security	4.8	0.8	2.1
Decline of water quality	0.7	1.9	1.5
Famine	0.1	1.6	1.1
Flooding	1.3	0.7	0.9
Crop pest attack	0.1	1.1	0.8
Landmined	0.6	0.5	0.6
Pollution	1.4	0.1	0.5
Fall in water table	0.7	0.3	0.4
Windstorm	0.0	0.1	0.1
Others	0.2	0.3	0.3
No response	16.3	12.6	13.8
All households	100	100	100

Table 6.2
Distribution of households according to how they relate selected factors to environment (%)

Type of Settlement	Incidence	Environmental problem	Not an environmental problem	Do not know	No Response	All households
Urban	Infestation of mosquitoes and flies	85.2	8.3	2.1	4.4	100
	Charcoal burning	56.5	35.5	3.7	4.2	100
	Depletion of forests	53.1	37.5	5.0	4.4	100
	Lack of latrines	47.2	41.2	6.6	5.1	100
	Lack of grazing	51.2	39.6	5.0	4.2	100
	Fall in water table	43.8	40.3	11.1	4.7	100
	Decline in water quality	46.2	39.4	9.8	4.6	100
Rural and nomadic	Decline in catches of fish	28.8	50.5	15.0	5.8	100
	Infestation of mosquitoes and flies	82.4	10.9	1.7	5.0	100
	Charcoal burning	74.3	18.5	1.7	5.5	100
	Depletion of forests	74.2	15.8	4.7	5.3	100
	Lack of latrines	76.9	17.7	2.7	2.7	100
	Lack of grazing	70.3	21.2	2.0	6.5	100
	Fall in water table	72.8	11.5	10.2	5.5	100
Somalia	Decline in water quality	68.5	17.2	9.3	5.1	100
	Decline in catches of fish	33.0	35.9	20.0	11.0	100
	Infestation of mosquitoes and flies	83.3	10.0	1.8	4.8	100
	Charcoal burning	68.4	24.2	2.4	5.1	100
	Depletion of forests	67.1	23.0	4.8	5.0	100
	Lack of latrines	67.0	25.6	4.0	3.5	100
	Lack of grazing	63.9	27.3	3.0	5.8	100
Somalia	Fall in water table	63.1	21.2	10.5	5.2	100
	Decline in water quality	61.0	24.6	9.5	4.9	100
	Decline in catches	31.6	40.8	18.3	9.3	100

Miscellaneous

Table 7.1
Distribution of households by source of cooking fuel
(%)

Cooking fuel	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Firewood	24.0	77.7	59.8
Charcoal	73.9	21.2	38.8
Kerosene	1.1	0.9	1.0
Electricity	0.8	0.0	0.3
Gas/LPG	0.2	0.1	0.1
Others	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 7.2
Distribution of households by direct cost of cooking fuel (%)

Type of settlement	Cooking fuel	Cost of cooking fuel				
		Purchased	Gift	Free	Others	Total
Urban	Electricity	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Kerosene	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Gas/LPG	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Charcoal	99.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	100
	Firewood	43.7	0.5	55.8	0.0	100
	Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rural and nomadic	Electricity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Kerosene	92.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	100
	Gas/LPG	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Charcoal	90.2	0.0	9.8	0.0	100
	Firewood	17.6	0.0	82.3	0.2	100
	Others	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100
Somalia	Electricity	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Kerosene	94.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	100
	Gas/LPG	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Charcoal	96.1	0.1	3.8	0.0	100
	Firewood	21.1	0.1	78.7	0.1	100
	Others	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100

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Table 7.3
Distribution of households by source of lighting fuel (%)

Lighting fuel	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Kerosene	70.6	94.8	87.0
Electricity	22.2	0.5	7.4
Others	7.2	4.7	5.6
Total	100	100	100

Note: Others include firewood, charcoal, diesel etc.

Table 7.4
Distribution of households by direct cost of lighting fuel (%)

Type of settlement	Lighting fuel	Cost of lighting fuel				
		Purchased	Gift	Free	Others	Total
Urban	Electricity	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100
	Kerosene	98.3	0.5	1.1	0.1	100
	Others	60.9	0.0	39.1	0.0	100
Rural and nomadic	Electricity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Kerosene	97.3	0.0	1.4	1.3	100
	Others	15.4	0.0	81.9	2.7	100
Somalia	Electricity	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100
	Kerosene	97.6	0.2	1.3	1.0	100
	Others	22.4	0.0	75.3	2.3	100

Table 7.5
Distribution of households by participation in entertainment and sports activities (%) – Urban

Activities	Share of households by frequency				
	Regularly	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Total
Attending cinema/video parlour - Males	5.9	9.3	10.2	74.6	100
Attending cinema/video parlour - Females	3.0	6.3	6.3	84.4	100
Going for concerts - Males	0.3	3.6	3.5	92.6	100
Going for concerts - Females	0.0	2.7	2.8	94.4	100
Engaging in sports - Males	5.5	9.7	10.4	74.5	100
Engaging in sports - Females	1.3	2.3	4.4	91.9	100
Other – Males	0.0	0.3	0.6	99.1	100
Other - Females	0.0	0.4	0.4	99.2	100

Table 7.6
Distribution of households by participation in entertainment and sports activities (%) - Rural and nomadic

Activities	Share of households by frequency				
	Regularly	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Total
Attending cinema/video parlour - Males	0.9	0.5	1.5	97.1	100
Attending cinema/video parlour - Females	0.8	0.5	1.1	97.6	100
Going for concerts - Males	0.1	0.3	1.5	98.1	100
Going for concerts - Females	0.1	0.3	1.1	98.5	100
Engaging in sports - Males	0.4	2.0	3.3	94.4	100
Engaging in sports - Females	0.1	1.1	1.6	97.2	100
Other - Males	0.0	0.6	0.7	98.6	100
Other - Females	0.0	0.5	0.7	98.8	100

Table 7.7
Distribution of households by participation in entertainment and sports activities (%) – Somalia

Activities	Share of households by frequency				
	Regularly	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Total
Attending cinema/video parlour – Males	2.6	3.5	4.4	89.6	100
Attending cinema/video Parlour – Females	1.5	2.4	2.8	93.2	100
Going for concerts - Males	0.1	1.4	2.2	96.2	100
Going for concerts - Females	0.0	1.1	1.7	97.2	100
Engaging in sports - Males	2.1	4.6	5.6	87.7	100
Engaging in sports - Females	0.5	1.5	2.5	95.5	100
Other – Males	0.0	0.5	0.7	98.8	100
Other - Females	0.0	0.4	0.6	99.0	100

Table 7.8
Distribution of households by their knowledge of existence of HIV/AIDS (%)

Knowledge of existence	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Heard of HIV/AIDS	90.8	69.2	76.4
Not heard of HIV/AIDS	7.3	26.4	20.0
No response	1.9	4.5	3.6
Total	100	100	100

Table 7.9
Distribution of households by basic level of awareness on HIV/AIDS (%)

Type of Settlement	Statement on HIV/AIDS	True	False	Do not Know	Total
Urban	HIV/AIDS has a cure	2.2	97.6	0.2	100
	HIV/AIDS is transmittable	98.9	0.9	0.2	100
	HIV/AIDS affects only women	0.7	98.9	0.4	100
Rural and nomadic	HIV/AIDS has a cure	5.0	92.8	2.1	100
	HIV/AIDS is transmittable	92.6	5.0	2.3	100
	HIV/AIDS affects only women	4.3	93.2	2.4	100
Somalia	HIV/AIDS has a cure	3.9	94.7	1.4	100
	HIV/AIDS is transmittable	95.1	3.4	1.5	100
	HIV/AIDS affects only women	2.9	95.5	1.6	100

**Table 7.10
Distribution of households by source of information
on HIV/AIDS (%)**

Source of information	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
TV/Radio	66.0	57.2	60.7
Friends/neighbours	21.4	29.0	26.0
Family members	6.1	9.5	8.1
Newspaper/magazine	5.9	1.3	3.1
Do not remember	0.6	2.2	1.6
Other (workshops etc.)	0.0	0.7	0.4
Total	100	100	100

**Table 7.11
Distribution of households by their perception of
security in their area (%)**

Perception of security	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
Good	47.6	69.6	62.2
Fair	44.7	22.5	29.9
Poor	5.4	3.1	3.8
No response	2.4	4.9	4.0
Total	100	100	100

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Table 7.12
Distribution of households according to how they relate selected factors with human security (%)

Type of Settlement	Incidents	Security problem	Not a security problem	No Response	Total
Urban	Presence of armed groups	80.6	15.5	3.9	100
	Presence of wild animals e.g. Hyena	44.0	51.7	4.3	100
	Domestic violence	64.7	30.0	5.3	100
	Quarrels between clans	59.9	36.3	3.8	100
	Petty crimes and theft	68.2	28.7	3.1	100
	Attacks on women	60.1	35.7	4.1	100
	Presence of refugees	58.5	37.2	4.2	100
	Presence of displaced persons	58.2	37.7	4.1	100
	Quarrels between persons	59.6	36.7	3.6	100
Rural and nomadic	Presence of armed groups	80.8	14.4	4.8	100
	Presence of wild animals e.g. Hyena	78.1	17.3	4.6	100
	Domestic violence	61.4	32.0	6.5	100
	Quarrels between clans	61.1	34.4	4.5	100
	Petty crimes and theft	55.3	40.6	4.2	100
	Attacks on women	59.2	34.3	6.5	100
	Presence of refugees	55.9	38.9	5.2	100
	Presence of displaced persons	55.6	39.7	4.7	100
	Quarrels between persons	52.3	44.0	3.7	100
Somalia	Presence of armed groups	80.7	14.7	4.5	100
	Presence of wild animals e.g. Hyena	66.7	28.8	4.5	100
	Domestic violence	62.5	31.4	6.1	100
	Quarrels between clans	60.7	35.0	4.3	100
	Petty crimes and theft	59.6	36.6	3.8	100
	Attacks on women	59.5	34.8	5.7	100
	Presence of refugees	56.8	38.3	4.9	100
	Presence of displaced persons	56.5	39.0	4.5	100
	Quarrels between persons	54.8	41.6	3.7	100

Table 7.13
Distribution of households by availability of justice system as reported by them (%)

Type of settlement	Type of justice system	Available	Not available	Total
Urban	Judiciary	35.0	65.0	100
	Islamic Sharia	47.8	52.2	100
	Council of elders	85.0	15.0	100
	Clan/community elders	94.5	5.5	100
Rural and nomadic	Judiciary	25.6	74.4	100
	Islamic Sharia	37.4	62.6	100
	Council of elders	86.4	13.6	100
	Clan/community elders	97.8	2.2	100
Somalia	Judiciary	28.7	71.3	100
	Islamic Sharia	40.9	59.1	100
	Council of elders	85.9	14.1	100
	Clan/community elders	96.7	3.3	100

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Table 7.14
Distribution of households by their perception on functional status of the available justice system (%)

Type of Settlement	Type of justice system	Functional	Not functional	Total
Urban	Judiciary	89.3	10.7	100
	Islamic Sharia	87.0	13.0	100
	Council of elders	97.6	2.4	100
	Clan/community elders	97.7	2.3	100
Rural and nomadic	Judiciary	97.0	3.0	100
	Islamic Sharia	97.2	2.8	100
	Council of elders	98.8	1.2	100
	Clan/community elders	98.7	1.3	100
Somalia	Judiciary	93.9	6.1	100
	Islamic Sharia	93.2	6.8	100
	Council of elders	98.4	1.6	100
	Clan/community elders	98.4	1.6	100

Table 7.15
Possession of selected durables/semi-durables (Per 1000 population)

No.	Item	Urban	Rural and nomadic	Somalia
1	Torch	125.5	132.1	129.9
2	Lantern lamp	131.3	127.2	128.5
3	Radio	139.0	78.2	98.5
4	Mattress	140.2	73.8	96.0
5	Barrel	114.0	83.9	93.9
6	Bed	132.1	64.9	87.4
7	Watch	114.4	71.7	85.9
8	Seats	80.1	27.5	45.1
9	Traditional iron	85.1	24.5	44.7
10	Wheel barrow	31.8	21.1	24.7
11	Water tank	43.0	14.4	24.0
12	Telephone/ mobile phone	35.6	4.5	14.9
14	Arabic seat	15.2	3.3	7.3
15	Stereo system	8.8	4.5	6.0
16	Bicycle	7.9	3.7	5.1
17	Electric iron	12.3	0.3	4.3
18	Television	10.4	0.3	3.7
19	Car	6.9	0.4	2.6
20	Optimus	1.2	3.2	2.5
21	Gas stove	4.2	1.5	2.4
22	Satellite dish	6.3	0.1	2.2
23	Paraffin stove	4.1	0.2	1.5
24	Generator	2.8	0.2	1.1
25	Fridge	2.7	0.0	0.9
26	Tractor	1.1	0.7	0.9
27	Pager	0.8	0.6	0.7
28	Computer	1.4	0.0	0.5
29	Electric stove	1.2	0.1	0.5
30	Bike	0.6	0.2	0.4
31	Fax	0.3	0.0	0.1

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Table 7.16
Comparison of selected indicators for Somalia and nearby countries

No	Indicator	Djibouti	Yemen	Ethiopia	Kenya	Eritrea	Somalia @
01	Total Population (millions) - (2001)	0.7	18.7	67.3	31.1	3.8	6.8
02	Annual population growth rate - (1975-2001)	4.4	3.8	2.7	3.2	2.3	1.95
03	Urban population (%) - (2001)	84.2	25.0	15.9	34.3	19.1	34.0
04	Population under age 15 - (2001)	43.0	48.9	45.8	42.7	45.7	46.4
05	Life expectancy at birth - (2001)	46.1	59.4	45.7	46.4	52.5	47.0
06	Adult literacy rate (15 and above) - (2001)	65.5	47.7	40.3	83.3	56.7	19.2
07	Net primary enrolment ratio - (2000-01)	33	67	47	69	41	16.9*
08	Net primary enrolment ratio of females to males - (2000-01)	0.77	0.58	0.77	1.02	0.86	0.56*
09	Population living below \$1 (PPP) a day - (2001)	...	15.7	81.9	23.0	...	43.2
10	Share of poorest 20% in national income or consumption - (1997-2000)	..	4.5	2.4	5.6	...	5.6
11	Internet users (per 100 population) - (2001)	0.5	0.1	..	1.6	0.2	0.3
12	Human Development Index - (2001)	0.462	0.470	0.359	0.489	0.446	0.2992
13	Gender Development Index - (2002)	..	0.424	0.347	0.488	0.434	0.265
14	Human Poverty Index - (2001)	34.3	41.0	56.0	37.8	41.8	66.2

@ Refers to 2002

* Gross

Source: Human Development Report, 2003 (except for Somalia)

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sum up the low level of development in Somalia. The modest gains made on the socio-economic front by Somalia are important considering the prevailing conflict situation and the low level of international assistance.

It is proposed to compile socio-economic statistics disaggregated geographically and by social groups. Informal sector surveys are underway in some urban areas. Trade statistics are compiled from two major ports and efforts are being made to expand the coverage to other major ports, airports, as well as to estimate cross border trade. Attempts will also be made to estimate national specific poverty

statistics. It is envisaged that these initiatives will accelerate the compilation of a poverty profile and mapping of poverty in Somalia. Efforts are under way to strengthen the sampling framework and to formulate a medium-term plan for collection and compilation of statistical data and building statistical capacity of functional Somali statistical institutions. All these efforts will contribute to rebuild critical macro-economic and socio-economic data over time which is essential to understand and monitor the macro-economic situation and for informed policy formulation to best meet the Somali needs.