



PROGRAMME BASELINE REPORT

PROMOTING INCLUSIVE ACTION IN PEACEBUILDING INITIATIVE

ABSTRACT

This report is an internal baseline assessment for UN PBF-funded Promoting Inclusive Action in Peacebuilding Initiative (PIAP) project. The data was collected by IOM in March 2022, setting the baseline and target values for the programme indicators.

APRIL 2022



ABBREVIATIONS

DAC	Displacement Affected Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HH	Household
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KII	Key Informant Interview
PIAP	Promoting Inclusive Action in Peacebuilding Initiative

KEY FINDINGS

This section presents some of the key finds including baseline values, barriers to accessing water, and observations from the field. The data was collected 1-13 March 2022 through perception survey, KIIs and FGDs in the target communities of Shalambod and Buufow communities, in Marka district, Lower Shabelle Region, South West States.

- Based on the findings, the baseline results for outcome indicators are as follows:
 - **Outcome indicator 1A:** 28.5% of target community respondents perceive that inter-clan tensions over water resources have reduced
 - **Outcome indicator 1B:** 27% of beneficiaries reporting collaboration across clans on water resource management
 - **Outcome indicator 2A:** 32% of community members reporting effective management of water resources.
 - **Outcome Indicator 2B:** 37% of community members reporting participation of young people in decision making regarding water resources
- **Output indicator 2.2.1** baseline is set at: 0 functional engagement/communication channels between young people and the local authorities regarding water resources
- Key informants reported that lack of access to water sources was a major issue faced by communities in both Buufow and Shalambod. The main river had dried which forced some households to move long distances to access water for both domestic and animal use. The drought called for rehabilitation of the already existing canals and construction of shallow wells or other water catchments for the community. The local community leaders (KIIs) emphasised, across all PIAP target locations, that the rehabilitation of main irrigation canals and the main river is highly relevant, as it will enhance access to water sources and agricultural production.
- In contrast to the KIIs, only a few household survey participants (1%) stated that long distance was a barrier to accessing drinking water for their household. However, general lack of access to water sources accounts for nearly half (48%) of all barriers to accessing drinking water in households, followed by climatic factors (20% percent) and economic factors (19%).
- When it comes to collaboration across clans on water resource management, 42 percent of the (direct) beneficiaries interviewed reported the collaboration to be poor or very poor while 32 percent claimed it to be average. Only 4 percent stated cross-clan collaboration is 'excellent'.
- FGD participants from the women's groups also brought up an issue regarding a previous project implemented by FAO, where both groups in Shalambod and Buufow alleged that they had previously been registered to receive motorcycles/rickshaws but believed the rickshaws were then dispersed in Marka to non-beneficiary persons. Thus, the participants were requesting an explanation from FAO. FAO has been notified in order to clarify with the beneficiaries of the programs. Despite the grievance, the groups did not show doubts towards the PIAP project implementation or its genuineness. The groups also had positive perceptions of IOM and were appreciative of being included in the discussions to reflect and share the community needs before the project implementation starts.
- The Marka District Commissioner (DC) is concerned about the implementation of projects in Al-Shabaab (AS) controlled areas without notifying the local administrations. According to the DC, a local vendor was hired to rehabilitate canals between Golweyn and Shalambod, but AS pressured them to

stop in the middle of the project, leaving the canals unfinished and posing a flood risk as the contractor removed the existing blocks of the river basins to restructure them.

- The Marka DC also stated that Janaale has a greater need for assistance with water resource management and canal rehabilitation than Buufow and Shalambod, and that this should be considered before the project implementation starts.
- **Participants identified canal and irrigation committees, farmers cooperatives, water user committees, clan elders,** and district **authorities** as local organizations who manage water resources in the target locations. However, they are seen by the wider community as informally established, exclusive (often leaving in out youth and women) and without election processes based on merit.
- Current water resource management was as perceived inefficient due to lack of financial means and skills by the dominating organizations.
- The baseline data shows strong political will amongst the people and the administration towards community contribution-based mechanisms.
- In the context of Lower Shabelle, young people claimed to have been involved in government community engagement. However, water resources management solely was reported to fall under the community elders with no young people involved.
- With regards to youth participation, key informants and FGDs revealed that young people face many challenges regarding decision making. They are not capacitated in terms of technical skills and financial resources which mars their contributions and leadership in activities related water resource management and community mobilization.
- The FGD findings suggest the young people in the target locations greatly rely on NGO support and that they have not built their capacity to be independent active groups in the community. However, this might be caused by the effects of recurrent droughts along with the security threats from AS, rather than a reflection of their motivation or political will.
- The findings support the notion that access to irrigation canals, land ownerships, scarcity of water resources and political power sharing are the major drivers of the inter-clan conflict amongst the communities in Buufow and Shalambod districts. Furthermore, the data indicates that uncontrollable climatic conditions including insufficient rainfalls and decline of river water flow have been major root causes of inter-clan conflicts in Lower Shabelle.
- In the survey feedback section, majority of the comments relayed a need for livelihoods support in the target areas. This could be partly related to the affiliation with FAO and their core work that is known in the target location.

1. BACKGROUND

In March 2022, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) launched UN PBF-funded Promoting Inclusive Action in Peacebuilding Initiative (PIAP) to address inter-communal conflict over natural resources in Marka District by supporting young people and women from the Biyomal and Habargidir sub-clans to lead the development of inclusive and participatory resource management mechanism and governance systems.

The focus of the project is on youth and women who have been politically and economically marginalized in their communities due to elite bargaining practices, which have been driven exclusively male elders and elites, failing to take into consideration social aspects and actors in power-sharing agreements. Furthermore, prolonged inter-clan conflict in the geographical target area, i.e., Buufow and Shalambod towns in Marka district, has resulted in geographical segregation of towns and villages into clan enclaves, complicating district authorities' work in settling disputes over land as well as prohibiting the peace process from transcending the security sector and translating into meaningful social, economic, and political interdependence.

As a response, PIAP project aims at democratising the elite bargain through existing canal network by connecting the power sharing to the people inclusive of marginalised groups by establishing accountable local governance systems in natural resource management. On one hand, the programme aims at fostering trust between communities, and mitigating inter-clan and inter-community tensions through collaborative efforts by young people in Marka district, and on the other hand, it aims at enabling young people to strengthen the regulatory frameworks and institutions to ensure their effective role in sustaining fair and inclusive water resource management.

This report presents the finding of baselines assessment, which seeks to find out the benchmark information from the targeted participant communities, against the set indicators to measure the programme. The baseline data was collected on 28.2-13.3.2022 in the target communities. It established the programme baseline during the first quarter of the programme prior to implementation of the PIAP interventions.

2. SETTING THE SCENE

PURPOSE OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

The baseline study aims at providing a foundation against which IOM and FAO can measure change over time, establishing both baseline and target values the project intends to hit. The data collected in this study will support the following objectives:

- 1) depict the initial conditions before the implementation of the project
- 2) provide a baseline value, the “first measurement” of the performance indicators where baseline is not 0
- 3) set the target value, the condition against which the programme will be measured
- 4) gather and verify general information regarding project beneficiaries, and
- 5) provide evidence-based recommendations towards supporting programme implementation

METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE

The baseline assessment utilised a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods:

- Perception survey (Household survey)
- Focus Group Discussions (FGD)
- Key Informant Interviews (KII)
- Field observations

The baseline assessment involved the following steps:

- 1) Questionnaire development
- 2) Sampling
- 3) Enumerator selection and training
- 4) Survey piloting
- 5) Data collection and data entry
- 6) Data analysis and reporting

The mobilization on the ground began on 27 February 2022 and the data collection was carried out for 13 days (1-13 March 2022) through a household survey with planned 150 participants (151 collected), three FGDs with direct participants from women’s and youth groups as well as the members of the wider beneficiary community. The plan was adapted in the field and additional three KII were carried out with local authorities and community leaders as part of the mobilization and to triangulate data findings. A detailed workplan is presented in Annex 4.

Questionnaire development and determining Sample size

Based on the objectives of the assessment, a baseline questionnaire was developed jointly by IOM and FAO Monitoring and Evaluation technical personnel. The questionnaire development amended lessons learned from the Community Stabilization Index¹ questionnaire formation and was after rounds of feedback translated into Somali.

¹ Community Stabilization Index is a tool developed by IOM to measure levels of stability through an extensive household survey and qualitative methods. The survey tool was first piloted in 2020, which provided lessons learned on questionnaire development, e.g. with regards to reducing bias in perception surveys.

The sample size was created with consideration of the human and financial resources of the project and knowledge on the population size and set at 150 for the household survey. This means a slightly lower confidence level; however, this was mitigated by complementing the survey with different qualitative methods designed to verify the findings from the perception survey data. Moreover, the participants were selected through purposeful sampling from the target locations, and the FGDs and KII interviewees also represented the sample of direct beneficiaries from the youth and women's groups who have been registered to participate in the programme.

Enumerator selection and training

A team of senior enumerators with experience in collecting data for baselines of a similar nature, with at least a post-secondary qualification, and knowledge of the local culture and dialects spoken in the project areas was identified with support of IOM programme staff and trained to administer the survey tools. The training covered interviewing techniques, followed by a detailed review of the baseline objectives, sample size in each location, questionnaires, mock interviews, and role plays to understand the survey questions. A field pilot test was conducted prior to the actual field data collection to test the length of the questionnaire, logical sequence, whether the questions are understandable, and the relevance and ease of translation into local languages.

The enumerators were further inducted on "Dos and Don'ts" of data collection, cultural sensitivity, and administration of informed consent among other things. The data collection areas are in recently recovered areas where al-Shabaab and other non-state armed actors are presently active. To ensure the safety of the enumerators and mitigate security risks in the field, the enumerators were trained on personal safety and security related issues while undertaking the baseline. Lastly, the training entailed understanding the data collection ethical principles such as, confidentiality and anonymity, and the WHO COVID-19 protocols of keeping social distance, sanitizing, and ensuring that the people interviewed were not crammed in one place and adhered to the set standards while participating in the data collection.

Data collection and data entry

The data collection entailed household survey, FGDs, KIIs and field observation. The household survey questionnaire was translated to the national language (Somali) and a dialect that is commonly used in the districts of Lower Shabelle region respectively. Electronic data collection using "KoBo Collect", an open-source app based on Open Data Kit (ODK) was utilised for the household survey. Kobo in general is used for primary data collection in humanitarian settings and other complex environments to ensure easy and fast data collection. Given the length of the questionnaire administered and the complexity of the questions, Kobo also enables the enumerators to switch between English and Somali language. Collected data was sent wirelessly to a secure server at the end of each day of data collection for the IOM monitoring and evaluation team who reviewed the captured data daily. This enabled the team to investigate anomalies in the data prior to the following day's data collection, providing an opportunity to inform the enumerators in the de-brief that took place in each morning before the data collection started. The data from the Kobo-toolbox platform was extracted and exported to Microsoft Excel. The data was cleaned and coded before being analysed and presented as graphs, charts, and tables. The quantitative data has been described in complementarity with the drawn themes and sub-themes of the qualitative data.

Demographic information

As part of the selection criteria of the participants, the aim was to ensure the participants represented different socioeconomic and age groups as well as a gender balance between the respondents.

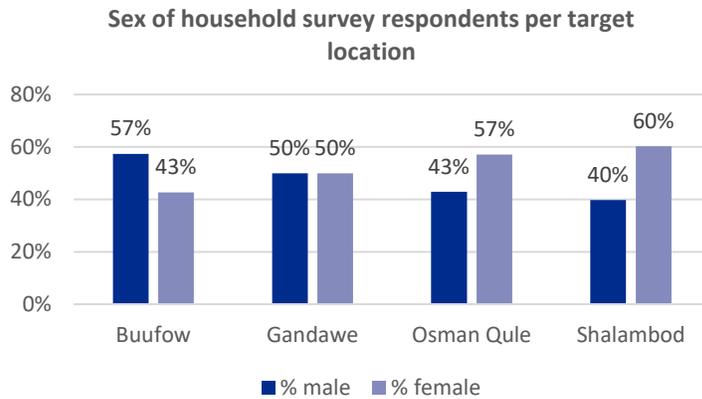


Figure 1: Household respondents divided by sex per target location. Overall, 48.3% of respondents were men, and 51.7% were women.

Out of 151 respondents interviewed as part of the baseline household survey, 51.7 percent were women while 48.3 percent were men, meaning that the assessment was gender responsive and that both women and men were nearly equally represented fulfilling the gender criterion in the context. However, number of female respondents was higher, especially in Shalambod which is likely because more women tend to stay at home during working hours to take care of the children and perform

other family chores while men work in the farms. Figure 1 presents the disaggregation of household survey respondents per location.

The average age of household survey respondents was 43, with median age 42. The youngest respondent was 19 and oldest 85, and 23% of the respondents were 35 or younger. There was no significant difference between men and women in age categories, average age of male respondents was 45.5 years (with median age 44), and average age of female respondents was 43 (with median age 40). Average household size amongst the respondents was 9 people.

In addition to age and sex, survey respondents were asked to select the clan they belong to. Thus, the biggest group, 38 percent belonged to *Biyomaal*, the next largest group, 36.1 percent belonged to *Rahaweyn* (*Digil/Mirifle*), followed by *Abgaal* (10%), *Jareer* (4%), *Habar Gidir* (3.3%), *Ajuuraan* (2%), *Murusade* (1%), *Dir* (1%), *Shiikhaal* (1%) and with the lowest participation from *Banadiri* (0.7%), *Arab* and *Coormale* (0.8%) clans. In addition, two respondents refused to answer the question.

Overall respondents by clan (HH Survey)

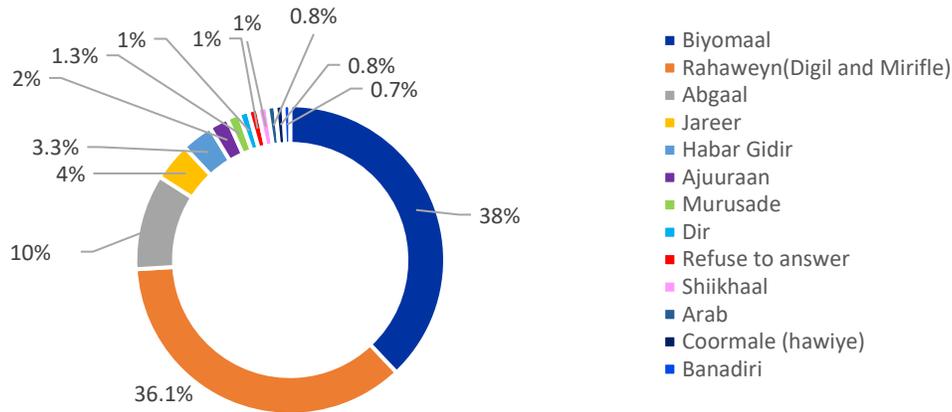


Figure 2: Clan Categories based on HH Survey respondents' answers.

Under which displacement group would you consider yourself?

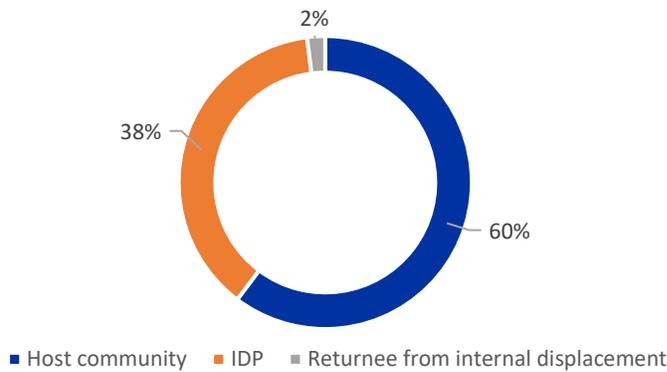


Figure 3: Displacement Groups represented in the survey.

The majority of respondents were host community members (60%), while 38 percent were Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and the remaining (2%) were returnees from internal displacement. This supports the assessments on the target locations hosting a significant number of IDPs and shows the survey sample was inclusive of the different Displacement Affected Community (DAC) members. Based on assessments carried out prior to the data collection by IOM as well as field team observations and KIIs, Buufow showed a considerable number of IDPs compared to other locations, who live in both IDP settlements and within the host community areas. There is also a flow of seasonal migrants due to water scarcity.

When respondents were asked the main source of income in their households, farming was stated as the main source of income in all locations. Notably, 85 percent in Buufow stated farming as the main source, but significantly smaller number of participants (47%) chose farming amongst Shalambod respondents. Shalambod was also the only location with a wider set of livelihoods. The data should however be treated very carefully with regards to Osman Qule and Gandawe participants considering the sample in these two locations.

Main source of income (HH Survey)

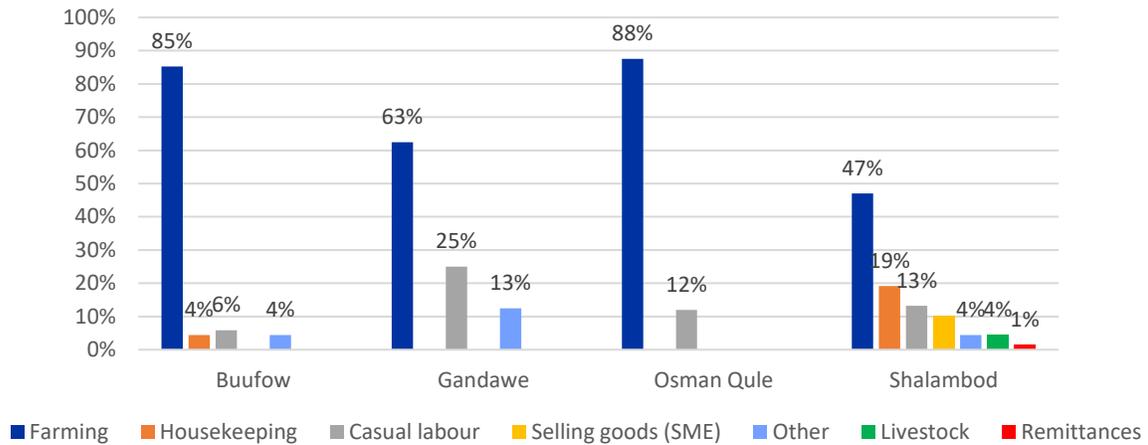
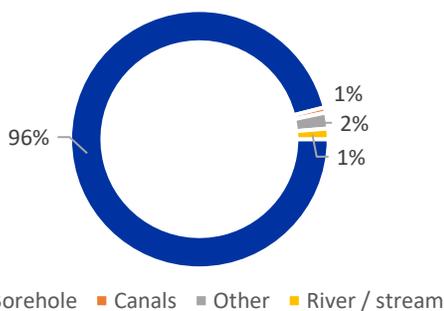


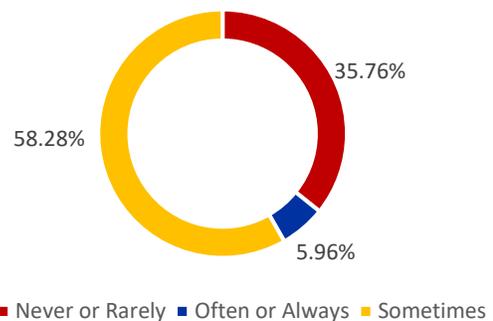
Figure 4. Main source of household income– based on Household survey respondents. Casual labour was defined as short-term work in agriculture, livestock, fishing, or non-agricultural, whereas housekeeping included paid household work, including e.g. childcare, cooking, and laundry.

The baseline results showed that boreholes were the main source of drinking water for households in all locations. Overall, 96 percent of the respondents reported borehole as the main source of drinking water. Canals and rivers accounted only for 1 percent during the baseline. This is mainly because the river streams were dry during the baseline and boreholes were the only available water sources. This also reveals that boreholes are part of the coping mechanisms for the communities as the time of shortage of water. Moreover, over one third of respondents stated they never or rarely have sufficient access to drinking water

What is the main source of drinking water for your household members?



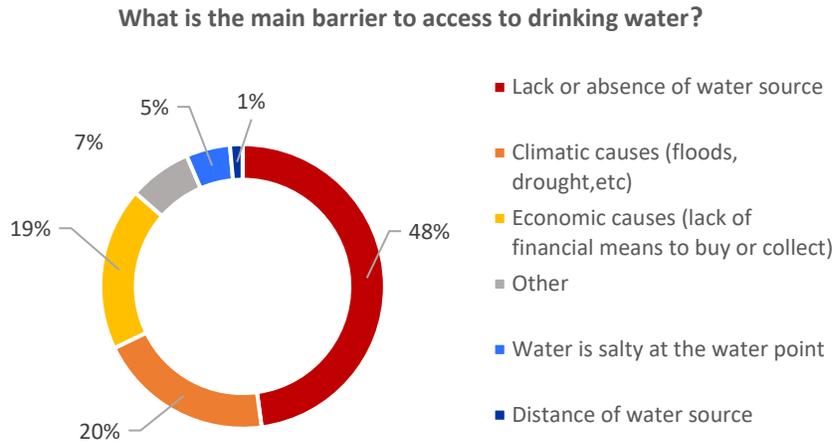
Does your household have sufficient access to drinking water?



and less than 6 percent stated they had a consistent access (often or always).

Both the FGDs and the survey sought to assess barriers to drinking water. In the survey, only 1 percent of respondents stated distance to water source as a barrier. However, in the FGD discussions the participants were asked to assess the distance travelled by the households to access water sources for domestic use during the dry seasons. The FGDs revealed that the respondents in Buufow travelled less than 30 minutes to access the nearest water source. In Shalambod and Osman Qule, respondents claimed to travel more than

40 minutes to access water sources due to that the river streams were dry (at the time of the baseline). This might change when the Gu' rains start..



When respondents were asked the main barrier to access to drinking water, lack of access to water sources accounted for 48 percent of all barriers to drinking water in households, followed by climatic factors (20%) and economic factors for (19%), other factors including insecurity (7%), salient water at water source (5%) and distance of water source.

LIMITATIONS

In locations that were deemed more insecure, such as Usman Qule and Gandawe, enumerators had to move in the presence of security escorts. Where field observations could not be done by the M&E team members, enumerators were identified and oriented on how to perform the relevant tasks.

Social desirability bias could have resulted from the introduction of the survey for informed consent especially among beneficiaries in the registered groups. To minimize this bias, some controlling questions were added into the questions. The senior enumerators were also trained in advanced moderation skills such as probing during interviews. Findings were also triangulated to further mitigate this potential bias

The baseline data was collected in March when the main river was dry and access to water was extremely limited. Thus, the second set of data might be completely different from the baseline data.

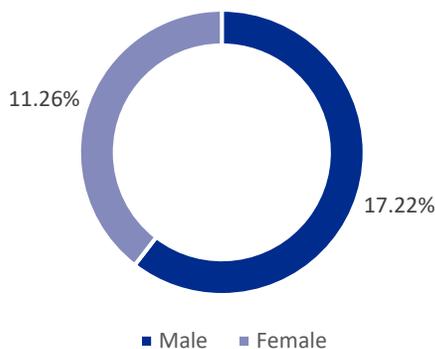
3. PERCEPTIONS ON INTERCLAN TENSIONS

INTERCLAN TENSIONS OVER WATER RESOURCES (HORIZONTAL TRUST)

Outcome 1 – Indicator 1A at baseline: 28.5% of target community respondents who perceive that inter-clan tensions over water resources have reduced.

Outcome 1A baseline value is determined based on perception on the “level of tensions over water resources”. The respondents were asked whether they felt the tensions had increased, reduced, or stayed the same, currently compared to 6 months ago. Later in the survey participants were asked to rate *the level of inter-clan tensions over water resources in your community from ‘1’ very tense to ‘5’ very peaceful* (very tense – tense – neutral – peaceful – very peaceful).

Breakdown of male and female respondents who rated inter-clan tensions over water resources peaceful or very peaceful (%)



The baseline value therefore consists of the percentage of respondents who rated the two highest categories (4 or 5). At the endline this value shall be compared to the “level” of tensions, i.e. comparing the change in the responses rating their location peaceful (4) or very peaceful (5), compared to the value at the baseline. The value should increase from the baseline to consider that there has been a reduction in inter-clan tensions over water resources. The target is set +10% increase, setting the target at 38.5 percent. The 10 percent target increase was set with the consideration of the fragility of the context (al-

Shabaab control in the area and security with regards to overall stability and recovery). Women perceived the situation to be slightly less peaceful than men, but no respondent stated it was “very peaceful”. The same was true in comparison of age groups, where nearly half (48%) the women under 30 saw the situation tense or neutral, compared to men who only selected either peaceful or neutral.

Similar trend also followed on the control

Rate the level of inter-clan tensions over water resources in your community from ‘1’ very tense to ‘5’ very peaceful

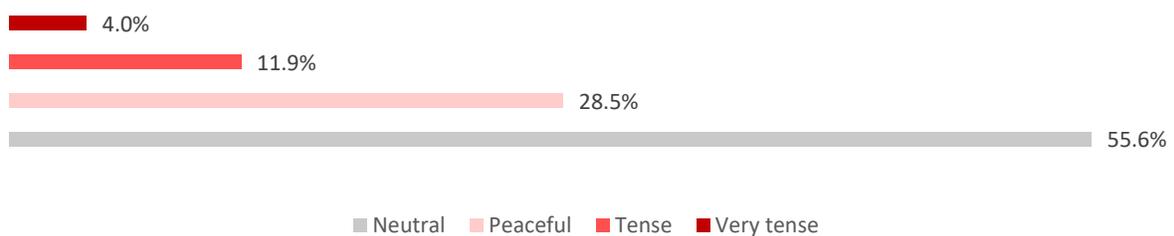
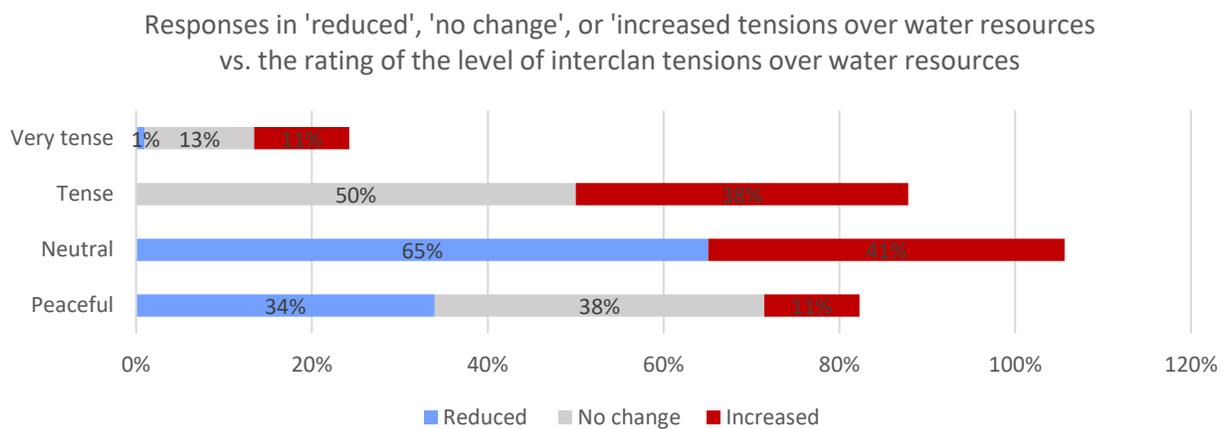


Figure 9: Based on the household survey, only 28.5% stated ‘peaceful’ (4) while no one stated, ‘very peaceful’ (5), when assessing situation on inter-clan tensions over water resources in their community.

question that asked directly whether respondents perceived *inter-clan tension over the water resources had reduced, increased, or stayed the same*. While a substantial number of respondents (70%) said they have reduced. Out of the 70% there was no major difference between female and male respondents, although women also in this group tended to think the situation was less peaceful, with more women respondents stating the tensions had increased or that the situation had stayed the same compared to men.

Comparing the control question (whether the inter-clan tensions over water resources have ‘reduced’, ‘increased’, or ‘not changed’) to the rating of the level (of inter-clan tensions over water resources, 1-5), provides clarity on the validity of the data. Nearly all respondents (99%) who thought the tensions over water resources had reduced, also rated the level of tensions on inter-clan tensions over water resources in their community either peaceful or neutral. The breakdown between ‘no change’ and ‘increased’ in comparison to the rating however, showed more variance. Interestingly of the 63 percent who claimed there has been no change in the inter-clan tensions over water resources, also claimed the situation was ‘tense’ or ‘very tense’ when rating the interclan tensions. Nearly half (49%) of the respondents who thought the tensions have increased, also considered the situation on interclan tensions was ‘tense’ or ‘very tense’, whereas 41 percent considered interclan tensions over water resources have increased but the level of tensions was ‘neutral’. Only 11 percent gave a response stating the level of interclan tension over water resources is ‘peaceful’ despite that they thought tensions over water resources have grown.



Although the age component should be treated carefully considering the number of respondents under 30, both these data sets show evidence that young women in the target locations are impacted more adversely by the interclan conflict over water resources than young men. Women noted in FGDs that due to interclan conflict they have had no chance to participate in the management of resources, capacity building events, and other development projects which are mostly dominated by male clan elders. In the FGDs both men and women stated that the inter-clan tension over the water resource have reduced now compared to six months ago. However, the respondents in both groups were also concerned that the inter-clan tensions over the water resources might increase if the expected Gu’ rainfall fails.

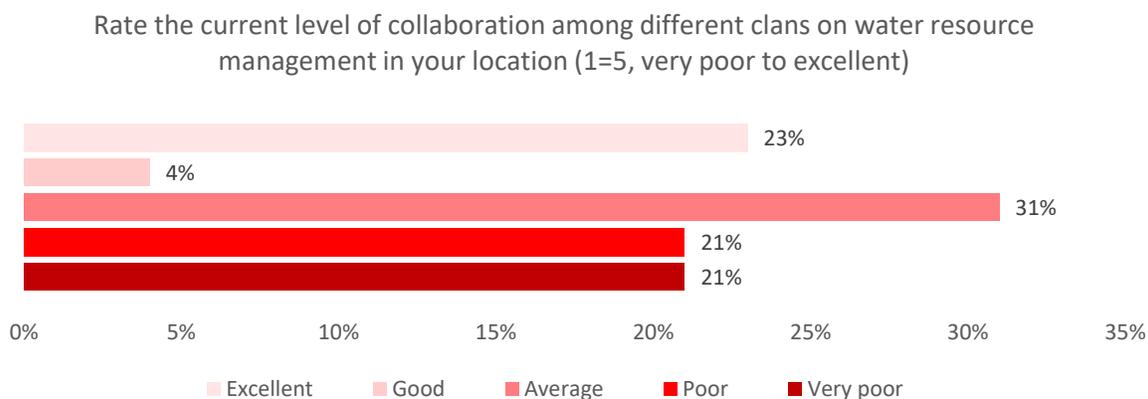
Top three reasons on why the inter-clan tension over water resources had decreased were 1) *increased access to dispute resolution mechanisms* (62 %), 2) *improved government engagement in the community* (14%), and 3) *inclusive collaboration in water management* (13%), when comparing the situation now and six months ago.

In contrast, 25 percent of respondents (14% female, 11 % male) who reported that inter-clan tensions over water resources had increased compared to six months ago stated *droughts or low rain fall (83%), influx of migration or IDPs in the area (6%), power struggles between the clans (6%), and pre-existing cross clan grievances over resources (6%)* as the reasons for the increase.

CROSS-CLAN COLLABORATION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT – PERCEPTIONS FROM PARTICIPANT COMMUNITIES (HORIZONTAL TRUST)

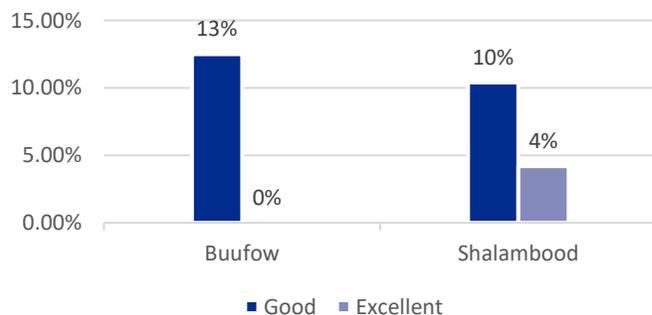
Outcome 1 – Indicator 1B at baseline: 27% of beneficiaries reporting collaboration across clans on water resource management (based on FGDs with direct beneficiaries)

Indicator 1B value at the baseline is measured based on beneficiaries’ perception on the “the current level of collaboration among different clans on water resource management”. The beneficiaries were asked to rate the current level of collaboration among different clans on water resource management in their community from (1) very poor to (5) excellent (very poor – poor – average – good – excellent) and the baseline value (%) is counted based on the respondents who selected the two highest categories.



Less than one third (27%) of the respondents (10% men, 17% women) reported interclan collaboration on water resource management in their community was good or excellent. The result is revealing in the Somali context, where clan identity influences many aspects of society, including power sharing, resource distribution, expansion of territory, and even recruitment to positions of influence. The majority (73%) of the participants who thought the collaboration was good or excellent, were men, stating that there is a positive collaboration among different clans on water resources management. While a clan generally provides the backbone of the social welfare system for its community, it is also can distance women from positions of power or management and impact their perception of clan collaboration. Although women’s groups’ formal

Breakdown of Buufow and Shalambod respondents who rated the current level of collaboration among different clans on water resource management (4) good and (5) excellent



participation in resource management has increased recently, women are still marginalized from leadership positions in general.

The result is relatively even between the different target communities, where 14 percent of the beneficiaries in Shalambod

rated clan collaboration to be good (10%) or excellent (4%) compared to Buufow 13 percent rated it as 'good'. However, no one in Buufow rated the interclan collaboration as 'excellent'.

According to the FGD participants, interclan collaboration on water resource management has been improving in the last year. However, there is a close interdependence between inter-clan conflict in the districts and clan collaboration on water resources management. One of the respondents stated, *"Clan collaboration on water resource management depends on the situation. Sometimes different clan members collaborate on water resource management without discrimination and other times there is no collaboration. For example, when there is a conflict or dispute between clan members in the district, people only trust those who belong to their clan, and this negatively affects the collaboration among different clans on water resources management. When the inter-clan tensions are high, clan collaboration on water resources is very poor because we are a clan-based society; certain things, including pastures, water resources, and political power are shared based on clans"*. This reveals that there is negative correlation between collaboration across clans on water resources and clan tensions.

Despite the perception on the current state of the cross-clan collaboration on water resource management, the community members in the FGDs and the KII participants expressed their willingness to participate and contribute financially to any community development projects. One of the key informant interview participants stated, *"Any society's development depends on community participation and engagement in community projects, we are ready to mobilize the community to participate any proposed project in both financially and physically."* This shows that there is a strong potential for promoting community cohesiveness, buy-in, and ownership as well as empowerment for the community to self-emancipate through collaborative projects, such as matching grants. In addition, Marka District Commissioner highlighted his commitment to projects utilising community contribution for development, and stated, *"even if we don't have the financial means to contribute, we will take part by volunteering our time and energy. We will physically participate in the construction and renovation of canals, bringing construction supplies and mobilizing resources"*.

Furthermore, the survey, interviews and KIIs showed that access to drinking water, water for livestock, and agriculture is very poor, and the respondents expect the situation to get worse due to the harsh weather condition in the month of March before the Gu rains start. The main canals started to dry in November 2021 and since then, access to water for farming has been deteriorating. The communities have been experiencing intermittent water distribution for the last years due to decreased water flows in the river, while private water suppliers are very limited and don't have the capacity to provide water for farmers. Some people started to establish private shallow wells to prevent losses of their crops, but this is not an option for the "small-scale farmers" since they depend on subsistence farming. As stated in the FGDs and KIIs *"The main source of water for farming in this area was the river and the whole Shabelle river has run dry and now children can play football where once water used to flow. I don't think we will be able to sustain our farming activities; if the Gu' rain fails again, then life will not be the same here"*.

One of the participants from women's group stated during the FGD that *"the recurrent droughts in the region over the last three years has reduced Shabelle river water availability for farming, which has resulted in a lower crop production of vegetables, fruits, and staple food crops like maize and sorghum"*.

4. PERCEPTIONS ON WATER RESOURCE GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION

DECISION-MAKING AND EFFICIENCY IN WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Overview on existing committees/ organizations, their inclusivity and perceived effectiveness

According to the FGD and KII participants, there are structured community groups that focus on water resource management, including water committees, that work on water distribution, rehabilitation, fund pooling, and farm irrigation management. There are also a farmer’s committees or associations that work on farming-related tasks such as seasonal planning and the construction of irrigation canals.

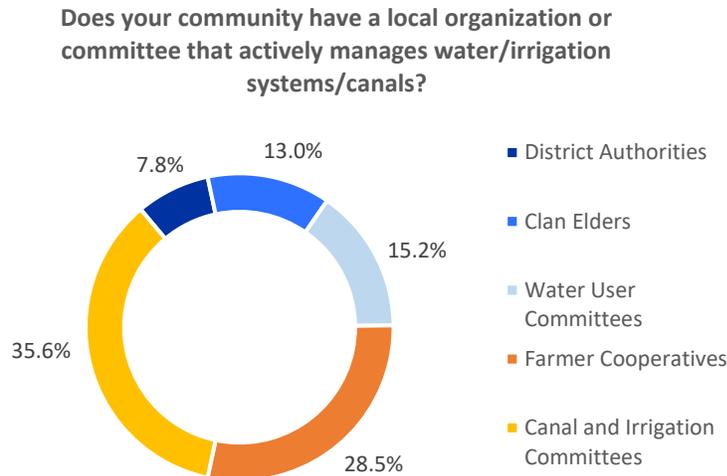


Figure 12: Local organization or committee that actively manages water and irrigation as identified by the survey participants.

The other entities managing water and irrigation systems that were identified by the survey participants were **farmers cooperatives, water user committees, clan elders, and lastly district authorities** who accounted the lowest number of responses (8%). All these entities were seen as informally established without their members being elected by the wider community. None of these organizations were seen to include enough youth and women and they were seen to be founded more of “community figureheads” rather than people who were perceived competent and motivated.

Both the household surveys and qualitative methods revealed a concern over the lack of inclusivity in and competence of water resources committees. As one of the FGD participant in Buufow stated, “The membership of the existing committees is not open to everyone in the community, it is only open for the elders and those known by the local administration. For instance, there is a newly constructed borehole in Buufow by IOM and if this borehole is properly managed it would provide enough water for drinking to the entire Buufow villages, but the administration appointed some specific people that are not even from Buufow to manage the borehole and they are not aware of the needs of this community. As a result, they don’t release water every day and they only release water to some villages due to their poor management skills”.

Outcome 2 – Outcome indicator 2A at baseline: 32% of community members reporting effective management of water resources (HH Survey)

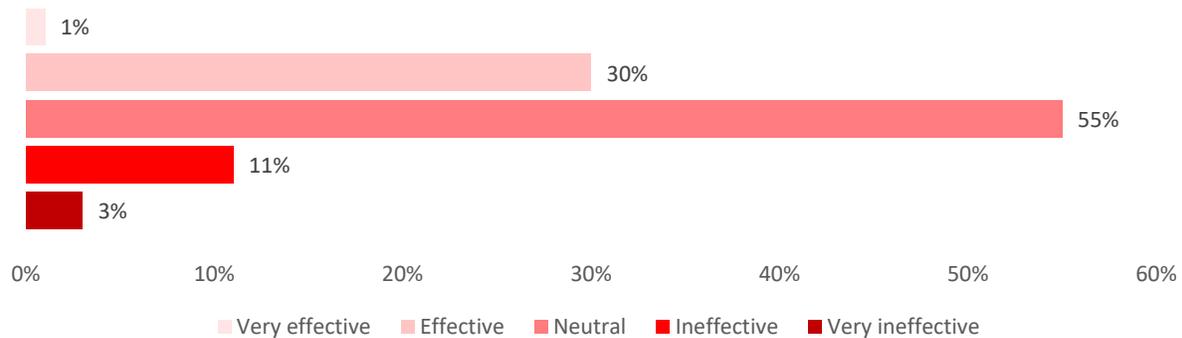
Indicator 2A figures at the baseline are measured based on community members’ perception on “effective management of water resources”. The survey participants were asked to rate the current level of effectiveness of water management in their community from (1) *very ineffective* to (5) *very effective* (very

The baseline survey also reveals that most known local organization (36 % of the respondents) that actively manage water and irrigation systems are **canal and irrigation committees**. These committees are made up of a limited number of farmers who are all male. While they voluntarily provide river basin management plan and work on all other substantial matters regarding canals and irrigation, it is notable that these committees are currently not inclusive of gender and clan compositions.

The other entities managing water and irrigation systems that were identified

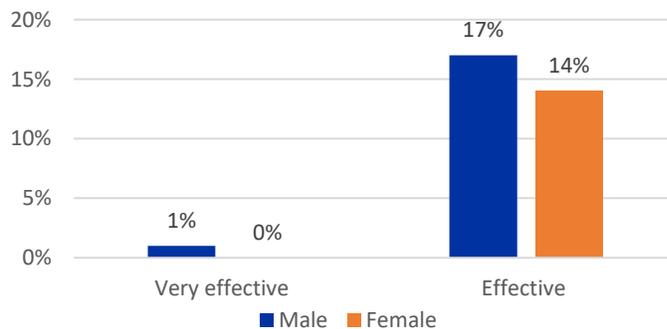
ineffective – ineffective – neutral – effective – very effective). Here, the baseline value is determined based on the respondents who rated the highest two categories (4 - *effective* and 5 - *very effective*).

Rate the current level of effectiveness of water management in your community?

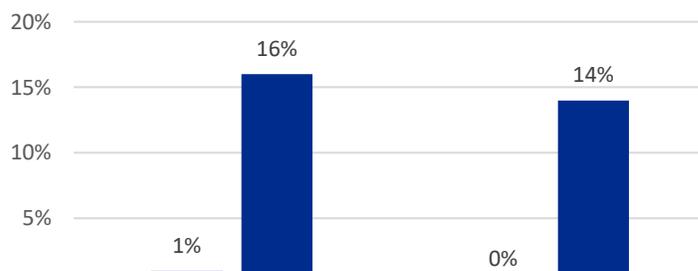


When respondents were asked to rate the level of effectiveness of water resources management, only 31 percent reported (4) *effective* or (5) *very effective* management of water resources in their communities. Within the group that thought the water management is effective or very effective there was no major difference in the number of women and men respondents. However, overall women showed slight less inclination to think water management was effective compared to men. Considering the low overall score on the indicator (2A), this reveals that the current existing groups are not perceived to effectively manage water resources.

Respondents (32%) who rated the current level of effectiveness of water resources management in your community (4) effective or (5) very effective?



Breakdown per location: Rate the current level of effectiveness of water resources management in your community from 1-very ineffective to 5- very effective?



Consistent with the household survey respondents, the youth respondents in the FGDs highlighted that the existing water management groups do not have the capacity in terms of financial resources and skills to effectively manage water resources which contributes to the perception of the low quality in effectiveness of the water resource management. As part of the discussions, one of the participants stated, *“the need for effective water management within the community is very high, but the current groups cannot manage to meet the needs of the community since they don’t have the skills and resources to manages water sources effective”*.

With respect to other locations, only 17 percent of respondents in Buufow reported the current water resources management in their community to be

Figure 44: Breakdown per location: Rate the current level of effectiveness of water resources management in your community from 1-very ineffective to 5- very effective?

effective, while in Shalambod 14 percent of the respondents reported to have effective water resources management. The result provides evidence for the PIAP project call for the need to strengthen the existing water resource management to tackle the increasing water scarcity and enhancing integrated and inclusive water resource management in the Shabelle region.

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Outcome 2 – Indicator 2B at baseline: 37% of community members reporting participation of young people in decision making regarding water resources (HH Survey)

Indicator 2B value at the baseline are determined based on community members’ perception of young people in decision making regarding water resources. The survey respondents were asked to rate the level of participation of youth in their community have in decision making regarding water resources form (1) *very low participation* to (5) *very high participation* (Very low participation – low participation – some participation – high participation and very high participation). Therefore, the baseline values are measured based on the respondents who rated the highest two categories (4 - *High participation* and 5 - *Very high participation*)

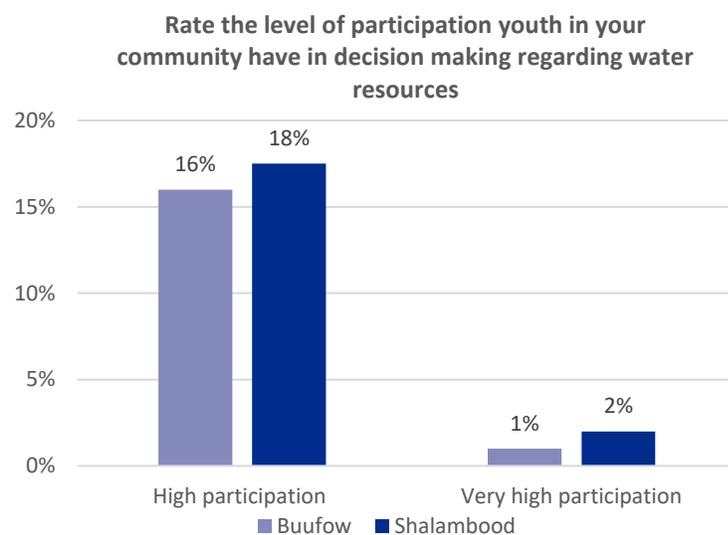


Figure 55: level of participation youth in your community have in decision making regarding water resources?

When respondents were asked to rate the level of youth participation in decision making regarding water resources management, 37 percent of the respondents reported high or very high participation. This indicates very low level of youth participation in decision making in Buufow and Shalambod. Youth like many other marginalized groups in the lower Shabelle such as women’s groups, also face some distinctive structural impediments to their efforts to participate in decision making in general due to an unequal distribution of resources and assets, skewed power relations, and a frequent dependency on the elderly; even though these elders may

be responsible for the continuing oppression of the youth. Consistent with the household survey respondents’ views on low youth participation levels, FGDs and KII participants also claimed that youth participation regarding water management is non-existent since only clan elders participate in decision making. *“We don’t participate in decision making on water resources management because all water management committees are made up of elders, and they don’t include young people in their decision-making discussions,”* stated one of the youth FGD participant. FGD participants in general felt the water management committees should reflect more diverse participation. One participant stated, *“It is irrational when elders and committees talk about youth participation and issues that impacts youth without having youth in their discussions.”*

5. PERCEPTIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS: GOVERNMENT-COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Output 2.3.1 : What are the functional engagement/communication channels between young people and the local authorities regarding water resources?

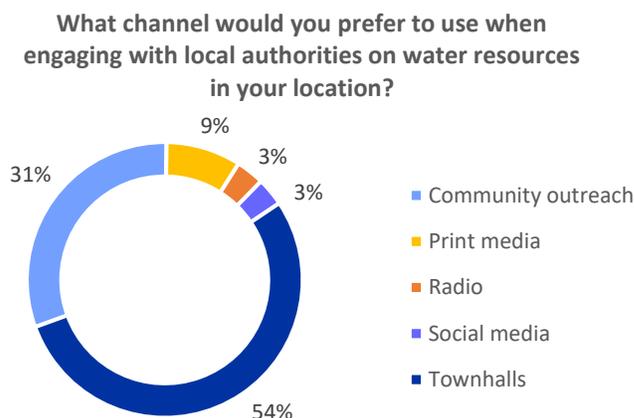
Government community engagement through effective communications allows local governments to make more informed decisions on matters that concern local communities by acknowledging and stimulating community participation. It encourages sustainable decisions by communicating the community's needs and interests and at best can create accountability fostering trust towards the government. However, in the context of Lower Shabelle, young people claimed to have not been involved in government community engagement. Moreover, water resources management was solely reported to fall under the community elders with no young people involved in decision-making or discussions.

During the baseline, household survey respondents were asked if they are aware of any specific channels that local authorities use to engage community regarding water resources. Overall, 62 percent of the respondents at baseline were not aware any specific channels that local authorities use to engage the community regarding water resource. Out of the 38 percent who claimed to know a channel that the government uses to engage with the community on water resource management, **community outreach** (40%) was the most known channel. In addition, 36 percent stated **townhalls**, followed by **printed media** (15%), and **social media** (12%) as a channel for the government to engage with the communities in water resource management issues. In addition, FGD and KII participants also mentioned occasional face-to-face interaction and phone calls.

Output 2.2 – Indicator 2.2.1 at baseline: 0 of functional engagement/communication channels between young people and the local authorities regarding water resources

Consistent with the household survey findings, where a large majority stated they did not know any government channels communicating on water resource management, in addition, in the FGDs youth and women participants stated that there are no existing standard communication channels that are active regarding water resource management. Based on this information the baseline for output 2.2.1 is set at 0.

The participants however, showed interest in having a phone line as a feedback mechanism but were doubtful if the government would be responsive. As one of the FGD groups stated, *“We would prefer to establish communication channels like hotline or toll-free number, but I am worried that the local authorities will not respond to every call.”*



When respondents were asked the type of channel they would prefer to use when engaging with the local authorities regarding water resources in their locations, a majority (54%) reported townhalls followed by community outreach (31%), and the least preferred channels by the respondents are print media (9%), Radio (3%) and social media (3%).

This could be attributed to the fact that respondents do not find it convenient using

methods that are not private and take long to yield results unlike direct interaction. However, based on this, despite the low results on radio as a preferred channel and considering that the programme design includes a Common Social Accountability Platform that aims at facilitating direct engagement between community members, young people and local authorities, an interactive radio might still work as a good medium for community government engagement as an interactive platform with guaranteeing a response from the government officials while utilising direct interaction. On the other hand, the result indicates that the PIAP M&E team should establish a tollfree line early on but with a mechanism that guarantees to have a close to 100% response rate to complaints or questions.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The FGD and KII findings, along with the outcome indicator baseline values, establish the relevance of the project to the target communities, with an objective that is responding to a dire need with regards to inclusivity in and addressing clan tensions around water management.

With regards to youth participation, the data shows that youth have very low participation in the decision-making processes in water resource management, leaving young people in the target communities feeling excluded and perceiving a lack of competence amongst the people holding the decision-making positions. Furthermore, the key informants and FGDs indicated, that the lack of participation in decision-making in general continues to incapacitate young people in terms of skills development and financial resources. The current situation seems to create a dependency on aid for the youth instead of empowering them to build their capacity and enable them to act through organised groups. However, this might be the effects of recurrent droughts along with the security threats from AS in the area.

The findings show that access to irrigation canals, land ownerships, scarcity of water resources and political power sharing are the major drivers of the inter-clan conflict amongst the communities in Buufow and Shalambod districts. Besides, the results also revealed that uncontrollable climatic conditions including insufficient rainfalls and decline of river water flow have been major root cause of inter-clan conflicts in Lower Shabelle.

Based on the KIIs, it is critical to meaningfully involve local leadership at various levels from the project inception and not just at implementation stage. This helps in clarifying expectations and roles right from the beginning to avoid misunderstanding in the middle of project implementation when expectations are not met. In addition, local administration shows political will and commitment towards the project goals which could be harnessed with careful mobilization throughout the project.

The local leaders recommended the rehabilitation of canals to be started as soon as possible before the Gu' rain starts.

Communications platforms should be selected carefully to ensure proper messaging of the programme and reaching the target audience. The data suggest that people prefer interactive platforms while social media however is used little in the target communities. Information related to the project deliverables and impact should be shared with the community before the project starts and community feedback mechanism should be established early on.

ANNEX 1: PERCEPTION SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The below questionnaire was translated in Somali and uploaded to Kobo Toolbox for data collection.

PIAP BASELINE – PERCEPTION SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE					
Item #	Preliminary Information				
INFORMED CONSENT	<p>Hello. My name is _____. I am working with IOM, one of the agencies working in Lower Shabelle.</p> <p>We are conducting a survey designed to help improve our programs and provide better assistance to your community. This survey will help IOM and FAO to better understand the situation of your communities and their residents. Our work is to evaluate the effectiveness of programs in this area, it is not to provide any direct material assistance.</p> <p>Your household has been randomly selected to take part in this survey. Your participation is completely voluntary. Your personal identifying information will be kept secured, confidential and removed from our dataset. Anonymous results will be used to make changes to our programs. We encourage you to provide your opinions freely and I also want to make it clear that there are no right or wrong answers.</p> <p>The questionnaire takes between 15-20 minutes. To be able to answer these questions accurately, I would like to speak to a man or a woman, who is 18-years old or older, and who would know the most about the situation in your community and in your household.</p> <p>We will observe COVID-19 safety measures including but not limited to wearing masks, not touching our face during interviews, and observing a minimum of a 1.5-meter distance from you.</p> <p>You can stop taking part in the survey at any time. Please take as much time as you need to decide if you would like to participate in this survey. You may ask me any questions about the research project or the survey procedures that you might have. We will not ask your name, nor will we share any of your data with anyone in a way that could link your answers to you. We want you to be comfortable answering candidly. Do you want to ask me anything about the interview before you decide to participate?</p>				
	EI	Enumerator Information		Kobo question type:	
	EI.1	Location		SELECT ONE	
		A) Buufow	B) Shalambod	C. Osman Qule	D. Gandawe
	EI.2	Enumerator Name or code:		SELECT ONE	
EI.3	GPS		GPS COORDINATES		
	READ THE INTRO TEXT				
CI	Consent Information				
CI.1	Have you (enumerator) read the text above to the respondent?		SELECT ONE		
	A. Yes	B. No			
CI.2	Is there a knowledgeable adult present? (Above 18 years old)		SELECT ONE		
	A. Yes	B. No			
CI.3	Consent: Do you agree to proceed with the interview?		SELECT ONE		
	A. Yes	B. No			
1.	BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
RI	Respondent Information				
RI.1	Sex:		SELECT ONE		
RI.2	Age:		NUMBER		
RI.3	Phone number:		NUMBER		
RI.4	Number of Household Members living in the household		NUMBER		

RI.4A	A. How many boys 0-5 years old	NUMBER
RI.4B	B. How many girls 0-5 years old	NUMBER
RI.4C	C. How many boys 6-12 years old?	NUMBER
RI.4D	D. How many girls 6-12 years old?	NUMBER
RI.4E	E. How many boys 12-18 years old?	NUMBER
RI.4F	F. How many girls 12-18 years old?	NUMBER
RI.4G	G. How many men 18-35 years old?	NUMBER
RI.4H	H. How many women 18-35 years old?	NUMBER
RI.4I	I. How many men 36 and above years old?	NUMBER
RI.4J	J. How many women 36 and above years old?	NUMBER
R.5	Are you or any member of your household living with disability?	SELECT ONE
	A. Yes	B. No
R.5.1	If R.5 = A, what difficulties do you or member of your household have doing certain activities because of the disability?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY
	A. Hearing	E. Self-care (bathing, dressing, eating)
	B. Seeing - problem with eye sight	F. Difficulties with talking
	C. Difficulties with walking or climbing stairs	G. Others, specify
	D. Remembering (memory loss)	
R.6	What is the main source of income in your household?	SELECT ONE
	A. Farming	E. Selling goods (small-scale business)
	B. Livestock	F. Remittances
	C. Casual labour (e.g. agriculture, livestock, fishing, or non-agricultural)	G. Humanitarian assistance (cash transfer)
	D. Housework (e.g. laundry, cooking, child care)	H. Other, specify
2.	CONTEXT QUESTIONS	
A= 6	Water and Sanitation	
A.1	What is the main source of drinking water for your household members?	SELECT ONE
	A. Borehole	C. Canals
	B. River / stream	D. Other, specify
A.2	Does your household have enough access to drinking water?	SELECT ONE
	A. Often or Always	C. Rarely or never
	B. Sometimes	D. Refuse to answer
A.3	What is the MAIN barrier to access to drinking water?	SELECT ONE
	A. Climatic causes (floods, drought, etc.)	F. Water is salty at the water point
	B. Economic causes (lack of financial means to buy or collect)	G. No barrier
	C. Insecurity/ Conflict	H. Others, specify
	D. Distance of water source	I. Refuse to answer
	E. Lack or absence of water source	
A.4	If you household has livestock, what is the main source of drinking water for your animals?	
	A. Borehole	D. Water is salty at the water point
	B. River / stream	E. Other, specify
	C. Canals	G. My household has no livestock animals
A.4.1	If A.4 is A-E, if your household has livestock, do you have enough water for your animals?	SELECT ONE
	A. Often or Always	C. Rarely or never
	B. Sometimes	D. Refuse to answer
A.4.2	If A.4 is A-G, What is the MAIN barrier to access to water for livestock?	SELECT ONE
	A. Climatic causes (floods, drought, etc)	E. Lack or absence of water source
	B. Economic causes (lack of financial means to buy or collect)	F. No barrier
	C. Insecurity/ Conflict	G. Others, specify

	D. Distance of water source	H. Refuse to answer	
A.5	Do you have access to canals or water irrigation points?		SELECT ONE
	A. Often/Always	C. Never/rarely	
	B. Sometimes	D. Refuse to answer	
A.6	What is the main barrier in accessing canals or water irrigation points?		SELECT ONE
	A. No canals or waterpoints nearby	D. Access cost/tax too expensive.	
	B. Access denied by those controlling	E. No applicable	
	C. Too damaged, need repairs		
3.	HORIZONTAL TRUST		2.
B = 3	Inter-Clan Tensions (Outcome 1A)		
B.1	Compared to now and 6 months ago, would you say inter-clan tensions over water resources have increased, reduced, or stayed the same?		SELECT ONE
	A. Increased	C. Situation has stayed the same	
	B. Reduced		
B.1.1	If B.1 = A, What is the main reason for the increase in inter-clan tensions over water resources?		SELECT ONE
	A. Drought / low rain fall	D. Power struggle between the clans	
	B. Influx of migrants/ IDPs in the area	E. Other, specify	
	C. Pre-existing cross clan grievances over resources		
B.1.2	If B.1=B, what is the main reason for the reduction of inter-clan tensions over the water resources?		SELECT ONE
	A. Access to dispute resolution mechanism	D. Cross clan/ inclusive collaboration in water management	
	B. Adequate water supply	E. Increased government-community engagement	
	C. Fair distribution management of water	D. Other, specify	
B.1.3	If B.1=C, What is the main reason the situation remaining the same with regards to the inter-clan tensions over the water resources (positive or negative)?		SELECT ONE
	A. Drought / low rain fall	F. Cross clan/ inclusive collaboration in water management	
	B. Influx of migrants/ IDPs in the area	G. Adequate water supply	
	C. Pre-existing cross clan grievances over resources	Fair distribution management of water	
	D. Power struggle between the clans	Increased government-community engagement	
	E. Access to dispute resolution mechanism	H. Other, specify	
B.2	What is the main reason behind the inter-clan tensions over water resources?		SELECT ALL THAT APPLY
	A. Water scarcity at communal water point	F. Conflict over water between farmers and herders	
	B. Dispute over price of rent/payment for the water	G. Conflict over water between farmers	
	C. Dispute over who owns the water source	H. Other, specify	
	D. Dispute over boundaries of the water source	I. Refuse to answer	
	E. Dispute between host community and IDP over host community water point		
B.3	Have you or your family been involved in disputes, fights or have encountered challenges related to access to land on which you live, for the past year?		SELECT ONE
	A. Often or always	B. Never or rarely	
	B. Sometimes	C. Refuse to Answer	
B.4	Rate the level of inter-clan tensions over water resources in your community from '1' very tense to '5' very peaceful		SELECT ONE
	A. Very tense		
	B. Tense		
	C. Neutral		

	D. Peaceful		
	E. Very Peaceful		
4.	VERTICAL TRUST		
C = 4	Decision-making in & efficiency of water resource management (Outcome 2A)		
C.1	Does your community have a local organization or committee that actively manages water/irrigation systems/canals (repairs, distribution, access, including decision-making)? (Select all that are relevant)		SELECT ALL THAT APPLY
	A. Water User Committees	E. District Authorities	
	B. Canal and Irrigation Committees	F. Other, specify	
	C. Farmer Cooperatives	G. No organized water management	
	D. Clan Elders		
C.2	Does this/ do these entities effectively manage water resources (repairs, distribution, or access to water) in your community		SELECT ONE
	A. Yes	B. No	
C.3	Imagine the district government announced they would repair a damaged canal for the community. How confident are you that the project would finish on time?		SELECT ONE
	A. Not confident at all	D. Confident	
	B. Unconfident	E. Very confident	
	C. Neutral		
C.4	Rate the current level of effectiveness of water management in your community from '1' very ineffective to '5' very effective		SELECT ONE
	A. Very Ineffective	D. Effective	
	B. Ineffective	E. Very Effective	
	C. Neutral		
D = 4	Youth Participation in Water Resource Management (Outcome 2B)		
D.1	Does your community have youth group(s) that actively organizes the youth in your local area (not the government)?		SELECT ONE
	A. Yes	B. No	
D.2	Do young people (age 15-35) as an organized group in your community play an active role in managing water resources?		SELECT ONE
	A. Yes	B. No	
D.2.1	If D.2 = A, How do young people play a role in water management?		TEXT
D.3	Do women in your community play a role in managing water resources?		SELECT ONE
	A. Yes	B. No	
D.3.1	If D.3 = A, How do women people play a role in water management?		TEXT
D.4	Rate the level of participation that youth in your community have in decision making regarding water resources, from '1' very low participation to '5' very high participation		SELECT ONE
	A. Very low	D. High participation	
	B. Low	E. Very high participation	
	C. Some participation		
E = 2	Communication channels (output 2.3.1)		
E.1	Are you aware of any specific channels (meetings, townhalls, social media groups etc.) how local authorities engage with the community regarding water resources?		SELECT ONE
	A. Yes	B. No	
E.1.1	If E.1 = A, Specify the channels the local authorities to use to engage with the community regarding water resources?		SELECT ALL THAT APPLY
	A. Townhalls	E. Print media	
	B. Community outreach	F. Other (Specify)	
	C. Social media		
	D. Radio		
E.1.2	If E.1 = A or B, What channel would you prefer to use when engaging with local authorities on water resources in your location?		SELECT ONE
	A. Townhalls	E. Print media	
	B. Community outreach	F. Other (Specify)	
	C. Social media		

	D. Radio		
E.1.3	If E.1 = A, Do the local authorities specifically engage with young people (15-32) on water resource management?		SELECT ONE
	A. Yes	B. No	
E.1.4	If E.1 = A, Do the local authorities specifically engage with women on water resource management?		SELECT ONE
	A. Yes	B. No	
E.2	Are you aware of any complaint or feedback mechanisms regarding water resources in your community?		SELECT ONE
	A. Yes	B. No	
E.2.1	If E.2 = A, What type of mechanism exists in your location?		SELECT ONE
	A. Phone hotline / Toll free number	C. Suggestion box	
	B. SMS	D. Other (Specify)	
E.2.2	If E.2 = A or B, What type of mechanism would you prefer for community feedback in your location?		SELECT ONE
	A. Phone hotline / Toll free number	C. Suggestion box	
	B. SMS	D. Other (Specify)	
5.	AFTER SURVEY		
F = 3	After survey questions for interviewee		
F.1	Thank you for your responses! As mentioned in the beginning, you will not receive any direct benefits for completing this survey nor will anything you say risk your rights to assistance. We will never quote you or anyone else in any way and will keep all information about your specific responses confidential. The survey is now over and the information you have provided will be very helpful for us to improve our programming. We will do our best to come back and communicate the findings with you. Thank you for your time again. Is it okay if we return after about a year to come and ask a few more questions to see how things are progressing?		SELECT ONE
	A. Yes	B. No	
F.2	We would like to understand how different community groups perceive water resource management in their communities. To help us understand this, we would like to know which clan you belong? <i>Do not read out the options.</i>		SELECT ONE
	A. Abgaal	D. Habar Gidir	
	B. Banadiri	E. Murusade	
	B. Biyomaal	F. Other, specify	
	C. Jareer	G. Refuse to answer	
F.3	Under which displacement group would you consider yourself?		SELECT ONE
	A. IDP	D. Host community	
	B. Returnee from abroad	E. Refuse to answer	
	C. Returnee from internal displacement		
F.4	Do you have any questions for me or is there anything else you would like to share?		SELECT ONE
	A. Yes		
	B. No		
F.4.1	If F.4 = A, what would you like to ask or share?		
F.5	Do you have any questions for me or is there anything else you would like to share?		TEXT
G = 2	After survey questions for enumerator		
G.1	Which of the following statements do you think best describes the respondents understanding of the questions? <i>Enumerator perception only</i>		SELECT ONE
	A. Understood most of the questions	D. Understood most of the questions but with some help.	
	B. Had difficulty understanding most of the		

	questions, even with help from me		
	C. Understood all the questions		
G.2	Which of the following statements best describes the respondent's level of comfort responding to the questions? <i>Enumerator perception only</i>		SELECT ONE
	A. Comfortable with most questions	D. Uncomfortable with some questions	
	B. Generally uncomfortable with questionnaire		
	C. Comfortable (at ease) with entire questionnaire		

ANNEX 2: FGD & KII QUESTIONNAIRE

FGDs and KIIs were conducted in Somali by IOM MEAL Officer. KIIs followed the same questionnaire as the FGD guide.

PIAP BASELINE ASSESSMENT - FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE
PRELIMINARY INFORMATION
Objective and participants
Objective of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is to collect information towards the PIAP Outcome indicators to establish baseline line and target value(s). The data will be triangulated with finding from HH perception survey and IOM / FAO assessments.
The FGDs will specifically focus on Outcome indicator 1B <i>to understand how direct participants and community understands and collaborates around water resource management</i> in the programme target locations. Additional questions will be asked to verify information around output 2.3.1, and Outcomes 1A, 2A, and 2B where relevant.
Participants are selected from direct beneficiaries who are women and youth groups directly benefitting from the project, and a selection of indirect beneficiaries who represent the 'lay community' in the target locations. FGDs will include a diverse range of participants, including IDPs or returnees, gender balance, age range, people with disabilities, and members from influential and less influential clans in Buufow and Shalambod target locations.
Overall, four FGDs will be conducted. Two FGDs per target locations (Buufow and Shalambod; one female only and one male only group in each location).
INFORMED CONSENT
Hello. My name is _____. I am working with IOM, one of the agencies working in Lower Shabelle.
We are conducting a baseline assessment designed to help improve our programs and provide better assistance to your community. This assessment will help IOM and FAO to better understand the situation of your communities and their residents with regards to water resource management. Our work is to evaluate the effectiveness of projects in this area, it is not to provide any direct material assistance.
Your participation is completely voluntary. Your personal identifying information will be kept secured, confidential, and removed from our dataset. Results will be presented anonymous and used to understand the relevance and impact of our projects. We encourage you to provide your answers freely and I also want to make it clear that there are no right or wrong answers.
Our discussion will take between 30-60 minutes. We will observe COVID-19 safety measures including but not limited to wearing masks, not touching our face during interviews, and observing a minimum of a 1.5-meter distance from you.
You can stop taking part in the discussion at any time. There is no right or wrong answer, everyone is free to reflect their feelings and experiences. You may ask me any questions about the project or the survey procedures that you might have. We will not ask your name, nor will we share any of your data with anyone in a way that could link your answers to you. We want you to be comfortable answering candidly.
Before we begin and you decide to participate, do you want to ask me anything about the group discussion?

We will be discussing themes around your water resources and how they are managed in your community. By water resource management we mean the *process of planning, developing, and managing water resources, in terms of both water quantity and quality, across all water uses. It includes the institutions, infrastructure, incentives, and information systems that support and guide water management*².

ENUMERATOR INFORMATION	
Moderator Name	
Data collection date	
District and State	
Village	
FOCUS GROUP PROFILE	
Total number of participants:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Men Participants Number of men: Number of direct beneficiaries: Number of indirect beneficiaries: Age range: Observations: e.g. youth groups, IDPs, community members from XX location, community leaders, influential clans etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> Women Participants Number of women: Number of direct beneficiaries: Number of indirect beneficiaries: Age range: Observations: e.g. women/ youth groups, IDPs, community members from XX location, community leaders, influential clans etc.
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONS	
Guide	A. Context questions (A=3)
Probing in section A.1-A.2 aims to reveal potential / current inter-clan tensions over water resources engagements or collaborations. drivers of inter-clan water resource conflicts; and how they feel water resource inter-clan conflicts can be addressed	A.1 How would you describe access to water for drinking and agricultural use? Has anything changed recently concerning the management of water resources? Why or why not? If not answered probe more on the following: What are the key challenges you face regarding water access? What are the causes of these challenges and how can they be addressed? Did anyone mention conflicts, what type, are they any dispute accessing drinking water or water for agricultural use?
Probing – cross clan collaboration, youth / women participation	A.2 Are you aware of any community groups working on water resources management in the context? If yes, what kind of work do they usually do? Have you ever participated or involved such groups? If not answered, probe: Is membership for these groups open to all? If now, who are allowed to and not to join? Why? Note down, tensions or dynamics between groups.
Probing (vertical trust) – Inter-clan/ community tensions, control question to B.4	A.3 Do you think that the current clan composition in the committee or local organization that governs water management is fair? Explain why, why not?

² World Bank definition for Water Resource Management. Available at online at World Bank website: [Water Resource Management](#).

Guide	B. Core questions (B = 5)
Scenario 1 (horizontal trust)	B.1 Imagine there is water shortage in your community and that your neighbour is from a competing clan/sub-clan. Do you believe they would help you if your family was in dire need of water?
Scenario 2 (horizontal trust)	B.2 If an NGO/UN is willing to pay for half of the rehabilitation of irrigation systems or canals if different clans work together and all contribute money to finance the remaining amount needed. Would you be willing to work together and contribute financially? If not willing, why?
Probing (horizontal trust/ social cohesion)	B.3 In some communities, people do things together and try to help each other while in other areas people mostly go their own way. In general, what kind of community would you say you live in; is it one where people mostly help each other, or where people mostly go their own way? Explain your response.
Rating question – horizontal trust (Outcome 1A/ clan tension)	B.4 To what extent is there fair power sharing among different clans in the management of water in your community? (1) very unfair, (2) unfair, (3) partially fair, (4) fair, (5) very fair
<i>Qualitative observations: group consensus, clan consensus, differing opinions amongst age groups?</i>	1 (# of respondents answering 1 = 0; F/M) 2 (# of respondents answering 2 = 0; F/M) 3 (# of respondents answering 3 = 0; F/M) 4 (# of respondents answering 4 = 0; F/M) 5 (# of respondents answering 5 = 0; F/M)
Rating question – indicator 1B	B.5 What is the current level of collaboration among different clans on water resource management in your context (1) very poor, (2) poor, (3) average, (4) good, (5) excellent
<i>Qualitative observations: group consensus, clan consensus, differing opinions amongst age groups?</i>	1 (# of respondents answering 1 = 0; F/M) 2 (# of respondents answering 2 = 0; F/M) 3 (# of respondents answering 3 = 0; F/M) 4 (# of respondents answering 4 = 0; F/M) 5 (# of respondents answering 5 = 0; F/M)
Guide	Closing questions (c=2)
Existing and preferred community feedback mechanism	C.1 Does your local authority have a channel for feedback or complaints related to water resource management? What would be your preferred channel to communicate to the local authorities or local leadership about issues related to water, including access, repair of infrastructure, or efficiency of management?
	C.2 If you would like to share any other information, comments and suggestions please feel free

ANNEX 3: ENUMERATORS AND PARTICIPANTS

ENUMERATORS

#	Name	Occupation	Sex	Location
1	Mohamed Ismail Ibrahim	Senior enumerator	Male	Buufow
2	Abdullahi Osman Abdullahi	Senior enumerator	Male	Buufow
3	Ibrahim Abdi Ahmed	Senior enumerator	Male	Buufow
4	Ahmed Sheikh Jeylani	Senior enumerator	Male	Shalambod
5	Mohamed Ahmed Asal	Senior enumerator	Male	Shalambod
6	Suleiman Ibrahim Hassan	Senior enumerator	Male	Shalambod

FGD PARTICIPANTS

FGD participants were selected from wider community, youth, and women's groups. Below list is a record of the background information of the interviewees and timing of the interview. Follow ups are possible with the group participants as per their consent but contact details or names are not presented here to protect their confidentiality. IOM and FAO shall keep a record of the contact details of participants available upon request.

BUUFOW FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANTS

#	Target group	Occupation	Sex	Age	Location & Date of the FGD
1	Youth group	Farmer	Male	21	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
2	Youth group	Business	Male	25	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
3	Community member	Farmer / Water committee member	Male	29	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
4	Community member	Farmer / Community leader	Male	33	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
5	Youth group	Farmer	Male	26	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
6	Community member	Farmer, Water committee	Male	N/A	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
7	Community member	Tailor	Female	31	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
8	Youth group	Unemployed, Chairperson of youth group	Male	34	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
9	Youth group	Unemployed, Member of youth group	Female	21	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
10	Youth group	Unemployed, Member of youth group	Female	25	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
11	Youth group	Farmer	Female	19	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
12	Youth group	Unemployed, Chairperson of youth group	Female	35	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
13	Women's group	Unemployed, Member of women's group	Female	36	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
14	Women's group	Unemployed, Member of women's group	Female	29	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
15	Women's group	Unemployed, Member of women's group	Female	36	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
16	Women's group	Unemployed, Member of women's group	Female	N/A	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
17	Women's group	Farmer	Female	30	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
18	Women's group	Farmer	Female	26	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
19	Women's group	Farmer	Female	21	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
20	Women's group	Farmer	Female	32	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
21	Women's group	Farmer	Female	34	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
22	Women's group	Farmer	Female	N/A	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022

23	Women's group	Housewife	Female	N/A	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022
24	Women's group	Businessperson	Female	N/A	Buufow, 06/Mar/2022

SHALAMBOD FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANTS

#	Target group	Occupation	Sex	Age	Location & Date of the FGD
1	Women's group	Unemployed	Female	28	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
2	Women's group	Unemployed	Female	30	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
3	Women's group	Unemployed	Female	37	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
4	Women's group	Unemployed	Female	40	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
5	Women's group	Unemployed	Female	N/A	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
6	Women's group	Livestock herder	Female	N/A	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
7	Women's group	Farmer	Female	37	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
8	Women's group	Farmer	Female	35	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
9	Women's group	Farmer	Female	N/A	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
10	Women's group	Farmer	Female	N/A	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
11	Women's group	Businessperson	Female	N/A	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
12	Women's group	Businessperson	Female	29	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
13	Community member	Water management committees	Male	48	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
14	Community member	Water management committees	Male	N/A	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
15	Community member	Water management committees	Male	33	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
16	Community member	Water management committees	Male	28	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
17	Youth group	Youth group member	Male	22	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
18	Community member	Farmer	Male	25	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
19	Community member	Farmer	Male	N/A	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
20	Community member	Farmer	Male	N/A	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
21	Community member	Farmer	Male	26	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
22	Community member	Farmer	Male	N/A	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
23	Youth group	Unemployed, Youth group member	Male	19	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022
24	Youth group	Unemployed, Youth group member	Male	24	Shalambod, 13/Mar/2022

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWEES

#	Name	Occupation	Sex	Location & Date
1	Abdullahi Ali Ahmed (Waafow)	Marka district commissioner	Male	28/Feb/2022
2	Abukar Khalif	Buufow district commissioner	Male	06/Mar/2022
3	Nur Jiido	Shalambod district commissioner	Male	13/Mar/2022

ANNEX 4: WORKPLAN

The below table presents the work plan for the baseline data collection.

Perception survey data collection in Buufow	Date	Perception survey data collection in Shalambod
Arrival at Marka from Mogadishu	27 Feb, Sun	
Mobilization: Meeting with local authorities in Buufow and KII with Marka DC	28 Feb, Mon	
Enumerator training	01 Mar, Tue	
Day 1- Data collection	02 Mar, Wed	
Day 2- Data collection	03 Mar, Thu	
Weekend	04 Mar, Fri	
Day 3- Data collection in Buufow	05 Mar, Sat	
KII & FGD data collection in Buufow	06 Mar, Sun	
	07 Mar, Mon	Arrival and Mobilization: Meeting with local authorities in Shalambod
	08 Mar, Tue	Enumerator training
	09 Mar, Wed	Day 1 - Data collection
	10 Mar, Thu	Day 2 - Data collection
	11 Mar, Fri	Weekend
	12 Mar, Sat	Day 3 - Data collection
	13 Mar, Sun	KII & FGD data collection in Shalambod
	14 Mar, Mon	Departure from Marka to Mogadishu

ANNEX 5: RESULT CHAIN AND INDICATORS

Logical framework for PIAP presenting the result chain, indicators, and planned activities.

Result Chain	Indicator
Outcome 1: Horizontal Trust – Inter-communal and inter-clan tensions surrounding water management are mitigated through collaborative efforts by young people in Marka district.	Outcome Indicator 1a: % of target community respondents who perceive that inter-clan tensions over water resources have reduced.
	Outcome Indicator 1b: % of beneficiaries reporting collaboration across clans on water resource management.
	Outcome Indicator 1c: % of cost invested by community contributions to water infrastructures that benefit all target communities.
Output 1.1: Inter-communal teambuilding exercises and joint community-based planning conducted in Shalambod and Buufow with participation of Association members.	Output Indicator 1.1.1: % of target participants reporting on willingness and ability to collaborate with other team members from other communities.
Activity 1.1.1: Youth-led Teambuilding & Community Planning Exercises (IOM) Activity 1.1.2: Youth-led Teambuilding & Community Planning Exercises (IOM) Activity 1.1.3: Project proposals developed by cross-clan community teams led by young people (FAO)	
Output 1.2: Inter-clan collaboration on water infrastructure prioritization and realization is extended to the wider community in Shalambod and Buufow	Output Indicator 1.2.1: % of community members in target areas participating in processes and/ or platforms used to rank projects based on peacebuilding criteria.
	Output Indicator 1.2.2: # of youth-led water projects developed and realized jointly for collective use.
Activity 1.2.1: Develop design and application of gamification application (FAO) Activity 1.2.2: Link Gamification Application to Sokaab Online Platform (IOM) Activity 1.2.2: Link Gamification Application to Sokaab Online Platform (IOM) Activity 1.2.3: Develop and broadcast radio drama with feedback channel (FAO) Activity 1.2.4: Roll Out Competition for Project Priority Selection (FAO & IOM) Activity 1.2.5: Youth-led water project implementation (6 projects) Activity 1.2.6: Field monitoring of youth led project implementation (FAO) Activity 1.2.7: Technical and engineering supervision of youth-led water implementation (FAO)	
Outcome 2: Vertical Trust - Regulatory frameworks and institutions are strengthened by young people to ensure their effective role in sustaining fair and inclusive water resource management	Outcome Indicator 2a: % of community members reporting effective management of water resources
	Outcome Indicator 2b: % of community members reporting participation of young people in decision making regarding water resources
Output 2.1: Youth-led Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans developed and implemented by Integrated Committee	Output Indicator 2.1.1: Youth responsive Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans Developed by Integrated Committee
	Output Indicator 2.1.2: Youth responsive Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans operationalized by integrated committee

	Output Indicator 2.1.3: # of local authorities with increased understanding of the importance of processes to ensure the inclusivity of natural resource management
Activity 2.1.1: Integrated Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Meetings Activity 2.1.2: Youth responsive Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans Developed and Operationalized (FAO)	
Output 2.2: Regulatory platform on water resources established and operationalized by Marka District Peace and Safety Committee	Output Indicator 2.2.1: # of functional engagement/communication channels between young people and the local authorities regarding water resources
Activity 2.2.1: Strategic and technical review of sustainability plans with Project Steering Committee and Technical Working Group (FAO)	
Output 2.3: Common Social Accountability Platform (CSAP) deployed across Marka that facilitates direct engagement between community members, young people and local authorities.	Output Indicator 2.3.1: # of questions asked by community listeners of CSAP radio show concerning water resources and answered by local authority and young people invitees
Activity 2.3.1: Common Social Accountability Platform Interactive Radio Show/Broadcast/Feedback Channel	