

An aerial photograph of a large refugee camp in a dry, arid landscape. The camp is densely packed with thousands of small, white, dome-shaped tents. There are some larger, rectangular buildings with corrugated metal roofs interspersed among the tents. The ground is reddish-brown and dusty. The background shows a vast, flat, open plain under a clear sky.

# JOINT RETURN INTENTION SURVEY REPORT 2014



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# Executive Summary

## Voluntary Return and Repatriation of Somali Refugees from Dadaab

Supporting the protection of Somali refugees is of vital importance to all agencies and partners working in Dadaab. Considerations for durable solutions that will allow them to rebuild their lives in dignity and peace have increased in recent years.

In November 2013, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Global Initiative on Somali Refugees (GISR) engaged host states, the Somali diaspora, leaders, donors, experts on the Somali situation and other key stakeholders in a dialogue that sought to identify durable solutions for refugees, and develop an achievable framework. To assist in supporting free and voluntary return movements, an internal United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Return taskforce was established in Dadaab in March 2013, and the Interagency Return Forum formed in September. The Return Forum is co-chaired by UNHCR and the Government of Kenya Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA), with membership comprised of agencies operating in Dadaab, including the International Organization of Migration (IOM).

Notwithstanding that Somalia's security is still precarious, there are ongoing efforts to improve security and stabilise most of the regions in South and Central Somalia where the majority of the refugees originate. The resulting improvement of conditions in the South and Central regions entails that voluntary repatriation is being considered as an attainable solution in specific individualised circumstances. Planning has continued alongside efforts from all partners, who have developed a return strategy to practically support the voluntary return process.

A Tripartite Agreement Governing the Voluntary Repatriation of Somali Refugees Living in Kenya was signed by the Government of the Republic of Kenya, the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia and UNHCR on 10 November 2013, and formalised activities and duties to be effected in the implementation of the return strategy.

Any solution is informed by the voluntary choice of refugees to return in safety and dignity. This requires that circumstances in the country of return are conducive to sustainable reintegration, including through the progressive establishment of conditions in which people can exercise their full rights and enjoy peaceful, productive and dignified lives. Stakeholders are planning to support spontaneous returns to Somalia as one of the options refugees can choose towards the implementation or attainment of durable solutions.

## Return Intention Survey

The need for an independent, objective study to gain a realistic understanding of Somali refugees' intention to return to Somalia was discussed through the Interagency Return Forum in Dadaab throughout 2013. IOM's experience in this field and strong working relationships with stakeholders made it an ideal organization to undertake a comprehensive return intention profiling survey in order to meet this need. IOM and UNHCR subsequently formed a partnership to carry out the Return Intention Survey (RIS) in the Dadaab refugee camps.

Globally, IOM has significant experience and expertise in conducting intention surveys, such as in North Sudan (2006), Haiti (2011), Iraq (2012), and Mali (2013). At the local level, IOM has been operational in Dadaab since

2005 and has established strong working relationships with the Government of Kenya, the refugee and host communities, UNHCR, and other humanitarian agencies. The 2014 IOM Working Paper *Dimensions of Crisis on Migration in Somalia* provided deep contextual analysis of the issues and informed IOM planning for the Dadaab Refugee camp RIS.

Understanding the needs, concerns and expectations of Somali refugees located in Dadaab through the RIS is a key part of the durable solutions strategy, and vital to ensuring that refugees can take an active role in shaping their futures. Data collected and represented in this report provides an estimation of the number of refugees planning to return to Somalia, either to their places of origin or usual residence or to third locations, in the six to twelve months following the survey. Information on locations of potential return and the level of knowledge about the conditions and services available was also captured. A full representation of the intentions, motivations, and concerns of Somali refugees is now available. The RIS data will enable partners to better integrate the concerns and requirements of potential returnees into durable solutions strategies, and ensure refugees' concerns are factored into current and future plans, strategies and programming in Kenya and Somalia.

## Methodology/Questionnaire and planning

The quantitative household survey was designed to pose questions on different aspects of refugee conditions, and understand the intention of Somali refugees to return to Somalia. The survey questionnaire was drafted by IOM Headquarters, and incorporated input from the Interagency Return Forum in Dadaab, and IOM and UNHCR offices in Somalia and Kenya. The questionnaire was field tested in Dadaab, with modifications to incorporating findings. The questionnaire was then finalised and endorsed by the Interagency Return Forum. Staff were hired from within the Dadaab camps and the local host communities. An information campaign to explain to all Dadaab residents the purpose of the RIS was organized by members of the Interagency Return Forum, together with the Dadaab Community Communication Forum.

The household questionnaire, records information on the household as reported by the head of household (HoH) or any adult member that can answer on behalf of the household. Information was also collected on each HH member, including demographic information, education, disabilities, if the member is listed on the ration card and if he/she intends to return, present and past occupation/source of livelihood, skills and desired skills and ownership of properties.

The survey design is a stratified random sample. The sampling universe was composed of all registered refugees families living in Dadaab camps that possess a UNHCR ration card. The population was divided into 27 sub-groups, representing nine areas of origin in Somalia as represented by the map on page 56,<sup>1</sup> and three different periods of arrival – 1991-2001, 2002-2007 and 2008-2013. Independent samples were drawn from each sub-group. The stratified design was chosen to have representative samples of these 27 groups, which are assumed to be heterogeneous with respect to their intention to return, based on their area of origin and period of arrival. Area of origin is important because of the diverse conditions across geographical regions in Somalia, and the need to have specific information for each of the potential areas of return. It is assumed that most respondents who intend to go will return to their areas of origin. The duration of stay in Kenya may influence the decision, as there are likely to be differences in outlooks between those who arrived earlier and those who arrived later. The total sample size was 7,553, and a structured questionnaire (see *annex 3 - Tools and Materials*) was administered to 7,448 families belonging to the 27 strata, with 1.6% missing.

Values presented in the findings section, both absolute and percentages, refer to the population estimates and not the survey respondents, as the sample is statistically representative of the refugee population in Dadaab.

<sup>1</sup> The nine areas of origin were Banadir, Bay (North/Baidoa), Bay (South), Gedo (without Luuq), Lower Juba (rest), Kismayo (LJ), Middle Juba, Other and Luuq (Gedo).



## Refugees in Kenya – from Somalia to Dadaab

The continued conflict and insecurity in Somalia since the state collapse in 1991 and the cycles of drought, flooding and subsequent complex emergencies have led to massive displacement and migration. Many refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs)<sup>2</sup> have been unable to return home due to fear of persecution, loss of property and lack of viable livelihood opportunities, and the prevailing uncertainty of the political, social and economic conditions. Kenya has been a generous host to refugees and asylum seekers throughout the history of the Somali conflict and humanitarian emergencies. Established in 1991 in North-eastern Kenya close to the Somali border, the five Dadaab camps are currently home to approximately 338,920 Somali refugees. Many refugees have spent the majority of their lives in Dadaab, and there are some who were born in the camps.

Examining migration patterns and traditions more holistically can inform options for durable solutions. Somali people have a deep tradition of seasonal mobility and circular migration across borders with neighbouring states that are embedded in mobile livelihoods and the cyclical nature of agriculture. Traditional circular migration can become problematic when administrative borders divide areas that are traditionally inhabited by certain ethnic groups or are on nomadic circuit paths.

In 2012, Somalia held its first indirect presidential election in 40 years, and the Federal Government of Somalia was installed. The Government aims to finalize a permanent constitution by 2015 and hold national elections in 2016. In September 2013, the Government signed the *New Deal Compact* (the “Somali Compact”) that determines priorities for 2014-2016. The Somali Compact recognizes the necessity of addressing the development needs of the Somali population displaced within the country or returning from surrounding countries. The Somali Ministry of the Interior and Federalism is developing countrywide policy frameworks for refugees and IDPs, and an Agency for Refugees and IDPs (ARI) within the Ministry of Interior has been appointed by the President pending the establishment of a Commission or agency by Cabinet.

## RIS findings

The main purpose of the RIS is to illuminate the intention of Somali refugees in Dadaab to return to Somalia. Results demonstrate that an estimated 2,228 families or 2.6% of the refugees living in Dadaab intended to return to Somalia within the 24 months following the RIS, equalling approximately 9,627 individuals. This figure indicates that an estimated 84,279 households, or 97.4% of the population, did not intend to return to Somalia at the time of the survey.

To discern motivations, results must be analysed across strata. There is a marked difference in intention to return among those who arrived in the two most recent time periods of 2002-2007 and 2008-2013, compared to those who arrived earlier, between the years 1991-2001. Expectations of life after return in Somalia also vary between these groups. Those who arrived throughout the two most recent time periods have closer ties to Somalia, and were confident of land/housing and work opportunities. Those refugees who arrived in Kenya in the earliest period had fewer ties and knowledge about property or employment options in Somalia. Those who arrived earlier had typically fled conflict, while those who left Somalia later mostly fled because of the drought. The *Strata Snapshots* in annex 1 provide greater detail on the differences across strata.

<sup>2</sup> Although consideration of IDPs in Somalia is an important component of any repatriation planning, the RIS only surveyed refugees in Dadaab, and therefore this report does not cover issues pertaining to IDPs.

## Of those who do intend to return

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When analysed across strata there are 1,957 households who arrived in the most recent time period of 2008-2013; 139 households who arrived in 2002-2007 and 132 households who arrived during the period 1991-2001 who do intend to return to Somalia. Of this overall figure, 143 households have at least one member with a vulnerability, disability or chronic illness.

The determination of those who intend to return is strongly reflected throughout the results. Of the overall group intending to return, there were 1,216 households who intend to return within the next six months. In regards to motivations, there were 687 households whose main decision to return is based on perceived opportunities to earn a living and restart a life in Somalia. The volatile security situation in Dadaab and the pressure to leave is the main reason for an estimated 604 households. It is unclear whether this is in reference to security, employment opportunities or overcrowding and less access to resources within Dadaab. For approximately 296 households the main reason to return was the decision of the clan.

The majority, at 1,717 households, stated they have a livelihood opportunity available on their own or family owned land. When analysed alongside the primary assistance requested for supporting return, in many cases it seems that there are opportunities for livelihoods through land or property, if not the means to generate a sustainable income from that land yet. Food security was the main assistance required for 806 households, with 319 indicating that the provision of agricultural tools, seed and livestock would assist them the most. Mine clearance is most important for 658 households, and transportation for 281 households. The availability and accessibility of housing was confirmed by approximately 50% of those who intend to return, or an estimated 1,158 families. In most cases, respondents owned their own property while the remainder believe that relatives or friends will assist with accommodation or that rented properties are available. Rates of documentation to show ownership were low.

In regards to conditions in Somalia, most families indicated a need for more information on the security situation and availability of basic services, including food, water, shelter, education and health in the preferred areas of return.

## Of those who do not intend to return

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When analysed across strata there are 49,641 households who arrived in Dadaab in the most recent time period 2008-2013; 12,274 households who arrived in 2002-2007; and 22,365 households who arrived during the period 1991-2001 do not intend to return.

The lack of security is the main reason for not intending to return for 80,529 households. Far fewer families considered lack of employment as the decisive factor, at just 1,421 households. Lack of shelter and housing is the main reason for not returning for 631 households, with 321 considering the lack of access to education services instrumental in their decision not to return.

In order to be able to make an informed decision regarding returning, 40,996 households wished to know about the security condition in the area of return, and 33,049 on the availability of basic services. There were 4,407 households who desired more information on livelihood opportunities.

### Overall - links to home and information needs

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Refugees living in Dadaab rarely travel between Somalia and Kenya, with 96.7% of families never travelling. However, those who intend to return to Somalia travel back and forth four times more than those who have no intention to return. Overall, those who cross back to Somalia do so mainly to visit family members and close relatives, with only 10% or less to check on property, agriculture or business. The UNHCR Return Help Desks reiterate that temporary travel into Somalia does not constitute a 'voluntary return' – recognising the necessity of sourcing information on conditions – and that no rights will be relinquished if temporary travel for these reasons occurs. Approximately 7.7% of those who do intend to return have visited the UNHCR Return Help Desks.

The pattern of connections and resolve of those who intend to return is seen throughout the information section. Although most refugees do not have contact with family and friends in Somalia, the percentage of those who do almost triples among those who intend to return. While an estimated 83.4% of the population appeared not to have all the information they needed, this number decreases to approximately 65% among those who do intend to return, indicating they are more informed but also that information is not the key factor in their decision. As most refugees understand the voluntary return process, there is scope for information gaps to be bridged.

The main information all families need in order to make an informed decision regarding returning concerns security in the place of return and on transit routes, what they have to give up when leaving Dadaab, and the legal status and rights of the family once they leave Kenya. Those intending to return are more concerned about legal status and rights (54%) than those who intend to stay, who indicated more of a need for greater information on security conditions in the area of return and transit routes (27%). Information on transport options was vital for both groups.

### Durable solutions for Somali refugees

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Durable solutions are underscored by the freedom of choice and full participation by refugees in any decision process regarding the range of possibilities. The voluntary nature of returns and the necessity of favourable conditions within Somalia for sustainable repatriation and reintegration define a truly durable solution. Options that respond to the needs of refugees in cognizance of traditional migratory patterns have a greater chance of sustainability. The results of the RIS indicate that flexible options could be a tenable choice for many refugees, such as those who have lived in the Dadaab camps for many years. Options could potentially include more tailored alternatives, such as labour mobility, temporary migration, and alternative forms of legal stay.

The strategies set by the range of stakeholders as the region plans for the voluntary return of refugees are positive, but swift action is required for those intending to return soon. Statebuilding and peacebuilding efforts, alongside initiatives to restore housing and determine employment or livelihood opportunities for those who do not intend to return at this time, is vital for planning longer-term. Engagement with the Somali people and refugees remains an essential part of the process to ensure that durable solutions meet refugees' needs and expectations.



# 1. Introduction and Methodology

## Somali refugees in Kenya

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The continued conflict and insecurity in Somalia has resulted in over one million Somalis fleeing to the neighbouring countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Yemen. A large number fled to Kenya, and are predominantly living in the Dadaab refugee camps, located in north-eastern Kenya close to the Somalia border. The continuation of the conflict, particularly in South and Central Somalia, and the fluctuating environmental patterns have meant that often families cannot return. As described in more detail below, the RIS divided the population into 27 subgroups, representing nine areas of origin and three periods of arrival – 1991-2001, 2002-2007 and 2008-2013.

## Reasons for displacement

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### 1991-2001

Widespread conflict due to clan-based fighting and community breakdown followed the 1991 state collapse after the deposal of the Siad Barre administration. This spurred one of the longest-running humanitarian crises in the modern world. Refugees hosted in Kenya soared to close to 300,000 by 1992. Violence was compounded by drought in 1991 and 1992. In 1997, widespread flooding and a decline in humanitarian aid caused additional complications, and spurred further displacement.

### 2002-2007

There was relative calm between 1996 and 2006 but peace was shattered in the latter half of 2006 when the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), backed by the Ethiopian Army and with support from international strategic partners, expunged the Islamic Courts Union (ICU), who had been gradually gaining power. Heavy fighting marked the change in power. In 2006, there were 27,094 new arrivals to Dadaab from Somalia. In the period 2001-2007, there were 59,238 new arrivals.

### 2008-2013

At the end of 2008 the TFG leader President Yusuf stepped down, with Ethiopia pulling out at the beginning of 2009. The ICU splinter group al-Shabaab emerged as a dominant force and there was widespread conflict. New arrivals in Dadaab from Somalia soared to 55,456 in 2008 alone. Further complications arose when Somalia and the Horn of Africa suffered a serious drought in 2011. Conditions were already dire due to successive failed rains and food insecurity, restricted humanitarian access and the lack of political capacity to address the chronic situation. Throughout that year, 151,187 Somali refugees arrived in the Dadaab camps. At the height of the humanitarian crisis in 2011, Dadaab Camps hosted a total of 486,913 refugees.

## Return Intention Survey

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To prepare for the eventual voluntary return and repatriation of Somali people living in the Dadaab camps, the idea of a comprehensive return intention profiling survey of Somali refugees to accurately understand their needs and concerns was raised and agreed upon through the Interagency Return Forum in Dadaab. In September 2013 IOM and UNHCR Dadaab began discussing the viability of a strategic partnership in implementing this intention survey.

The IOM Concept Note was completed after November 2013 when the IOM Human Mobility and Displacement Tracking Expert undertook an assessment mission to Dadaab and Nairobi. The Concept Note proposed a way forward for the implementation of the joint IOM and UNHCR Return Intention Survey (RIS). The Concept Note was presented to the Interagency Return Forum and agreed upon, with support provided from appropriate partners as needed.

IOM was chosen to carry out the survey in recognition of its independence and neutrality, and wealth of experience in implementing intention surveys. Undertaking programs that take into account the needs and concerns of local communities are key components of IOMs overarching mission. IOM also aimed to offer expert advice and research in order to facilitate international, regional and bilateral cooperation on migration matters. At the local level, IOM has a well-established presence in both Kenya and Dadaab, having been present in Dadaab since 2005. IOM's strong working relationship with the Government of Kenya, the refugee and host communities, UNHCR, and other humanitarian agencies in Dadaab made IOM an ideal organization to undertake the survey.

The RIS sought to gain a realistic understanding of refugees' intention to return to Somalia, and allow these intentions and expectations to inform the long-term implementation of plans and strategies. The RIS supports the application of durable solutions and adherence to return related protection principles, and undertaken pursuant to the implementation of the UNHCR voluntary repatriation plan for the voluntary return of Somali refugees. Results can ensure partners are able to provide targeted support and guidance.

### DIVERSITY OF REFUGEE GROUPS

There are myriad different circumstances, expectations and needs across the broad spectrum of individuals in Dadaab. The GISR High Level Panel acknowledged the immense heterogeneity of the Somali people in asylum countries, across clan affiliations, duration of exile, skills, education, and levels of urbanisation impacting on durable solutions and return possibilities (GISR, 2013: 2). The RIS acknowledged this diversity and was designed to capture the breadth of experiences, and clarify individual intentions and expectations. Likewise, there are fundamental differences between the experiences and expectations of Somali refugees in Dadaab, Kakuma and refugees in urban centres. It is critical that solutions or strategies take these differences into account and are based on a comprehensive understanding of the unique sets of experiences. Protection solutions for each different group need to be flexible enough to incorporate what is truly meant by a 'durable solution' for all.

## Outputs, questionnaire and database design and testing

The RIS had five outputs:

- 1 Data on the demographic profile and socio-economic characteristics of the refugee population in Dadaab.
- 2 Data on household living conditions and on individuals' skills, occupations, and current and pre-displacement income sources.
- 3 Data on the intentions, motivations, and concerns of Somali refugees regarding durable solutions.
- 4 An estimation of the number of refugees planning to return to Somalia, either to places of origin or usual residence or to third locations, in six to twelve months or later following the survey.
- 5 Information on geographic locations of potential returns in Somalia, and the level of knowledge of refugees about the conditions and services available in those areas.

The quantitative household survey was designed to pose questions on different aspect of refugee conditions, and better understand the intention of Somali refugees to return to Somalia. The survey questionnaire was first drafted by the IOM team in Geneva and shared with the Interagency Return Forum in Dadaab for feedback. The IOM and UNHCR Somalia and Kenya offices also reviewed the questionnaire. The questionnaire was field tested in Dadaab, and further modified to incorporate findings from the field test. The final version was agreed upon after endorsement was received from the Interagency Return Forum. The questionnaire was translated into Somali by a professional translator and verified by project field team leaders.

The questionnaire tries to capture the history of each participating household from the time they fled Somalia through to settlement in Dadaab, their livelihood and income circumstances in Dadaab and Somalia; intentions to return to Somalia; and their expectations on employment, housing and property, public services, and the security situation. The RIS also collected information regarding the access of refugees to information pertaining to Somali and the return process, and need of assistance, through seven sections:

- 1 Record identification;
- 2 Life in Somalia before and reasons for fleeing;
- 3 Movement and family separation history;
- 4 Life in Dadaab (livelihood and living conditions);
- 5 Use of services (health and education);
- 6 Access and availability of information (including a section on the UNHCR Return Help Desks), assets owned in Somalia and intention to return; and
- 7 For those who intend to return – their reasons, expectations, and needs.

The questionnaire is a household questionnaire, and records information valid for the family as reported by the head of household (HoH) or any adult member that can answer on behalf of the household. The questionnaire included a section to collect information for each member of the household (demographic information, education, disabilities, if the member is listed on the ration card and if he/she intends to return, present and past occupation/source of livelihood, skills and desired skills and ownership of properties).

A dedicated database system was also designed by IOM Geneva IT experts and subsequently handed to IOM Kenya IT officers for further improvement. Improvements included enhancing validation to minimize inconsistencies and errors from the data entry team. A tracker system was also included to keep a clear picture on the progress of data collection from the field teams.

## Survey design

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The RIS is based on a stratified simple random sample with probability non-proportional to size (or disproportionate sampling) of households/respondents. This design was chosen to allow the diversity and the diverse intentions and expectations of the different population groups to emerge. The sample design is called ‘stratified simple random sampling’ as in a stratified design the population is divided into homogeneous, mutually exclusive groups, or strata. Independent random samples are then selected from each stratum, through simple random sampling.

The RIS divided the population into 27 subgroups to represent nine areas of origin and three different periods of arrival. This ensured an adequate sample size for subgroups within the population of interest. With respect to parameters that may influence the decision to return to Somalia, the two factors of area of origin and period of arrival represent points of heterogeneity for this population. Area of origin is important because of differing conditions across geographical regions in Somalia, and the need to have specific information for potential areas of return. It is assumed that most respondents who intend to go will return to their area of origin. The period of arrival may influence the decision, as those who arrived in Kenya earlier have had different experiences than those who arrived later.

When a population is stratified, each stratum becomes an independent population and therefore it is possible to gain a more accurate estimation of characteristics that vary greatly from one unit to the other. By creating strata the RIS could discern differences between intentions, expectations and needs. Strata estimates can be combined to get this precise estimate for the whole population by applying weights.

## Sample and sampling strategy

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The sampling universe was composed of all registered refugees families living in Dadaab camps that possess a UNHCR ration card. Households were selected from the sampling list, which was built using the UNHCR registration database containing the record of each family in possession of a ration card. Therefore, each unit in the population is identified, and has a known, non-zero chance of being in the sample.

The decision not to use proportional allocation of the total sample size was taken to ensure a minimum sample size was drawn within each stratum. When the allocation of sample size in each strata is not proportional to size it is referred to as ‘disproportional stratified sampling’. When computing the sample size, a probability (p) of 0.5 was estimated based on the knowledge that approximately 59.7% of the refugees living in Dadaab arrived in the past four years, mainly due to drought and drought induced famine, and on the hypothesis that this group would be willing to return. The 2012/2013 UNHCR verification exercise reported that 82.3% of the population would return if peace prevailed in Somalia.

The sample is representative of the refugee population in Dadaab both by strata and at overall population level. Population estimates are derived applying sampling weights to each record in the strata according to the sampling probability of units in each strata. The sampling strategy on absent households was to replace the unavailable household with the first available one from the same strata. No refusals were reported. It was not possible to find all households needed to reach the estimated sample size. The total sample size was 7,553, and a structured questionnaire (see *annex 3 - Tools and Materials*) was finally administered to 7,448 families belonging to the 27 strata, with 1.6% missing. Missing is attributable to the difficulties of finding families in some strata, and not to the refusal to participate.



Summary table of strata, population and sample size, and weights

Strata ID	Period	Origin code	Origin name	Population	Sample	Weight
11	1 (91/01)	1	Bandir	1305	297	4
12	1 (91/01)	2	Bay (North/Baidoa)	835	263	3
13	1 (91/01)	3	Bay (South)	34	34	1
14	1 (91/01)	4	Gedo (without Luuq)	1182	290	4
15	1 (91/01)	5	Luuq (Gedo)	272	159	2
16	1 (91/01)	6	Lower Juba (Rest)	2368	331	7
17	1 (91/01)	7	Kismayo (LJ)	8873	368	24
18	1 (91/01)	8	Middle Juba	2883	339	9
19	1 (91/01)	9	Other	4709	355	13
21	2 (02/07)	1	Banadir	2156	326	7
22	2 (02/07)	2	Bay (North/Baidoa)	220	140	2
23	2 (02/07)	3	Bay (South)	27	27	1
24	2 (02/07)	4	Gedo (without Luuq)	765	256	3
25	2 (02/07)	5	Loq (Gedo)	220	140	2
26	2 (02/07)	6	Lower Juba (Rest)	979	276	4
27	2 (02/07)	7	Kismayo (LJ)	4776	356	13
28	2 (02/07)	8	Middle Juba	1950	321	6
29	2 (02/07)	9	Other	1556	308	5
31	3 (08/13)	1	Bandir	9586	369	26
32	3 (08/13)	2	Bay (North/Baidoa)	1971	322	6
33	3 (08/13)	3	Bay (South)	2332	330	7
34	3 (08/13)	4	Gedo (without Luuq)	4028	351	11
35	3 (08/13)	5	Luuq (Gedo)	215	138	2
36	3 (08/13)	6	Lower Juba (Rest)	8463	368	23
37	3 (08/13)	7	Kismayo (LJ)	12589	373	34
38	3 (08/13)	8	Middle Juba	10729	371	29
39	3 (08/13)	9	Other	2102	325	6

## Data analysis and population estimates

Data were analysed in SAS 9.1.3 using the procedure PROC SURVEYFREQ, which allows the specification of the survey design, the strata and weights, and produces weighted population estimates with standard errors and 95% confidence intervals. All analyses were done taking into account the sampling structure of data, or the stratified design. Being a representative sample of the refugee population in Dadaab, all results are shown in terms of population estimates, whether in the form of absolute numbers or percentages, and not in terms of survey respondents. Therefore all absolute numbers are representative population figures, or estimates. Our sample estimates a population of 86,506 households instead of the 87,125 registered in Dadaab at May 2014 due to the 1.6% missing interviews.

When analysing results by the two groups of the research question, i.e. intention to return, the estimates are only precise at level of the research question because the subsample of those who intend to return is very small, and finer analysis or estimates by subgroups yield large confidence intervals; or the population estimates are less



precise with bigger standard errors. All tables report percentages on the total, and not on subgroups. However, for ease of reading some percentages on the group that intends to return only are mentioned. Readers should keep in mind that at times percentages are calculated over a very small total and should always refer to the absolute numbers generating the percentages (which are always reported).

Missing values are always excluded from the analysis, meaning that percentages are always calculated on the number of responses; therefore the population estimates may differ according to the number of missing values for each variable. Non-applicable replies (N/A), or the subgroups to which some questions were not asked (for example, *why do you intend to return?* is not asked to those who do not intend to return) are included in the analysis and the totals.

The absolute and percentage figures presented are weighted when they refer to the entire sample. When results are presented by strata, figures are not weighted due to the sampling design and the representativeness of each strata. Detailed tables and 95% confidence intervals and standard errors are reported in *annex 2 – All Tables*.

## Information and communication campaign

An information campaign to explain to all Dadaab residents the purpose of the RIS prior to the start of the survey was organized by IOM and UNHCR and the Interagency Return Forum, together with the Dadaab Community Communication Forum. Emphasis was placed on the voluntary nature of participation of the survey, the randomness of being included in the sample or selection for the interview, the confidentiality of all infor-

mation gathered, and on the understanding that participation in the RIS would not entitle the household to any remuneration or preferential treatment for return, repatriation or resettlement. Information was broadcast on a Dadaab local radio station for three days prior to the start of data collection, and then once a week during the data collection period. In addition, two trucks with speakers performed a communication campaign in each of the five camps. A press conference focused on the UNHCR assisted voluntary returns and the RIS was held in early February, with participation from Interagency Return Forum members. The press conference included a question and answer session co-facilitated by Internews with 17 journalists from the refugee community. This gave local journalists a chance to speak directly to the Return Forum on return issues critical to the community, and provided agencies a chance to hear community views. Meetings were also held with camp section leaders and chairpersons to discuss the intentions and objectives of the RIS, and UNHCR and IOM more broadly.

### Training of field and data processing teams, data collection and data processing

Once the database and questionnaire tools were completed, staff were hired from within the Dadaab camps and the local host communities, including 40 enumerators, ten data processing staff (later increased to 20), two drivers and one administrative assistant. Fifty community mobilisers from all camps were hired to assist with planning, operations and as a liaison point.

The enumerators and field teams were trained and the ten-week period of data collection began. In each household a single adult respondent who could provide information about the household<sup>3</sup> was identified and interviewed. Although it was preferable this person was the HoH, if they were unavailable another person was selected who could respond on behalf of the household. The questionnaire indicated whether the respondent was the HoH, and if not, the relationship to the HoH. Data processing teams were trained on the questionnaire in the office and in the field, and on the database. Data entry started a week after data collection, and continued for three months.

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<sup>3</sup> The term 'household' indicates members registered on the same ration card, even though this does not necessarily mean they are one family or one complete family. Splitting of families is possible, (including for purposes such as access to multiple ration cards) and shown by a 'family' size of four, or lower than the average Somali family size.



## 2. Dadaab and Kenya Context Analysis

### General legal framework for the protection and assistance of refugees in Kenya

In Kenya, refugee matters are governed by the *Refugee Act 2006*, with responsibility for the recognition, protection and overall management of refugees sitting under the Government of Kenya Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA), within the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government. The *Refugee Act 2006* enables the provision of protection and assistance to refugees, including refugee status determination and identity documentation. UNHCR provides and coordinates support to the Government of Kenya in order for it to meet its international obligations. This is in line with the international protection and assistance mandate of UNHCR, including its unique duty of supervising the application of the provisions of the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol, and 1969 Organization of African Union Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, all of which have been incorporated into the *Refugee Act 2006*. UNHCR also provides protection and assistance to asylum seekers and refugees in Kenya in accordance with its Statute.

The Government of Kenya and UNHCR have partnered with United Nations agencies, inter-governmental organizations, and international and national non-governmental organizations to ensure effective, efficient and accountable delivery of protection and assistance to refugees and other persons of concern. In line with its Constitution and unique expertise on migration, IOM is an important partner of both government and UNHCR.

Within the legal framework of the *Refugee Act 2006*, the Government of Kenya has employed an encampment policy, which restricts the freedom of movement of a significant number of refugees and other persons of concern to refugee camps and their immediate environs. To this end, locations in Dadaab and Kakuma areas have been designated as such places of residence. The movement by refugees and other persons of concern outside these designated areas requires prior authorisation from the DRA. A large number of refugees and other persons of concern have been permitted over the past years to reside in urban areas, including Nairobi, for various lawful reasons. Recently freedom of movement for refugees and persons of concern has been further constrained, in response to the current regional instability. All partners concerned are working with government to safeguard protection standards for all Somali people.

### Dadaab refugee operation

Established in 1991, the Dadaab refugee operation has expanded over time and now comprises the five camps of Dagahaley, Hagadera, Ifo, Kambios and Ifo II. At the time IOM began the return survey in February 2014, the camps of Dadaab were home to approximately 87,125 households. As at 31 August 2014 there were 339,606 registered refugees from Somalia in Dadaab.<sup>4</sup> Amongst this figure,<sup>5</sup> there is only a slight difference in gender

<sup>4</sup> With 87,201 households for 356,101 registered (individual) refugees and asylum seekers.

<sup>5</sup> All statistics from this section are from 31 August 2014 report from UNHCR Operations Data Management Unit, Dadaab.

representation, with 170,897 women and 168,709 men. Within Dadaab's Somali residents, major ethnic groups are Darod (30%), Ogaden (26%), Hawiye (11%), Rahan-weyn (8%) and Somali Bantu (7%).

Dadaab holds a range of people with different assistance needs in terms of protection, and durable solutions. More than half of the refugees living in the camps in Dadaab are youth or children, with 211,805 registered refugees under 18 years of age, with 202,914 of those minors Somali. Somali persons of concern with identified vulnerabilities in Dadaab include 8,169 unaccompanied or separated children, 3,967 people identified as an older at risk and 8,985 persons with disabilities. Dadaab is also home to many refugees and persons of concern who were born there – in some cases there are now three generations of refugees living in the camps.

At the height of the humanitarian crisis in 2011, the population of the Dadaab camps reached 486,913 persons of concern. This population had decreased to 356,101 people by August 2014.<sup>6</sup> There have been anecdotal reports from within the camps that some refugees have spontaneously returned to Somalia, although there is no system that can precisely verify this. From analysis, it is known that most of those individuals from Somalia who have departed Dadaab had arrived in the most recent five years, and are from areas including those that are the focus of UNHCR pilot repatriation activities – Kismayo (Lower Juba and Middle Juba), Baidoa and Luuq.

## Protection environment in Dadaab

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The precarious security environment within the Dadaab operational area has been acknowledged as an issue of concern. As the refugee community and their needs are expanding, more people grapple with less space and access to basic services, which can cause heightened tension and conflict. The isolation and the sprawling nature of the camps work against effective maintenance of law and order in the camps and surrounds. Within the camps, initiatives are in place to improve security and access to effective judicial services and remedies through community policing, provision of legal assistance and legal aid clinics. This includes support to the mobile magistrate court and the *Kadhi* court, which focuses on Islamic family law. The Security Partnership Project (SPP II), a partnership between UNHCR and the Government of Kenya, strengthens the capacity of the security apparatus and promotes increased community policing. There is a strong focus on the prevention and response to sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).

Child protection is a major focus in Dadaab, particularly due to the high number of children, some of whom are unaccompanied or separated. Children and youth face multifaceted challenges in terms of violence and exploitation; reduced access to nutrition; and limited access to education and opportunities. Community centres and local leadership capacity building are helping address challenges, particularly with identification and engagement with children in need of protection. However, there is insufficient funding to reach all children and provide much-needed psychosocial support. There is scope for more engagement with youth, a key factor in reducing the drift towards potential criminal activities.

Women and girls face additional protection challenges, including due to SGBV from armed bandits, other camp residents and violence in the home. In response, a robust prevention and response capacity has been established, including the elaboration of a Dadaab SGBV strategy for 2012-2015, which highlights stakeholder collaboration in delivery of protection services to survivors. Co-ordination with traditional justice mechanisms aims to broaden the reach of programming alongside enhancing engagement with men and boys.

Vulnerable groups including older persons and persons with disabilities are particularly at risk from insecurity, as well as restricted access to services. Focused work in Dadaab has helped better identify and respond to their requirements. This includes through home visits, individual case management and training to mainstream

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<sup>6</sup> As identified through the population verification exercise undertaken between September 2012 and July 2013, and the monthly population adjustment exercise performed for purposes of food distribution, under the Joint UNHCR/WFP biometrics food distribution system.

vulnerability considerations. Community health workers in particular help with identifying and providing assistance to those less able.

## Social and economic environment

Refugees have access to a system of healthcare implemented by a range of partners and through a community health worker network. There are eighteen health posts and four hospitals located within Dadaab. The reverse referral system invites specialists to Dadaab to help those needing advanced care and unable to leave Dadaab due to difficulties in travelling. Each camp has a psychiatric nurse plus dedicated community health workers to address mental health and psychosocial support needs. There are difficulties with controlling certain health issues due to the frequent population movements. Linkages with health partners in Somalia and at border crossing way stations respond to outbreaks and epidemics of diseases such as tuberculosis. Chronic diseases, including mental health disorders, can influence the process or applicability of repatriation for some refugees in need of advanced care.

Education is free for school-age children in Dadaab. There are registered pre-primary, primary and secondary schools with 92,725 learners as at April 2014. Vocational training and tertiary education is available to meritorious students through scholarship arrangements. Enrolment is an issue and more than 100,000 children are out of school. Attendance rates drop off towards the end of primary school, particularly for girls. Girls especially face barriers to education due to restrictive cultural and economic practices. Currently, there are more eligible learners than the number of trained teachers and suitable educational facilities can accommodate. The Education Strategy for Dadaab for 2012-2015, jointly developed by the Kenyan Ministry of Education, UNHCR, UNICEF and education partners, looks into innovative education delivery approaches adapted to the Dadaab context and range of requirements. This includes children of pastoralists and nomadic families. Technology education is increasing, with the Vodafone UK Foundation currently supporting open online and tablet-based secondary school curriculum e-learning.

Refugees in Dadaab face challenges accessing income generating and employment opportunities, making self-reliance difficult. Work permits are hard to obtain, and there are few employment opportunities that allow refugees to exercise their skills. Refugees have no access to arable land, meaning those with agricultural skills cannot practice them. In the more established camps there are some small businesses but growth is restricted through the application of stringent Government regulations. Livestock rearing ventures also exist though the local authorities and host communities discourage them. A UNHCR commissioned 2012/13 assessment<sup>7</sup> and subsequent livelihood strategy recommended increasing vocational training and technical skills, and enrolment in certified courses. Linkages with approved national training institutions and activities in Somalia are a vital part of this strategy and will help with durable solutions.

<sup>7</sup> Kamau, Christine and Fox, John (2013). *The Dadaab Dilemma: A Study on Livelihood Activities and Opportunities for Dadaab Refugees*. Danish Refugee Council, UNHCR and iDC, Nairobi, Kenya.





# 3. Refugees Returning to Somalia

## General framework for the protection and assistance of refugees in Somalia

In 2012 Somalia held its first indirect election in 40 years, and the Federal Government of Somalia was installed. Somalia aims to finalize a permanent constitution by 2015 and hold national elections in 2016. The September 2013 signing of the *New Deal Compact* (the Somali Compact<sup>8</sup>) was a notable achievement for the Government. The Somali Compact draws on priorities from the six-pillar program of the Federal Government of Somalia and determines priorities for 2014-2016. In articulating key developments to create a more secure environment the Somali Compact takes a human rights sensitive approach, and recognizes the importance of addressing the development and protection needs of returning refugees and IDPs.<sup>9</sup>

To assist in achieving durable solutions, reintegration efforts are being planned and implemented in tandem with Somalia Government development processes and priorities. The United Nations in Somalia Mission (UNSOM) is mandated to support the Federal Government of Somalia with its peace and state building agenda, including developing a federal system, the provisional constitution and elections in 2016; focusing on the rule of law and security sector, human rights and coordination of international assistance. On May 30, UNSOM's mandate was renewed for one year by Security Council Resolution 2158 (2014). The Somalia UN Humanitarian Country Team (UN HCT) has factored the provision of assistance for returning refugees from Dadaab into the Somalia 2014 Strategic Response Plan. Elements of the protection environment and socioeconomic concerns affecting returning refugees have been identified as priority areas in informing durable solutions. Providing returning refugees with short and medium term assistance, while assisting communities of return in coping with the influx of returnees is a programmatic focus of IOM Somalia.

## Protection environment

As outlined in UNHCR's analysis of the protection needs of persons originating from Southern and Central Somalia, set out in its *International Protection Considerations with Regard to People Fleeing Southern and Central Somalia* paper of 17 January 2014, the security situation in many parts of Southern and Central Somalia continues to be volatile.<sup>10</sup> Many parts of Southern and Central Somalia remain under the effective control of non-state armed groups and the capacity of the State and its institutions to protect civilians residing there remains weak (UN News Service, March 2014: online; France 24, May 2014: online). Comparatively, there has been a general improvement in security especially in key towns under the control of the Federal Government as well as African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces.

<sup>8</sup> The Somali Compact was agreed upon during the *A New Deal for Somalia* conference held in Brussels, co-hosted by the Federal Government of Somalia and the European Union.

<sup>9</sup> Somalia holds approximately 1.1 million IDPs, whom have limited access to livelihoods and basic services and thus require humanitarian assistance. Although the RIS and report did not cover IDPs, a return movement must consider this population, while recognising the danger of returning refugees becoming internally displaced.

<sup>10</sup> The security situation is reported to have deteriorated further since the publication of the January 2014 Protection Considerations paper, as reported by the Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN), April 2014: online and UN Security Council S/2014/140: online.

Despite this, conditions that drive various forms of migration remain. Protracted armed conflict has had serious protection consequences, including forced displacement, weakened community structures, human rights violations and the breakdown of law and order.

Challenges with regards to military offensives and actions of militant groups such as al-Shabaab could put returning refugees at risk, and potentially contribute to renewed displacement. Many refugees had previously been victims of personal persecution and discrimination, and the potential for grievances over land and scarce resources to re-emerge could lead to repeat discrimination (IOM 2014: 17). Forced recruitment into armed groups has occurred, affecting disproportionate numbers of youth. Subsequent exclusion from peacebuilding discussions can then transpire as youth are predominately seen as perpetrators of conflict. This can lead to disempowerment, and distrust of government or peace initiatives. In response to discrimination and exclusion, the Government of Somalia has placed emphasis on participation and inclusive political processes during the formulation of the Constitution and lead-up to elections.

For women, the exclusion, inequality and insecurity have been severe. Customary law defines strict gender roles and women have unequal access to resources, power and entry into decision-making structures. Currently, there is a gap between the formal justice system, the traditional/customary justice mechanisms and Sharia law.<sup>11</sup> SGBV is widespread, including female genital mutilation, forced or early marriage and conflict related sexual violence. In recognition, the Somali Compact contains gender as a crosscutting issue, and outlines interventions to utilise women's abilities in community mobilization and peacebuilding. The Compact also promotes economic empowerment and gender balanced participation in decision-making processes.

There are additional challenges facing returning youth in Somalia. Multiple economic, social cultural and political exclusions have blocked transitions to adulthood for many, and led to economic marginalisation and disadvantage. The exclusions include unemployment and lack of livelihood options; political exclusion through lack of political participation and recognition; and sociocultural exclusions such as reduced access to education, health and housing.<sup>12</sup> To help address these issues, the Somali Compact contains a priority to expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development.

Agencies are working to address protection and access to justice matters that may affect returning refugees and other citizens. UNHCR core protection-related activities support the restoration of national protection and the rule of law, focusing on immediate protection needs linked to conflict and displacement. The renewed UNSOM mandate continues focus on building government capacity to promote respect for human rights, promote child protection and women's empowerment, prevent conflict-related SGBV, and strengthen justice institutions. The UN HCT Strategy also aims to support traditional community mechanisms and legal frameworks. The Somali Compact also aims to establish justice mechanisms compliant with human rights noted as a priority.

## Social and economic situation

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Returns strategies must take into account the fragile humanitarian situation, especially in South and Central Somalia. Human rights protection and humanitarian access remain major challenges, and migrants and mobile populations are among the most vulnerable groups. Currently there are serious issues with food and nutrition. According to 2013/14 seasonal assessment results, in the period February to June 2014, approximately 850,000 people were in 'Crisis and Emergency' acute food insecurity stage. The food security situation of another 2.3 million Somalis was considered stressed (FSNAU April 2014a: 1). This food security situation was projected to

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<sup>11</sup> For example, although Somalia's established Family Law grants women equal inheritance rights, the customary practices and Sharia law inhibits this (UNDP Youth, 2012: 23).

<sup>12</sup> The 2012 UNDP Empowering Youth in Somalia report contains a comprehensive study of youth in Somalia.

deteriorate in the July-December 2014 period. Late and erratic rains caused below average harvest prospects, and conflict during the first half of 2014 affected agricultural activities and trade activities in certain areas – although access to milk in most pastoral and agropastoral areas was expected to have improved (FSNAU June 2014b: 1).

The empowerment and enhancement of productive capacities and self-reliance of refugees who choose to return is thus a vital part of any strategy informing a durable solution. As economic development stagnated within Somalia, unemployment and joblessness steadily rose, resulting in poverty and deprivation. Limited job prospects can lead to criminal activities, including easy recruitment into militant groups, and piracy (UNDP, 2012: xix, note 150 p146). The GISR High Level Panel identified areas where the private sector and diaspora could add value to Somalia, addressing gaps in which employment opportunities emerge as Somali infrastructure is rebuilt. This included construction, electrical and plumbing work and associated trades, micro-finance, entrepreneurship, marketing and resource mobilization (GISR 2013: 8). To support returning refugees move back into the labor market, the Tripartite Agreement emphasises the recognition of certifications, qualifications and skills obtained from recognised institutions within Kenya.

Currently, returning refugees have few choices in regards to formal education options in Somalia. The education system in Somalia is hampered by a limited number of teachers, and the lack of safe learning structures with appropriate sanitation facilities has constrained education efforts. Formalised secondary education and vocational education has virtually disappeared. However, community-based education and traditional models of education and skills sharing remain strong across Somalia, through Community Education Committees, community organisations and Somalia-based NGOs and family and clan structures. Models that work are suited to local needs, flexible for those with little infrastructure or access to resources and based on content developed with community input. The Somalia Education Cluster has recognised that educating for resilience is an effective way to assist Somalis in the move from crisis to sustainable development and peace (UNICEF and MoHDPS 2012: 1).

For those with special needs, including those with disabilities, chronic illnesses and older persons, there are issues with accessing care. The healthcare system in Somalia has been weakened through the years of conflict and suffers from scarce resources. As discussed in Section I, projects in Dadaab are contributing towards cross-border efforts to mitigate health concerns such as tuberculosis and polio, including through health education and vaccination campaigns. Partners in Somalia are working to harmonise efforts in preparation for returning refugees with identified health concerns.

Housing and property restitution are of vital importance to returning refugees, and land disputes may be among the most prevalent of post-conflict grievances. The GISR High Level Panel recommended that land ownership dispute resolution processes be instituted with urgency in order to obviate further conflict and displacement (GISR, 2013: 7). Currently there are difficulties with the lack of reliable documentation, national collection of land and ownership records, and difficulties with access to any existing registers. The mix of methods used to verify ownership, combined with the history of communal land ownership makes land ownership a complex issue (IOM 2014: 25). The Tripartite Agreement contains provisions for establishing fair and accessible procedures to settle land or property restitution claims, and ensure returnees enjoy property ownership and protection acquired upon return. Trust in the Government to dispense judgments in a fair and transparent manner without political or clan bias is essential.



## 4. Towards Durable Solutions

In recognition of developments within Somali and Kenya, UNHCR, the Government of Kenya and the Federal Government of Somalia are now planning to support the voluntary repatriation of refugees to Somalia. UNHCR and partners have developed a return strategy in order to practically support the voluntary repatriation process. This strategy will be implemented in phases. The initial phase supports spontaneous return movements in a process governed by the UNHCR Assistance to Spontaneous Refugee Returns from Kenya to Somalia Voluntary Repatriation Plan, which was elaborated under the overarching chapeau of the Durable Solutions Strategy for Somalia, the “*Enhancing the Search for Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees Regional Strategy*”. This strategy effectuates, in the regional context, the UNHCR Framework for Durable Solutions for Refugees and Persons of Concern (2003), and the Policy Framework and Implementation Strategy guiding UNHCRs Role in Support of the Return and Reintegration of Displaced Populations (2008). This includes the Development Assistance for Refugees (DAR) framework and the 4Rs approach of repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction, which pertain to the circumstances guiding durable solutions in Somalia. To inform the current voluntary returns strategy, initial work focused on the collation of information on conditions in Somalia, tracking population movements from Dadaab through to Somalia, and mapping humanitarian assistance areas in Somalia.

The Tripartite Agreement Governing the Voluntary Repatriation of Somali Refugees Living in Kenya signed by the Government of Kenya, the Federal Government of Somalia and UNHCR on 10 November 2013 formalised activities and duties to be effected in the implementation of the returns strategy. The objective of the agreement is to provide a legal framework for the safe and dignified voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees from the Republic of Kenya and their reintegration in the Federal Republic of Somalia. Built into the Tripartite Agreement are provisions for each party to fulfil its role and responsibilities with regard to protection and assistance obligations under international law. UNHCR voluntary return activities in Kenya are undertaken, *inter alia*, under this legal framework and partnership. The Tripartite Agreement also reaffirms the need for continued international protection for Somali refugees in Kenya. In Somalia, the Somali Ministry of the Interior and Federalism is developing countrywide policy frameworks for refugees and IDPs, and a Commissioner for Refugees, Returnees and IDPs has been appointed by the President pending the establishment of a Commission or agency by Cabinet.

As a key component of UNHCR’s durable solutions strategy in Kenya, resettlement is an ongoing priority, focused on individual protection cases. With most refugees in Dadaab, the full potential for local integration in Kenya has not been realised. In recognition of the emerging potential for sustainable returns in Somalia and the likely continuation of spontaneous returns, voluntary repatriation is a prioritised response for those refugees that freely and voluntarily elect to avail themselves of this durable solution.

## Return Intention Survey

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Activities under the voluntary returns strategy and plans are designed to verify the voluntariness of returns, support safe and dignified returns, and ensure individual and community participation throughout the planning and implementation phase.

The joint UNHCR/IOM Return Intention Survey was commissioned as part of the process to identify and inform appropriate durable solutions. One of the imperatives of harnessing the expectations and intentions of refugees was to help better integrate their needs and opinions into the voluntary return and reintegration planning process. Durable solution approaches are tailored to fit the profile of returning refugees, and suit the complex range of circumstances within which refugees find themselves. Specific to those who intend to return from Dadaab to Somalia, strategies must factor in the duration of asylum, the nature of any conflict and compelling factors that resulted in their displacement, the specific needs of the individual or community, links with the community in the place of origin, the period of arrival and the prevailing circumstances in the area from which they fled. This must include the security situation, socio-economic prospects, environmental and infrastructural capacity of areas of return, the capacity of national and local authorities in Somalia to provide protection and assistance and the status of any humanitarian and development work in areas of return.

## The importance of safe and dignified returns

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The principle of a free and informed choice by refugees is supported through the Tripartite Agreement under articles 9 and 10, which articulate the right of return and the voluntary character of repatriation based on the freely expressed wish of refugees, alongside their knowledge of conditions in Somalia.

The availability of an effective mechanism to provide return related protection information and verify the voluntariness of the return movements by refugees is vital to a credible return process that meets the requisite international standards. To this end, UNHCR and its partners have established Returns Help Desks. As at April 2014, 2,665 individuals had visited the Returns Help Desks and expressed interest in information.

Information and counselling available at the Return Help Desks in Dadaab underline that the decision of refugees to repatriate would be based on their own choice and freely expressed wish. Repatriation Counsellors, supported by UNHCR Protection and Field functionaries, will verify and ensure the voluntariness of any return. They communicate that UNHCR cannot guarantee that conditions in the areas of origin are safe. Refugees are informed of their rights, which include:

- ▶ Refugees will be allowed to return to Somalia with their property, especially their personal effects, including household and electronic items, food and livestock.
- ▶ Returning refugees would be required to organise their own transportation to Somalia. A Voluntary Repatriation/Return Form will be completed to facilitate the return process and access to humanitarian assistance in Somalia.
- ▶ Returnees would cease to be refugees as soon as they arrive at their destination in Somalia. They would assume their role and responsibilities as Somali citizens. As returnees they would be entitled to support from UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies.
- ▶ Those who do not wish to return at this time could continue to enjoy asylum in Kenya, until durable solutions are attained in accordance with national and international law.

Understanding the patterns of human mobility before, during and after displacement or occasions of migration is important to inform sustainable solutions. In consideration of traditional Somali transitional mobility activities, temporary mobility undertakings such as go-and-see information exchange visits are being encouraged. Refugees are assured that temporary return for purposes such as family commitments, agricultural purposes, employment seeking purposes, property security reasons or any other reasons of a temporary nature do not constitute voluntary repatriation.

The principles of return in safety and dignity are also realised through the progressive strengthening and expansion of the national, regional and area development processes of Somalia.

### The importance of self-reliance and building capacities

Enhancing livelihoods and self-reliance is a strong basis for realisation of durable solutions. Refugees confined to years of humanitarian assistance are often left without adequate access to education, skills training and income-generating opportunities. Durable solutions frameworks encourage self-reliance, enhancement of productive capacities and empowerment while refugees are in asylum in host communities. Self-reliance is an especially important component of development assistance when the country to which refugees are returning has lost vital infrastructure and recognizable or formal employment, livelihood and vocational education opportunities.

It is important to understand the range of necessary approaches specific to Somali refugees within Dadaab. This translates into differentiated livelihoods strategies for those who have been there for many years, and new arrivals. The likelihood that some refugees will not reintegrate in their places of origin and, given their long period time in Kenya, some may have adopted an urban lifestyle also calls for a range of livelihood skills development approaches. Differentiated livelihoods strategies will enable returning refugees to better support themselves and build self-reliance after return and repatriation in Somalia.

### The importance of integrated approaches

Due to the prevailing conflict and transition state of certain areas within Somalia, humanitarian assistance and development work will be running concurrently. Integrated humanitarian, transition and development approaches can contribute to national recovery, and the consolidation of peace and stability. Links between repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the promotion of durable and sustainable solutions are therefore vital to set the foundation for the longer-term vision for Somalia.

Progressing with this approach in the voluntary return process acknowledges the GISR High Panel views regarding the necessary transition from the current humanitarian approach to a more developmental approach, which would assist in creating factors to draw refugees home. The desired outcomes of this comprehensive approach can be measured. This includes the realisation of good governance; protection of the rights of communities inclusive of returnees; improved social services including infrastructure; co-existence and confidence building; economic revival and livelihood creation; and improved access to services.

## The importance of cooperation and collaboration

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Cooperation is necessary for lasting solutions and recognizes the crosscutting nature of assistance required for returning refugees. To implement the returns strategy, partnerships are harnessing the expertise and resources of international and national NGOs, and bilateral development agencies and humanitarian organizations.

Locally, an internal UNHCR Return Taskforce was established in Dadaab in March 2013 to prepare internal foundation and discussion working documents with regard to preparatory actions and procedures for the voluntary returns process. The Taskforce then transformed into the Inter-Agency Returns Forum, co-chaired by UNHCR and DRA and with membership comprising of the AVSI Foundation, CARE International, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Film Aid, IOM, International Rescue Centre (IRC), International Islamic Relief of Kenya (IRK), Kenya Red Cross (KRCS), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Refugee Education Trust (RET), Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK), Refugees United (RU), Save the Children, Internews, Terre Des Homes (TdH), World Food Programme (WFP) and Windle Trust Kenya.

In Somalia, a number of UN agencies and international aid organisations including UNHCR, IOM, DRC, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), INTERSOS, Islamic Relief, and NRC formed the Return Consortium. The Consortium aims to ensure the safe and sustainable reintegration of returnees in Somalia. The UN HCT is planning for the implementation of refugee reintegration activities through integrated and community-based projects, co-ordinated through the various clusters. Assistance delivered by UNHCR in Somalia will be complemented by integrated community-based support provided in the context of UN Country Team (UNCT) and UN HCT Somalia.

This joint effort among humanitarian, early recovery and development actors aims to increase access to effective and timely basic services and livelihood opportunities for returnees and receiving communities. While Humanitarian Clusters will provide opportunities for enhanced co-ordination and partnerships relating to reintegration, reintegration is a multi-sector issue. UNHCR and humanitarian partners' initial support to reintegration aims to kick-start the process. Close co-ordination with development actors in the early stages will allow a smooth transition to medium and longer term development interventions, leading to sustainable re-integration.



# 5. Return Intention Survey Findings

The Return Intention Survey questionnaire covered:

- ▶ Life in Somalia before and reasons for fleeing;
- ▶ Movement and family separation history;
- ▶ Life in Dadaab (livelihood and living conditions);
- ▶ Use of services;
- ▶ Access to and availability of information (including UNHCR Return Help Desks), assets owned in Somalia and intention to return;
- ▶ For those who intend to return – their reasons, expectations, and needs.

Tables and graphs are presented by those who intend to return and those who do not intend to return, along with the totals. Absolute numbers represent population estimates. Percentages are always calculated on the total population estimate, not the two group's subtotals. Missing values are always excluded from the analysis; percentages are calculated on number of responses, therefore population estimates may differ according to the number of missing values for each variable.

Where results in this section refer to strata, refer to annex 1 - *Strata Factsheets and Maps*, containing separate maps and main socio-demographics information and indicators. All tables are contained in annex 2 - *All Tables*. The RIS questionnaire in Somali and English is contained in annex 3 - *Tools and Materials*.

## Intention to Return

The main question the RIS sought to discern is the intention of Somali refugees in Dadaab to return to Somalia. An estimated 2,228 families or 2.6% of the refugees in Dadaab intend to return. This equals approximately 9,627 individuals.<sup>13</sup> This figure leaves a population estimate of 84,279 households, or 97.4%, not intending to return to Somalia, at the time the survey was taken. Table 5.1 shows the population estimates and percentages of households who intend or do not to return to Somalia.

**Table 5.1:** Overall intention to return to Somalia

Do you intend to return?	Population estimate	Percent
NO	84,279	97.4
YES	2,228	2.6
Total	86,506	100.0

<sup>13</sup> This figure is derived by multiplying the average family size per strata found in the survey, by the population estimate or the number of families who intend to return by strata.

There is variation in the percentage intending to return mainly by period of arrival, but also depending of the area of origin, as shown by Table 1.2. Reflecting trends of current spontaneous departure from the Dadaab refugee camps, most people with a positive intention to return to Somalia had arrived in Kenya in the most recent five years. Of those who arrived in the time period 2008-2013 there are 780 families from Middle Juba, 270 families from Kismayo and 208 families from Banadir who intend to return.

Refugees who came to Kenya in the earlier time periods are the least likely to express an intention to return. Results found that no refugee family coming from either Luuq between 1991 and 2007, or Kismayo between 1991 and 2001 intend to return. From across other strata the percentage of refugees intending to return vary from less than 1%, especially among those coming in the early years, to 7.2% among refugees coming from Middle Juba in the latter periods.

## Reasons and Motivations

### Reasons for intending to return to Somalia

Refugees were asked to rank the reasons for intending to return to Somalia. Table 5.2 describes the main reasons provided, by population estimate and percentage.

An estimated 687 families are basing their main decision to return on the opportunities to earn a living and restart their lives in Somalia. The precarious situation in the current location of Dadaab, or the pressure to leave, is a driver behind the main decision to voluntarily return for 604 families. This precarious situation could be in reference to insecurity in Dadaab or Kenya more broadly, the lack of employment opportunities or overcrowding and access to fewer resources. The main reason for approximately 296 families is the decision of the clan.

Family reunification with members who had not left Somalia and some members who have returned is indicated, although by less of the population. Very few families are attracted by the improved security situation, or the possibility of accessing humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

There are some significant differences across strata. Those who came in most recent five years mostly intend to return because of the precarious security conditions and pressure to leave Kenya. This may indicate greater concern with land and property left due to drought or food insecurity than with conflict in Somalia. Clan decision is also an important factor for this group.

**Table 5.2:** Main Reasons for intending to returning to Somalia

Reason for intending to return	Population estimate	Percent
Opportunities to earn a living and restart a life in Somalia	687	0.8
Deteriorating situation in current location / pressure to leave	604	0.7
Clan decision	296	0.3
Family reunification (come family members have already moved back there)	162	0.2
Family reunification (come family members stayed in Somalia when we came)	166	0.2
Recovery of property	170	0.2
Improved security in Somalia	144	0.2
Do not want to return	84,279	97.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,506</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Reasons for not intending to return to Somalia

Table 5.3 describes reasons for not intending to return to Somalia. A very high percentage of 96.7% (or an estimated 80,529 families) do not intend to return due to the lack of security in Somalia. Only 1.7% considers the lack of employment a barrier to return, and 0.7% the lack of shelter or housing.

The two main reasons for not intending to return to Somalia are harmonious across all strata, with lack of security and lack of employment the main reasons indicated. The third main reason varied slightly, especially by period of arrival. Lack of housing is the third most common reason for refugees who arrived between 1991 and 2001. This is reflective of the length of stay in Dadaab. They may have had little choice regarding relinquishing housing and land when they fled, or during asylum in Kenya. More people who intend to return have housing options available in their area of return (see *section 6*).

Lack of access to land is indicated as a reason for not intending to return only for those who arrived in the most recent five years. Many of this group had relied on agricultural and pastoralist livelihood enterprises in Somalia – lack of access to land may mean fewer livelihood options.

**Table 5.3:** Reasons for not intending to return

Reason for intending to return	Population estimate	Percent
Lack of security	80,529	94.1
Lack of employment	1,421	1.7
Lack of shelter / housing	613	0.7
Lack of education services	321	0.4
Lack of health services	182	0.2
Lack of access to land	183	0.2
Other	64	0.1
They do want to return	2,228	2.6
Total	85,540	100.0

## Returning to Somalia

This section describes the plans and needs of families that intend to return to Somalia. Those who indicated they did not intend to return did not answer this section. The RIS asked a range of questions regarding their intentions and knowledge of opportunities open to them in Somalia.

There were 166 households who intend to return in the sample, which corresponds to a population estimate of 2,228 families. The determination and certitude of those who intend to return is a common pattern throughout the results.

### Timeframe for return

As figure 5.1 illustrates, more than 50% of the families, or an estimated 1,216 refugee families, intend to return to their area of origin or another location in Somalia within the next six months. The next most frequent response, by an estimated 724 households, was undecided on the timeframe.

**Figure 5.1:** When refugees plan to return to Somalia



## Region of return

Maps 5.1 and 5.2 show the region and town to which refugees intend to return. An estimated 801 families from Middle Juba plan to return to Sakow and Buale (374 and 421 respectively), 210 to Lower Juba (Afmadow Badhade and Jamame) and 297 to Kismayo; there are an estimated 267 families who plan to return to Banadir, of which 203 intend to return to Mogadishu. Only an estimated three families planned to go back to Luuq.

## Assistance desired

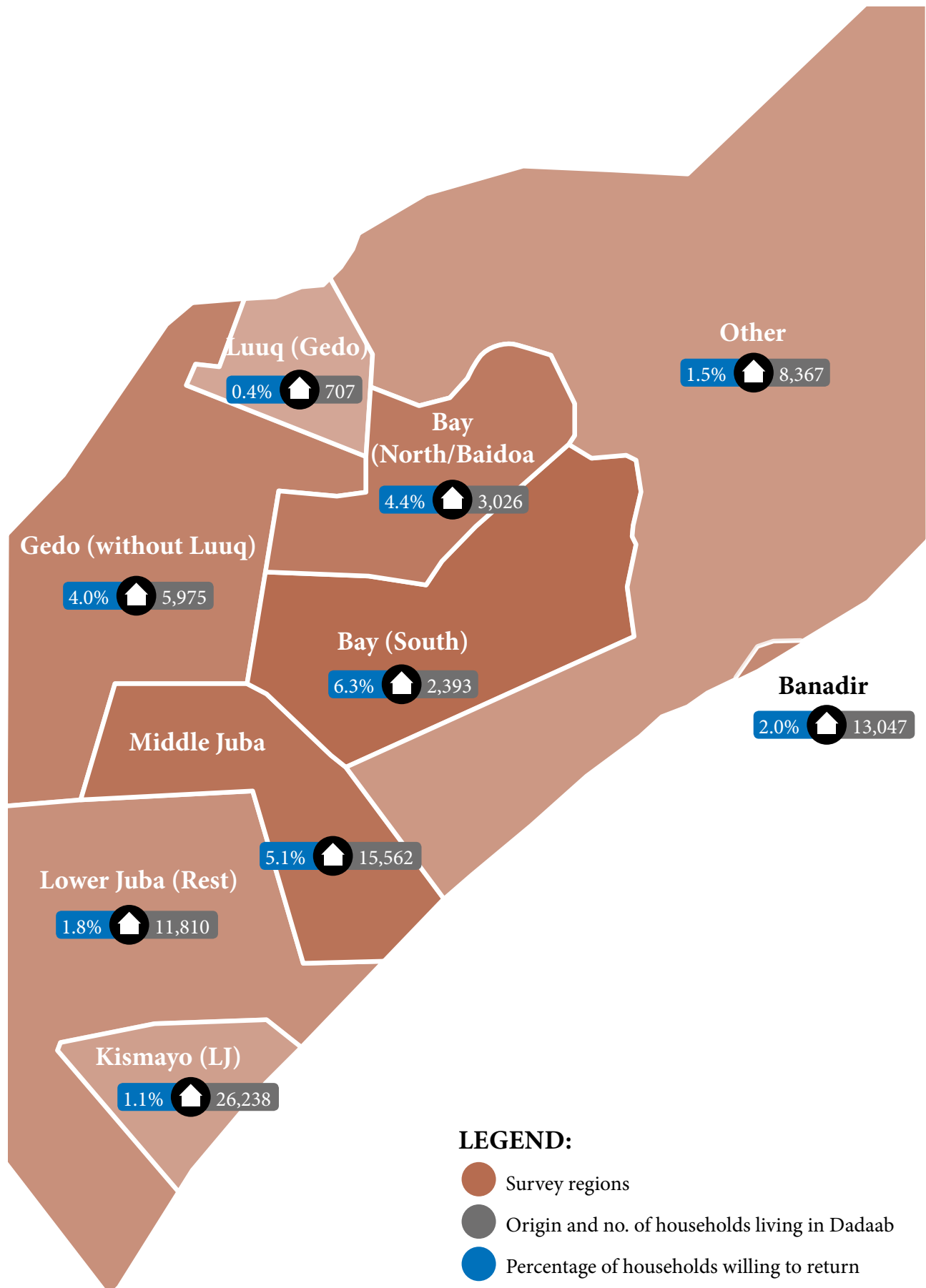
Assistance families or communities need to facilitate reintegration is often linked to opportunities for self-reliance, as described in Table 5.4. By far the greatest assistance required concerns food security, with an estimated 806 families in need. An estimated 319 households would like to receive agricultural tools and seeds. This is appreciable as those who intend to return were often agriculturalists and pastoralists in Somalia. This response indicates a certain confidence that the move will be permanent.

Access to health services, and assistance with employment or an ability to generate an income are the next most common needs. It seems most families intending to return have access to some livelihood opportunities, although may not have the means to immediately revive productive activities. New or replacement documentation is a matter of concern for an estimated 62 families wanting to return.

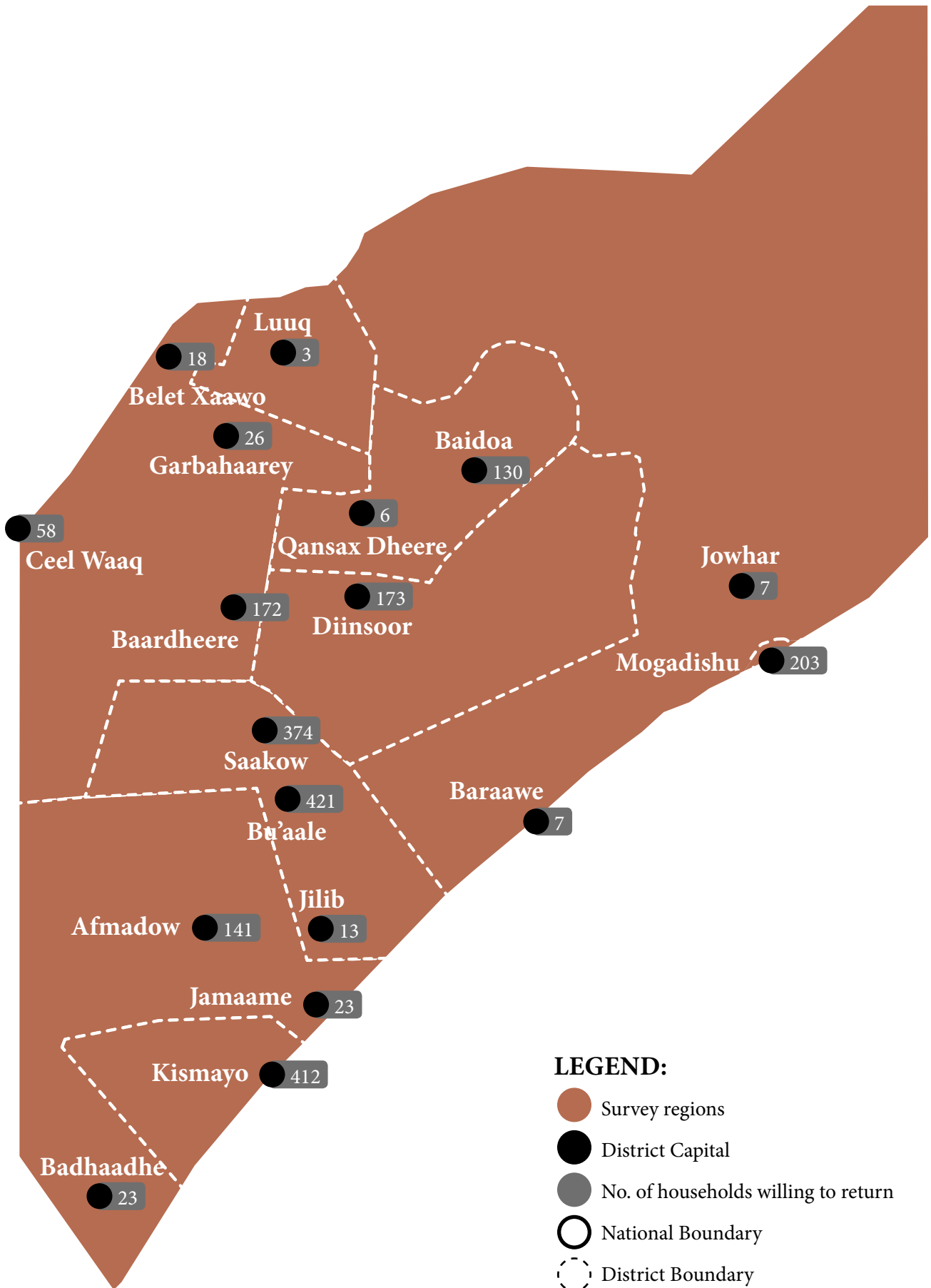
**Table 5.4:** Assistance needed to live in place of return

Type of assistance needed upon return	Population estimate	Percent
Mine clearance	23	0.0
Food security	806	0.9
Employment	182	0.2
Agricultural tools and seeds	319	0.4
Access to education	47	0.1
Access to health services	254	0.3
Recognition of education certificates	6	0.0
Accomodation	12	0.0
Access to original land / house	2	0.0
New documentation	62	0.1
Do not want to return	84,279	98.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,991</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Map 5.1: Intention to Return by Region



**Map 5.2: Intention to Return by Towns**



## Displacement and Movements Between Kenya and Somalia

### Reason for leaving Somalia

Respondents were asked the reason for their displacement and arrival in Kenya.

Table 5.5 describes the reasons refugees fled from Somalia. Over the estimated total population, the main reason people left was conflict, which affected over 67,179 households. Although respondents could select political or clan conflict, there is often no clear delineation – for minority clans, a majority clan in power may have subjected them to persecution with the conflict therefore political. Approximately 71.8% of the estimated families fled due to clan conflict, and 7% due to political conflict. As a main reason for leaving, personal persecution caused an estimated 523 families to flee. No households affected by personal persecution intend to return to Somalia.

Drought was the second most common reason for leaving Somalia, with 19.8% of families indicating this as their main reason for fleeing. Among those intending to return, drought is more commonly mentioned as a reason for initially leaving Somalia.

**Table 5.5:** Reason for leaving Somalia

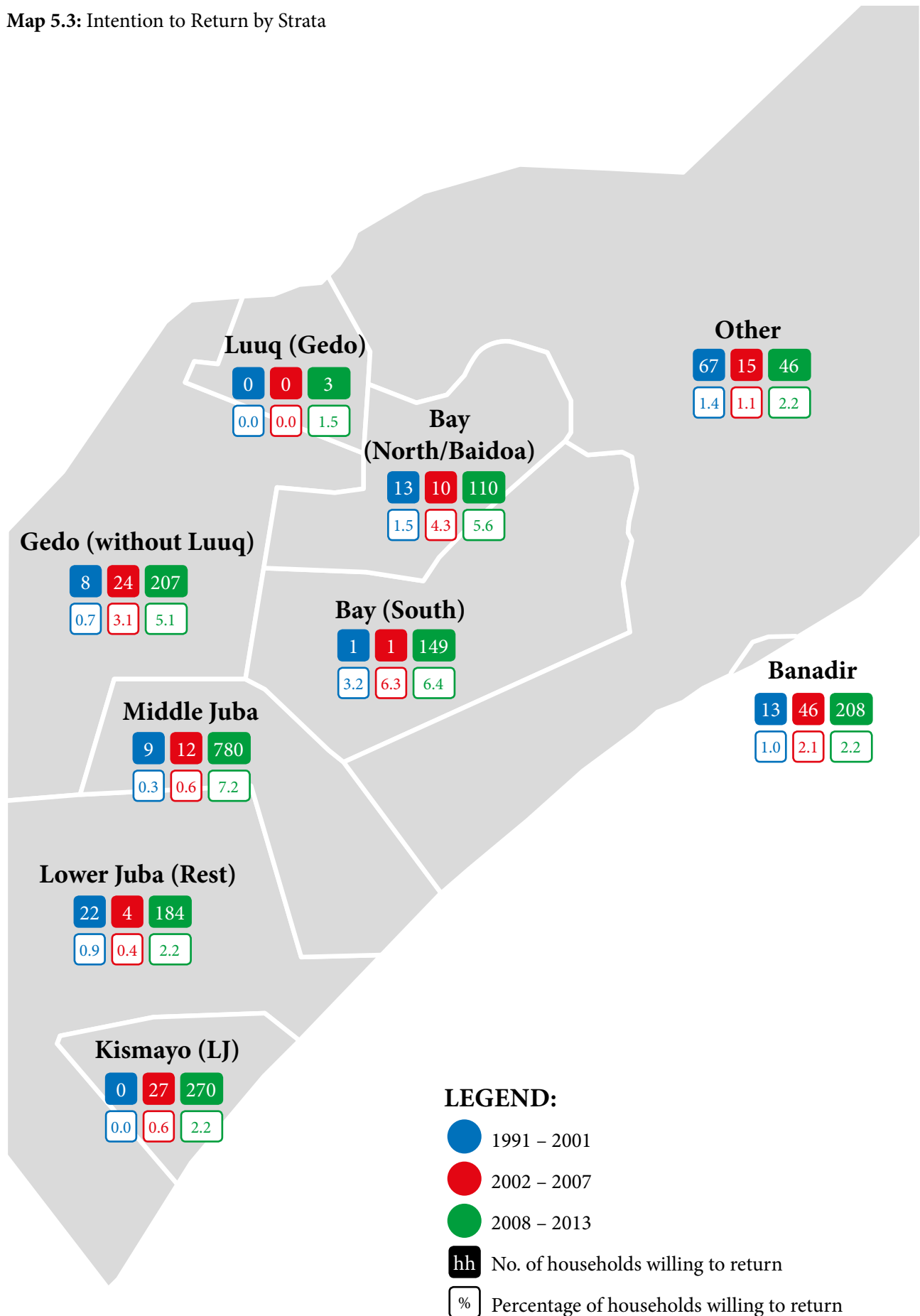
Reason for intending to return	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Drought	15,954	18.5	1,144	1.3	17,098	19.8
Loss of assets	352	0.4	-	-	352	0.4
Clan fighting	61,216	70.8	887	1.0	62,103	71.8
Political fighting	5,963	6.9	167	0.2	6,131	7.1
Humanitarian assistance	118	0.1	26	0.0	144	0.2
Job in Dadaab	15	0.0	-	-	15	0.0
Join family members	68	0.1	3	0.0	71	0.1
Personal persecution	523	0.6	-	-	523	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,209</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>86,437</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 5.6 describes further results regarding personal persecution, answered by those 523 families who listed this as the main reason for leaving Somalia. There are 209 families who had suffered or risked the forced recruitment of family members. Approximately 107 households were affected by clan-related persecution, including discrimination.

**Table 5.6:** Nature of the Personal persecution

Nature of the personal persecution	Population estimate	Percent
Clan	107	0.12
Religious	79	0.09
Political	38	0.04
Social	65	0.07
Forced recruitment	209	0.24
No personal persecution	85,983	99.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,480</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Map 5.3: Intention to Return by Strata





## Movements between Somalia and Kenya, and family separation and reunification

Survey participants were asked about mass movement of family and neighbourhoods, as a means of understanding displacement patterns and to gain knowledge of factors affecting decisions and intentions to stay or return.

### Mass movements of village or neighbourhood

As shown in Table 5.7, fleeing Somalia was rarely an isolated move by families. In 46.7% of cases most of the residents of the village or neighbourhood fled also. Similar percentages are observed among those who intend to return and those who do not intend.

Results show that as they fled Somalia 99.5% of refugees left the place of origin and reached Kenya in the same year, without significant stops inside Somalia. Once they reached Kenya, the vast majority went directly to Dadaab, with just 9% spending a year or more somewhere different.

**Table 5.7:** Mass exodus (at the time when the family left Somalia, how many other families moved from the same village/neighbourhood)

At the time of leaving Somalia, did other people from your village/neighborhood leave too?	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Most of them (>75%)	39,269	45.6	942	1.0935	40,212	46.7
Half of them	15,382	17.8	287	0.3328	15,669	18.2
Some of them (at least 25%)	23,655	27.5	906	1.0517	24,562	28.5
Only our household	5,639	6.5	92	0.1071	5,732	6.7
Total	83,964	97.4	2,228	2.5851	86,174	100.0

### Family separation when coming to Dadaab

Family reunification is an important factor for durable solutions. When asked whether all household members had left together, 89.3% of households had fled together with all family members. Some households have family members internally displaced within Somalia. Table 5.8 describes these results, which are similar both among those intending to return and those not intending to return.

When looking at households with family members who remained behind, there is an overall figure of 5%. Among those who intend to return, there are four times as many with family members in the place of origin. Data not reported show that less than 1% of respondents declared that some family members had returned to Somalia since they had settled in Dadaab, whether to the place of origin or other locations inside Somalia. This is a key result to analyse when looking at spontaneous departures from Dadaab refugee camps, and whether refugees have returned to Somalia.

**Table 5.8:** Family separation at the time of leaving Somalia

At the time the household left Somalia, did all family members leave together?	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Yes, we moved together and came to Dadaab	75,386	87.4	1,646	1.9	77,032	89.3
No, some remained in the place of origin	3,919	4.5	382	0.4	4,300	5.0
No, some left before us and we joined them later in Dadaab	3,807	4.4	197	0.2	4,004	4.6
No, some moved elsewhere in Somalia and are now IDPs	660	0.8	3	0.0	663	0.8
Yes, we left together but some members decided to go elsewhere	277	0.3	-	-	277	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,048</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>86,276</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Family separation when returning to Somalia

When asked whether the family is planning to return together or in phases, 95% of those intending to return would return together. Very few intend to separate. The sole reason provided appears to be due to school attendance in Kenya.

## Temporary travel

The RIS acknowledged the traditional transitional mobility patterns amongst people in the Horn of Africa region. Questions sought information regarding whether people travel temporarily to Somalia and for what purpose. In terms of durable solutions, activities such as go-and-see and come-and-tell information exchange visits can lead to informed decision making in preparation for return, help maintain ties and lead to sustainable return. Responses in this section are also relevant when looking at the prevalence of nomadism or circular mobility often practised by agro-pastoralists.

Table 5.9 shows that there are limited back and forth movements, with 96.7% of the families never travelling to Somalia. This result may not actually reflect actual movements, due to hesitancy about revealing departure from Dadaab. Those who intend to return to Somalia travel back and forth four times more than those who have no intention to return.

**Table 5.9:** Temporary travel in and out of Somalia

Do members of your household travel temporarily to Somalia	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Yes, frequently	936	1.1	132	0.2	1,068	1.3
Yes, infrequently	1,593	1.9	173	0.2	1,766	2.1
No	80,558	94.5	1,869	2.2	82,428	96.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,088</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>85,262</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Why temporary travel?

Families were asked to indicate reasons for travel to Somalia; to visit family and friends, check on the status of their property, planting and harvesting or income generation through business and trade. These results are articulated through Tables 5.10, 5.11, 5.12 and 5.13.

Those who cross back to Somalia frequently or infrequently do so mainly to visit family and close relatives, with only 10% or less for the other three reasons. This is true of both those who intend to return and those who do not intend to return.

Reasons for temporary travel vary between periods of arrival. The second most common reason for temporary visits among those who arrived in the most recent five years is to check the status of their properties. For those who came to Kenya between 2002 and 2007, income generation through business and trade is the main reason for travel. Planting and harvesting is rarely mentioned, except by those who came from certain regions.

Acknowledging that most of those who intend to return had knowledge of house and livelihood opportunities; visiting family and friends may also provide an opportunity to establish whether opportunities are available, and the area secure enough to warrant a permanent move.

**Table 5.10:** To visit family and friends

To visit family and friends	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
They don't travel	81,749	95.3	1,923	2.2	83,672	97.6
No	349	0.4	104	0.1	453	0.5
Yes	1,463	1.7	150	0.2	1,613	1.9
Total	83,561	97.5	2,176	2.5	85,737	100.0

**Table 5.11:** To check the status of the property

To check the status of the property	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
They don't travel	81,749	95.3	1,923	2.2	83,672	97.6
No	1,629	1.9	216	0.3	1,845	2.2
Yes	183	0.2	38	0.0	220	0.3
Total	83,561	97.5	2,176	2.5	85,737	100.0

**Table 5.12:** For planting and harvesting

For planting and harvesting	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
They don't travel	81,749	95.3	1,923	2.2	83,672	97.6
No	1,738	2.0	195	0.2	1,934	2.3
Yes	74	0.1	58	0.1	132	0.2
Total	83,561	97.5	2,176	2.5	85,737	100.0

**Table 5.13:** For income generation through business and trade

For income generation through business and trade	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
They don't travel	81,749	95.3	1,923	2.2	83,672	97.6
No	1,673	2.0	190	0.2	1,863	2.2
Yes	139	0.2	63	0.1	202	0.2
Total	83,561	97.5	2,176	2.5	85,737	100.0

## Information and knowledge

Findings in this section relate to broader information about Somalia. The housing and property sections contain results regarding specific knowledge of personal property. Results from the information and knowledge section show the strong connections of those who do intend to return. Results indicate resolve to return; scarcity of information is rarely a barrier to return.

### Contact with home

Most refugees do not have contact with family and friends in Somalia, as shown in Table 5.14. Only an estimated 18% have contact with people in their area of origin. However, the percentage of those who have contact with family and friends at home almost triples among those who intend to return.

**Table 5.14:** Do you have contact with family members or close relatives in Somalia?

Do you have contacts with family members or close relatives in Somalia	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Yes, in area of origin	14,156	16.4	1,221	1.4	15,377	17.9
Yes, elsewhere in Somalia	888	1.0	39	0.0	927	1.1
Yes, both	622	0.7	36	0.0	658	0.8
No	68,208	79.2	925	1.1	69,133	80.3
Total	83,847	97.4	2,221	2.6	86,095	100.0

### Information

As Table 5.15 illustrates, very few households receive regular information regarding Somalia. There are 51% who receive updates sometimes, and 46.2% who don't obtain any information at all. Those who do intend to return have more information and regular updates on Somalia. The percentage of those who never receive information on Somalia among those who want to return is half compared to the total sample.

**Table 5.15:** Does the household receive regular information on Somalia?

Do you get regular updates on Somalia?	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Yes, regular	2,261	2.7	137	0.2	2,398	2.8
Yes, sometimes	41,787	49.2	1,540	1.8	43,327	51.0
No	38,648	45.5	540	0.6	39,187	46.2
Total	82,696	97.4	2,216	2.6	84,913	100.0

## Source of information

The most common cited source through which both groups of respondents obtain general information is the radio, at 89%, followed by the mobile phone at 4.6%, as reported in table 5.16.

For those who do not intend to return, this is followed by oral sessions with elders, community leaders, and those returning from go-and-see visits, at 3.7%. Those who did intend to return identified the UNHCR Returns Help Desks (listed as RHD in the table) as the next most common source of information. As reflected, very few refugees who intend to return sourced information from leaders, elders, and returnees from go-and-see visits or oral sessions.

When looking at those who do not intend to return, 2.2% receive information through the UNHCR Returns Help Desks, compared to less than 1% of those intending to return.<sup>14</sup>

**Table 5.16:** Through which means does the household generally obtain information?

How does your household obtain information?	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Radio	72,448	86.8	1,817	2.2	74,266	89.0
TV	176	0.2	26	0.0	202	0.2
Internet and social media	98	0.1	23	0.0	121	0.1
Newspapers / magazines / brochures	9	0.0	-	-	9	0.0
Orally: Leaders, elders, returnees from “go & see visits“	3,062	3.7	41	0.0	3,103	3.7
Mobile phone	3,686	4.4	157	0.2	3,843	4.6
RHD	1,831	2.2	115	0.1	1,946	2.3
Total	81,310	97.4	2,180	2.6	83,489	100.0

## Who passes on information?

Table 5.17 shows that refugees receive information mainly from family and friends, with 73.2% of people having these discussions with clan, family and friends. As the survey didn't ask respondents to specify where family and friends were located, this information could have come from people within Kenya, neighbouring countries and Diaspora further afield. This is corroborated through table 5.14, which indicates the large numbers of re-

<sup>14</sup> More information on the Returns Help Desks is on page 46.

spondents in both groups who did not have contact with family and friends in Somalia. Local and traditional elders and leaders also provide a great deal of information through oral sessions, with 18.5% selecting this response. At 83%, more of those who do intend to return receive information from family and friends than those who do not intend to return, at 73%.

**Table 5.17:** From whom does the household generally obtain information?

From whom does your family obtain information?	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Family and friends	57,121	71.0	1,767	2.2	58,888	73.2
Religious leaders	1,701	2.1	26	0.0	1,726	2.1
Politicians	49	0.1	-	-	49	0.1
Military leaders	17	0.0	-	-	17	0.0
Local / traditional leaders (clan elders, Ugas)	14,671	18.2	250	0.3	14,920	18.5
Charities, NGO, Intl organisations	4,743	5.9	88	0.1	4,831	6.0
Total	78,301	97.4	2,130	2.6	80,432	100.0

## Is the information sufficient?

A greater percentage of those people with a positive intention to return feel they have enough information on Somalia. Although an estimated 83.4% of the population do not have all the information they need, this number decreases to approximately 65% among those who do want to return.

Data reported in Table 5.18 shows that among those who do not have sufficient information, 40% are not able to access the information they need; 23% believe the information they receive is not relevant to them, and others judge the information as out-of-date, or too sporadic to be of use. A small number does not trust the information to be accurate.

**Table 5.18:** Why does the household not have enough information?

Why do you say your household does not have all the information they need?	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Inaccurate / biased information	6,865	8.4	160	0.2	7,026	8.6
Out of date / infrequent information	8,158	10.0	24	0.0	8,182	10.0
Not relevant information	18,985	23.2	223	0.3	19,207	23.4
We have no access to information	32,271	39.4	855	1.0	33,126	40.4
We have all the information we need	13,591	16.6	780	1.0	14,372	17.5
Total	79,869	97.5	2,043	2.5	81,912	100.0

## What further information is needed?

Results regarding what type of further information families would like to receive are generally the same across those who intend to return and those who do not intend to return, as described in Table 5.19.

Most families would like to receive more information on the security situation in their home area, and the availability of basic services - food, water, shelter, education and health - at 51% and 42% approximately. For those who do intend to return, services are slightly more important than security. This reflects a certain resolve to return regardless of an unknown security situation, with priority on the available prospects upon return.

**Table 5.19:** What information would the household need that it does not receive?

What type of information would your household need that they are not receiving?	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Availability of basic services in Somalia	33,049	40.5	923	1.1	33,971	41.7
Quality of basics services	2,156	2.6	42	0.1	2,197	2.7
Availability of work	1,027	1.3	66	0.1	1,093	1.3
Political situation	1,102	1.4	16	0.0	1,118	1.4
Security situation in Area of Origin	40,996	50.3	878	1.1	41,874	51.4
Security situation on transit routes	870	1.1	42	0.1	912	1.1
Access to land and property and housing	231	0.3	23	0.0	254	0.3
Access to legal advice or justice system	116	0.1	-	-	116	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,546</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>81,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 5.20 illustrates the main information families need to make an informed choice regarding returning to Somalia. Households were focused on receiving information on security, both in the place of return and on transit routes. Information on legal rights and status were vital; what did families give up when leaving Dadaab, and the legal status and rights of the family after leaving the camps. Those who intend to return are more concerned with legal status and rights, at 54%, with 17% most concerned with security. Security is more important for those do not intend to return – 27% need more information on the security conditions in the area of return and transit routes. Some 4,568 families or 5.3% are also interested in knowing more about transport options to make an informed decision.

**Table 5.20:** What information is needed to be able to make an informed decision to return to Somalia?

Information need to make an informed decision about returning	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
What do we give up when we leave the camps	20,024	23.1	682	0.8	20,706	23.9
What will be our legal status after leaving the camp	5,641	6.5	397	0.5	6,038	7.0
What are my rights after leaving the camp	4,663	5.4	126	0.1	4,789	5.5
What are our transport options	4,353	5.0	215	0.2	4,568	5.3
What type and duration of assistance will be received	3,167	3.7	33	0.0	3,200	3.7
What happens if some members of household stay and some	276	0.3	7	0.0	283	0.3
What are security conditions in area of return, transit routes or	22,489	26.0	378	0.4	22,867	26.4
What is the availability/quality/cost of health services	418	0.5	6	0.0	424	0.5
What is the availability of education; accreditation/cost of	256	0.3	-	-	256	0.3
What is the availability of livelihoods/ income generating	4,407	5.1	239	0.3	4,646	5.4
What is the availability of land, property rights and housing	38	0.0	-	-	38	0.0
Others	18,547	21.4	145	0.2	18,692	21.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,279</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>86,506</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Discussions with family regarding return

Table 5.21 describes whether the option of returning is being discussed in the family. Only 5% of the refugee population seem to be discussing the intention return to Somalia within their families. There is a large difference when it comes to discussing options within the household, with 31% of those who intend to return discussing versus 4% of those who do not intend to return. However - an estimated 3,710 of those who do not intend to return are discussing the option within their household, showing the likelihood of potential return once they have established the viability of return.

Of those who are discussing within the family, refugees coming in the first two periods of arrival have higher rates of family discussion than those who arrived in the most recent five years – which is the strata in which greater intention to return is observed. Results could illustrate the temporality of Dadaab; returning is a foregone conclusion. Deferring discussions to clan or community groups could also be a reason.

**Table 5.21:** Are you discussing the option of returning to Somalia?

Is your household discussing the option for returning to Somalia	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
No	80,569	93.1	1,531	1.8	82,100	94.9
Yes	3,710	4.3	697	0.8	4,407	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,279</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>86,506</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## Return support from UNHCR

Table 5.22 illustrates the results regarding whether refugees are considering asking for UNHCR voluntary return support to return to Somalia. Overall 2.8% of the refugee population was considering this. Almost half of all those respondents who intend to return, or 45.3%, indicated they planned to do so.

Among those who declare they do not intend to return, 1,392 households are considering asking for support from UNHCR. Because the question asking whether refugees intend to return to Somalia directly follows those regarding voluntary return support and the Return Help Desk, it may be that these responses come from those who were undecided, and when asked to provide a direct positive or negative response concerning intention to return responded in the negative.

Result by strata again show higher percentages of those who arrived in the most recent five years as considering asking for support, this is above 3% and reaches almost 5% among those coming from Bay south and Gedo, without Luuq.

**Table 5.22:** Is your household considering return support from UNHCR?

Is your household considering asking for support for voluntary return support from UNHCR?	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
No	82,886	95.8	1,219	1.4	84,105	97.2
Yes	1,392	1.6	1,009	1.2	2,401	2.8
Total	84,279	97.4	2,228	2.6	86,506	100.0

## Housing Land and Property

People were asked about their living situation in Somalia, pre-departure. Families were asked whether they lived in a family owned or rented house, were nomadic, and whether they had previously lived in a camp as an IDP. Separately to these questions, people were asked about the status of properties they presently own in Somalia.

Table 5.23 shows that 51.9%, or an estimated 44,664 families, were nomadic before fleeing Somalia. This proportion is the same when comparing those who intend to return to those who do not intend to return. Those who were not nomadic were equally owners and renters, with slightly more owners found among those intending to return. Very few families (an estimated 121) were IDPs or had lived in a camp in Somalia.

**Table 5.23:** Housing in Somalia before leaving

In Somalia, your household used to live in	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Family owned house	19,377	22.5	718	0.8	20,095	23.4
Rented house	20,717	24.1	425	0.5	21,143	24.6
Nomadic life	43,583	50.7	1,082	1.3	44,664	51.9
Camp / IDP	121	0.1	-	-	121	0.1
Total	83,798	97.4	2,225	2.6	86,023	100.0

*Strata Snapshots* in annex 1 show that the distribution of living arrangements in Somalia prior to departure varies greatly among strata. Some results are consistent with configurations of urban and rural settings, in that more owners and renters lived in towns. Overall, less homeowners arrived in Kenya as the years went by. There was also a higher percentage of nomadic lifestyle in the earlier days (27% vs. 20%), across all regions.

Interestingly, the percentage of owners among those coming from the cities of Mogadishu, Luuq and Kismayo decreased over time, whereas it increased among those coming from other areas outside urban centres. This may indicate that the availability of services, environmental conditions or opportunities worsened and pushed settled owners to flee, while in the cities even the most vulnerable have resorted to fleeing.

Comparing the strata across periods of arrival, there is a decrease in nomadism in arrivals from almost all regions, with the exception of Banadir and Luuq. Nomadism was the typical living arrangement for above 60% of those coming to Kenya between 1991 and 2001, except in Banadir and Luuq, and it decreased to below 60% everywhere. The region with the highest percentage of nomadism in the earlier time periods and more recent years is Lower Juba (outside of Kismayo). These results are important when looking into property ownership.

## Properties in Somalia: house and land ownership, legal status, access and condition

Participants were asked a variety of questions about house and property ownership. This included whether documentation was kept, the legal status or right of use of the house, whether they were able to access the property and why or why not, and the condition of the property if known. Properties were described as:

- ① House, apartment or room;
- ② Land for housing;
- ③ Land for agriculture;
- ④ A shop or small business;
- ⑤ Livestock; or
- ⑥ Fishing boat and/or fishing equipment.<sup>15</sup>

Property and land is a contentious issue, particularly as communal land rights may result in questions over legal status. Not all returning families have documentation proving ownership. Even if documentation is produced, refugees may experience other issues accessing their legal property.

## Property ownership overall

Table 5.24 describes results of household ownership of property in Somalia. With respect to owning any of the above listed types of properties in Somalia, 14.2% of the population, or 12,326 households, do own properties. Of those who own properties, 58% own land for agriculture, 48% own land for housing/building, and 13% own a house, apartment or room.

Of the group that does intend to return, approximately 30% own properties, equivalent to 671 households.

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<sup>15</sup> Findings on shops, livestock and fishing assets are not reported in these findings.

**Table 5.24: Properties in Somalia**

Does your household own a property in Somalia	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
No	72,624	84.0	1,556	1.8	74,180	85.8
Yes	11,655	13.5	671	0.8	12,326	14.2
Total	84,279	97.4	2,228	2.6	86,506	100.0

### (1) House ownership, legal status, access and condition

The following tables describe ownership and documentation/legal status, access to and conditions of houses, apartments or rooms in Somalia.

#### Ownership

When it comes to owning a house, apartment or room, only 1.9%, equivalent to an estimated 1,640 families, owns a house in Somalia. Of those who do intend to return 4.3%, equivalent to 95 households, do own property of this description.

**Table 5.25: Ownership of house**

Does your household own a house/ flat in Somalia	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Do not own property in Somalia	72,624	84.0	1,556	1.8	74,180	85.751
Do not own a house / Flat	10,110	11.7	576	0.7	10,686	12.353
Do own a house / flat	1,545	1.8	95	0.1	1,686	1.896
Total	84,279	97.4	2,228	2.6	86,506	100.0

#### Documentation and condition

As Table 5.26 shows, only an estimated 503 households are owners with documentation of their ownership or right to use. A reported 952 households are owners but do not have a legal title/documentation to prove so. Within these results, all refugees who have an intention to return are owners, either with or without documentation. Among those who do not want to return there are families who claim they have right to use, with or without documentation. There are some families who are unsure of the legal status of their properties.

**Table 5.26: Legal status of owned house or apartment in Somalia**

Legal status of the house / flat	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Ownership with documentation	444	0.5	59	0.1	503	0.6
Ownership without documentation	916	1.1	36	0.0	952	1.1
Right of use with documentation	12	0.0	-	-	12	0.0
Right of use without documentation	82	0.1	-	-	82	0.1
Don't know	86	0.1	-	-	86	0.1
Do not own a house / flat	82,733	95.6	2,133	2.5	84,866	98.1
Total	84,272	97.4	2,228	2.6	86,500	100.0



Table 5.27 describes people's knowledge of the condition of the house or apartment. Mostly people are unsure about the conditions of the house, or an estimated 710 families. Some are aware that the house or apartment is damaged, possibly due to land mines. Of those who intend to return, all the owners with documentation say their house is in good condition. In the group not intending to return, 44% of those who own a house do not know the condition.

**Table 5.27:** Condition of owned house or apartment in Somalia

Condition of the house / flat	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Good	198	0.2	59	0.1	257	0.3
Damaged	343	0.4	7	0.0	350	0.4
Destroyed or heavily damaged	318	0.4	-	-	318	0.4
Do not know	681	0.8	29	0.0	710	0.8
Do not own a house / flat	82,733	95.6	2,133	2.5	84,866	98.1
Total	84,272	97.4	2,228	2.6	86,500	100.0

## (2) Land for housing ownership, legal status, access and condition

The following tables describe ownership and documentation/legal status, access to and conditions of land for housing/building in Somalia.

## Ownership

Concerning ownership of land for housing, 6.8% of the refugees own land for housing/building, as reflected in Table 5.28. This is equivalent to 5,884 households in the population. The percentage of those who own a land among those who intend to return is double compared to the percentage among those who do not intend to return.

**Table 5.28:** Ownership of land for housing

Does your household own a land for housing in Somalia	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Do not own a property	72,624	84.0	1,556	1.8	74,180	85.8
Do not own a land	6,053	7.0	390	0.5	6,442	7.4
Do own a land	5,602	6.5	282	0.3	5,884	6.8
Total	84,279	97.4	2,228	2.6	86,506	100.0

## Documentation and condition

As illustrated by Table 5.29, ownership without documentation is the most common form of legal status, followed by ownership with documents from an estimated 1,481 households in the population. Similar to the results of those who own a house, apartment or rooms - among those who do intend to return there are owners with and without documentation.

**Table 5.29:** Legal status of land for housing

Legal status of land for housing	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Ownership with documentation	1,386	1.6	95	0.1	1,481	1.7
Ownership without documentation	3,366	3.9	155	0.2	3,521	4.1
Right of use with documentation	43	0.1	-	-	43	0.1
Right of use without documentation	77	0.1	-	-	77	0.1
Rent	208	0.2	26	0.0	234	0.3
No legal rights	6	0.0	-	-	6	0.0
Don't know	512	0.6	6	0.0	518	0.6
Do not own a land	78,676	91.0	1,946	2.2	80,622	93.2
Total	84,275	97.4	2,228	2.6	86,503	100.0

As described in Table 5.30, most of those who both do intend and don't intend to return, or an estimated 3,101, do not know the condition of their land. Damage to the land is more common among those who do not want to return, with an estimated 1,265 families. A smaller portion understands the land to be destroyed or heavily damaged. Those who intend to return indicated the condition of the land was mostly good (an estimated 123 households), although an almost equal amount did not know.

**Table 5.30:** Condition of land for housing

Condition of land for housing	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Good	577	0.7	123	0.1	700	0.8
Damaged	1,228	1.4	38	0.0	1,265	1.5
Destroyed or heavily damaged	792	0.9	-	-	792	0.9
Do not know	2,980	3.4	121	0.1	3,101	3.6
Do not own a land	78,676	91.0	1,946	2.3	80,622	93.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,253</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>86,480</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### (3) Land for agriculture ownership, legal status, access and condition

The following tables describe ownership and documentation/legal status, access to and conditions of land for agricultural purposes in Somalia.

#### Ownership

Table 5.31 shows an estimated 7,240 families living in Dadaab own land for agriculture in Somalia. Of those, 473 households intend to return to Somalia. Most of those who intend to return do not own land for agriculture.

**Table 5.31:** Ownership of land for agriculture

Does your household own a land for agriculture in Somalia	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Do not own a property	72,624	84.0	1,556	1.8	74,180	85.8
Do not own a land	4,888	5.7	199	0.2	5,087	5.9
Do own a land	6,767	7.8	473	0.5	7,240	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,279</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>86,506</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### Documentation and condition

In regards to documentation, an estimated 1,084 families believe they have legal documentation to prove the ownership of their land. There are 113 families with legal documentation who intend to return, as reported in Table 5.32.

**Table 5.33:** Legal status of land owned for agriculture

Legal status of land for agriculture	Don't want to return		Do want to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Ownership with documentation	971	1.1	113	0.1	1,084	1.3
Ownership without documentation	5,255	6.1	348	0.4	5,603	6.5
Right of use with documentation	46	0.1	12	0.0	58	0.1
Right of use without documentation	172	0.2	-	-	172	0.2
Rent	41	0.0	-	-	41	0.0
No legal rights	5	0.0	-	-	5	0.0
Don't know	263	0.3	-	-	263	0.3
Do not own a land	77,512	89.6	1,755	2.0	79,267	91.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,265</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>86,492</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As shown in Table 5.34, and reflecting similar findings from the previous two categories, the condition of the property is mostly unknown, with 3,299 families overall unsure. Most of the refugees intending to return, or an estimated 293 families, feel that the agricultural land is in good condition. Despite not being able to confirm the condition of their agricultural land, 107 still intend to return.

**Table 5.34:** Condition of land owned for agriculture

Condition of land for agriculture	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Good	815	0.9	293	0.3	1,108	1.3
Damage	1,689	2.0	64	0.1	1,752	2.0
Destroyed or heavily damaged	1,070	1.2	9	0.0	1,079	1.2
Do not know	3,192	3.7	107	0.1	3,299	3.8
Do not own a land	77,512	89.6	1,755	2.0	79,267	91.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,277</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>86,505</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Availability of place to live in Somalia on return

Table 5.35 shows knowledge of housing options available when returning to Somalia. This question was asked only to those who indicated a positive intention to return.

Approximately 50% of those who intend to return to Somalia, or an estimated 1,158 families, have confirmation of the availability of a place to live. In most cases their own home is available, with the remainder believing the place of relatives or friends, or a rented house is available.

There are no major differences when looking at distribution by strata, even though those that arrived in the most recent five years appear to have a house available more frequently than those who arrived long ago. There are only twelve households among those who came between 1991 and 2001 and intend to return that have a place to stay (in Baidoa and Middle Juba).

**Table 5.35:** Is housing available in the intended place of return?

Is housing confirmed to be available / accessible in the intended place of return in Somalia?	Do intend to return	
	Pop. estimate	Percent
Yes, our house is confirmed available	611	0.7
Yes, a house for rent is confirmed available	178	0.2
Yes, we will live with relatives	369	0.4
No, we have no confirmation of available or accessible housing	1,016	1.2
N/A (They do not intended to return)	84,279	97.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,451</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## Livelihood activities, jobs and skills

This section describes the livelihood activities and main sources of income for refugee families in Somalia before they fled to Kenya, activities leading to income in cash or kind in Dadaab, and expected livelihood opportunities on a return to Somalia.

Respondents could rank activities leading to income according to order of most significance. The prevalence of farming, pastoral and agricultural related activities reflect the area of origin of most refugees, and the nomadic lifestyle of many refugees.

### Sources of income in Somalia

Table 5.36 describes the main source of income for refugees when they were in Somalia. Overall, farming and pastoral activities were the primary source of income, for 41.4% and 39.3% of families respectively. Many also relied on the sale and trade of pastoral, agricultural and fishing products. An estimated 5,873 families were undertaking sale and trade of non-agriculture or farming products (6.8%) and 4,078 families were relying on unskilled manual work<sup>16</sup> as the main occupation (4.8%).

Some were working for the Government, as a civil servant or in the army – mostly people who arrived in Kenya early on – none of whom intends to return. There are 800 households who could not remember how their fam-

<sup>16</sup> The unskilled manual work category covered occupations such as cook, gardener, mover, cleaner, guard, house help and hospitality workers.



ilies had made a living in Somalia, reflecting the duration of time spent in Dadaab, and the younger generations who have little knowledge of the former life in Somalia.

Among the 2,228 families who intend to return, an estimated 936 were farmers, and 911 pastoralists. Sale and trade of agricultural and non-agricultural products, and unskilled manual labour rounded out the list, although overall the second and third most common source of living for almost all were farming or pastoral activities.

**Table 5.36:** How did your family make a living in Somalia?

How did you family make a living in Somalia (main source of income)	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Fishing	762	0.9	52	0.1	814	0.9
Farming	34,559	40.3	936	1.1	35,495	41.4
Pastoral activity	32,836	38.3	911	1.1	33,747	39.3
Sale & trade of pastoral / agricultural / fishing products	2,453	2.9	30	0.0	2,483	2.9
Sale & trade or other products	5,780	6.7	93	0.1	5,873	6.8
Teaching	162	0.2	-	-	162	0.2
Health parctitioner (doctor, nurse, etc)	57	0.1	-	-	57	0.1
Administrative jobs	93	0.1	26	0.0	119	0.1
Skilled manual	1,192	1.4	53	0.1	1,245	1.5
Unskilled manual	3,969	4.6	109	0.1	4,078	4.8
Religious	186	0.2	-	-	186	0.2
Government (Civil servant, police, army etc)	498	0.6	-	-	498	0.6
Others	220	0.3	12	0.0	231	0.3
Does not remember what the family was doing	800	0.9	6	0.0	806	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,565</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>85,792</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As described in Table 5.37, among those who relied on fishing, farming or agricultural activities and pastoralism, 57.4% had been able to sustain their families entirely or partially.

**Table 5.37:** Ability to provide for basic needs in Somalia through fishing farming and pastoral activity

In Somalia, was your household able to produce enough and provide for its basic needs?	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Yes	18,710	21.9	698	0.8	19,405	22.7
Pertially only	28,947	33.9	688	0.8	29,635	34.7
No	19,789	23.3	526	0.6	20,315	23.8
No fishing farming or pastoral activities	15,751	18.4	309	0.4	16,060	18.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,565</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2,218</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>85,414</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Sources of income in Dadaab

Table 5.38 describes activities leading to the main source of income in Dadaab. An estimated 80,591 families, or almost 94% of the refugee population, mainly rely on humanitarian assistance. Other families receive income from various livelihood or income sources. Approximately 3.4% mainly rely on the unskilled manual labour of at least one member of the family. The next most common main source of income is small-scale business (defined as having a profit of less than 600USD per month). Only an estimated 178 families practice farming or pastoral activities. Income came in also through skilled labour, professional services and remittances.

People mostly received income from within Dadaab. An estimated 91 families receives income from activities in Somalia, however none of those families intend to return. Most of the income is in kind, reflecting humanitarian assistance, such as food items obtained through the ration card. The families who perform unskilled manual labour usually receive cash for this work.

Among those who do intend to return, an estimated 2,132 families or 96% rely on humanitarian assistance. None of the families who intend to return practice farming or pastoral activities in Dadaab. This is most likely due to legal restrictions, the dearth of available land, the cost of livestock or less time spent time in Dadaab to establish this work.

**Table 5.38:** Main activities that lead to source of income in Dadaab

Main activity / source of income in Dadaab	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Pastoral	118	0.1	-	-	118	0.1
Farming	60	0.1	-	-	60	0.1
Sale/trade/small scale business	888	1.0	2	0.0	889	1.0
Sale/trade/medium scale business	63	0.1	-	-	63	0.1
Sale/trade/large scale business	58	0.1	2	0.0	59	0.1
Skilled manual	529	0.6	-	-	529	0.6
Unskilled manual	2,866	3.3	89	0.1	2,955	3.4
Begging/charity/zakat	62	0.1	3	0.0	65	0.1
Religious	145	0.2	-	-	145	0.2
Humanitarian assistance	78,459	91.4	2,132	2.5	80,591	93.8
Professional	217	0.3	-	-	217	0.3
Remittances	188	0.2	-	-	188	0.2
Other	7	0.0	-	-	7	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,660</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>85,888</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Options for work in Dadaab

There are restrictions on how refugees in Dadaab can work, and scarce opportunities to earn money. Despite receiving ration cards and assistance with services, humanitarian assistance alone is difficult to live on for a sustained length of time. Overall 98.1% of the families feel they are not able to provide for their basic needs. An estimated 46 families who intend to return are able to provide for their basic needs. People expressed a desire to spend time more productively, with almost twice as many HoH looking for work than employed in productive activities.

When read in conjunction with table 7.3 (above), it is clear that although HoH or family members are working, the wage is not enough to survive on as the main source of income.

Table 5.39 shows the working status of the HoH in Dadaab. Only 18.3% were working at the time of the survey, with 32.6% looking for a job. At least 9,512 are older persons, and therefore not looking for work. There are very few employment opportunities for older persons in Dadaab, particularly if they have limited mobility.

The percentage of households that do not have even one working family member is very high, at 76.9%, or an estimated 66,483 households. There are 20.7% of households with one working member. The percentage of families with working members decreases sharply with time of arrival in Kenya, likely explaining the increased desire to return in anticipation of opportunities in Somalia.

**Table 5.39:** Working status of the head of household in Dadaab

Working status of the head of household in Dadaab	Do intend to return	
	Pop. estimate	Percent
Working	15,108	18.3
Looking for a job	26,826	32.6
Housewife (not looking for a job)	26,168	31.8
Student (not looking for a job)	4,337	5.3
Child (not looking for a job)	421	0.5
Elderly (not looking for a job)	9,512	11.5
Total	82,372	100.0

## Occupations in Dadaab

Table 5.40 shows the ten most common occupations of those who are working in Dadaab. An estimated 2,951 households engage in selling and trading at the small business level, followed by an estimated 2,242 HoH who are truck or lorry drivers or work in transport services. There are also pre-primary and primary school teachers and some employed with NGOs as community mobilisers or community health workers. The 'others' category grouped all jobs that employ very few people. Very few families engage in livestock rearing, as also indicated by the few animals owned by refugees (see Assets section) and by information on the main source of income.

**Table 5.40:** Ten most common occupations of HoH in Dadaab

Working status of the head of household in Dadaab	Do intend to return	
	Pop. estimate	Percent
Transport services / drivers (heavy trucks and lorries)	2,242	2.6
Selling / trading small retail shops kiosks etc	2,951	3.5
Domestic help, cleaners	1,622	1.9
Hand launderers	943	1.1
Guards and watchmen	817	1.0
Pre primary and primary education teachers	760	0.9
NGO workers	531	0.6
Livestock rearing	462	0.5
Tailors and hatters	432	0.5
Religious professionals	381	0.4
Others	5,922	6.9
No occupations	68,448	80.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,509</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Assets in Dadaab

Respondents were asked about possessions or assets the household owned in Dadaab. Ownership results tie in with overall findings regarding intention to return. Overall, those who do intend to return own far less goods and livestock than those who do not intend to return. This may reflect less time spent in Dadaab or access to funds necessary to invest in assets.

Table 5.41 shows that the majority of people own cooking utensils such as jerry cans, kitchen sets and stove equipment. There are 53% who own household furniture and beds and mats, tables and closets. Almost 41% own a mobile phone - mobile phones were listed as a common method to receive information.

In terms of livestock, 8.4% of the population own goats, 3.1% own donkeys and 0.3% own cattle. These results differ between those who do and do not intend to return, as reflected in the table.

**Table 5.41:** Possessions and assets owned in Dadaab

Assets owned in Dadaab	Don't want to return		Do want to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
Donkey	2,664	3.1	12	0.0	2,676	3.1
Goats	7,131	8.2	158	0.2	7,289	8.4
Cattle	298	0.3	-	-	298	0.3
House furnitures	44,729	51.7	1,085	1.3	45,815	53.0
Cooking utensils	63,429	73.3	1,640	1.9	65,069	75.2
Mobile phone	34,371	39.7	982	1.1	35,353	40.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,279</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>86,506</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Job expectations in Somalia

Families who say they do intend to return were asked if they had a livelihood opportunity or job available for them in their place of origin or other location within Somalia. An estimated 1,717 families out of 2,228 confirmed that this was the case.

Table 5.42 describes what type of opportunity is expected to be available. Of the 1,717 families, 806 would return to farming their own land, with 319 returning to nomadic pastoralism, and 254 to a family owned business. Farming others land was also a high response, listed by 182. There are a few who believe opportunities in the medical or teaching profession are available to them on return.

**Table 5.42:** Type of livelihood opportunity or job in Somalia when returning

What livelihood opportunity or job is available to the family upon return?	Do intend to return	
	Pop. estimate	Percent
Fishing	23	0.0
Farming own land	806	0.9
Farming other's land	182	0.2
Pastoral (nomadic)	319	0.4
Pastoral (sedentary)	47	0.1
Family business	254	0.3
Teaching	6	0.0
Medical	12	0.0
Skilled manual	2	0.0
Unskilled manual	62	0.1
They do not have a job in Somalia	411	0.5
N/A They do not want to return	84,279	97.5
Total	86,403	100.0

## UNHCR Voluntary Return Support

Questions in this section sought to discern knowledge of the voluntary return support initiative, and whether the initiative was understood. The UNHCR Returns Help Desk was also discussed.

### Voluntary returns support process

Table 5.43 shows that over 93%, the majority of the Dadaab population, have heard about the UNHCR voluntary return support initiative. This is the same for those who intend to return and those who do not intend to return.

However, although most have heard about it, far less seem to understand the initiative, with just less than 60% indicating this was so. This is important when analysing the scope and dissemination of further information to support people make an informed decision regarding a move. In particular, those who intend to return understand the initiative more than those who do not intend to return (67.4% against 59.2%); and more people who came in the most recent period understand the initiative. This group may have given it more consideration, or sought out specific information regarding their intentions, which then reaffirmed the motivation to return. The UNHCR Return Help Desks helped with this comprehension.

**Table 5.43:** Have you heard about the Voluntary Return Support?

have you heard about Voluntary Return Support?	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
No	5,470	6.3	160	0.2	5,629	6.5
Yes	78,809	91.1	2,068	2.4	80,877	93.5
Total	84,279	97.4	2,228	2.6	86,506	100.0

## UNHCR RETURN HELP DESK

The Returns Help Desks provides information and assistance regarding UNHCR support for spontaneous returns for refugees who wished to return to their areas of origin, in particular to the designated return areas under the pilot project of Baidoa, Kismayo and Luuq. As at April 2014, UNHCR recorded that 2,665 individuals had visited the Desks and expressed interest in information regarding return to Somalia from Dadaab. The Desks emphasised that people had the right to receive information on conditions in Somalia in order to make an informed decision on return.

When asked if they visited a Return Help Desk, less than 1% of respondents said they had. However, more people who intend to return had visited (7.7%), which was reflected in their better understanding of what voluntary return entailed. Of those who declared they did not intend to return, 92.3% had not visited the Desks.

When looking by strata and by intention to return, the distribution of those who visited mirrors the distribution of those who intend to return. There was a higher percentage in the strata that articulated an intention to return, who arrived in the last five years.

**Table 5.44:** Did you visit the UNHCR Return Help Desk?

have you heard about Voluntary Return Support?	Do not intend to return		Do intend to return		Total	
	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent	Pop. estimate	Percent
No	5,470	6.3	160	0.2	5,629	6.5
Yes	78,809	91.1	2,068	2.4	80,877	93.5
Total	84,279	97.4	2,228	2.6	86,506	100.0

## Heads of Households, Families and Vulnerable Groups

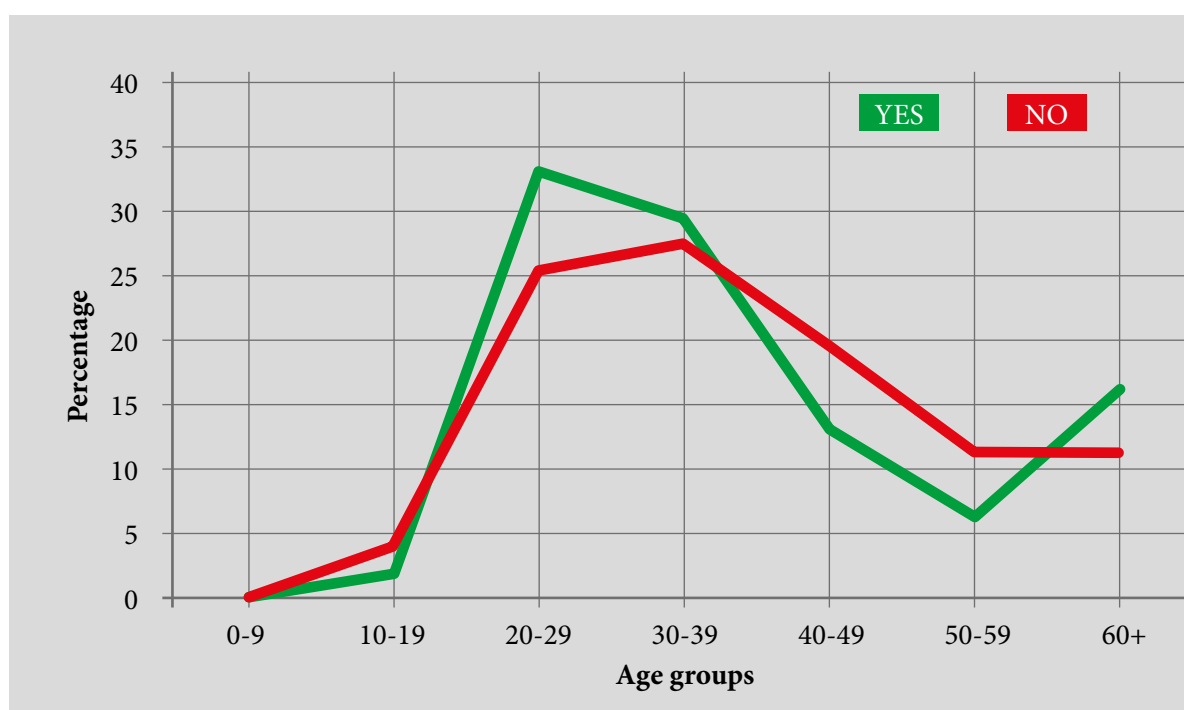
Information about families and vulnerable groups was collected through the roster section, which collected information including age and number of members, and relationship with the HoH, education levels, occupations and skills, and registration on the ration card. Vulnerabilities were listed as either a person with a physical disability, chronically ill in need of medical care, or a single unsupported parent. This section also includes information on female-headed households.

Agencies represented on the Interagency Return Forum are actively involved in addressing the immediate and long-term protection concerns of groups and persons identified as having disabilities or chronic medical illnesses. This includes during activities happening as part of any durable solutions and voluntary returns plans. Refugees with specific needs discussing options at the Return Help Desks are linked with relevant agencies to assist with more tailored information.

## Age groups and number of family members

Graph 5.1 shows the percentage of HoH by age group,<sup>17</sup> according to their intention to return. Among those who intend to return, there are a high percentage of families with the HoH in the working-age population (20 to 39 years), and above 60 years. This complements findings from the main results, with most people intending to return due to opportunities and employment possibilities. These households may have a greater chance of earning a living in Somalia, preferable to the limited employment opportunities in Dadaab. Older persons may be returning due to clan decision, perhaps encouraged by remaining community members in Somalia. The wish to return home, and cultural specific ideas concerning older persons care and death are also considerations.

**Graph 5.1:** Percentage of families by age group of the HoH, comparison of household who intend and do not intend to return

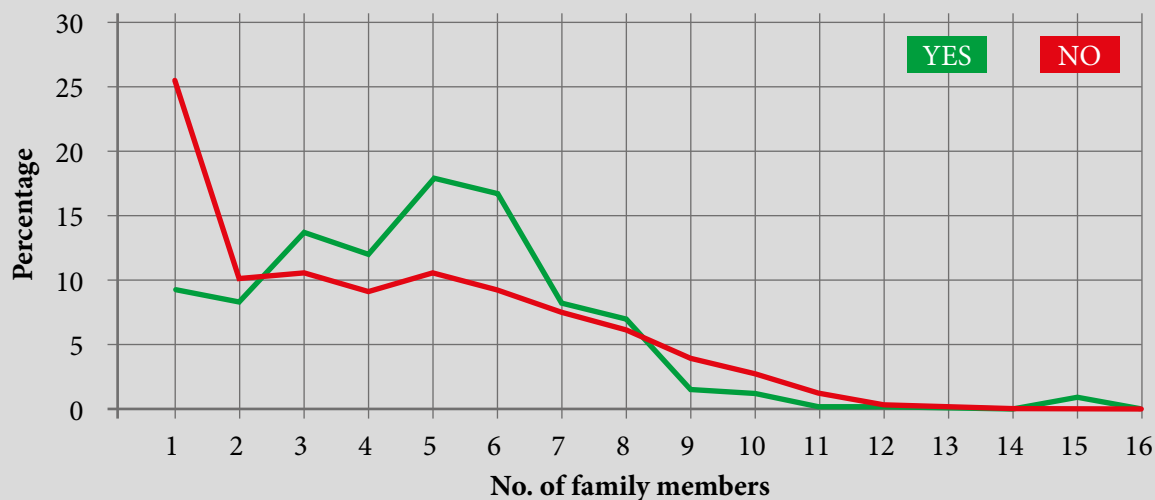


Graph 5.2 shows the percentage of families according to the number of members and the intention to return. The graph illustrates that there is a high percentage of families with between three and seven members among those who intend to return.

When looking at average family size by strata, strata with the highest percentage of those intending to return have an average household membership of four. This compares to an average of five and more household members among those who do not intend to return, or among those who arrived in Kenya in the first period of arrival. This may reflect the average family size prevalent in area of origin and pastoral lifestyles, or that some family members among the strata who intend to return stayed in the place of origin when part of the family fled. There are a striking number of one-member households among those who do not intend to return – a figure 2.5 times higher than among those who do intend to return.

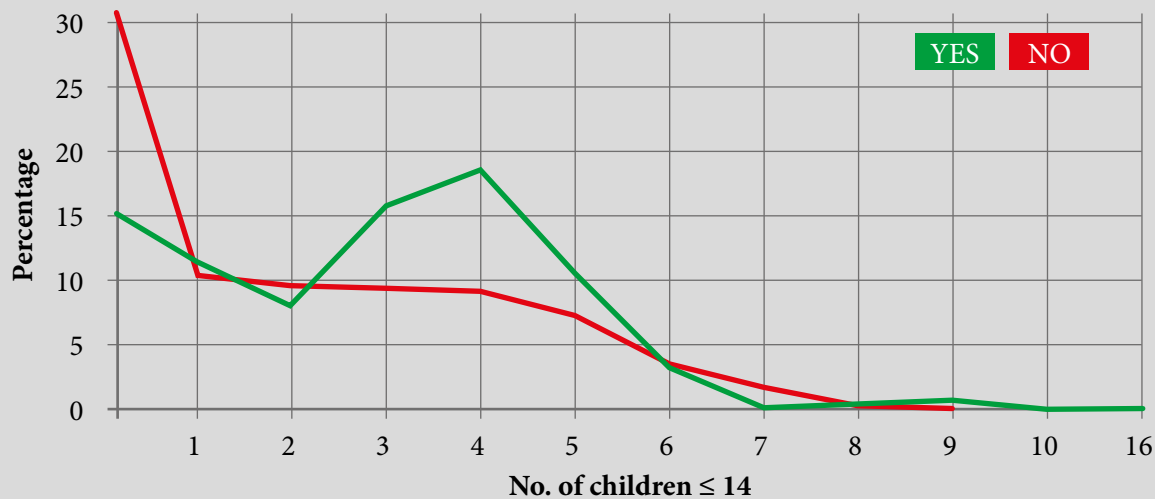
<sup>17</sup> Although there are a number of households with a HoH below 20 years of age, these may either be errors or possible splitting of families (see footnote 3).

**Graph 5.2:** Percentage of families by N of members, comparison of household who want and do not want to return



Graph 5.3 shows the percentage of households according to the number of children who are aged less than or equal to 14 years. Among those who intend to return, there are a higher percentage of families with between two and six children aged below 14. Again, families with no children (one member only) seem to be far less inclined to return.

**Graph 5.3:** Percentage of household by N of children ≤ 14 years

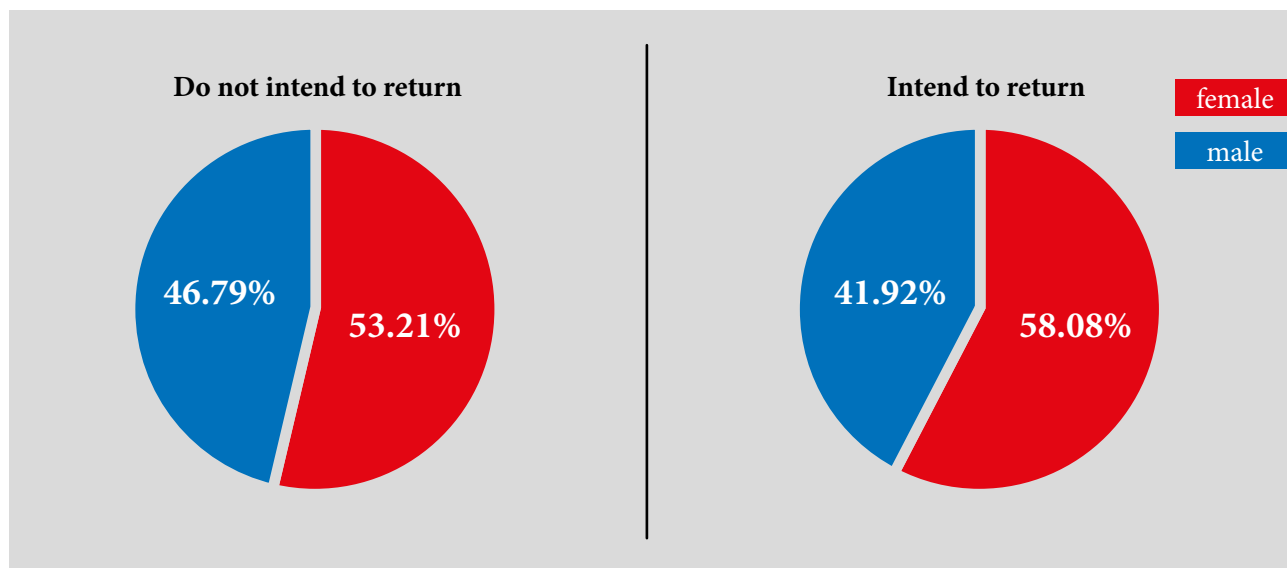


## Sex distribution and heads of households

As Graph 5.4 shows, there are more female-headed households among those who intend to return (58.1%) than among those who do not intend to return (53.2%). This may indicate that the male household members have already returned to Somalia. These households also face specific vulnerabilities in camp settings that they may not face in areas of return. There are fewer employment opportunities in Dadaab, women carry the extra responsibility for children and domestic duties, and also encounter protection challenges including SGBV. The intention could indicate knowledge of better family or community assistance structures in Somalia.



**Graph 5.4:** Sex distribution of HoH among those who do intend and those who do not intend to return

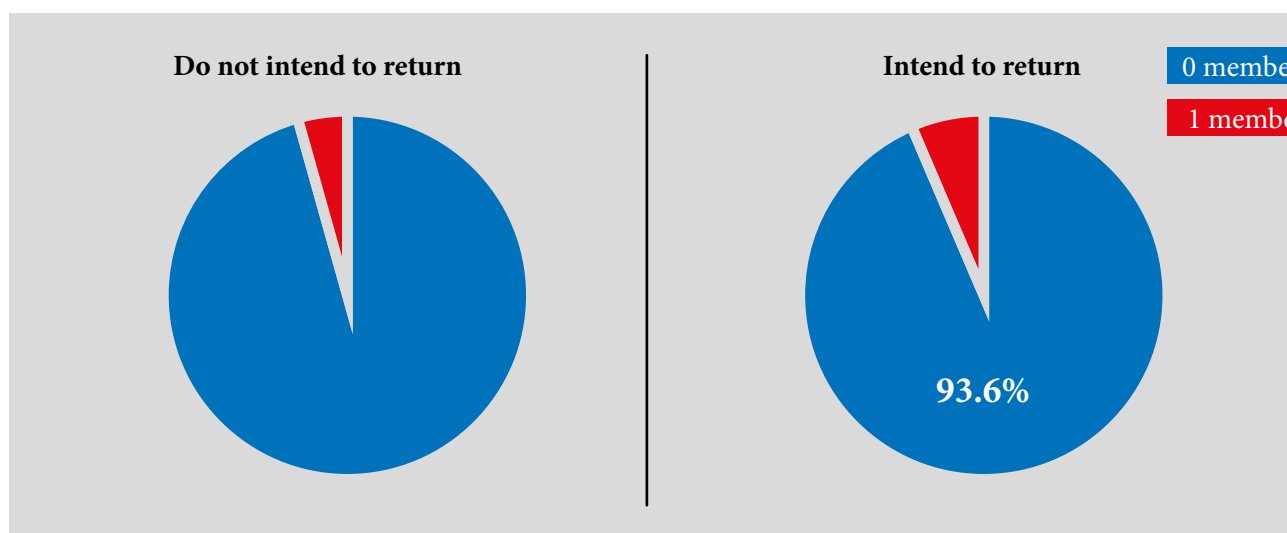


### Disabilities and chronic illnesses

Graph 5.5 shows a similar percentage of households between the two groups who do not have members with disabilities or chronic illnesses requiring routine medical care. The graph shows no household with more than one member with disabilities among those who intend to return.

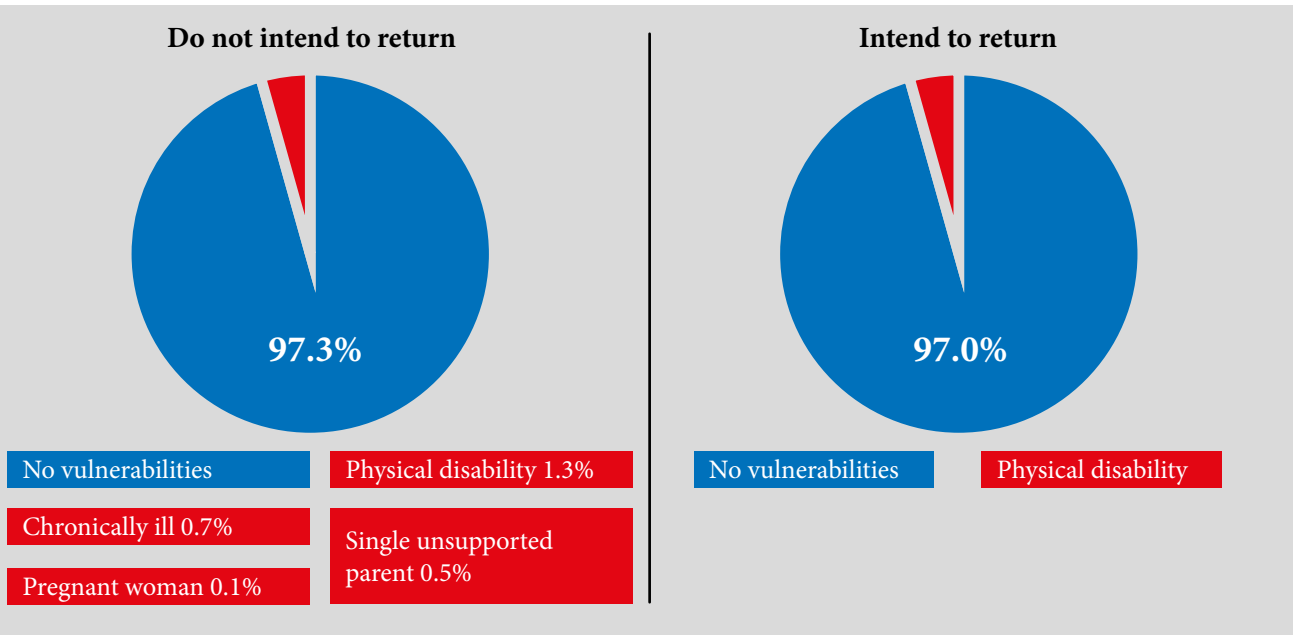
Strata with the highest percentage of households intending to return (above 5%) have a lower percentage of households with members with disabilities, or between 2% and 3%. This is in exception of those from Gedo who arrived in the most recent years.

**Graph 5.5:** Percentage of households with members with disabilities or chronic illnesses among those who do intend and those who do not intend to return



Graph 5.6 illustrates any vulnerability of the HoH and intention to return. There are 3% who do have a physical disability and still intend to return. There are no chronically ill, single unsupported parents, or pregnant women among the HoH that intend to return.

**Graph 5.6:** Percentage of HoH with vulnerabilities among those who do intend and those who do not intend to return



Graph 5.7 shows the level of education of the HoH among those who intend and do not intend to return. Results show that among those who do intend to return, there are no HoH who are attending school at secondary level or above. Some HoH are currently attending school, at various levels. Compared to those who do not intend to return less than half are attending primary school (level 3).

Among those who intend to return, 82% have no formal degree and identify as illiterate. This percentage drops to 77% among those who intend to stay. Only 1.7% of those intending to return have completed primary education, compared to 3.1% of those who do not intend to return.

**Graph 5.7:** Education level of HoH

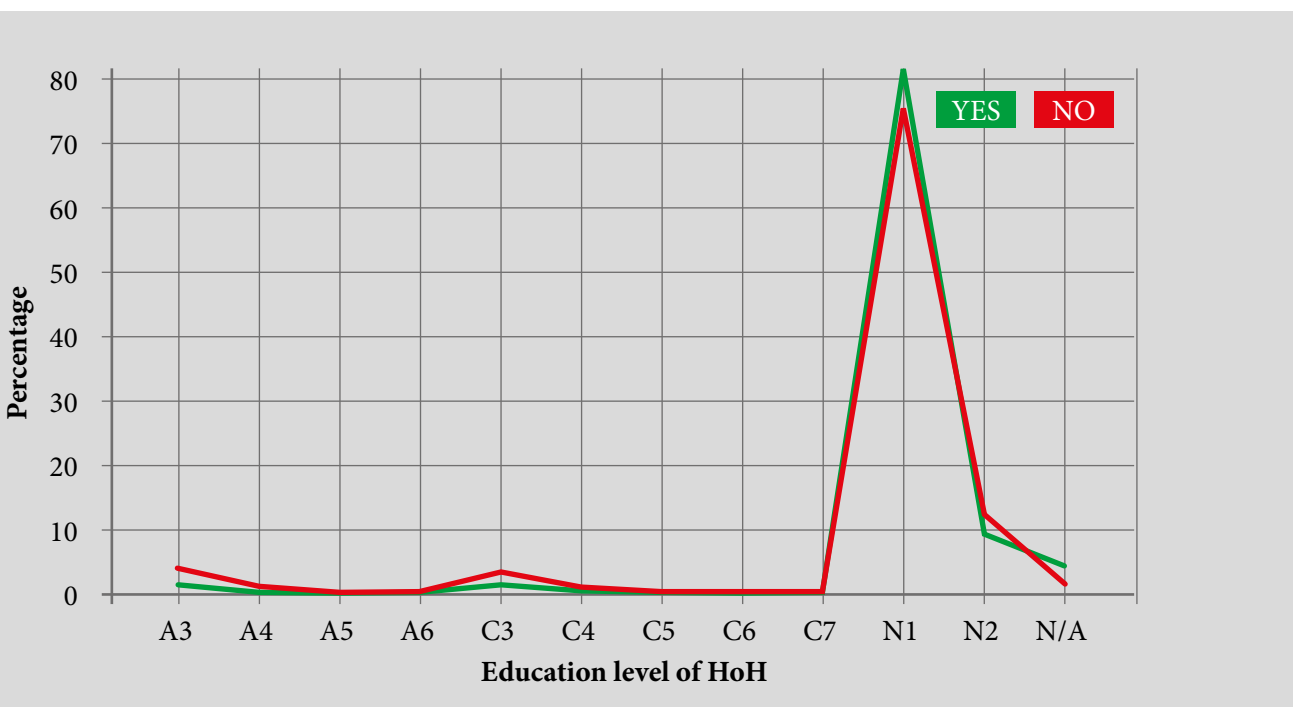
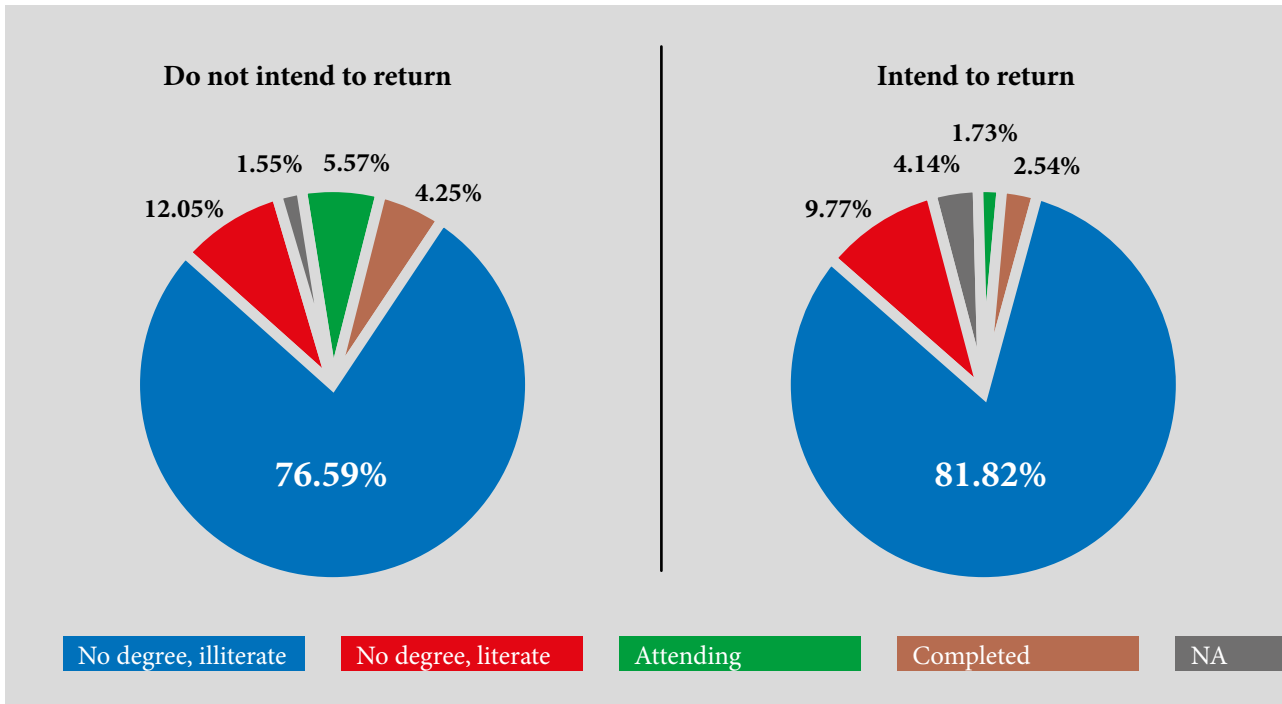


Figure 5.8 contains the same information as Graph 5.7 but grouped into 'Attending school', 'Completed some level of schooling', 'No degree, illiterate', 'No degree, literate' and 'N/A, not known'. The percentage of those attending or with a completed level of education is far lower among those who intend to return (5.6% vs. 1.7% attending, and 4.3% vs. 2.4% completed).

**Figure 5.8:** Percentage of HoH by education attainment among those who do intend and those who do not intend to return





# 6. Concluding Remarks

The difference in refugees' intent to return across strata underscores the necessity for developing differentiated or semi-catered approaches, and flexible options within any classical model of durable solutions. There are a range of different expectations and needs that were captured in the RIS results. The difference is apparent especially in terms of arrival periods, with those who arrived in the most recent time periods more likely to intend to return, compared to earlier arrivals. Fleeing due to drought rather than conflict also affected how refugees viewed return to Somalia.

## Those who do intend to return

As the results demonstrate, the main reason indicated for intending to return is based on opportunities to earn a living and restart a life in Somalia. There are push and pull factors evident in this response. The dearth of available land, limited access to resources or equipment, and the perception of their refugee status as temporary until a sustainable return is possible mean that most farming and pastoralist families do not work in Dadaab. Returning seems preferable in regards to livelihoods - most understand that there are opportunities for livelihoods or employment on their own/family land in Somalia, or possibilities to generate a sustainable income.

Many households stated that agricultural tools and seeds or livestock was the primary assistance needed to help them restart their lives in Somalia. Immediate and targeted livelihoods support and provisions are necessary, and the most useful path to self-reliance and a sustainable return. Integrating longer-term humanitarian and development programs are vital if these small-scale agricultural and pastoralists to ensuring that initial activities are successful. Assistance with food security is also necessary until returnees are able to sufficiently support themselves. With many households planning to return within the next six months, swift action must be taken to support early returnees with the required assistance.

The deteriorating security conditions in Kenya and pressure to leave was the second most main reason for return given by many households. Acknowledgment of the precarious protection environment in Dadaab has led to security improvement projects, as discussed in Section I. Addressing the shrinking asylum space through continued advocacy to host governments could assist in ensuring refugees understand recognition of their need for international protection in Dadaab will continue until they are ready to return. It is worth noting that, despite the increasing insecurity in Dadaab and the region more broadly; most households participating in the RIS did not intend to return to Somalia.

The decision of clans to return is also a prime deciding factor. This decision is more likely if groups can see viable options for all to return in safety and dignity, as well as access to education options for children and health-care for older persons and those with special needs, including persons with disabilities. Directing information on the scope of services in Somalia to clan leadership is therefore important.

It is encouraging that most families understood they had land/property or housing available either in their own or family homes. However, it is important to note that most respondents did not have documentation to prove ownership meaning property restitution could emerge as a source of conflict or persecution. Building the capacity of courts, guided by best practices and relevant expertise from the region, can assist with establishing a judicial system cognizant of the unique needs of returning refugees.



## Those who do not intend to return

A focus on peacebuilding is vital for addressing migration drivers from Kenya to Somalia. Political or clan-based conflict was reflected across many different dimensions of the RIS results, and is the predominant reason that most of those refugees who do not intend to return had fled in the first place. Ongoing insecurity in Somalia was the main reason for not intending to return by the majority of these households. Personal persecution caused an estimated 523 families to flee, none of whom intend to return. Participatory and community-based approaches to overcome traditional conflicts can be utilised to better support a sustainable return. Integrated humanitarian and development responses are also needed to mitigate the complex implications of returns. Ensuring safe places of return, respect for all vulnerable groups, and acknowledgement of the continued threat to those that have been victims of personal persecution or conflict are vital, as is access to support services. To address underlying drivers of conflict, holistic programs focusing on poverty reduction, economic growth, and social and political inclusion can assist in preventing the re-emergence of conflict.

Other central reasons for not intending to return include lack of employment opportunities and access to housing. In terms of planning, this result shows there are opportunities for matching skills and services and assisting refugees to become employment ready, and appropriate employment infrastructure created. Identifying opportunities is vital lest further internal displacement or a return to Kenya occurs. Tailored vocational and livelihood training opportunities in Dadaab, using cross-border networks to identify needs and create linkages in Somalia, can better prepare the way for return. Engaging the diaspora in providing technical support and sharing expertise with refugees can also help those who do not feel there are available opportunities.

Acknowledging traditional nomadism arrangements and whether there is scope for those to continue is important when assessing access to housing issues for those who do not wish to return, who are typically from the earlier period. Nomadism was the typical living arrangement for more than 60% of the refugees who arrived in Kenya between 1991 and 2001, except those who settled in Banadir and Luuq. For this group, flexibilities within reintegration efforts would be helpful, including measures to accommodate traditional pastoralist/seasonal migrations. Go-and-see information exchange visits may help people identify suitable options for housing. Finally working on documentation, land rights and property restitution – and providing subsequent monitoring processes – may increase refugees' confidence to return, considering that the majority lack of title or property ownership.

## Assistance and information for all refugees in Dadaab

### Access to services

Continuing to ensure the application of core protection-related activities that focus on ensuring access to basic services and secure housing are critical. Those who do intend to return need more information on the availability of basic services - such as food, water, shelter, education and health. Respondents who indicated that they do not intend to return rated information on basic services as important, although predominantly wanted more information about the security situation in their area of origin. This is a crucial factor with the first group of returns – if services are not available there could be subsequent displacement. Working with existing local networks and national organisations to inform refugees about the existing infrastructure, programs and progress is essential. No single approach will fit all circumstances, however. For instance, nomadic and pastoralist communities need innovative service delivery models that better suit their needs and lifestyles.

### Legal rights, protection and security

Overall, refugees require more information on their protection and legal rights, and thorough explanation of the returns process in order to make an informed decision about return movements. Those intending to return are concerned with what they will give up when leaving Dadaab, and the legal status and rights of their family when they left. The UNHCR Returns Help Desks provided information regarding rights to refugees, although it wasn't always understood. Most of those who do not intend to return did not visit the Returns Help Desk, and subsequently did not receive the information directly. Providing more information would reassure those refugees intending to return, better equipping them to ensure a sustainable return.

Refugees also needed updated, reliable information about the security situation both in the area of return and along transit routes to make an informed choice regarding returning. Most families stated that they do not receive sufficient information on the security situation – particularly in their home area – which affected decisions regarding returning. The RIS results identified key sources or channels of information including the radio, local and traditional elders and leaders, oral sessions, and the diaspora. Better utilising these communication channels could ensure more people receive this specific information. The stronger links between Somalia and those who do intend to return highlights the importance of encouraging cross-border communication. Improving the accessibility of objective media is also a necessity, but may require different dissemination frameworks.

## Temporary visits and mobility

Movement taking place for the purpose of facilitating family business or investing in skills and capital is vital to prepare for a sustainable return. Information on temporary travel to Somalia illustrates how movements inform people's knowledge and intentions. There were more cross-border movements from those who intend to return. While these were primarily visits to family and friends, information to assess a sustainable return would have been gathered also. A better understanding of existing cross-border movements is vital for identifying return preferences, capacities of receiving communities, protection concerns, and reintegration issues as well as informing discussions around tailored options for returnees. Self-reliance can be enhanced through facilitating the freedom of movement and increased mobility between Somalia and Kenya.

## Use of the Return Intention Survey results

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The RIS aimed to contribute to enhancing the implementation of the durable solutions strategy for Somali refugees, and ensuring that their views and concerns are both understood and incorporated. To better inform this strategy, a full representation of the intentions, motivations, and concerns regarding durable solutions of Somali refugees living in Dadaab is now available. These options should also be taken into consideration in future planning processes. The RIS produced valuable data on the estimated number of refugees planning to return to Somalia in the six to twelve months following the survey, as well as their intended destinations i.e. places of origin, usual residence, or to third locations. Data on the demographic profile and socio-economic characteristics of the refugee population in Dadaab, as well as the level of knowledge about the conditions and services available in the intended areas of return has also been gathered in order to better inform return planning efforts. Partners in Dadaab and networks in Somalia are encouraged to use these results to better address the information needs and discuss options with refugees.

## Options within Durable Solutions

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As the region plans for the voluntary return of refugees, the range of initial stakeholder strategies by are positive. However, developing the subsequent plans necessary for implementation of these strategies, and creating conditions conducive to the expected returns will require strong coordination and planning. These RIS results enable the medium and longer-term needs of refugees to be addressed through systematic inclusion into planning and programming and ensure that any voluntary repatriation processes more closely meet the needs and expectations of Somali refugees.

Options for durable solutions that respond to the needs of refugees in cognizance of traditional migratory patterns and the diverse range of experiences have a greater chance of sustainability. Engagement with the Somali people and all refugees, both in Dadaab and those who have already returned, remains an essential part of the process.



# 7. Recommendations

The key recommendation leading from the RIS survey and objectives is that the Government of Kenya, the Federal Government of Somalia and UNHCR adhere to the provisions of the Tripartite Agreement signed on 10 November 2013, in particular with regard to the provisions relating to ensuring voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration.

Supporting recommendations are relevant for all stakeholders, including the Government of Kenya, the Federal Government of Somalia, UNHCR, IOM and all partners and organisations working in this space. Integrated responses are vital to address the issues identified through the RIS. Recommendations leading from the RIS results indicate that relevant partners should:

- ▶ UNHCR to work with the Government of Kenya to ensure that refugees from Somalia in need of international protection continue to exercise their right to asylum in accordance with national and international laws. Their protection and assistance needs will be the central focus and they shall be protected from all measures that may induce less than voluntary return movements to Somalia.
- ▶ Ensure the diverse needs and experiences of refugees are recognised in any planning process, and work closely with relevant parties to acknowledge RIS results illustrating reluctance to return at this time.
- ▶ Incorporate the wishes of refugees through providing more flexible options, such as facilitating labour mobility or possibilities for long term legal stay.
- ▶ Give recognition to the customary transitional mobility aspects of Somali people. Provide options for flexibility with administrative border control when trade and/or agricultural activities are being pursued.
- ▶ Taking into account reports of spontaneous return movements by Somali refugees, UNHCR to provide support to refugees who voluntarily elect to return to Somalia, ensuring that they do so in safety and dignity. The support from UNHCR to be given after thorough counselling on conditions in Somalia and verification of the voluntariness of the decision to return, which should be based on a free and informed choice.
- ▶ Mitigate effects of 'groupthink' that may compromise decision-making and consequently affect the voluntariness to return.
- ▶ Enhance cross-border coordination between agencies and organizations working with Somali refugees in Kenya and Somalia to ensure information is shared in a timely manner and common challenges are addressed under a common strategy.
- ▶ Pursue needs for adequate and updated information on relevant topics and themes and ensure efficient dissemination in order to enhance the foundation for making informed decisions on return.
- ▶ Create a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan for returnees, to inform practical considerations for future repatriation activities and understand whether assistance and information provided suited the realities of return. The M&E plan should include a gender analysis and take into account vulnerable populations. This should be considered during the return/repatriation exercise and not only for assistance provided after returnees reach their final destination in Somalia.



- ▶ Continue to strengthen the capacity of Somali public servants and Government to address the unique circumstances of returning refugees. This could include facilitating further opportunities for government officials to visit Dadaab and speak directly with refugees.
- ▶ Provide direct assistance for Somali refugees to set up immediate livelihood and employment opportunities according to their needs – including the provision of seeds, agricultural tools and livestock in Somalia.
- ▶ Create an enabling environment in Somalia for possible livelihood opportunities, taking into account the possible change of lifestyle of refugees during displacement, along with other employment activities and opportunities in Somalia.
- ▶ Recognise the different needs and capacities of returning families, including nomadic and pastoralist communities requiring innovative models of service delivery, such as health and education services.
- ▶ Set-up appropriate committees in Somalia to address complex property restitution issues, documentation and communal property rights. Establish transparent verification and dispute settlement mechanisms to enforce the terms of settlement and prevent any potential clashes.
- ▶ Work towards guaranteeing humanitarian space in Somalia, and providing security for development agencies working on cross-border issues and those assisting potential returnees.

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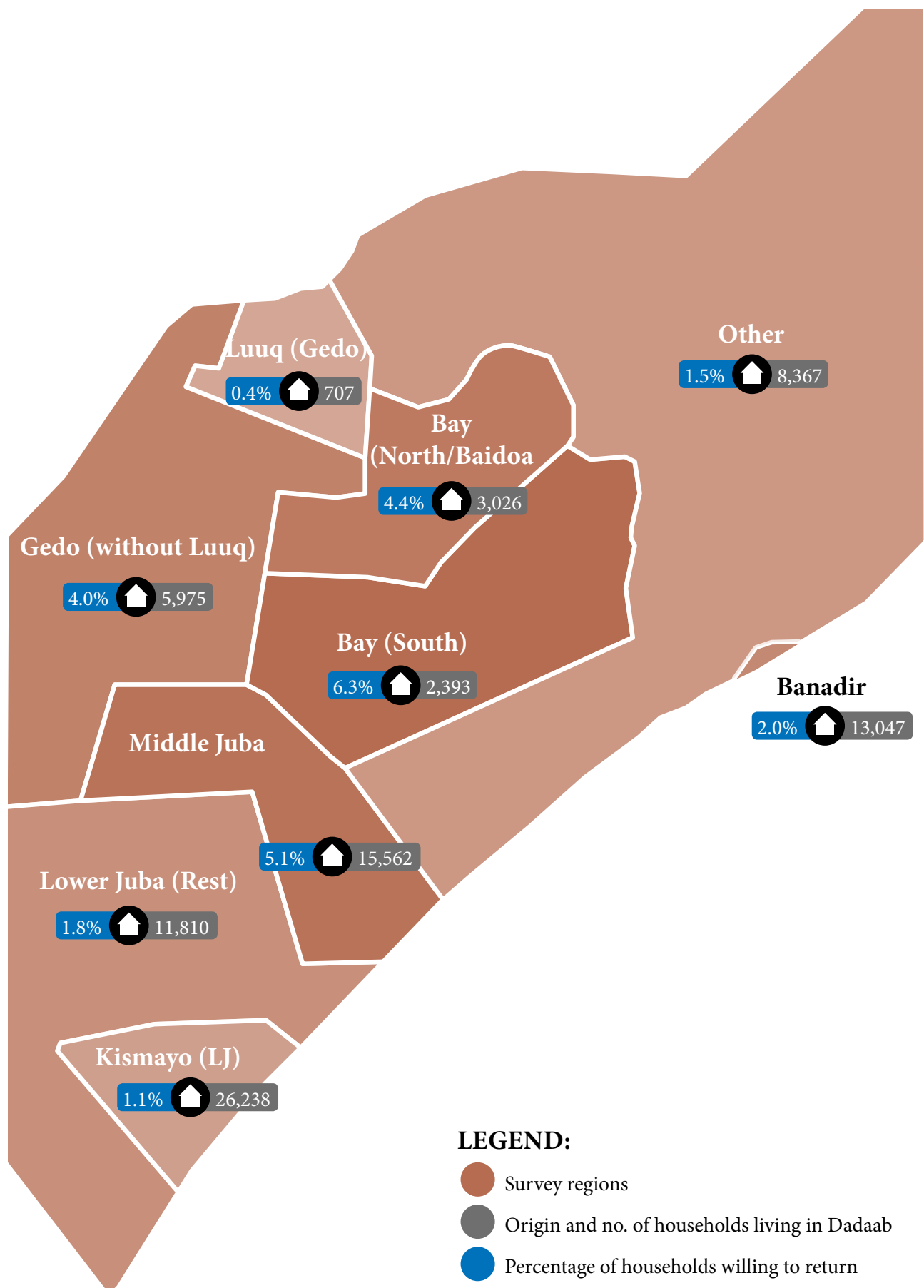
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**United Nations Security Council**

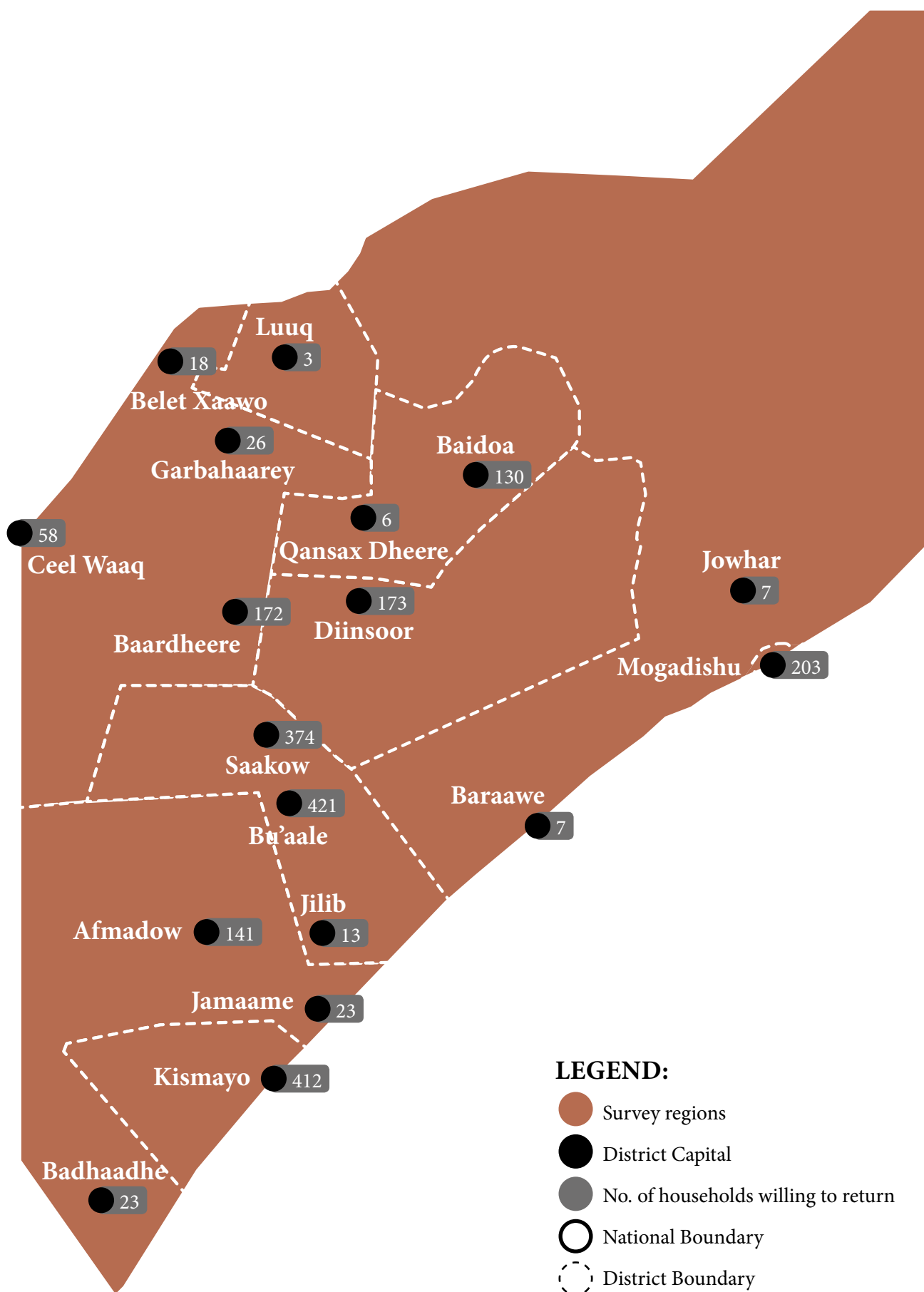
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# ANNEX 1: Strata Factsheets and Maps

MAP: Intention to Return by Region



MAP: Intention to Return by Towns



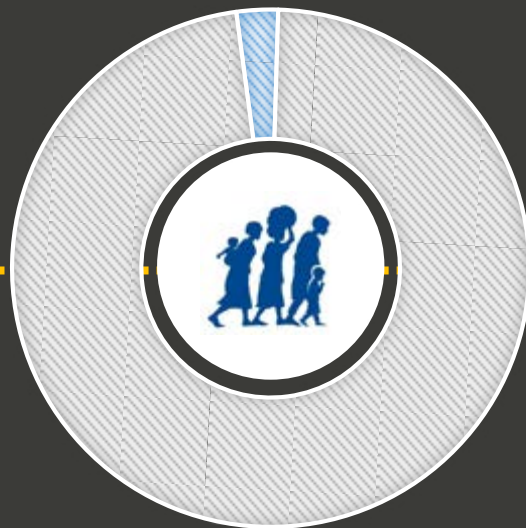
# RETURN INTENTION *Survey* IN DADAAB



2008-2013  
1,957 HH



**2.6%**  
[2,228 HH]  
*want to return*



**97.4%**  
[84,250 HH]  
DO NOT *want to return*

2008-2013  
49,641 HH



2002-2007  
12,274 HH

1991-2001  
22,365 HH

## When do they wa



next 6  
1,21

### MAIN REASONS for return

- 687 HH  
Opportunities to earn a living
- 604 HH  
Deteriorating security/living s  
in current location pressure
- 296 HH  
Clan decision

### HOUSING situation

- 1,157 HH  
Have a house in Somalia
- 1,016 HH  
Do not have a house in S

### a view of preliminar

### MAIN REASONS for NO

- 80,529 HH  
Lack of security
- 1,421 HH  
Lack of employment
- 613 HH  
Lack of shelter
- 321 HH  
Lack of education

### MAIN INFORMATION NE to make an informed decision regarding return movement

- 22,489 HH  
Security conditions in are  
return and transit routes
- 20,024 HH  
What do they give up wh  
they leave the camp
- 5,641 HH  
Legal status when they le  
the camp
- 4,663 HH  
Rights after leaving the ca







ant to return?



6 months **16 HH**      6 to 12 months **192 HH**      more than 12 months **96 HH**      don't know when **724 HH**

## Annexes



### MAIN ASSISTANCE to return

-  **818 HH**  
Food Security
-  **658 HH**  
Mine Clearance
-  **281 HH**  
Transportation
-  **131 HH**  
Provision of agricultural tools and seeds/livestock

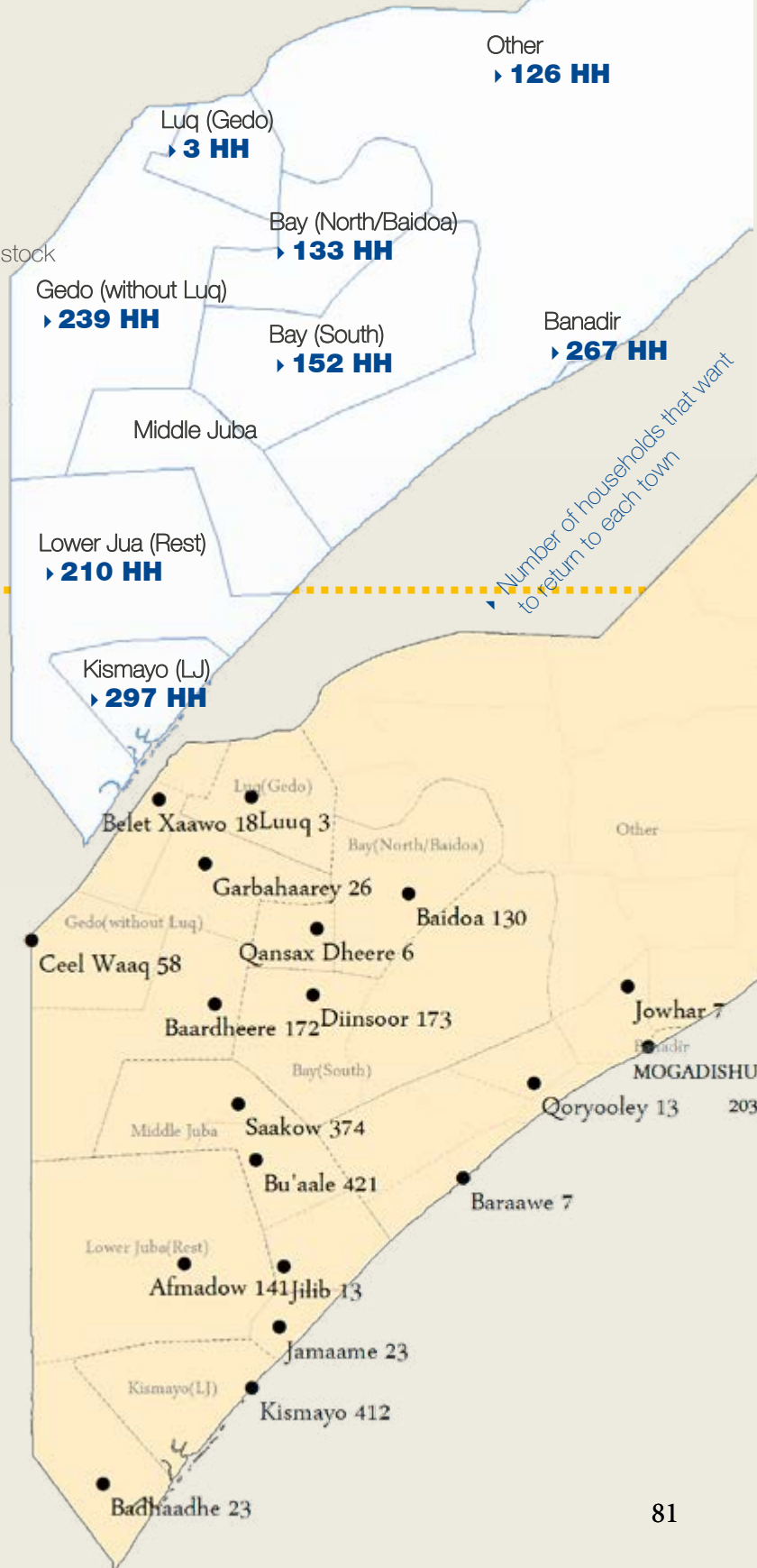


**7.7%** have visited the Return Help Desk

### LIVELIHOOD opportunities

-  **1,712 HH**  
Have a livelihood opportunities in Somalia
-  **411 HH**  
Do not have a livelihood opportunities in Somalia

Number of households that want to return by place of origin



Number of households that want to return to each town

## Primary results

return



**0.7%** have visited the Return Help Desk

## EDS

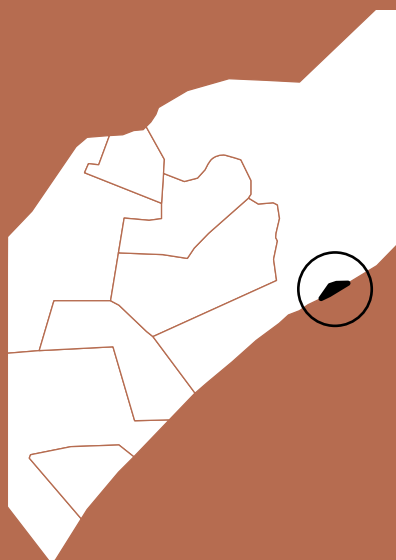
 **4,407 HH**  
Avail of IGA and livelihood opportunities

# Banadir

Area of Origin: **Banadir**  
 Period of Arrival: **1991-2001**  
 Population estimate: **1,307**

# 1,307

## MAIN INDICATORS



**1,307 HOUSEHOLDS FROM BANADIR HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 1991-2001**

**13 HOUSEHOLDS (1%) WANT TO RETURN TO BANADIR**

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 13 (1%)

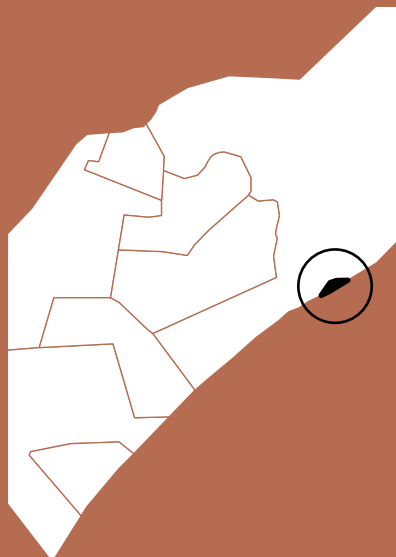
	N	%
Female head of household	827	63.3
Average family size	5	NA
Families with children below 14	796	60.9
Families with children in school age	810	62.0
Families with members attending school	664	50.8
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	84	6.4
Families with working members	326	24.9
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	1223	93.6
Unskilled manual labour	26	2.0
Professional	13	1.0
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	84	6.4
Salesperson / seller	79	6.1
Unskilled	48	3.7
Families who own a house in Somalia	44	3.4
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	123	9.4
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	44	3.4
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	22	1.7
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	431	33.0
What we give up when we leave the camp	330	25.3
What are our transport options	97	7.4
Families who understand what voluntary return is	779	59.6
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	9	0.7
Female head of household	4	33.3
Families with Children below 14	13	100
Families who want to return in the next 6 months	0	0
Which city they want to return to		
Kismayo	4	33.8
Mogadishu	4	33.8
Mogadishu/Wadajir	4	33.8
Families who own a house in Somalia:	0	0
families who don't have a place to stay upon return	13	100
families who don't have a job	0	0
Most common needs upon return		
Food security	9	67.7
Housing	4	33.8

# Banadir

Area of Origin: **Banadir**  
 Period of Arrival: **2002-2007**  
 Population estimate: **212**

# 212

## MAIN INDICATORS



**212 HOUSEHOLDS FROM BANADIR HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 2002-2007**

**46 HOUSEHOLDS (2.1%) WANT TO RETURN TO BANADIR**

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 46 (2,1%)

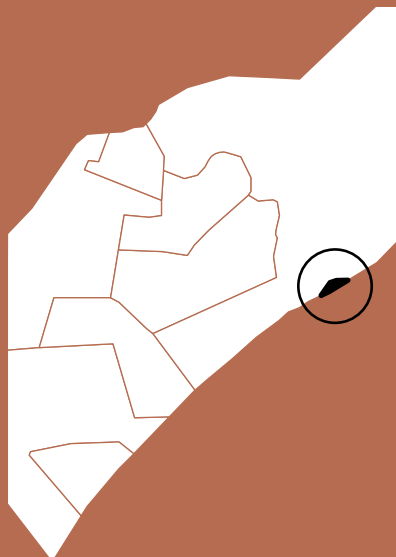
	N	%
Female head of household	997	46.3
Average family size	3,8	NA
Families with children below 14	1,076	50.0
Families with children in school age	997	46.3
Families with members attending school	812	37.7
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	92	4.3
Families with working members	548	25.5
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	1,947	90.5
Unskilled manual labour	132	6.1
Small scale trade and business	20	0.9
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	211	9.8
Salesperson / seller	132	6.1
Trader	132	6.1
Families who own a house in Somalia:	53	2.5
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	145	6.7
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	79	3.7
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	152	7.1
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	1,703	79.2
Political conflict	191	8.9
Food insecurity / drought / floods	53	2.5
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	2,033	94.5
Lack of education services	20	0.9
Most common information need		
What we give up when we leave the camp	442	20.5
What are our transport options	191	8.9
What will be our legal status after leaving the camp	178	8.3
Families who understand what voluntary return is	1,353	62.9
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	20	0.9
Female head of household	20	43.0
Families with Children below 14	26	57.4
They want to return in the next 6 months	7	15.2
Which city they want to return to		
Kismayo	13	28.7
Mogadishu	33	71.7
Families who own a house in Somalia:	0	0
families who don't have a place to stay upon return	33	71.7
families who don't have a job	7	15.2
Most common needs upon return		
Mine clearance	7	14.3
Food security	26	57.4
Agricultural tools and seeds	7	14.3
Housing	7	14.3

# Banadir

Area of Origin: **Banadir**  
 Period of Arrival: **2008-2013**  
 Population estimate: **9,594**

# 9,594

## MAIN INDICATORS



**9,594 HOUSEHOLDS FROM BANADIR HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 2008-2013**

**208 HOUSEHOLDS (2.2%) WANT TO RETURN TO BANADIR**

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 208 (2,2%)

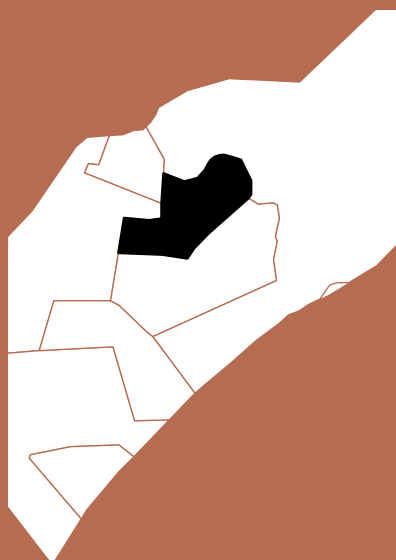
	N	%
Female head of household	4,992	52.3
Average family size	4,1	NA
Families with children below 14	5,982	62.6
Families with children in school age	5,434	56.9
Families with members attending school	4,212	44.1
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	468	4.9
Families with working members	1,742	18.2
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	9,048	94.8
Unskilled manual labour	260	2.7
Skilled manual	78	0.8
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	754	7.9
Salesperson / seller	728	7.6
Trader	572	6
Families who own a house in Somalia:	182	1.9
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	650	6.8
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	130	1.4
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	442	4.6
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	8,138	85.2
Political conflict	910	9.5
Food insecurity / drought / floods	416	4.4
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	9,126	95.6
Lack of employment / Lack of housing	78	0.8
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	2,860	30
What we give up when we leave the camp	2,132	22.3
What are our rights after leaving the camp	520	5.4
Families who understand what voluntary return is	6,396	67
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	52	0.5
Female head of household	104	50
Families with Children below 14	156	75
They want to return in the next 6 months	156	75
Which city they want to return to		
Kismayo	52	25
Mogadishu	104	50
Mogadishu/Waaberi	26	12.5
Mogadishu/Wadajir	26	12.5
Families who own a house in Somalia:	0	0
families who don't have a place to stay	78	37.5
families who don't have a job	26	12.5
Most common needs upon return		
Mine clearance	26	12.5
Food security	52	24.9
Access to health services	26	12.5
Transportation	26	12.5
Legal assistance / advice	26	12.5

# Bay (North)

Area of Origin: **Bay north**  
 Period of Arrival: **1991-2001**  
 Population estimate: **842**

# 842

## MAIN INDICATORS



**842 HOUSEHOLDS FROM  
 BAY (NORTH/BAIDOA)  
 HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB  
 BETWEEN 1991-2001**

**13 HOUSEHOLDS (1,6%)  
 WANT TO RETURN TO  
 BAY (NORTH/BAIDOA)**

	N	%
Female head of household	400	47.5
Average family size	5.2	NA
Families with children below 14	611	72.6
Families with children in school age	611	72.6
Families with members attending school	496	58.9
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	38	4.5
Families with working members	317	37.7
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	778	92.4
Unskilled manual labour	35	4.2
Professional	13	1.5
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	118	14.1
Salesperson / seller	99	11.8
Unskilled	54	6.5
Families who own a house in Somalia	16	1.9
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	80	9.5
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	99	11.8
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	22	2.6
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	758	90.1
Political conflict	64	7.6
Food insecurity / drought / floods	19	2.3
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	790	93.9
Lack of employment	19	2.3
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	234	27.8
What we give up when we leave the camp	192	22.8
What will be our legal status after leaving the camp	67	8.0
Families who understand what voluntary return is	464	55.1
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	3	0.4

## WANTING TO RETURN

**13 (1.5%)**

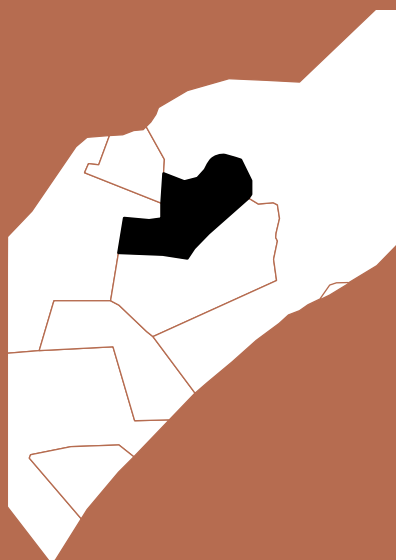
Female head of household	13	100.0
Families with Children below 14	6	48.5
They want to return in the next 6 months	10	75.8
Which city they want to return to		
Baidoa	13	97.0
Families who own a house in Somalia:	13	97.0
families who don't have a place to stay upon return	10	72.7
families who don't have a job	6	48.5
Most common needs upon return		
Food security	6	48.5
Employment	3	24.2
Access to health services	3	24.2

# Bay (North)

Area of Origin: **Bay North**  
 Period of Arrival: **2002-2007**  
 Population estimate: **224**

# 224

## MAIN INDICATORS



**224 HOUSEHOLDS FROM BAY (NORTH) HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 2002-2007**

**10 HOUSEHOLDS (4.5%) WANT TO RETURN TO BAY (NORTH)**

	N	%
Female head of household	86	38.4
Average family size	4,3	NA
Families with children below 14	133	59.4
Families with children in school age	112	50.0
Families with members attending school	80	35.7
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	11	4.9
Families with working members	54	24.1
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	195	87.1
Unskilled manual labour	19	8.5
Small scale trade and business	5	2.2
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	34	15.0
Herder	22	10.0
Carpenter	8	3.6
Families who own a house in Somalia:	5	2.2
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	26	11.4
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	27	12.1
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	8	3.6
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	187	83.5
Political conflict	21	9.4
Food insecurity / drought / floods	13	5.8
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	206	92.0
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	69	30.8
What we give up when we leave the camp	37	16.5
What are our transport options	18	8.0
Families who understand what voluntary return is	126	56.4
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	3	1.4

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 10 (4,3%)

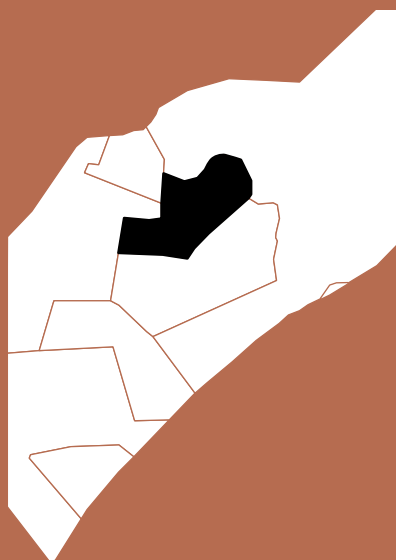
Female head of household	3	32
Families with Children below 14	3	32
They want to return in the next 6 months	5	48
Which city they want to return to		
Baidoa	6	64
Kismayo	2	16
Families who own a house in Somalia:	0	0
families who don't have a place to stay upon return	3	32
families who don't have a job	0	0
Most common needs upon return		
Mine clearance	2	16
Food security	2	16
Employment	3	32
Access to health services	2	16
Transportation	2	16

# Bay (North)

Area of Origin: **Bay (North)**  
 Period of Arrival: **2008-2013**  
 Population estimate: **1,964**

# 1,964

## MAIN INDICATORS



**1,964 HOUSEHOLDS FROM BAY (NORTH) HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 2008-2013**

**110 HOUSEHOLDS (5.6%) WANT TO RETURN TO BAY (NORTH)**

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 110 (5,6%)

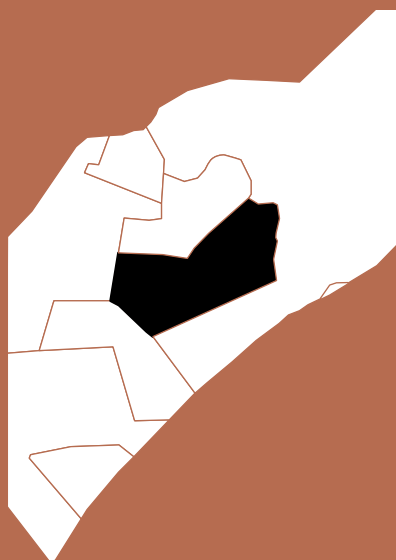
	N	%
Female head of household	994	50.6
Average family size	4.7	NA
Families with children below 14	1,434	73
Families with children in school age	1,336	68
Families with members attending school	1,141	58.1
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	61	3.1
Families with working members	409	20.8
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	1,867	95.1
Unskilled manual labour	73	3.7
Small scale trade and business	12	0.6
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	470	23.9
Herder	116	5.9
Unskilled	85	4.3
Families who own a house in Somalia:	37	1.9
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	122	6.2
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	366	18.6
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	122	6.2
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	1,037	52.8
Food insecurity / drought / floods	842	42.9
Political conflict	61	3.1
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	1,769	90.1
Lack of employment / Lack of education services	18	0.9
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	561	28.6
What we give up when we leave the camp	354	18
What will be our legal status after elaving the camp	275	14
Families who understand what voluntary return is	1,037	52.8
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	55	2.8
Female head of household	61	55.6
Families with Children below 14	92	83.3
They want to return in the next 6 months	98	88.9
Which city they want to return to		
Baidoa	97.6	88.9
Qansax Dheere	6.1	5.6
Saakow	6.1	5.6
Families who own a house in Somalia:	0	0
families who don't have a place to stay	31	27.8
families who don't have a job	55	50
Most common needs upon return		
Mine clearance	43	38.9
Food security	43	38.9
Transportatio	12	11.1

# Bay (South)

Area of Origin: **Bay South**  
 Period of Arrival: **1991-2001**  
 Population estimate: **31**

# 31

## MAIN INDICATORS



**31 HOUSEHOLDS FROM BAY (SOUTH) HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 1991-2001**

**1 HOUSEHOLDS (2.9%) WANT TO RETURN TO BAY (SOUTH)**

	N	%
Female head of household	17	54.8
Average family size	4,6	NA
Families with children below 14	19	61.3
Families with children in school age	20	64.5
Families with members attending school	17	54.8
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	2	6.5
Families with working members	14	45.2
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	28	90.3
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	3	9.7
Unskilled	4	12.9
Herder	3	9.7
Families who own a house in Somalia:	28	90.3
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	4	12.9
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	2	6.5
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	0	0.0
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	27	87.1
Food insecurity / drought / floods	3	9.7
Loss of assets and/or property	1	3.2
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	25	80.6
Most common information need		
What we give up when we leave the camp	11	35.5
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	8	25.8
Families who understand what voluntary return is	11	35.5
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	0	0.0

## WANTING TO RETURN

**1 (3.2%)**

Female head of household	0	0
Families with Children below 14	0	0
Families who want to return in the next 6 months	0	0
Which city they want to return to		
Kismayo	1	100
Families who own a house in Somalia:	0	0,0
They want to return to their area of origin	1	100
Families who don't have a place to stay upon return	1	100
Families who don't have a job	0	0
Most common needs upon return		
Agricultural tools and seeds	1	100

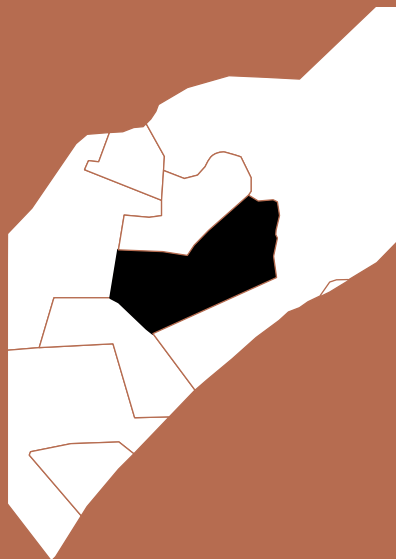


# Bay (South)

Area of Origin: **Bay South**  
 Period of Arrival: **2002-2007**  
 Population estimate: **16**

# 16

## MAIN INDICATORS



**16 HOUSEHOLDS FROM BAY (SOUTH) HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 2002-2007**

**1 HOUSEHOLDS (3.7%) WANT TO RETURN TO BAY (SOUTH)**

	N	%
Female head of household	4	25.0
Average family size	2.9	NA
Families with children below 14	6	37.5
Families with children in school age	6	37.5
Families with members attending school	5	31.3
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	0	0.0
Families with working members	5	31.3
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	13	81.3
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	1	6.3
Herder	1	6.3
Salesperson / seller	1	6.3
Families who own a house in Somalia:	6	37.5
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	2	12.5
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	5	31.3
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	5	31.3
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	15	93.8
Food insecurity / drought / floods	1	6.3
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	15	93.8
Most common information need		
What we give up when we leave the camp	7	43.8
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	4	25.0
Families who understand what voluntary return is	8	50.0
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	16	100.0

## WANTING TO RETURN

**1 (6,3%)**

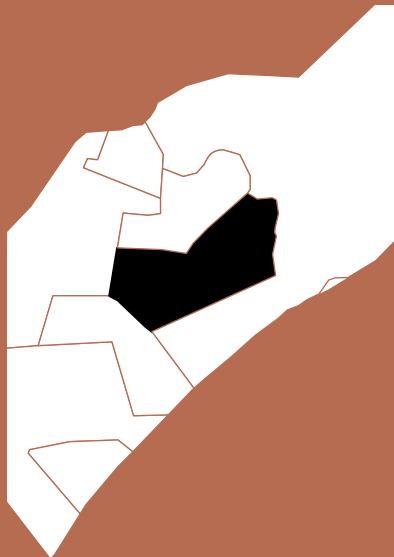
Female head of household	0	0
Families with Children below 14	0	0
They want to return in the next 6 months	0	0
Which city they want to return to		
Diinsoor	1	0
Families who own a house in Somalia:	0	0
families who don't have a place to stay upon return	1	100
families who don't have a job	1	100
Most common needs upon return		
Mine clearance	1	100

# Bay (South)

Area of Origin: **Bay (South)**  
 Period of Arrival: **2008-2013**  
 Population estimate: **2,343**

# 2,343

## MAIN INDICATORS



**2,343 HOUSEHOLDS FROM BAY (SOUTH) HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 2008-2013**

**149 HOUSEHOLDS (6.4%) WANT TO RETURN TO BAY (SOUTH)**

	N	%
Female head of household	1,186	50.6
Average family size	4,7	NA
Families with children below 14	1,903	81.2
Families with children in school age	1,697	72.4
Families with members attending school	1,484	63.3
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	50	2.1
Families with working members	504	21.5
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	2,258	96.4
Unskilled manual labour	57	2.4
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	809	34.5
Herder	156	6.7
Salesperson / seller	99	4.2
Families who own a house in Somalia:	78	3.3
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	234	10
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	511	21.8
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	227	9.7
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Food insecurity / drought / floods	1,761	75.2
Clan conflict	546	23.3
Political conflict	21	0.9
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	2,137	91.2
Lack of employment	28	1.2
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	817	34.9
What we give up when we leave the camp	454	19.4
What is the availability of jobs or livelihood opportunities	305	13
Families who understand what voluntary return is	1,512	64.5
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	21	0.9

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 149 (6,4%)

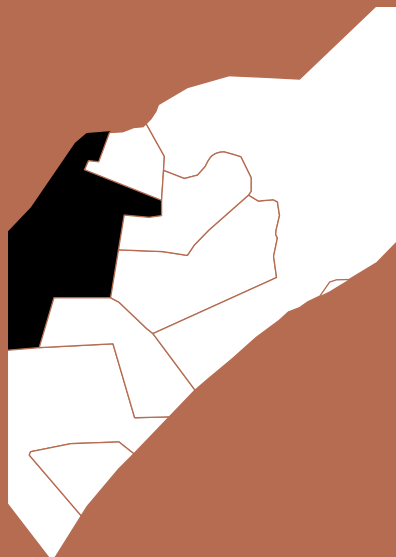
Female head of household	71	47.6
Families with Children below 14	149	100
They want to return in the next 6 months	107	71.4
Which city they want to return to		
Bu'aale	7,1	4.8
Diinsoor	142	95.2
Families who own a house in Somalia:	14.2	9.5
families who don't have a place to stay	64	42.9
families who don't have a job	36	23.8
Most common needs upon return		
Food security	57	38.1
Mine clearance	43	28.6
Transportation	36	23.8

# Gedo

Area of Origin: **Gedo**  
 Period of Arrival: **1991-2001**  
 Population estimate: **1,189**

# 1,189

## MAIN INDICATORS



**1,189 HOUSEHOLDS FROM  
 GEDO HAVE ARRIVED IN  
 DAADAB BETWEEN 1991-2001**

**8 HOUSEHOLDS (0.7%) WANT  
 TO RETURN TO GEDO**

	N	%
Female head of household	685	57.6
Average family size	5,5	NA
Families with children below 14	836	70.3
Families with children in school age	804	67.6
Families with members attending school	619	52.1
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	82	6.9
Families with working members	369	31.0
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	1,082	91.0
Unskilled manual labour	57	4.8
Skilled manual/ Cattle raising	12	1.0
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	185	15.5
Herder	119	10.0
Weaver / knitter	33	2.8
Families who own a house in Somalia:	29	2.4
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	119	10.0
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	148	12.4
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	8	0.7
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	1,078	90.7
Political conflict	86	7.2
Food insecurity / drought / floods	16	1.3
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	1,099	92.4
Lack of employment	45	3.8
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	435	36.6
What we give up when we leave the camp	271	22.8
What are our rights after leaving the camp	86	7.2
Families who understand what voluntary return is	627	52.8
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	16	1.4

## WANTING TO RETURN

**8 (0.7%)**

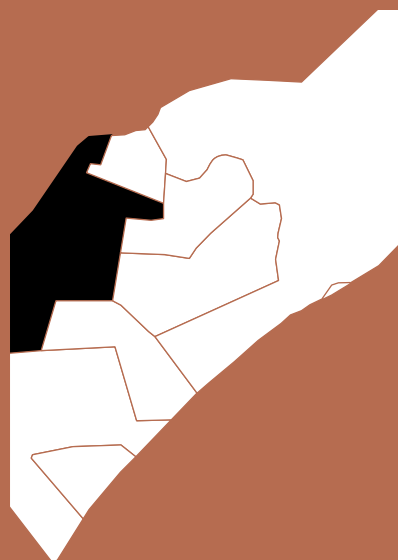
Female head of household	8	100
Families with Children below 14	8	100
Families who want to return in the next 6 months	0	0
Which city they want to return to		
Saakow	4.1	50
Families who own a house in Somalia	0	0
families who don't have a place to stay upon return	8	100
families who don't have a job	0	0
Most common needs upon return		
Employment	4	50
Housing	4	50

# Gedo

Area of Origin: **Gedo**  
 Period of Arrival: **2002-2007**  
 Population estimate: **771**

# 771

## MAIN INDICATORS



**771 HOUSEHOLDS FROM GEDO  
 HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB  
 BETWEEN 2002-2007**

**24 HOUSEHOLDS (3.1%)  
 WANT TO RETURN TO GEDO**

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 24 (3,1%)

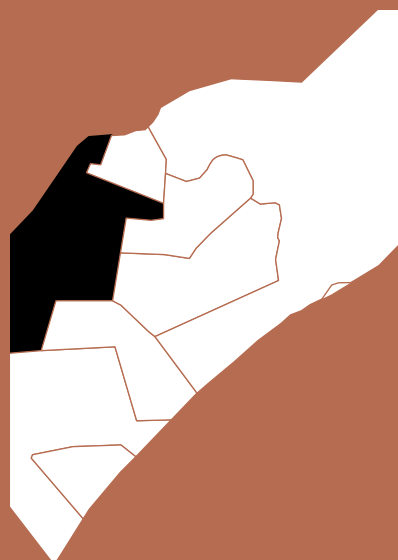
	N	%
Female head of household	399	51.8
Average family size	4.1	NA
Families with children below 14	405	52.5
Families with children in school age	447	58
Families with members attending school	378	49
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	30	3.9
Families with working members	114	14.8
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	690	89.5
Unskilled manual labour	36	4.7
Small scale trade and business	15	1.9
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	69	8.9
Herder	42	5.4
Salesperson / seller	36	4.7
Families who own a house in Somalia:	12	1.6
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	36	4.7
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	48	6.2
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	42	5.4
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	663	86
Political conflict	87	11.3
Food insecurity / drought / floods	15	1.9
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	705	91.4
Lack of employment	18	2.3
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	231	30
What we give up when we leave the camp	180	23.3
What are our rights after leaving the camp / What are our transport options	45	5.8
Families who understand what voluntary return is	432	56
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	9	1.2
Female head of household	9	37.5
Families with Children below 14	18	75
They want to return in the next 6 months	9	37.5
Which city they want to return to		
Afmadow	3	12.5
Bardheere	9	37.5
Belet Xaawo	6	25
Kismayo	3	12.5
Luuq	3	12.5
families who don't have a place to stay upon return	15	62.5
families who don't have a job	0	0
Most common needs upon return		
Food security	9	37.5
Employment	6	25
Housing	6	25

# Gedo

Area of Origin: **Gedo**  
 Period of Arrival: **2008-2013**  
 Population estimate: **4,048**

# 4,048

## MAIN INDICATORS



**4,048 HOUSEHOLDS FROM  
 GEDO HAVE ARRIVED IN  
 DAADAB BETWEEN 2008-2013**

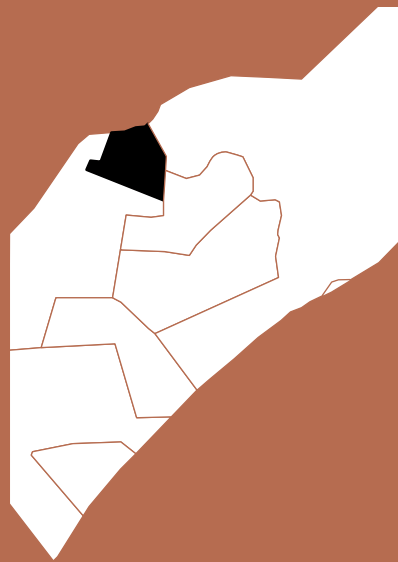
**207 HOUSEHOLDS (5.1%)  
 WANT TO RETURN TO GEDO**

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 207 (5,1%)

	N	%
Female head of household	2,036	49.9
Average family size	4,3	NA
Families with children below 14	2,749	67.3
Families with children in school age	2,634	64.5
Families with members attending school	2,323	56.9
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	219	5.4
Families with working members	828	20.3
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	3,933	96.3
Unskilled manual labour	58	1.4
Farming	23	0.6
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	794	19.4
Herder	506	12.4
Salesperson / seller	184	4.5
Families who own a house in Somalia:	230	5.6
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	311	7.6
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	610	14.9
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	506	12.4
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Food insecurity / drought / floods	1,553	38.0
Clan conflict	2,162	52.9
Political conflict	242	5.9
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	3,762	92.1
Lack of employment	46	1.1
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	1,035	25.3
What we give up when we leave the camp	989	24.2
What are our rights after leaving the camp	391	9.6
Families who understand what voluntary return is	2,714	
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	34.5	
Female head of household	92	44.4
Families with Children below 14	173	83.3
They want to return in the next 6 months	115	55.6
Which city they want to return to		
Bardheere	104	50
Belet Xaawo	12	5.6
Ceel Waaq	58	27.8
Garbahaarey	12	5.6
Families who own a house in Somalia:	0	0
families who don't have a place to stay	58	27.8
families who don't have a job	35	16.7
Most common needs upon return		
Food security	127	61.1
Mine clearance	35	16.7
Agricultural seeds and tools	23	11.1

## MAIN INDICATORS



	N	%
Female head of household	170	62.5
Average family size	5	NA
Families with children below 14	158	58.1
Families with children in school age	158	58.1
Families with members attending school	134	49.3
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	24	8.8
Families with working members	90	33.1
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	241	88.6
Unskilled manual labour	7	2.6
Small scale trade and business/Skilled manual	5	1.8
Most common skills of head of household		
Herder	22	8.1
Farmer / cultivator	20	7.5
Weaver / knitter	17	6.3
Families who own a house in Somalia	7	2.6
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	27	10.0
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	31	11.3
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	9	3.3
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	231	84.9
Political conflict	32	11.8
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	253	93.0
Most common information need		
Security condition in areas of return and transit routes	71	26.1
What we give up when we leave the camp	58	21.3
What will be our legal status after leaving the camp	25	9.2
Families who understand what voluntary return is	155	56.9
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	5	1.9

## WANTING TO RETURN

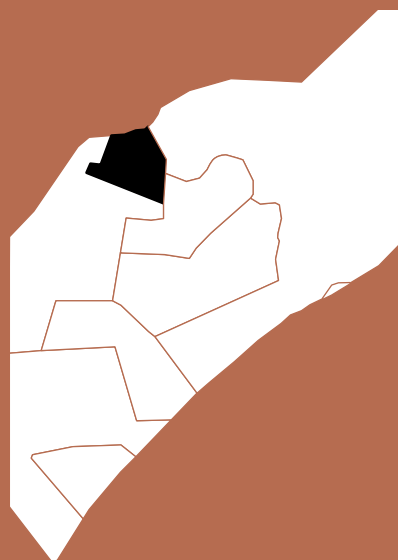
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# Luuq

Area of Origin: **Luuq**  
 Period of Arrival: **2002-2007**  
 Population estimate: **218**

# 218

## MAIN INDICATORS



**218 HOUSEHOLDS FROM LUUQ  
 HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB  
 BETWEEN 2002-2007**

**NO HOUSEHOLDS INTEND  
 TO RETURN TO LUUQ**

	N	%
Female head of household	99	45.5
Average family size	3,4	NA
Families with children below 14	125	57.4
Families with children in school age	117	53.8
Families with members attending school	93	42.7
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	2	0.9
Families with working members	46	21.1
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	200	91.9
Unskilled manual labour	11	5.1
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	24	11
House help	8	3.7
Herder	6	2.9
Families who own a house in Somalia:	14	6.4
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	11	5.1
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	21	9.6
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	11	5.1
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	182	83.6
Political conflict	34	15.6
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	211	97
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	54	24.8
What we give up when we leave the camp	53	24.4
What type and duration of assistance will we receive when leaving the camp	29	13.3
Families who understand what voluntary return is	139	64
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	2	0.7

## WANTING TO RETURN

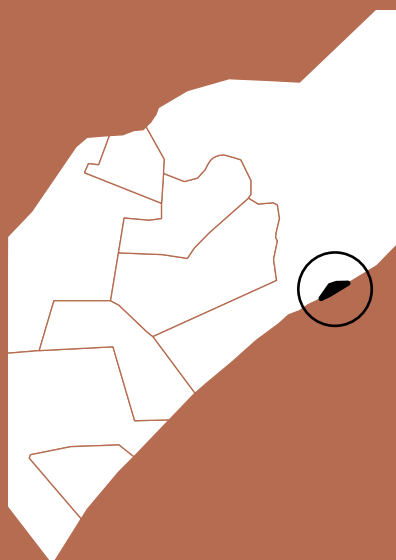
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# Luuq

Area of Origin: **Luuq**  
 Period of Arrival: **2008-2013**  
 Population estimate: **210**

# 210

## MAIN INDICATORS



**210 HOUSEHOLDS FROM LUUQ  
 HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB  
 BETWEEN 2008-2013**

**3 HOUSEHOLDS (1.4%) WANT  
 TO RETURN TO LUUQ**

## WANTING TO RETURN

**3 (1,5%)**

	N	%
Female head of household	104	49.6
Average family size	3.9	NA
Families with children below 14	122	58.2
Families with children in school age	123	58.7
Families with members attending school	96	45.8
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	16	7.6
Families with working members	50	23.9
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	198	94.5
Unskilled manual labour	8	3.8
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	21	9.9
Herder	21	9.9
Salesperson / seller	11	5.3
Families who own a house in Somalia:	2	1
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	6,4	3.1
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	8	3.8
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	13	6.2
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	150	71.6
Food insecurity / drought / floods	38	18.1
Political conflict	16	7.6
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	197	94
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	61	29.1
What we give up when we leave the camp	45	21.5
What are our transport options	12	5.7
Families who understand what voluntary return is	130	61.8
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	2	0.8
Female head of household	2	50
Families with Children below 14	3	100
They want to return in the next 6 months	2	66.7
Which city they want to return to		
Bardheere	2	50
Garbahaarey	2	50
Families who own a house in Somalia:	0	0
families who don't have a place to stay	2	62.5
families who don't have a job	2	62.5
Most common needs upon return		
Mine clearance	2	50
Food security	2	50

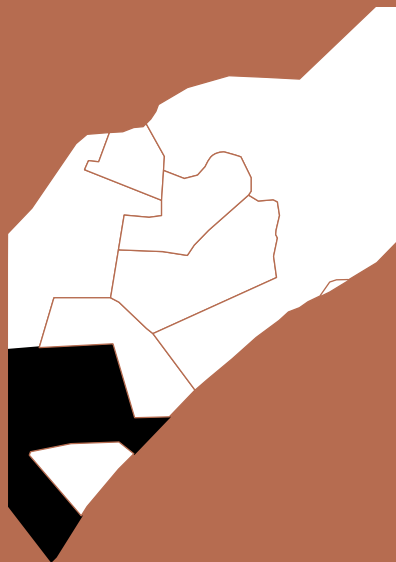


# Lower Juba

Area of Origin: **Lower Juba**  
 Period of Arrival: **1991-2001**  
 Population estimate: **2,383**

# 2,383

## MAIN INDICATORS



**2,383 HOUSEHOLDS FROM LOWER JUBA HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 1991-2001**

**22 HOUSEHOLDS (0.9%) WANT TO RETURN TO LOWER JUBA**

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 22 (0,9%)

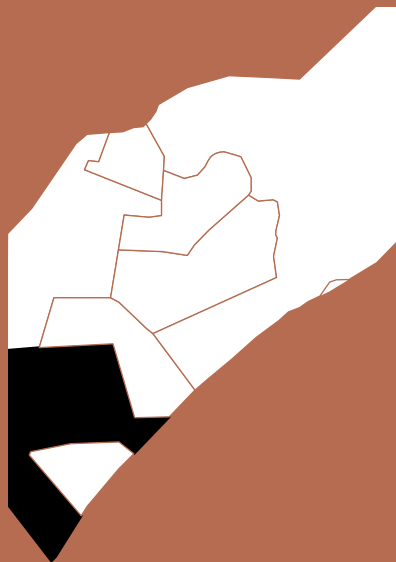
	N	%
Female head of household	1,498	62.9
Average family size	4.9	NA
Families with children below 14	1,541	64.7
Families with children in school age	1,490	62.5
Families with members attending school	1,166	48.9
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	115	4.8
Families with working members	626	26.3
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	2,174	91.2
Unskilled manual labour	101	4.2
Small scale trade and business	29	1.2
Most common skills of head of household		
Herder	310	13.0
Farmer / cultivator	130	5.4
House help	101	4.2
Families who own a house in Somalia:	22	0.9
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	115.2	4.8
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	86.4	3.6
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia		
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	2,138	89.7
Political conflict	158	6.6
Food insecurity / drought / floods	72	3.0
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	2,239	93.9
Lack of employment	65	2.7
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	806	33.8
What we give up when we leave the camp	547	23.0
What are our transport options	187	7.8
Families who understand what voluntary return is	1,310	55.0
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	22	0.9
Female head of household	14	65.5
Families with Children below 14	14	65.5
They want to return in the next 6 months	7	31.8
Which city they want to return to		
Afmadow	14	65.5
Kismayo	7	32.7
Families who own a house in Somalia:		
families who don't have a place to stay upon return	22	100
families who don't have a job	0	0.0
Most common needs upon return		
Food security	14	65.5
recognition of educational certificates	7	32.7

# Lower Juba

Area of Origin: **Lower Juba**  
 Period of Arrival: **2002-2007**  
 Population estimate: **966**

# 966

## MAIN INDICATORS



**966 HOUSEHOLDS FROM LOWER JUBA HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 2002-2007**

**4 HOUSEHOLDS (0.4%) WANT TO RETURN TO LOWER JUBA**

	N	%
Female head of household	420	43.5
Average family size	3.8	NA
Families with children below 14	528	54.7
Families with children in school age	476	49.3
Families with members attending school	389	40.3
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	60	6.2
Families with working members	242	25.1
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	886	91.7
Unskilled manual labour	67	6.9
Most common skills of head of household		
Herder	119	12.3
Farmer / cultivator	95	9.8
Salesperson / seller	39	4.0
Families who own a house in Somalia:		
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	45.5	4.7
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	52.5	5.4
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	39	4
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	823	85.2
Political conflict	81	8.4
Food insecurity / drought / floods	48	5.0
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	903	93.5
Lack of employment	28	2.9
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	333	34.5
What are our rights after leaving the camp	123	12.7
What we give up when we leave the camp	196	20.3
Families who understand what voluntary return is		
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	4	0.4

## WANTING TO RETURN

**4 (0,4%)**

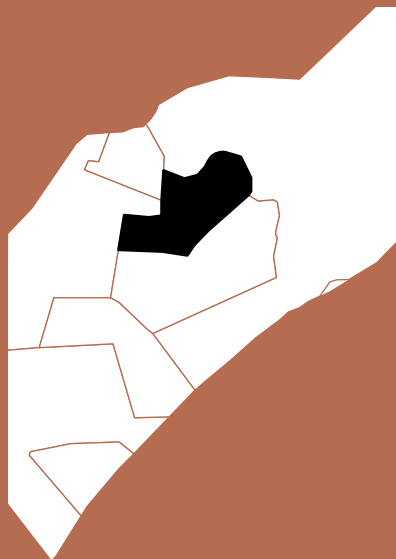
Female head of household	4	100
Families with Children below 14	0	0
They want to return in the next 6 months	4	100
Which city they want to return to		
Afmadow	4	100
Families who own a house in Somalia:		
families who don't have a place to stay upon return	4	100
families who don't have a job	4	100

# Lower Juba

Area of Origin: **Lower Juba**  
 Period of Arrival: **2008-2013**  
 Population estimate: **8,211**

# 8,211

## MAIN INDICATORS



**8,211 HOUSEHOLDS FROM LOWER JUBA HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 1991-2001**

**184 HOUSEHOLDS (2.2%) WANT TO RETURN TO LOWER JUBA**

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 184 (2,2%)

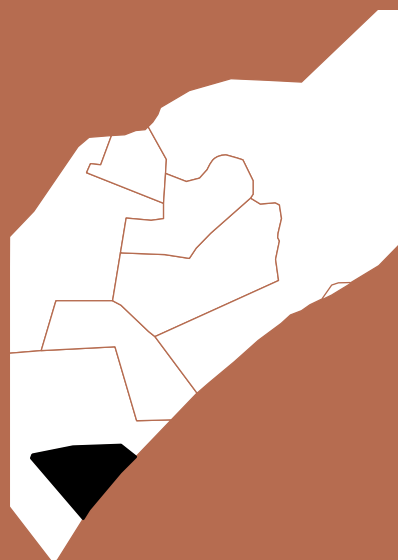
	N	%
Female head of household	4,738	57.7
Average family size	4	NA
Families with children below 14	5,635	68.6
Families with children in school age	5,083	61.9
Families with members attending school	4,140	50.4
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	207	2.5
Families with working members	1,472	17.9
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	7,682	93.6
Unskilled manual labour	299	3.6
Small scale trade and business	138	1.7
Most common skills of head of household		
Herder	1,357	16.5
Farmer / cultivator	966	11.8
House help	276	3.4
Families who own a house in Somalia:	92	1.1
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	391	4.8
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	345	4.2
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	299	3.6
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	5,589	68.1
Food insecurity / drought / floods	2,162	26.3
Political conflict	368	4.5
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	7,636	93
Lack of employment	184	2.2
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	2,323	28.3
What we give up when we leave the camp	1,817	22.1
What are our transport options	621	7.6
Families who understand what voluntary return is	4,922	
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	69	
Female head of household	138	75
Families with Children below 14	184	100
They want to return in the next 6 months	46	25
Which city they want to return to		
Afmadow	115	62.5
Badhaadhe	23	12.5
Bu'aale	23	12.5
Jamaame	23	12.5
Families who own a house in Somalia:	23	12.5
families who don't have a place to stay	92	50
families who don't have a job	69	37.5
Most common needs upon return		
Food security	92	50
Mine clearance	23	12.5
Employment	23	12.5
Agricultural seeds and tools	23	12.5
Transportation	23	12.5

# Kismayo

Area of Origin: **Kismayo**  
 Period of Arrival: **1991-2001**  
 Population estimate: **8,869**

# 8,869

## MAIN INDICATORS



**8,869 HOUSEHOLDS FROM  
 KISMAYO HAVE ARRIVED IN  
 DAADAB BETWEEN 1991-2001**

**NO HOUSEHOLDS INTENDS  
 TO RETURN TO KISMAYO**

	N	%
Female head of household	5,447	61.4
Average family size	4,8	NA
Families with children below 14	5,928	66.8
Families with children in school age	5,712	64.4
Families with members attending school	4,675	52.7
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	602	6.8
Families with working members	2,868	32.3
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	7,905	89.1
Unskilled manual labour/Small scale trade and business	265	3.0
Skilled manual	193	2.2
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	699	7.9
Herder	603	6.8
Salesperson / seller	506	5.7
Families who own a house in Somalia:		
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	458	5.2
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	386	4.3
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	145	1.6
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	8,170	92.1
Political conflict	506	5.7
Food insecurity / drought / floods	169	1.9
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	8,459	95.4
Lack of employment	193	2.2
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	2,338	26.4
What we give up when we leave the camp	2,169	24.5
What are our rights after leaving the camp	747	8.4
Families who understand what voluntary return is	5,061	57.1
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	48	0.5

## WANTING TO RETURN

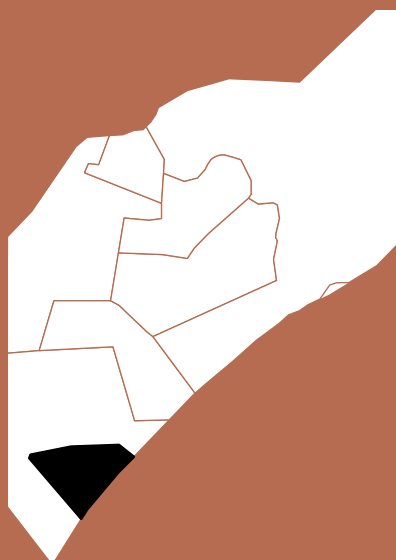
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# Kismayo

Area of Origin: **Kismayo**  
 Period of Arrival: **2002-2007**  
 Population estimate: **4,770**

# 4,770

## MAIN INDICATORS



**4,770 HOUSEHOLDS FROM KISMAYO HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 2002-2007**

**27 HOUSEHOLDS (0.6%) WANT TO RETURN TO KISMAYO**

	N	%
Female head of household	2,291	48
Average family size	4.2	NA
Families with children below 14	2,372	49.7
Families with children in school age	2,345	49.2
Families with members attending school	1,782	37.4
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	147	3.1
Families with working members	938	19.7
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	4,409	92.4
Unskilled manual labour	134	2.8
Skilled manual	80	1.7
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	482	10.1
Herder	469	9.8
Salesperson / seller	174	3.7
Families who own a house in Somalia:	80	1.7
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	281	5.9
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	201	4.2
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	80	1.7
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	3,993	83.7
Political conflict	496	10.4
Food insecurity / drought / floods	188	3.9
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	4,489	94.1
Lack of employment	80	1.7
Lack of employment		
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	1,273	26.7
What we give up when we leave the camp	1,072	22.5
What are our rights after leaving the camp	348	7.3
Families who understand what voluntary return is	2,827	59.3
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	67	1.4

## WANTING TO RETURN

**27 (0,6%)**

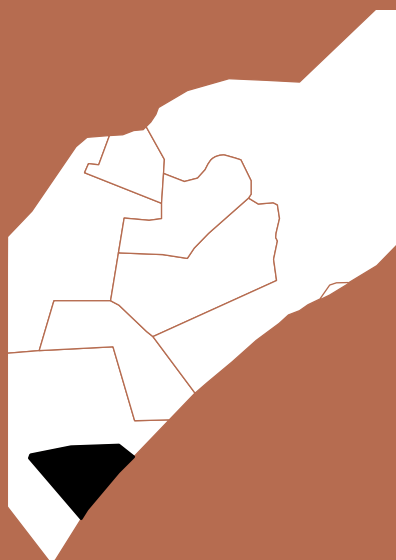
Female head of household	13	50
Families with Children below 14	13	50
They want to return in the next 6 months	13	50
Which city they want to return to		
Kismayo	27	100
Families who own a house in Somalia:		
families who don't have a place to stay	13	50
families who don't have a job	0	0
Most common needs upon return		
Food security	13	50
Transportation	13	50

# Kismayo

Area of Origin: **Kismayo**  
 Period of Arrival: **2008-2013**  
 Population estimate: **12,377**

# 12,377

## MAIN INDICATORS



**12,377 HOUSEHOLDS FROM  
 KISMAYO HAVE ARRIVED IN  
 DAADAB BETWEEN 2008-2013**

**270 HOUSEHOLDS (2.1%) WANT  
 TO RETURN TO KISMAYO**

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 270 (2,2%)

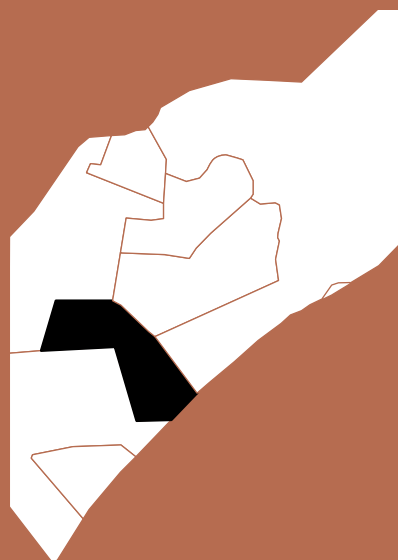
	N	%
Single female headed households		
Female head of household	6,625	53.5
Average family size	4,1	NA
Families with children below 14	7,773	62.8
Families with children in school age	7,402	59.8
Families with members attending school	5,814	47
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	372	3
Families with working members	2,130	17.2
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	11,830	95.6
Unskilled manual labour	338	2.7
Small scale trade and business	68	0.5
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	1,589	12.8
Herder	1,082	8.7
Salesperson / seller	710	5.7
Families who own a house in Somalia:	101	0.8
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	541	4.4
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	473	3.8
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	642	5.2
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	8,518	68.8
Food insecurity / drought / floods	2,535	20.5
Political conflict	1,082	8.7
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	11,458	92.6
Lack of employment	237	1.9
Most common information need		
What we give up when we leave the camp	3,684	29.8
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	2,366	19.1
What will be our legal status after elaving the camp	744	6
Families who understand what voluntary return is	6,963	56.3
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	135	1.1
Female head of household	135	50
Families with Children below 14	237	87.5
They want to return in the next 6 months	135	50
Which city they want to return to		
Bu'aale	34	123.4
Kismayo	237	863.5
Families who own a house in Somalia:	0	0
families who don't have a place to stay	203	740.1
families who don't have a job	34	123.4
Most common needs upon return		
Mine clearance	169	62.5
Food security	34	12.5
Employment	34	12.5
Transportation	34	12.5

# Middle Juba

Area of Origin: **Middle Juba**  
 Period of Arrival: **1991-2001**  
 Population estimate: **2,822**

# 2,822

## MAIN INDICATORS



**2,822 HOUSEHOLDS FROM MIDDLE JUBA HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 1991-2001**

**9 HOUSEHOLDS (0.3%) WANT TO RETURN TO MIDDLE JUBA**

	N	%
Female head of household	1,581	54.9
Average family size	5	NA
Families with children below 14	1,887	65.5
Families with children in school age	1,836	63.7
Families with members attending school	1,505	52.2
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	179	6.2
Families with working members	884	30.7
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	2,610	90.6
Unskilled manual labour	179	6.2
Small scale trade and business	25	0.9
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	289	10.0
Herder	187	6.5
Salesperson / seller	128	4.4
Families who own a house in Somalia:	77	2.7
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	145	5.0
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	196	6.8
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	85	2.9
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	2,576	89.4
Political conflict	204	7.1
Food insecurity / drought / floods	77	2.7
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	2,644	91.8
Lack of employment	111	3.9
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	1,063	36.9
What we give up when we leave the camp	680	23.6
What are our rights after leaving the camp	187	6.5
Families who understand what voluntary return is	1,496	51.9
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	34	1.2

## WANTING TO RETURN

**9 (0,3%)**

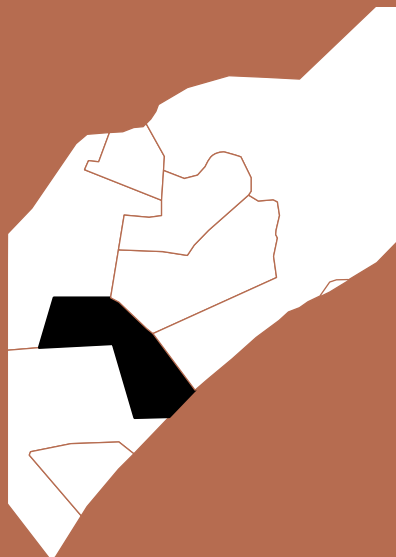
Female head of household	9	100
Families with Children below 14	9	100
They want to return in the next 6 months	9	100
Which city they want to return to		
Saakow	9	100
Families who own a house in Somalia:		
families who don't have a place to stay upon return	0	0
families who don't have a job	0	0
Most common needs upon return		
Food security	9	100

# Middle Juba

Area of Origin: **Middle Juba**  
 Period of Arrival: **2002-2007**  
 Population estimate: **1,964**

# 1,964

## MAIN INDICATORS



	N	%
Female head of household	848	43.2
Average family size	4,3	NA
Families with children below 14	1,183	60.2
Families with children in school age	1,122	57.1
Families with members attending school	878	44.7
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	55	2.8
Families with working members	549	28
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	1,836	93.5
Unskilled manual labour	64	3.3
Skilled manual	24	1.2
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	409	20.8
Herder	79	4
Weaver / knitter	55	2.8
Families who own a house in Somalia		
Families who own a house in Somalia	85	4.3
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	171	8.7
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	232	11.8
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	110	5.6
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict		0
Political conflict		0
Food insecurity / drought / floods		0
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	1,787	91
Lack of employment	61	3.1
Most common information need		
What we give up when we leave the camp	549	28
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	409	20.8
What will be our legal status after elaving the camp	109	5.5
Families who understand what voluntary return is		
Families who understand what voluntary return is	1,061	54
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	24	1,2

**1,964 HOUSEHOLDS FROM MIDDLE JUBA HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 2002-2007**

**12 HOUSEHOLDS (0.6%) WANT TO RETURN TO MIDDLE JUBA**

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 12 (0,6%)

Female head of household	0	0
Families with Children below 14	6	50
They want to return in the next 6 months	12	100
Which city they want to return to		
Bu'aale	6	50
Saakow	6	50
Families who own a house in Somalia:		
families who don't have a place to stay upon return	6	50
families who don't have a job	0	0
Most common needs upon return		
Mine clearance	6	50
Employment	6	50

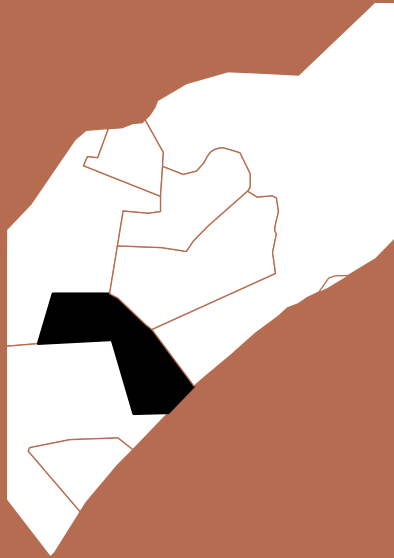


# Middle Juba

Area of Origin: **Middle Juba**  
 Period of Arrival: **2008-2013**  
 Population estimate: **10,780**

# 10,780

## MAIN INDICATORS



**10,780 HOUSEHOLDS FROM MIDDLE JUBA HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 2008-2013**

**780 HOUSEHOLDS (7.3%) WANT TO RETURN TO MIDDLE JUBA**

	N	%
Female head of household	5,578	51.7
Average family size	4	NA
Families with children below 14	8,005	74.3
Families with children in school age	7,167	66.5
Families with members attending school	6,213	57.6
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	347	3.2
Families with working members	2,225	20.6
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	10,259	95.2
Unskilled manual labour	260	2.4
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	2,399	22.3
Herder	723	6.7
House help	549	5.1
Families who own a house in Somalia:	202	1.9
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	1,069	9.9
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	2,428	22.5
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	925	8.6
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Food insecurity / drought / floods	6,300	58.4
Clan conflict	3,873	35.9
Political conflict	434	4
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	9,739	90.3
Lack of education services	87	0.8
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	2,717	25.2
What we give up when we leave the camp	2,630	24.4
What will be our legal status after leaving the camp	1,503	13.9
Families who understand what voluntary return is	6,589	61.1
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	87	0.8

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 780 (7,2%)

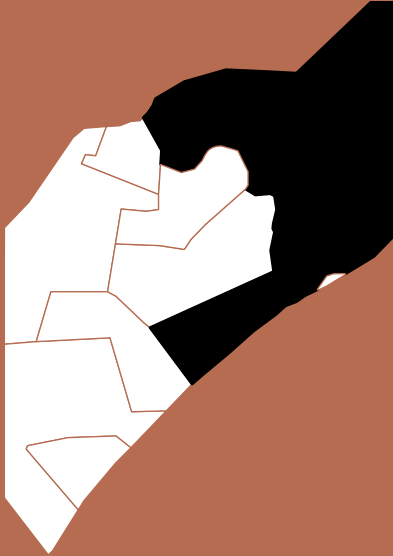
Female head of household	520	66.7
Families with Children below 14	636	81.5
They want to return in the next 6 months	462	59.3
Which city they want to return to		
Baardheere	58	7.4
Bu'aale	376	48.1
Diinsoor	29	3.7
Kismayo	29	3.7
Families who own a house in Somalia:	58	7.4
families who don't have a place to stay	231	29.6
families who don't have a job	116	14.8
Most common needs upon return		
Mne clearance	289	37
Food security	202	25.9
Transportation	116	14.8

# Other regions

Area of Origin: **Other regions**  
 Period of Arrival: **1991-2001**  
 Population estimate: **4,772**

# 4,772

## MAIN INDICATORS



**4,772 HOUSEHOLDS FROM OTHER REGIONS HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 1991-2001**

**65 HOUSEHOLDS (1.4%) WANT TO RETURN TO OTHER REGIONS**

	N	%
Female head of household	2,567	53.8
Average family size	4,9	NA
Families with children in school age	2,700	56.6
Families with members attending school	2,248	47.1
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	412	8.6
Families with working members	1,849	38.8
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	4,057	85.0
Unskilled manual labour	372	7.8
Skilled manual	93	1.9
Most common skills of head of household		
Herder	585	12.3
Farmer / cultivator	439	9.2
Salesperson / seller	239	5.0
Families who own a house in Somalia:	93	1.9
Families who own a land for building in SomaliA	412.3	8.6
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	385.7	8.1
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	160	3.4
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	4,269	89.5
Political conflict	372	7.8
Food insecurity / drought / floods	67	1.4
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	4,402	92.3
Lack of employment	80	1.7
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	1,064	22.3
What we give up when we leave the camp	958	20.1
What is the availabilty of jobs or livelihood opportunities	519	10.9
Families who understand what voluntary return is	2,647	55.5
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	13	0.3

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 66 (1,4%)

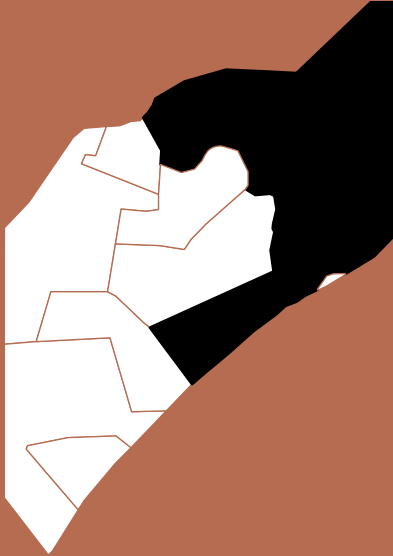
Female head of household	53	80.6
Families with Children below 14	40	60.5
They want to return in the next 6 months	0	0
Which city they want to return to		
Garbahaarey	13	20.2
Jilib	13	20.2
Kismayo	27	40.3
Families who own a house in Somalia:	0	0
families who don't have a place to stay upon return	66	100
families who don't have a job	13	20.2
Most common needs upon return		
Food security	40	60.5
Employment	13	20.2
Agricultural tools and seeds	13	20.2

# Other regions

Area of Origin: **Other regions**  
 Period of Arrival: **2002-2007**  
 Population estimate: **1,331**

# 1,331

## MAIN INDICATORS



**1,331 HOUSEHOLDS FROM OTHER REGIONS HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 2002-2007**

**15 HOUSEHOLDS (1.0%) WANT TO RETURN TO OTHER REGIONS**

	N	%
Female head of household	689	51.8
Average family size	3,5	NA
Families with children below 14	709	53.3
Families with children in school age	663	49.8
Families with members attending school	498	37.4
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	51	3.8
Families with working members	377	28.3
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	1,260	94.7
Unskilled manual labour	41	3.1
Small scale trade and business	10	0.8
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	189	14.2
Herder	122	9.2
Salesperson / seller	112	8.4
Families who own a house in Somalia:	26	2
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	138	10.3
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	87	6.5
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	66	5
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	1,543	115.9
Food insecurity / drought / floods	232	17.4
Political conflict	140	10.5
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	1,265	95
Lack of housing	20	1.5
Most common information need		
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	326	24.5
What we give up when we leave the camp	291	21.9
What will be our legal status after elaving the camp	112	8.4
Families who understand what voluntary return is	734	55.2
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	24	1.8
Female head of household	10	66.7
Families with Children below 14	5	33.3
They want to return in the next 6 months	0	0
Which city they want to return to		
Afmadow	5	33.3
Kismayo	5	33.3
Mogadishu	5	33.3
Families who own a house in Somalia:		0
families who don't have a place to stay	15	100
families who don't have a job	0	0
Most common needs upon return		
Mine clearance	5	33.3
Food security	10	66.7

## WANTING TO RETURN

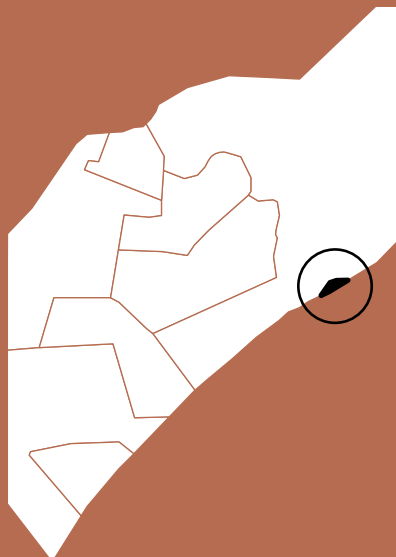
# 15 (1,2%)

# Other regions

Area of Origin: **Other regions**  
 Period of Arrival: **2008-2013**  
 Population estimate: **2,113**

# 2,113

## MAIN INDICATORS



**2,113 HOUSEHOLDS FROM OTHER REGIONS HAVE ARRIVED IN DAADAB BETWEEN 1991-2001**

**45 HOUSEHOLDS (2.1%) WANT TO RETURN TO OTHER REGIONS**

## WANTING TO RETURN

# 46 (2,2%)

	N	%
Female head of household	826	39.1
Average family size	4	NA
Families with children below 14	1.183	56
Families with children in school age	1.117	52.9
Families with members attending school	1.008	47.7
Families with members chronically sick or disabled	91	4.3
Families with working members	449	21.2
Most common occupation / source of livelihood in Dadaab		
Humanitarian assistance	1.983	93.9
Unskilled manual labour	59	2.8
Small scale trade and business	33	1.6
Most common skills of head of household		
Farmer / cultivator	390	18.5
	163	7.7
Salesperson / seller	98	4.6
Families who own a house in Somalia:	78	3.7
Families who own a land for building in Somalia	221	10.5
Families who own a land for agriculture in Somalia	241	11.4
Families with relatives who stayed in Somalia	111	5.3
Most common reasons for leaving Somalia		
Clan conflict	1.437	68
Food insecurity / drought / floods	468	22.2
Political conflict	169	8
Most common reasons for not wanting to return		
Lack of security	1.970	93.3
Lack of employment	33	1.6
Most common information need		
What we give up when we leave the camp	533	25.2
What are the security condition in areas of return and transit routes	468	22.2
What will be our legal status after elaving the camp	156	7.4
Families who understand what voluntary return is	1.385	65.6
Families who visited the Return Help Desk	20	0.9
Female head of household	20	42.9
Families with Children below 14	39	85.7
They want to return in the next 6 months	33	71.4
Which city they want to return to		
Baidoa	13	28.6
Baraawe	6.5	14.3
Cabudwaaq	6.5	14.3
Jowhar	6.5	14.3
Kismayo	6.5	14.3
Families who own a house in Somalia:	0	0
families who don't have a place to stay	13	28.6
families who don't have a job	0	0
Most common needs upon return		
Mine clearance	7	14.3
Food security	20	42.9
Transportation	20	42.9

## ANNEX 2: All Tables

### Table of contents

SAS outputs are reported in this Annex. All tables are presented for the two groups of those intending and not intending to return, and the totals, overall and by strata. Results in the table show absolute numbers of survey respondents and estimated population numbers (weighted frequencies); standard deviation of the weighted frequency; population percentages (or percentage of the weighted frequencies); standard errors of the percentage; 95% confidence intervals.

Absolute numbers are population estimates so can have decimals; to avoid reporting households with decimals all absolute numbers were rounded, therefore at times percentages may not seem to correspond to the absolute figures.

### Intention to Return

#### 1.1 Are you intending to return to Somalia?

##### Q6.17 - All Strata

Intention to return code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	7448	86506	0.0000921	100			

#### 1.2 Are you intending to return to Somalia?

Intention to return code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
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##### Q6.17 - Strata ID 11

No	294	1294	7.59523	98.9899	0.5812	97.8461	100
Yes	3	13.2	7.59523	1.0101	0.5812	0	2.1539
Total	297	1307	0	100			

##### Q6.17 - Strata ID 12

No	259	828.8	6.36325	98.4791	0.7561	96.9903	99.9679
Yes	4	12.8	6.36325	1.5209	0.7561	0.0321	3.0097
Total	263	841.6	0	100			

##### Q6.17 - Strata ID 13

NO	30	30	1	96.7742	3.2258	90.1862	100
YES	1	1	1	3.2258	3.2258	0	9.8138
Total	31	31	0	100			

Intention to return code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 14</b>							
NO	288	1181	5.78824	99.3103	0.4868	98.3522	100
YES	2	8.2	5.78824	0.6897	0.4868	0	1.6478
Total	290	1189	1.51E-06	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 15</b>							
NO	160	272	1.07E-06	100	0	100	100
Total	160	272	1.07E-06	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 16</b>							
NO	328	2362	12.43292	99.0937	0.5217	98.0674	100
YES	3	21.6	12.43292	0.9063	0.5217	0	1.9326
Total	331	2383	4.89E-06	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 17</b>							
NO	368	8869	0	100	0	100	100
Total	368	8869	0	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 18</b>							
NO	338	2873	8.5	99.705	0.295	99.1248	100
YES	1	8.5	8.5	0.295	0.295	0	0.8752
Total	339	2882	0	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 19</b>							
NO	350	4655	29.57121	98.5915	0.6263	97.3598	99.8233
YES	5	66.5	29.57121	1.4085	0.6263	0.1767	2.6402
Total	355	4722	0	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 21</b>							
NO	319	2105	17.30002	97.8528	0.8041	96.271	99.4346
YES	7	46.2	17.30002	2.1472	0.8041	0.5654	3.729
Total	326	2152	0.0000114	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 22</b>							
NO	134	214.4	3.84805	95.7143	1.7179	92.3177	99.1108
YES	6	9.6	3.84805	4.2857	1.7179	0.8892	7.6823
Total	140	224	1.38E-06	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 23</b>							
NO	15	15	1	93.75	6.25	80.4284	100
YES	1	1	1	6.25	6.25	0	19.5716
Total	16	16	0	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 24</b>							
NO	249	747	8.36847	96.8872	1.0854	94.7497	99.0246
YES	8	24	8.36847	3.1128	1.0854	0.9754	5.2503
Total	257	771	0	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 25</b>							
NO	136	217.6	1.39E-06	100	0	100	100
Total	136	217.6	1.39E-06	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 26</b>							
NO	275	962.5	3.5	99.6377	0.3623	98.9244	100
YES	1	3.5	3.5	0.3623	0.3623	0	1.0756
Total	276	966	0	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 27</b>							
NO	354	4744	18.92375	99.4382	0.3967	98.658	100
YES	2	26.8	18.92375	0.5618	0.3967	0	1.342
Total	356	4770	0	100			

Intention to return code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 28</b>							
NO	320	1952	8.61326	99.3789	0.4385	98.5162	100
YES	2	12.2	8.61326	0.6211	0.4385	0	1.4838
Total	322	1964	7.50E-06	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 29</b>							
NO	258	1316	8.79942	98.8506	0.6611	97.5489	100
YES	3	15.3	8.79942	1.1494	0.6611	0	2.4511
Total	261	1331	7.74E-06	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 31</b>							
NO	361	9386	72.83633	97.832	0.7592	96.3391	99.3249
YES	8	208	72.83633	2.168	0.7592	0.6751	3.6609
Total	369	9594	0	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 32</b>							
NO	304	1854	25.18549	94.4099	1.2822	91.8873	96.9326
YES	18	109.8	25.18549	5.5901	1.2822	3.0674	8.1127
Total	322	1964	7.36E-06	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 33</b>							
NO	309	2194	31.53184	93.6364	1.3458	90.9889	96.2838
YES	21	149.1	31.53184	6.3636	1.3458	3.7162	9.0111
Total	330	2343	0.000012	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 34</b>							
NO	334	3841	47.59417	94.8864	1.1757	92.574	97.1988
YES	18	207	47.59417	5.1136	1.1757	2.8012	7.426
Total	352	4048	0	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 35</b>							
NO	129	206.4	2.25402	98.4733	1.0754	96.3457	100
YES	2	3.2	2.25402	1.5267	1.0754	0	3.6543
Total	131	209.6	1.35E-06	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 36</b>							
NO	349	8027	64.41107	97.7591	0.7844	96.2164	99.3018
YES	8	184	64.41107	2.2409	0.7844	0.6982	3.7836
Total	357	8211	0	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 37</b>							
NO	357	12067	94.67714	97.8082	0.7674	96.2991	99.3174
YES	8	270.4	94.67714	2.1918	0.7674	0.6826	3.7009
Total	365	12337	0.0000657	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 38</b>							
NO	346	9999	144.82592	92.7614	1.3435	90.1196	95.4032
YES	27	780.3	144.82592	7.2386	1.3435	4.5968	9.8804
Total	373	10780	0.0000608	100			
<b>Q6.17 - Strata ID 39</b>							
NO	318	2067	17.0374	97.8462	0.8065	96.2595	99.4328
YES	7	45.5	17.0374	2.1538	0.8065	0.5672	3.7405
Total	325	2113	0	100			

## 2. Reasons and motivations

### 2.1 What are the household main reasons for intending to return?

Q7.3	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
<b>Q 7.3 Rank 1</b>							
Deteriorating situation in current location / pressure to leave	48	603.5	109.19269	0.6976	0.1262	0.4502	0.9451
Clan decision	18	295.9	85.64549	0.3421	0.099	0.148	0.5361
Family reunification (some family members have already moved back there)	10	161.5	62.2517	0.1867	0.072	0.0456	0.3278
Family reunification (some family members stayed in Somalia when we came)	18	165.8	48.50549	0.1917	0.0561	0.0817	0.3016
Recovery of property	11	170.1	58.16494	0.1966	0.0672	0.0648	0.3284
Opportunities to earn a living and restart a life in Somalia	44	686.6	128.03164	0.7937	0.148	0.5036	1.0838
Improved security in Somalia	17	144.3	45.91466	0.1668	0.0531	0.0628	0.2709
N/A: Do not want to return	7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
<b>Total</b>	<b>7448</b>	<b>86506</b>	<b>0.0000921</b>	<b>100</b>			
<b>Q 7.3 Rank 2</b>							
Deteriorating situation in current location / pressure to leave	4	40	29.65044	0.0466	0.0345	0	0.1143
Clan decision	10	132.3	50.3417	0.1541	0.0586	0.0391	0.269
Family reunification (some family members have already moved back there)	5	70.2	38.40752	0.0818	0.0447	0	0.1694
Family reunification (some family members stayed in Somalia when we came)	15	203.8	64.0449	0.2373	0.0746	0.0911	0.3836
Recovery of property	15	257.1	78.16541	0.2994	0.091	0.121	0.4779
Opportunities to earn a living and restart a life in Somalia	42	460.8	90.47145	0.5366	0.1054	0.3301	0.7432
Improved security in Somalia	26	374.4	89.99046	0.436	0.1048	0.2306	0.6415
Humanitarian assistance available in Somalia	4	49.4	35.05738	0.0575	0.0408	0	0.1376
N/A: Do not want to return	7282	84279	177.83995	98.1506	0.2071	97.7446	98.5566
<b>Total</b>	<b>7403</b>	<b>85867</b>	<b>0.0000919</b>	<b>100</b>			
<b>Q 7.3 Rank 3</b>							
Deteriorating situation in current location / pressure to leave	2	16.8	13.75282	0.0198	0.0162	0	0.0515
Clan decision	4	53.6	32.482	0.0631	0.0383	0	0.1381
Family reunification (some family members have already moved back there)	4	37.4	19.71294	0.044	0.0232	0	0.0896
Family reunification (some family members stayed in Somalia when we came)	4	30.8	16.02625	0.0363	0.0189	0	0.0733
Recovery of property	1	28.9	28.9	0.034	0.034	0	0.1008
Opportunities to earn a living and restart a life in Somalia	13	183.3	60.51502	0.2159	0.0713	0.0762	0.3556
Improved security in Somalia	10	179.4	66.40562	0.2113	0.0782	0.058	0.3646
Humanitarian assistance available in Somalia	6	104.4	48.0075	0.1229	0.0565	0.0121	0.2338
N/A: Do not want to return	7282	84279	113.60638	99.2526	0.1338	98.9904	99.5149
<b>Total</b>	<b>7326</b>	<b>84913</b>	<b>0.0000916</b>	<b>100</b>			



## 2.2 What are the household main reasons for not intending to return?

Q 6.19		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	6929	80529	307.18143	94.1416	0.3591	93.4377	94.8456
	B	130	1421	160.31579	1.6612	0.1874	1.2938	2.0286
	C	28	321	80.22502	0.3753	0.0938	0.1914	0.5591
	D	13	181.7	62.32528	0.2124	0.0729	0.0696	0.3552
	E	14	183	61.28683	0.2139	0.0716	0.0735	0.3544
	F	56	613.3	107.40007	0.717	0.1256	0.4708	0.9631
	G	5	63.6	32.01849	0.0744	0.0374	0.001	0.1477
	N/A	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		7175	83313	213.80463	97.3957	0.2499	96.9058	97.8857
Yes	A	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	B	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	D	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	E	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	F	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	G	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	N/A	166	2228	213.80463	2.6043	0.2499	2.1143	3.0942
Total		166	2228	213.80463	2.6043	0.2499	2.1143	3.0942
Total	A	6929	80529	307.18143	94.1416	0.3591	93.4377	94.8456
	B	130	1421	160.31579	1.6612	0.1874	1.2938	2.0286
	C	28	321	80.22502	0.3753	0.0938	0.1914	0.5591
	D	13	181.7	62.32528	0.2124	0.0729	0.0696	0.3552
	E	14	183	61.28683	0.2139	0.0716	0.0735	0.3544
	F	56	613.3	107.40007	0.717	0.1256	0.4708	0.9631
	G	5	63.6	32.01849	0.0744	0.0374	0.001	0.1477
	N/A	166	2228	213.80463	2.6043	0.2499	2.1143	3.0942
Total		7341	85540	0.0000857	100			

## 3. Returning to Somalia

## 3.1 If the household decided to return to Somalia, when will they start returning?

Q 7.2		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Total	A	90	1216	160.09104	1.4061	0.1851	1.0434	1.7689
	B	18	191.8	56.2257	0.2217	0.065	0.0943	0.3491
	C	6	95.9	45.43258	0.1109	0.0525	0.0079	0.2138
	D	52	723.6	126.8942	0.8365	0.1467	0.5489	1.124
	N/A	7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Total		7448	86506	0.0000921	100			

### 3.2 If your household decided to return to Somalia, which region would they likely go to?

Return Region Name	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
<b>Q 7.1 - All Strata</b>							
Banadir	14	202.9	65.42637	0.2345	0.0756	0.0863	0.3828
Bay	52	328.8	52.22523	0.3801	0.0604	0.2617	0.4984
Galgaduud	1	6.5	6.5	0.0075	0.0075	0	0.0222
Gedo	27	276.3	62.66114	0.3194	0.0724	0.1774	0.4614
Hiraan	1	1.6	1.6	0.0018	0.0018	0	0.0055
Lower Juba	36	616.3	122.39107	0.7124	0.1415	0.4351	0.9898
Lower Shabelle	1	6.5	6.5	0.0075	0.0075	0	0.0222
Middle Juba	33	782.3	142.39106	0.9043	0.1646	0.5817	1.227
Middle Shebelle	1	6.5	6.5	0.0075	0.0075	0	0.0222
N/A	7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Total	7448	86506	0.0000921	100			

### 3.3 If your household decided to return to Somalia, which city would they likely go to?

Return_Town_Name	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
<b>Q7.1 - Strata All</b>							
Afmadow	10	141	52.59189	0.163	0.0608	0.0438	0.2822
Baardheere	15	171.9	53.46401	0.1987	0.0618	0.0776	0.3199
Badhaadhe	1	23	23	0.0266	0.0266	0	0.0787
Baidoa	26	129.8	26.50073	0.15	0.0306	0.09	0.2101
Baraawe	1	6.5	6.5	0.0075	0.0075	0	0.0222
Belet Xaawo	3	17.5	12.25478	0.0202	0.0142	0	0.048
Bu'aale	17	420.9	107.24749	0.4866	0.124	0.2435	0.7296
Cabudwaaq	1	6.5	6.5	0.0075	0.0075	0	0.0222
Ceel Waaq	5	57.5	25.56784	0.0665	0.0296	0.0085	0.1244
Diinsoor	23	172.9	42.27512	0.1999	0.0489	0.1041	0.2957
Garbahaarey	3	26.4	17.65503	0.0305	0.0204	0	0.0705
Jamaame	1	23	23	0.0266	0.0266	0	0.0787
Jilib	1	13.3	13.3	0.0154	0.0154	0	0.0455
Jowhar	1	6.5	6.5	0.0075	0.0075	0	0.0222
Kismayo	22	411.9	104.86924	0.4762	0.1212	0.2385	0.7138
Luuq	1	3	3	0.0035	0.0035	0	0.0103
Mogadishu	11	146.5	54.24432	0.1694	0.0627	0.0464	0.2923
Mogadishu/Waaberi	1	26	26	0.0301	0.0301	0	0.089
Mogadishu/Wadajir	2	30.4	26.36968	0.0351	0.0305	0	0.0949
Qansax Dheere	1	6.1	6.1	0.0071	0.0071	0	0.0209
Qoryooley	1	13.3	13.3	0.0154	0.0154	0	0.0455
Saakow	19	373.8	97.0174	0.4321	0.1122	0.2123	0.652
N/A	7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Total	7448	86506	0.0000921	100			

### 3.4 What individual or community assistance does your household need to be able to live in the location you have chosen for return?

Assistance needed upon return	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
<b>Q 7.9 - All Strata</b>							
Mine clearance	41	658.3	126.95104	0.761	0.1468	0.4733	1.0487
Food security	67	817.8	122.72941	0.9454	0.1419	0.6673	1.2235
Employment or ability to generate income	12	128.7	53.11518	0.1488	0.0614	0.0284	0.2691
Agricultural tools and seeds	9	130.8	52.12807	0.1512	0.0603	0.0331	0.2693
Access to health services	4	59.7	39.03857	0.069	0.0451	0	0.1575
Transportation	19	280.6	79.3259	0.3244	0.0917	0.1446	0.5041
Recognition of education certificates earned in displacement	3	25.8	15.31339	0.0298	0.0177	0	0.0645
Shelter / accomodation	7	38.7	16.3438	0.0447	0.0189	0.0077	0.0818
Legal assistance / advice	1	26	26	0.0301	0.0301	0	0.089
Access to original land / house	2	57.8	40.8158	0.0668	0.0472	0	0.1593
N/A: Do not want to return	7282	84279	213.79937	97.4288	0.2472	96.9443	97.9133
<b>Total</b>	<b>7447</b>	<b>86503</b>	<b>0.0000921</b>	<b>100</b>			

## 4. Displacement and movements between Kenya and Somalia

### 4.1 Reasons for leaving Somalia

Q 2.4 - Strata All	Fleeing Reason Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	1088	15954	468.28644	18.4569	0.5418	17.3949	19.5189
	B	35	352.3	79.20997	0.4076	0.0916	0.2279	0.5872
	C	5536	61216	547.91494	70.8215	0.6339	69.5789	72.0641
	D	553	5963	324.84842	6.8991	0.3758	6.1624	7.6358
	E	12	117.7	48.00636	0.1362	0.0555	0.0273	0.245
	F	2	15	13.49518	0.0174	0.0156	0	0.048
	H	4	68.3	39.20369	0.079	0.0454	0	0.1679
	I	44	523	101.1858	0.6051	0.1171	0.3756	0.8345
<b>Total</b>		<b>7274</b>	<b>84209</b>	<b>213.81759</b>	<b>97.4227</b>	<b>0.2474</b>	<b>96.9378</b>	<b>97.9077</b>
Yes	A	75	1144	157.82006	1.3235	0.1826	0.9656	1.6814
	B	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C	77	887.3	131.50773	1.0265	0.1521	0.7283	1.3248
	D	12	167.4	61.76532	0.1937	0.0715	0.0536	0.3337
	E	1	26	26	0.0301	0.0301	0	0.089
	F	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	H	1	3	3	0.0035	0.0035	0	0.0103
	I	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Total</b>		<b>166</b>	<b>2228</b>	<b>213.81759</b>	<b>2.5773</b>	<b>0.2474</b>	<b>2.0923</b>	<b>3.0622</b>

Q 2.4 - Strata All	Fleeing Reason Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Total	A	1163	17098	470.18109	19.7804	0.544	18.7141	20.8467
	B	35	352.3	79.20997	0.4076	0.0916	0.2279	0.5872
	C	5613	62103	544.03972	71.8481	0.6294	70.6142	73.0819
	D	565	6131	329.76412	7.0928	0.3815	6.3449	7.8407
	E	13	143.7	54.59497	0.1662	0.0632	0.0424	0.2901
	F	2	15	13.49518	0.0174	0.0156	0	0.048
	H	5	71.3	39.31831	0.0825	0.0455	0	0.1717
	I	44	523	101.1858	0.6051	0.1171	0.3756	0.8345
Total		7440	86437	0.000028	100			

#### 4.2 Nature of the personal persecution

Q 2.5 - Strata All	Persecution Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	8	106.6	46.95893	0.1233	0.0543	0.0168	0.2297
	B	3	79.1	49.10044	0.0915	0.0568	0	0.2028
	C	6	37.8	17.73899	0.0437	0.0205	0.0035	0.0839
	D	8	64.5	30.10909	0.0746	0.0348	0.0063	0.1428
	E	18	209	61.47662	0.2417	0.0711	0.1023	0.381
	N/A	7238	83756	234.26388	96.8493	0.2709	96.3183	97.3804
Total		7281	84253	213.82736	97.424	0.2473	96.9393	97.9087
Yes	A	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	B	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	D	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	E	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	N/A	166	2228	213.82736	2.576	0.2473	2.0913	3.0607
Total		166	2228	213.82736	2.576	0.2473	2.0913	3.0607
Total	A	8	106.6	46.95893	0.1233	0.0543	0.0168	0.2297
	B	3	79.1	49.10044	0.0915	0.0568	0	0.2028
	C	6	37.8	17.73899	0.0437	0.0205	0.0035	0.0839
	D	8	64.5	30.10909	0.0746	0.0348	0.0063	0.1428
	E	18	209	61.47662	0.2417	0.0711	0.1023	0.381
	N/A	7404	85983	97.82595	99.4253	0.1131	99.2036	99.647
Total		7447	86480	0.0000907	100			

## 4.3 At the time you left Somalia, did other people from your village/neighborhood leave as well?

Q 3.3 - Strata All	Persecution Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	3460	39269	641.82185	45.57	0.7448	44.11	47.0301
	B	1303	15382	496.58705	17.8498	0.5763	16.7202	18.9794
	C	2043	23655	581.11431	27.4508	0.6744	26.1289	28.7727
	D	443	5639	331.36951	6.5442	0.3845	5.7904	7.298
Total		7249	83946	213.82304	97.4149	0.2481	96.9285	97.9013
Yes	A	70	942.3	139.76017	1.0935	0.1622	0.7756	1.4114
	B	16	286.8	85.05881	0.3328	0.0987	0.1393	0.5263
	C	70	906.3	136.59622	1.0517	0.1585	0.741	1.3624
	D	10	92.3	40.47925	0.1071	0.047	0.015	0.1992
Total		166	2228	213.82304	2.5851	0.2481	2.0987	3.0715
Total	A	3530	40212	643.271	46.6635	0.7465	45.2002	48.1269
	B	1319	15669	501.25117	18.1826	0.5817	17.0424	19.3229
	C	2113	24562	587.42785	28.5025	0.6817	27.1662	29.8388
	D	453	5732	333.40541	6.6513	0.3869	5.8929	7.4098
Total		7415	86174	0.0000213	100			

## 4.4 At the time your household left Somalia, did all household members move together?

Q 3.4 - Strata All	Moved Together Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	6521	75386	431.81807	87.3771	0.5005	86.396	88.3583
	B	334	3919	270.50609	4.5419	0.3135	3.9273	5.1566
	C	310	3807	271.20785	4.4129	0.3143	3.7967	5.0291
	D	68	660	103.19506	0.765	0.1196	0.5305	0.9995
	E	28	276.9	75.30074	0.3209	0.0873	0.1499	0.492
Total		7261	84048	213.82409	97.4179	0.2478	96.9321	97.9038
Yes	A	127	1646	184.49331	1.9079	0.2138	1.4888	2.3271
	B	24	381.6	92.72582	0.4423	0.1075	0.2316	0.653
	C	14	197	63.32448	0.2283	0.0734	0.0845	0.3722
	D	1	3	3	0.0035	0.0035	0	0.0103
	E	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		166	2228	213.82409	2.5821	0.2478	2.0962	3.0679
Total	A	6648	77032	402.53555	89.2851	0.4666	88.3705	90.1997
	B	358	4300	284.13836	4.9842	0.3293	4.3386	5.6298
	C	324	4004	277.72988	4.6413	0.3219	4.0102	5.2723
	D	69	663	103.23728	0.7685	0.1197	0.5339	1.003
	E	28	276.9	75.30074	0.3209	0.0873	0.1499	0.492
Total		7427	86276	0.0000695	100			

4.5 Since your household moved to Dadaab, do you or any of your household members travel temporarily to Somalia?

Q 3.6 - Strata All	Temp Travel SOM Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	76	936.2	133.21889	1.098	0.1562	0.7917	1.4043
	B	139	1593	174.89712	1.8686	0.2051	1.4665	2.2707
	C	6975	80558	298.38942	94.4836	0.35	93.7975	95.1696
Total		7190	83088	211.53361	97.4502	0.2481	96.9639	97.9365
Yes	A	7	131.9	57.79073	0.1547	0.0678	0.0218	0.2876
	B	14	172.7	60.12909	0.2026	0.0705	0.0643	0.3408
	C	141	1869	195.70032	2.1925	0.2295	1.7426	2.6425
Total		162	2174	211.53361	2.5498	0.2481	2.0635	3.0361
Total	A	83	1068	144.77741	1.2527	0.1698	0.9199	1.5856
	B	153	1766	184.47252	2.0712	0.2164	1.647	2.4953
	C	7116	82428	232.6328	96.6761	0.2728	96.1413	97.211
Total		7352	85262	0.0000797	100			

4.6 /.7/.8/.9 If YES, there is frequent or infrequent travel, for what purpose? To visit family/friends; to check on the status of property; for planting and harvesting; for income generation through business or trade.

Q 3.7 - Strata All	Persecution Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
<b>Q3.7A (to visit family and friends)</b>								
No	N/A	7067	81749	274.36018	95.3484	0.32	94.7211	95.9756
	NO	31	349	77.91342	0.4071	0.0909	0.2289	0.5852
	YES	131	1463	164.98382	1.7063	0.1924	1.329	2.0835
Total		7229	83561	210.81623	97.4617	0.2459	96.9797	97.9437
Yes	N/A	145	1923	198.13313	2.243	0.2311	1.79	2.696
	NO	6	103.5	50.20198	0.1207	0.0586	0.0059	0.2355
	YES	12	149.7	56.04181	0.1746	0.0654	0.0465	0.3027
Total		163	2176	210.81623	2.5383	0.2459	2.0563	3.0203
Total	N/A	7212	83672	196.12462	97.5914	0.2288	97.143	98.0398
	NO	37	452.5	92.4875	0.5278	0.1079	0.3163	0.7392
	YES	143	1613	173.86617	1.8809	0.2028	1.4833	2.2784
Total		7392	85737	0.0000844	100			
<b>Q3.7B (to check property status)</b>								
No	N/A	7067	81749	274.36018	95.3484	0.32	94.7211	95.9756
	NO	145	1629	173.24858	1.9001	0.2021	1.504	2.2962
	YES	17	182.8	56.70161	0.2132	0.0661	0.0836	0.3429
Total		7229	83561	210.81623	97.4617	0.2459	96.9797	97.9437
Yes	N/A	145	1923	198.13313	2.243	0.2311	1.79	2.696
	NO	16	215.7	69.59382	0.2516	0.0812	0.0925	0.4107
	YES	2	37.5	28.42974	0.0437	0.0332	0	0.1087
Total		163	2176	210.81623	2.5383	0.2459	2.0563	3.0203
Total	N/A	7212	83672	196.12462	97.5914	0.2288	97.143	98.0398
	NO	161	1845	186.17847	2.1517	0.2171	1.726	2.5774
	YES	19	220.3	63.41765	0.2569	0.074	0.112	0.4019
Total		7392	85737	0.0000844	100			

Q 3.7 - Strata All	Persecution Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
<b>Q3.7C (for planting and harvesting)</b>								
No	N/A	7067	81749	274.36018	95.3484	0.32	94.7211	95.9756
	NO	155	1738	178.70894	2.0272	0.2084	1.6186	2.4358
	YES	7	73.8	34.81497	0.0861	0.0406	0.0065	0.1657
Total		7229	83561	210.81623	97.4617	0.2459	96.9797	97.9437
Yes	N/A	145	1923	198.13313	2.243	0.2311	1.79	2.696
	NO	16	195.4	63.16285	0.2279	0.0737	0.0835	0.3723
	YES	2	57.8	40.81505	0.0674	0.0476	0	0.1607
Total		163	2176	210.81623	2.5383	0.2459	2.0563	3.0203
Total	N/A	7212	83672	196.12462	97.5914	0.2288	97.143	98.0398
	NO	171	1934	189.05334	2.2551	0.2205	1.8229	2.6874
	YES	9	131.6	53.56162	0.1535	0.0625	0.031	0.276
Total		7392	85737	0.0000844	100			

Q 3.7D (for business and trade)	Persecution Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	N/A	7067	81749	274.36018	95.3484	0.32	94.7211	95.9756
	NO	151	1673	174.82502	1.9517	0.2039	1.5519	2.3514
	YES	11	138.6	50.80801	0.1617	0.0593	0.0455	0.2778
Total		7229	83561	210.81623	97.4617	0.2459	96.9797	97.9437
Yes	N/A	145	1923	198.13313	2.243	0.2311	1.79	2.696
	NO	14	190.1	64.04739	0.2217	0.0747	0.0753	0.3682
	YES	4	63.1	39.46302	0.0736	0.046	0	0.1638
Total		163	2176	210.81623	2.5383	0.2459	2.0563	3.0203
Total	N/A	7212	83672	196.12462	97.5914	0.2288	97.143	98.0398
	NO	165	1863	185.64019	2.1734	0.2165	1.7489	2.5978
	YES	15	201.7	64.27562	0.2353	0.075	0.0883	0.3822
Total		7392	85737	0.0000844	100			

## 5. Information and knowledge

### 5.1 Do you or your household members have contact with family members or close relatives living in Somalia?

Q 6.1 - Strata All	Relatives Contacts Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	1138	14156	468.66149	16.4422	0.5444	15.3751	17.5093
	B	75	887.8	135.42152	1.0312	0.1573	0.7228	1.3395
	C	39	621.6	125.03071	0.722	0.1452	0.4373	1.0067
	D	5981	68208	511.45221	79.2247	0.5941	78.0601	80.3892
Total		7233	83874	213.69966	97.4201	0.2482	96.9335	97.9066
Yes	A	82	1221	162.8028	1.4184	0.1891	1.0478	1.7891
	B	5	39.3	20.54093	0.0456	0.0239	0	0.0924
	C	2	36	29.75937	0.0418	0.0346	0	0.1096
	D	76	924.7	137.90364	1.074	0.1602	0.7601	1.388
Total		165	2221	213.69966	2.5799	0.2482	2.0934	3.0665

Q 6.1 - Strata All	Relatives Contacts Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Total	A	1220	15377	482.11976	17.8606	0.56	16.7629	18.9584
	B	80	927.1	136.94581	1.0768	0.1591	0.765	1.3886
	C	41	657.6	128.43425	0.7638	0.1492	0.4714	1.0562
	D	6057	69133	503.76448	80.2987	0.5851	79.1517	81.4457
Total		7398	86095	0.0000499	100			

## 5.2 Does your household get regular/up-to-date information about Somalia?

Q 6.2 - Strata All	Info Get Regular Updates On SOM	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	199	2261	205.84524	2.663	0.2424	2.1878	3.1382
	B	3628	41787	644.59573	49.2123	0.7591	47.7242	50.7004
	C	3303	38648	639.8099	45.5147	0.7535	44.0377	46.9918
Total		7130	82696	213.41754	97.39	0.2513	96.8973	97.8827
Yes	A	12	136.7	51.7015	0.161	0.0609	0.0416	0.2803
	B	108	1540	181.29943	1.8134	0.2135	1.3948	2.2319
	C	45	539.7	104.99629	0.6356	0.1237	0.3932	0.878
Total		165	2216	213.41754	2.61	0.2513	2.1173	3.1027
Total	A	211	2398	211.82403	2.824	0.2495	2.3349	3.313
	B	3736	43327	643.2519	51.0257	0.7575	49.5407	52.5107
	C	3348	39187	641.05819	46.1503	0.755	44.6704	47.6303
Total		7295	84913	0.0000276	100			

## 5.3 In general, how does your household obtain information?

Q 6.3 - Strata All		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
<b>Q 6-3 Rank 1b</b>								
No	A	6252	72448	433.69917	86.7754	0.5195	85.7571	87.7938
	B	17	175.5	57.98259	0.2102	0.0694	0.0741	0.3463
	C	10	98.3	36.18762	0.1177	0.0433	0.0328	0.2027
	D	2	9.1	6.79779	0.0109	0.0081	0	0.0269
	E	274	3062	238.34241	3.6674	0.2855	3.1078	4.227
	F	296	3686	266.85133	4.4148	0.3196	3.7883	5.0414
	G	154	1831	185.07448	2.193	0.2217	1.7584	2.6275
	Total		7005	81310	211.78012	97.3895	0.2537	96.8922
Yes	A	131	1817	195.54254	2.1767	0.2342	1.7176	2.6358
	B	1	26	26	0.0311	0.0311	0	0.0922
	C	1	23	23	0.0275	0.0275	0	0.0816
	D	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	E	4	41.1	20.92688	0.0492	0.0251	0.0001	0.0984
	F	17	156.8	48.21402	0.1878	0.0577	0.0746	0.301
	G	6	115.3	55.02053	0.1381	0.0659	0.0089	0.2673
	Total		160	2180	211.78012	2.6105	0.2537	2.1133



Q 6.3 - Strata All		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Total	A	6383	74266	400.12956	88.9521	0.4793	88.0126	89.8916
	B	18	201.5	63.51538	0.2413	0.0761	0.0922	0.3905
	C	11	121.3	42.87824	0.1453	0.0514	0.0446	0.246
	D	2	9.1	6.79779	0.0109	0.0081	0	0.0269
	E	278	3103	239.19824	3.7166	0.2865	3.155	4.2783
	F	313	3843	270.70765	4.6026	0.3242	3.967	5.2382
	H	160	1946	192.85305	2.3311	0.231	1.8783	2.7839
Total		7165	83489	0.0000647	100			
<b>Q 6-3 Rank 2b</b>								
No	A	198	2402	211.75855	7.021	0.619	5.8073	8.2347
	B	147	1805	186.03897	5.2768	0.5438	4.2106	6.3431
	C	54	525.5	94.8231	1.536	0.2772	0.9926	2.0795
	D	28	394.9	97.43278	1.1543	0.2848	0.5959	1.7127
	E	1014	12000	394.09908	35.0746	1.1519	32.8158	37.3333
	F	1044	12513	397.53229	36.5758	1.162	34.2974	38.8542
	H	291	3391	243.78911	9.9112	0.7126	8.514	11.3085
Total		2776	33031	149.97765	96.5497	0.4384	95.6901	97.4093
Yes	A	11	139.8	54.07149	0.4086	0.158	0.0987	0.7185
	B	13	156.2	56.10459	0.4566	0.164	0.135	0.7781
	C	3	35.1	26.87397	0.1026	0.0786	0	0.2566
	D	1	23	23	0.0672	0.0672	0	0.199
	E	20	294.7	80.21931	0.8614	0.2345	0.4016	1.3212
	F	38	431.8	90.69767	1.2621	0.2651	0.7423	1.782
	H	11	99.8	37.44096	0.2917	0.1094	0.0771	0.5063
Total		97	1180	149.97765	3.4503	0.4384	2.5907	4.3099
Total	A	209	2542	217.62925	7.4296	0.6361	6.1823	8.6769
	B	160	1962	193.64051	5.7334	0.566	4.6236	6.8432
	C	57	560.6	98.49962	1.6386	0.2879	1.0741	2.2032
	D	29	417.9	100.03406	1.2215	0.2924	0.6482	1.7948
	E	1034	12294	396.65673	35.936	1.1594	33.6626	38.2093
	F	1082	12945	400.32411	37.8379	1.1701	35.5435	40.1323
	H	302	3491	245.9573	10.2029	0.7189	8.7933	11.6126
Total		2873	34212	0.0000198	100			
<b>Q 6-3 Rank 3b</b>								
No	A	50	716.4	119.2391	8.8203	1.4681	5.9372	11.7033
	B	14	188.5	59.3928	2.3208	0.7312	0.8848	3.7568
	C	28	309.2	76.99976	3.8069	0.948	1.9451	5.6686
	D	10	94.3	37.67913	1.161	0.4639	0.25	2.0721
	E	135	1670	159.25546	20.5548	1.9607	16.7042	24.4054
	F	243	3328	195.97296	40.9729	2.4128	36.2345	45.7113
	H	127	1403	147.07052	17.2773	1.8107	13.7214	20.8333
Total		607	7709	90.80905	94.9139	1.118	92.7183	97.1096

Q 6.3 - Strata All		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	A	2	8.7	7.27805	0.1071	0.0896	0	0.2831
	B	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	D	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	E	10	134.1	55.17048	1.651	0.6793	0.3171	2.985
	F	18	263.8	73.1418	3.2479	0.9005	1.4794	5.0164
	H	1	6.5	6.5	0.08	0.08	0	0.2372
Total		31	413.1	90.80905	5.0861	1.118	2.8904	7.2817
Total	A	52	725.1	119.43196	8.9274	1.4704	6.0397	11.8151
	B	14	188.5	59.3928	2.3208	0.7312	0.8848	3.7568
	C	28	309.2	76.99976	3.8069	0.948	1.9451	5.6686
	D	10	94.3	37.67913	1.161	0.4639	0.25	2.0721
	E	145	1804	165.43079	22.2058	2.0368	18.2059	26.2057
	F	261	3592	194.65533	44.2208	2.3966	39.5143	48.9273
	H	128	1410	147.16385	17.3574	1.8119	13.7991	20.9156
Total		638	8122	3.84E-06	100			

#### 5.4 In general, from whom does your household get information?

Q 6.4 - Strata All		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
<b>Q 6.4 Rank 1</b>								
No	A	4820	57121	562.90207	71.0179	0.6999	69.646	72.3898
	B	148	1701	177.62592	2.1142	0.2208	1.6813	2.5471
	C	4	48.8	34.94081	0.0607	0.0434	0	0.1458
	D	4	17.4	9.60521	0.0216	0.0119	0	0.045
	E	1317	14671	478.95556	18.2397	0.5955	17.0724	19.407
	F	450	4743	279.66034	5.8972	0.3477	5.2156	6.5788
Total		6743	78301	209.81709	97.3513	0.2609	96.8399	97.8627
Yes	A	130	1767	191.27233	2.1973	0.2378	1.7311	2.6634
	B	4	25.7	14.43849	0.032	0.018	0	0.0671
	C	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	D	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	E	15	249.5	75.58012	0.3102	0.094	0.126	0.4944
	F	6	87.9	47.12335	0.1093	0.0586	0	0.2241
Total		155	2130	209.81709	2.6487	0.2609	2.1373	3.1601
Total	A	4950	58888	546.19253	73.2152	0.6791	71.884	74.5464
	B	152	1726	178.18995	2.1462	0.2215	1.7119	2.5805
	C	4	48.8	34.94081	0.0607	0.0434	0	0.1458
	D	4	17.4	9.60521	0.0216	0.0119	0	0.045
	E	1332	14920	482.93637	18.5499	0.6004	17.3729	19.7269
	F	456	4831	283.2815	6.0065	0.3522	5.316	6.6969
Total		6898	80432	0.0000396	100			

Q 6.4 - Strata All		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
<b>Q 6.4 Rank 2</b>								
No	A	338	3395	224.74132	13.1182	0.8683	11.4155	14.821
	B	334	4147	268.12044	16.0232	1.0359	13.9918	18.0546
	C	10	115.2	45.37996	0.4451	0.1753	0.1013	0.7889
	D	1108	12802	354.07894	49.4605	1.368	46.7778	52.1431
	E	447	4873	274.09839	18.8266	1.059	16.7499	20.9033
	F	2237	25333	105.77603	97.8735	0.4087	97.0721	98.6749
Total		4	49.1	31.94417	0.1897	0.1234	0	0.4317
Yes	A	12	150.7	58.7025	0.5822	0.2268	0.1375	1.027
	B	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C	17	155.2	47.99387	0.5996	0.1854	0.236	0.9632
	D	12	195.4	68.59746	0.7549	0.265	0.2352	1.2747
	E	45	550.4	105.77603	2.1265	0.4087	1.3251	2.9279
	F	342	3445	226.68423	13.3079	0.8758	11.5905	15.0254
Total		346	4298	271.96017	16.6054	1.0507	14.5449	18.6659
Total	A	10	115.2	45.37996	0.4451	0.1753	0.1013	0.7889
	B	1125	12957	353.89488	50.0601	1.3673	47.3788	52.7413
	C	459	5068	279.61653	19.5815	1.0803	17.463	21.7
	D	2282	25883	0.0000175	100			
	E	1034	12294	396.65673	35.936	1.1594	33.6626	38.2093
	F	1082	12945	400.32411	37.8379	1.1701	35.5435	40.1323
Total		2873	34212	0.0000198	100			
<b>Q 6.4 Rank 3</b>								
No	A	9	128.7	49.38006	6.1667	2.3661	1.4953	10.8382
	B	15	120.6	43.13237	5.7786	2.0667	1.6982	9.8591
	C	30	288.1	63.36093	13.8045	3.036	7.8104	19.7986
	D	1	24.1	24.1	1.1548	1.1548	0	3.4347
	E	46	598.4	95.46849	28.6727	4.5744	19.6412	37.7043
	F	80	850.3	100.01951	40.7427	4.7925	31.2806	50.2048
Total		181	2010	31.5286	96.3201	1.5107	93.3374	99.3028
Yes	A	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	B	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	D	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	E	2	33.1	26.95199	1.586	1.2914	0	4.1357
	F	7	43.7	16.69865	2.0939	0.8001	0.5142	3.6737
Total		9	76.8	31.5286	3.6799	1.5107	0.6972	6.6626
Total	A	9	128.7	49.38006	6.1667	2.3661	1.4953	10.8382
	B	15	120.6	43.13237	5.7786	2.0667	1.6982	9.8591
	C	30	288.1	63.36093	13.8045	3.036	7.8104	19.7986
	D	1	24.1	24.1	1.1548	1.1548	0	3.4347
	E	48	631.5	98.20202	30.2587	4.7054	20.9686	39.5489
	F	87	894	99.96637	42.8366	4.79	33.3795	52.2937
Total		190	2087	1.35E-06	100			

5.5 If your household does not get all the information they need, what is the reason?

Q 6.6 - Strata All	Reason For No All Info Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	563	6865	357.63463	8.381	0.4366	7.5252	9.2369
	B	687	8158	382.79522	9.9592	0.4673	9.0431	10.8753
	C	1692	18985	525.52877	23.1769	0.6416	21.9192	24.4345
	D	2911	32271	611.20325	39.3964	0.7462	37.9337	40.8591
	N/A	1089	13591	470.58689	16.5924	0.5745	15.4662	17.7186
Total		6942	79869	204.01517	97.5059	0.2491	97.0176	97.9941
Yes	A	9	160.4	61.54631	0.1958	0.0751	0.0485	0.3431
	B	4	24.4	12.34147	0.0298	0.0151	0.0003	0.0593
	C	20	222.7	64.67521	0.2719	0.079	0.1171	0.4267
	D	61	855.1	137.81063	1.0439	0.1682	0.7141	1.3737
	N/A	61	780.4	125.78773	0.9527	0.1536	0.6517	1.2538
Total		155	2043	204.01517	2.4941	0.2491	2.0059	2.9824
Total	A	572	7026	361.98399	8.5769	0.4419	7.7106	9.4431
	B	691	8182	382.96846	9.989	0.4675	9.0725	10.9055
	C	1712	19207	527.89906	23.4487	0.6445	22.1854	24.7121
	D	2972	33126	615.77028	40.4403	0.7517	38.9667	41.914
	N/A	1150	14372	480.34436	17.5451	0.5864	16.3956	18.6947
Total		7097	81912	0.0000211	100			

5.6 What information would your household need that they do not receive?

Q 6.9 - Strata All - Rank 1		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	2736	33049	619.92396	40.5328	0.7603	39.0424	42.0232
	B	189	2156	197.36506	2.644	0.2421	2.1695	3.1185
	C	94	1027	141.6446	1.2596	0.1737	0.919	1.6001
	D	98	1102	148.21658	1.3518	0.1818	0.9955	1.7082
	E	3682	40996	624.82356	50.2801	0.7663	48.7779	51.7823
	F		869.5	124.04328	1.0664	0.1521	0.7682	1.3646
	G	23	231	61.1449	0.2833	0.075	0.1363	0.4303
	H	8	116.2	54.21718	0.1425	0.0665	0.0122	0.2729
Total		6911	79546	199.97463	97.5606	0.2453	97.0798	98.0413
Yes	A	69	922.8	139.43604	1.1318	0.171	0.7965	1.467
	B	3	41.6	26.67696	0.051	0.0327	0	0.1152
	C	5	65.8	36.1649	0.0807	0.0444	0	0.1677
	D	4	16	8.71894	0.0196	0.0107	0	0.0406
	E	70	877.7	134.21571	1.0765	0.1646	0.7538	1.3992
	F	3	42.1	30.37812	0.0516	0.0373	0	0.1247
	G	1	23	23	0.0282	0.0282	0	0.0835
	H	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		155	1989	199.97463	2.4394	0.2453	1.9587	2.9202

Q 6.9 - Strata All - Rank 1		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Total	A	2805	33971	622.16488	41.6646	0.7631	40.1687	43.1604
	B	192	2197	199.04764	2.695	0.2441	2.2165	3.1736
	C	99	1093	146.12045	1.3403	0.1792	0.989	1.6916
	D	102	1118	148.46545	1.3714	0.1821	1.0145	1.7284
	E	3752	41874	625.97876	51.3566	0.7677	49.8516	52.8616
	F	84	911.6	127.6268	1.118	0.1565	0.8112	1.4249
	G	24	254	65.30359	0.3115	0.0801	0.1545	0.4685
	H	8	116.2	54.21718	0.1425	0.0665	0.0122	0.2729
Total		7066	81535	0.0000113	100			

### 5.7 What information do you need to make an informed decision to go back to Somalia? (Q6.16)

Q 6.15 - Strata All - Rank 1	Intention To Return Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	1656	20024	555.19869	23.1474	0.6418	21.8893	24.4056
	B	480	5641	322.07097	6.5207	0.3723	5.7908	7.2505
	C	418	4663	287.54055	5.39	0.3324	4.7384	6.0416
	D	395	4353	280.56185	5.0321	0.3243	4.3963	5.6679
	E	283	3167	244.5307	3.6612	0.2827	3.1071	4.2154
	F	29	275.7	61.50779	0.3187	0.0711	0.1793	0.4581
	G	2052	22489	559.50203	25.9967	0.6468	24.7289	27.2646
	H	44	418.1	84.5954	0.4833	0.0978	0.2916	0.675
	I	23	255.5	68.09021	0.2954	0.0787	0.1411	0.4497
	J	392	4407	271.35774	5.0949	0.3137	4.48	5.7098
	L	5	38.3	25.33436	0.0443	0.0293	0	0.1017
	M	1505	18547	537.95916	21.4401	0.6219	20.221	22.6591
	Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403
Yes	A	58	681.7	114.38668	0.788	0.1322	0.5288	1.0472
	B	27	396.9	95.24507	0.4588	0.1101	0.243	0.6746
	C	6	125.9	57.05943	0.1455	0.066	0.0162	0.2748
	D	11	215.1	72.44878	0.2487	0.0837	0.0845	0.4128
	E	3	32.8	24.14125	0.0379	0.0279	0	0.0926
	F	2	7.4	5.32541	0.0086	0.0062	0	0.0206
	G	29	377.9	87.65311	0.4368	0.1013	0.2382	0.6355
	H	1	6.1	6.1	0.0071	0.0071	0	0.0209
	I	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	16	238.7	74.43096	0.2759	0.086	0.1073	0.4446
	L	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	13	145.2	54.89666	0.1678	0.0635	0.0434	0.2922
	Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906

Q 6.15 - Strata All - Rank 1	Intention To Return Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Total	A	1714	20706	561.30689	23.9355	0.6489	22.6635	25.2074
	B	507	6038	332.97356	6.9795	0.3849	6.225	7.734
	C	424	4789	292.69412	5.5356	0.3384	4.8723	6.1988
	D	406	4568	288.99328	5.2808	0.3341	4.6259	5.9356
	E	286	3200	245.62473	3.6992	0.2839	3.1426	4.2558
	F	31	283.1	61.73309	0.3273	0.0714	0.1874	0.4672
	G	2081	22867	563.04896	26.4336	0.6509	25.1577	27.7095
	H	45	424.2	84.81368	0.4904	0.098	0.2982	0.6826
	I	23	255.5	68.09021	0.2954	0.0787	0.1411	0.4497
	J	408	4646	280.31108	5.3708	0.324	4.7356	6.006
	L	5	38.3	25.33436	0.0443	0.0293	0	0.1017
	M	1518	18692	539.43744	21.6079	0.6236	20.3855	22.8303
Total		7448	86506	0.0000207	100			

### 5.8 Are you discussing options for return to Somalia in your household?

Q 6.13 - Strata All	Discussing HH Return Options	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	6947	80569	327.68159	93.1362	0.3788	92.3937	93.8788
	B	335	3710	253.87742	4.2886	0.2935	3.7133	4.8639
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	A	113	1531	179.35446	1.7699	0.2073	1.3635	2.1764
	B	53	696.6	120.5226	0.8053	0.1393	0.5321	1.0784
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	A	7060	82100	279.47364	94.9062	0.3231	94.2728	95.5395
	B	388	4407	279.47364	5.0938	0.3231	4.4605	5.7272
Total		7448	86506	0.0000862	100			

### 5.9 Are you considering obtaining (asking) for voluntary return support to Somalia from UNHCR?

Q 6.14 - Strata All	Considering Support Return UNHCR	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	7166	82886	266.06227	95.8156	0.3076	95.2127	96.4185
	B	116	1392	162.13272	1.6092	0.1874	1.2418	1.9766
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	A	91	1219	159.88349	1.4088	0.1848	1.0465	1.7711
	B	75	1009	145.93429	1.1664	0.1687	0.8357	1.4971
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	A	7257	84105	216.8676	97.2244	0.2507	96.7329	97.7158
	B	191	2401	216.8676	2.7756	0.2507	2.2842	3.2671
Total		7448	86506	0.0000897	100			

## 6. Housing land and property

### 6.1 In Somalia, where did your household formerly live (living arrangements)?

Q 2.8 - Strata All	Lived In Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	1713	19377	526.06957	22.5259	0.6115	21.3271	23.7247
	B	1665	20717	533.51892	24.0835	0.6202	22.8677	25.2993
	C	3839	43583	632.82796	50.664	0.7357	49.2219	52.106
	D	21	120.8	38.21146	0.1404	0.0444	0.0534	0.2275
Total		7238	83798	213.77249	97.4138	0.2485	96.9267	97.901
Yes	A	49	717.5	124.49635	0.8341	0.1447	0.5504	1.1178
	B	31	425.3	95.90275	0.4944	0.1115	0.2759	0.7129
	C	85	1082	149.23507	1.2577	0.1735	0.9176	1.5978
	D	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		165	2225	213.77249	2.5862	0.2485	2.099	3.0733
Total	A	1762	20095	531.16978	23.36	0.6175	22.1496	24.5704
	B	1696	21143	535.98329	24.5779	0.6231	23.3565	25.7993
	C	3924	44664	631.91159	51.9216	0.7346	50.4816	53.3616
	D	21	120.8	38.21146	0.1404	0.0444	0.0534	0.2275
Total		7403	86023	0.0000206	100			

### 6.2 Does your household own a property in Somalia?

Q 6.16 - Strata All	Own Property In Somalia	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	6205	72624	458.5278	83.9519	0.5301	82.9129	84.991
	B	1077	11655	425.44423	13.4729	0.4918	12.5088	14.437
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	A	120	1556	180.31045	1.7991	0.2084	1.3905	2.2077
	B	46	671.4	119.14412	0.7761	0.1377	0.5061	1.0461
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	A	6325	74180	434.95175	85.751	0.5028	84.7654	86.7366
	B	1123	12326	434.95175	14.249	0.5028	13.2634	15.2346
Total		7448	86506	0.0000681	100			

### 6.3 Does your household own a house?

Q 6.16 - Strata All	Own a House	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	N/A	6205	72624	458.5278	83.9519	0.5301	82.9129	84.991
	NO	907	10110	404.57536	11.6867	0.4677	10.7699	12.6035
	YES	170	1545	152.15253	1.7862	0.1759	1.4414	2.131
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	N/A	120	1556	180.31045	1.7991	0.2084	1.3905	2.2077
	NO	41	576.4	109.55491	0.6663	0.1266	0.4181	0.9146
	YES	5	95	47.91078	0.1098	0.0554	0.0012	0.2184
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597

Q 6.16 - Strata All	Own a House	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Total	N/A	6325	74180	434.95175	85.751	0.5028	84.7654	86.7366
	NO	948	10686	413.53667	12.353	0.478	11.4159	13.2901
	YES	175	1640	159.33142	1.896	0.1842	1.535	2.2571
Total		7448	86506	0.0000681	100			

#### 6.4 What property title do you have? Do you know the condition of the house?

Q 6.16 - Strata All	Condition of House	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	1	17	197.5	57.65136	0.2283	0.0666	0.0977	0.359
	2	32	342.6	77.01069	0.3961	0.089	0.2215	0.5706
	3	40	318.2	62.35543	0.3679	0.0721	0.2265	0.5092
	4	80	680.8	101.32376	0.7871	0.1171	0.5574	1.0167
	N/A	7112	82733	259.49918	95.6453	0.3	95.0572	96.2334
Total		7281	84272	213.82802	97.4246	0.2472	96.94	97.9092
Yes	1	3	59	37.61143	0.0682	0.0435	0	0.1534
	2	1	7.1	7.1	0.0082	0.0082	0	0.0243
	3	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	4	1	28.9	28.9	0.0334	0.0334	0	0.0989
	N/A	161	2133	209.00704	2.4655	0.2416	1.9919	2.9392
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5754	0.2472	2.0908	3.06
Total	1	20	256.5	68.796	0.2965	0.0795	0.1406	0.4524
	2	33	349.7	77.33135	0.4043	0.0894	0.229	0.5795
	3	40	318.2	62.35543	0.3679	0.0721	0.2265	0.5092
	4	81	709.7	105.32204	0.8205	0.1218	0.5818	1.0591
	N/A	7273	84866	159.22389	98.1109	0.1841	97.75	98.4717
Total		7447	86500	0.00009	100			

#### 6.5 Do you have access to the house?

Q 6.16 - Strata All	Access to House	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	1	10	117.2	46.09177	0.1355	0.0533	0.031	0.24
	2	70	615.3	96.54689	0.7116	0.1117	0.4927	0.9304
	3	66	635.3	100.88733	0.7347	0.1167	0.506	0.9634
	4	17	133.4	38.25886	0.1543	0.0442	0.0675	0.241
	5	6	37.9	17.41005	0.0438	0.0201	0.0044	0.0833
	N/A	7112	82733	258.14374	95.6773	0.2985	95.0921	96.2625
Total		7281	84272	212.1321	97.4572	0.2453	96.9763	97.9381
Yes	1	1	23	23	0.0266	0.0266	0	0.0787
	2	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	3	2	36	29.75937	0.0416	0.0344	0	0.1091
	4	1	7.1	7.1	0.0082	0.0082	0	0.0243
	5	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	N/A	161	2133	208.99836	2.4664	0.2417	1.9926	2.9402
Total		165	2199	212.1321	2.5428	0.2453	2.0619	3.0237



Q 6.16 - Strata All	Access to House	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Total	1	11	140.2	51.51166	0.1621	0.0596	0.0454	0.2789
	2	70	615.3	96.54689	0.7116	0.1117	0.4927	0.9304
	3	68	671.3	105.11634	0.7763	0.1216	0.538	1.0146
	4	18	140.5	38.90027	0.1625	0.045	0.0743	0.2507
	5	6	37.9	17.41005	0.0438	0.0201	0.0044	0.0833
	N/A	7273	84866	156.66461	98.1437	0.1812	97.7885	98.4988
Total		7446	86471	0.0000898	100			

## 6.6 Does your household own a land for housing/building?

Q 6.16 - Strata All	Own Land for housing	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	N/A	6205	72624	458.5278	83.9519	0.5301	82.9129	84.991
	NO	552	6053	316.63349	6.9967	0.366	6.2792	7.7142
	YES	525	5602	311.08543	6.4762	0.3596	5.7712	7.1811
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	N/A	120	1556	180.31045	1.7991	0.2084	1.3905	2.2077
	NO	25	389.8	92.65503	0.4506	0.1071	0.2406	0.6606
	YES	21	281.6	76.00947	0.3255	0.0879	0.1533	0.4978
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	N/A	6325	74180	434.95175	85.751	0.5028	84.7654	86.7366
	NO	577	6442	326.30345	7.4473	0.3772	6.7079	8.1867
	YES	546	5884	318.85878	6.8017	0.3686	6.0791	7.5243
Total		7448	86506	0.0000694	100			

## 6.7 What property title do you have? Do you know the condition of the land? (Q6.16)

Q 6.16 - Strata All	Condition of land for housing	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	1	48	576.8	105.77543	0.667	0.1223	0.4272	0.9067
	2	90	1228	162.35546	1.4194	0.1877	1.0514	1.7874
	3	89	792.1	108.24981	0.9159	0.1252	0.6706	1.1613
	4	297	2980	225.35733	3.4458	0.2606	2.9349	3.9566
	N/A	6757	78676	367.53523	90.976	0.425	90.1429	91.8091
Total		7281	84253	213.82736	97.424	0.2473	96.9393	97.9087
Yes	1	6	122.9	55.75642	0.1421	0.0645	0.0157	0.2685
	2	5	37.8	18.81293	0.0437	0.0218	0.0011	0.0864
	3	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	4	10	120.9	48.30725	0.1398	0.0559	0.0303	0.2493
	N/A	145	1946	201.19039	2.2503	0.2326	1.7943	2.7064
Total		166	2228	213.82736	2.576	0.2473	2.0913	3.0607
Total	1	54	699.7	119.23874	0.8091	0.1379	0.5388	1.0794
	2	95	1265	163.38704	1.4631	0.1889	1.0928	1.8335
	3	89	792.1	108.24981	0.9159	0.1252	0.6706	1.1613
	4	307	3101	230.16781	3.5856	0.2662	3.0638	4.1073
	N/A	6902	80622	317.93133	93.2263	0.3676	92.5057	93.947
Total		7447	86480	0.0000784	100			

### 6.8 Do you have access to the land?

Q 6.16 - Strata All	Access to land for housing	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	1	41	575.8	113.1456	0.666	0.1309	0.4095	0.9225
	2	285	2825	218.14107	3.2676	0.2523	2.773	3.7622
	3	135	1599	174.88446	1.8489	0.2023	1.4524	2.2454
	4	38	382.7	84.23831	0.4426	0.0974	0.2516	0.6336
	5	17	147.7	44.86391	0.1708	0.0519	0.0691	0.2726
	6	4	23.9	12.16511	0.0276	0.0141	0.0001	0.0552
	N/A	6757	78676	367.40874	90.9998	0.425	90.1667	91.8328
Total		7277	84230	213.82797	97.4234	0.2473	96.9385	97.9082
Yes	1	8	140.4	57.66	0.1624	0.0667	0.0317	0.2931
	2	7	78.4	37.41819	0.0907	0.0433	0.0058	0.1755
	3	3	21.7	12.64397	0.0251	0.0146	0	0.0538
	4	2	36	29.75937	0.0416	0.0344	0	0.1091
	5	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6	1	5.1	5.1	0.0059	0.0059	0	0.0175
	N/A	145	1946	201.19088	2.2509	0.2327	1.7948	2.7071
Total		166	2228	213.82797	2.5766	0.2473	2.0918	3.0615
Total	1	49	716.2	126.43248	0.8284	0.1462	0.5417	1.115
	2	292	2904	221.12042	3.3583	0.2558	2.8569	3.8596
	3	138	1620	175.324	1.874	0.2028	1.4765	2.2715
	4	40	418.7	89.31358	0.4843	0.1033	0.2818	0.6868
	5	17	147.7	44.86391	0.1708	0.0519	0.0691	0.2726
	6	5	29	13.19091	0.0335	0.0153	0.0036	0.0635
	N/A	6902	80622	317.81926	93.2507	0.3676	92.5301	93.9713
Total		7443	86458	0.0000783	100			

### 6.9 Does your household own a land for agriculture?

Q 6.16 - Strata All	Own Land for agriculture	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	N/A	6205	72624	458.5278	83.9519	0.5301	82.9129	84.991
	NO	440	4888	290.3966	5.6502	0.3357	4.9922	6.3083
	YES	637	6767	329.66616	7.8227	0.3811	7.0756	8.5697
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	N/A	120	1556	180.31045	1.7991	0.2084	1.3905	2.2077
	NO	13	198.7	65.53619	0.2297	0.0758	0.0812	0.3782
	YES	33	472.7	100.01805	0.5464	0.1156	0.3198	0.7731
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	N/A	6325	74180	434.95175	85.751	0.5028	84.7654	86.7366
	NO	453	5087	296.93527	5.8799	0.3433	5.207	6.5528
	YES	670	7240	338.99331	8.3691	0.3919	7.6009	9.1373
Total		7448	86506	0.0000676	100			

## 6.10 What property title do you have? Do you know the condition of the land?

Q 6.9 - Strata All	Condition of land for agriculture	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	1	70	814.9	125.60557	0.942	0.1452	0.6574	1.2267
	2	120	1689	186.00302	1.9522	0.215	1.5306	2.3737
	3	116	1070	128.75931	1.2368	0.1488	0.945	1.5286
	4	330	3192	230.08404	3.6899	0.266	3.1685	4.2113
	N/A	6645	77512	377.61894	89.6039	0.4365	88.7482	90.4596
Total		7281	84277	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9402	97.9093
Yes	1	16	292.7	83.02176	0.3384	0.096	0.1502	0.5265
	2	6	63.6	34.07237	0.0735	0.0394	0	0.1507
	3	2	9.1	6.79779	0.0105	0.0079	0	0.0259
	4	9	107.3	44.91593	0.124	0.0519	0.0223	0.2258
	N/A	133	1755	191.30763	2.0288	0.2212	1.5953	2.4623
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0907	3.0598
Total	1	86	1108	149.42261	1.2804	0.1727	0.9418	1.619
	2	126	1752	188.64103	2.0257	0.2181	1.5982	2.4532
	3	118	1079	128.92675	1.2473	0.149	0.9552	1.5395
	4	339	3299	233.90578	3.8139	0.2704	3.2838	4.344
	N/A	6778	79267	338.98991	91.6327	0.3919	90.8645	92.4009
Total		7447	86505	0.0000745	100			

## 6.11 Do you have access to the land?

Q 6.16 - Strata All	Access to land for agriculture	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	1	46	536.7	101.55601	0.6214	0.1176	0.3909	0.8519
	2	310	2846	213.39826	3.2948	0.2471	2.8105	3.7791
	3	212	2756	229.36053	3.1908	0.2655	2.6703	3.7114
	4	31	286.6	65.37753	0.3318	0.0757	0.1834	0.4802
	5	24	232.4	65.31534	0.2691	0.0756	0.1208	0.4173
	6	5	33.1	14.84015	0.0383	0.0172	0.0046	0.072
	N/A	6645	77512	375.43489	89.7415	0.4347	88.8894	90.5935
Total		7273	84202	210.40373	97.4877	0.2436	97.0102	97.9653
Yes	1	17	272.8	78.58271	0.3158	0.091	0.1375	0.4942
	2	7	75.3	34.77795	0.0872	0.0403	0.0082	0.1661
	3	5	30.8	14.34738	0.0357	0.0166	0.0031	0.0682
	4	2	36	29.75937	0.0417	0.0345	0	0.1092
	5	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	N/A	133	1755	191.29422	2.0319	0.2215	1.5978	2.4661
Total		164	2170	210.40373	2.5123	0.2436	2.0347	2.9898
Total	1	63	809.5	127.29638	0.9372	0.1474	0.6483	1.2261
	2	317	2921	215.91017	3.382	0.25	2.892	3.872
	3	217	2787	229.75976	3.2265	0.266	2.705	3.748
	4	33	322.6	71.76257	0.3735	0.0831	0.2106	0.5364
	5	24	232.4	65.31534	0.2691	0.0756	0.1208	0.4173
	6	5	33.1	14.84015	0.0383	0.0172	0.0046	0.072
	N/A	6778	79267	336.28215	91.7734	0.3893	91.0102	92.5366
Total		7437	86372	0.0000751	100			

## 6.12 Is housing available/accessible to the family in the intended place of return in Somalia?

Q 7.4 - Strata All	Housing Availability Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	B	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	D	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	N/A	7282	84279	210.59329	97.4867	0.2436	97.0092	97.9642
Total		7282	84279	210.59329	97.4867	0.2436	97.0092	97.9642
Yes	A	40	610.8	114.20023	0.7065	0.1321	0.4476	0.9655
	B	13	177.9	61.45704	0.2058	0.0711	0.0664	0.3451
	C	30	368.5	87.78674	0.4263	0.1015	0.2272	0.6253
	D	81	1016	145.49009	1.1748	0.1683	0.8449	1.5047
	N/A	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		164	2173	210.59329	2.5133	0.2436	2.0358	2.9908
Total	A	40	610.8	114.20023	0.7065	0.1321	0.4476	0.9655
	B	13	177.9	61.45704	0.2058	0.0711	0.0664	0.3451
	C	30	368.5	87.78674	0.4263	0.1015	0.2272	0.6253
	D	81	1016	145.49009	1.1748	0.1683	0.8449	1.5047
	N/A	7282	84279	210.59329	97.4867	0.2436	97.0092	97.9642
Total		7446	86451	0.0000922	100			

## 7. Livelihood activities, jobs and skills

### 7.1 Main source of living in Somalia before fleeing. (Q2.6)

Q 2.6 - Strata All	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent		
<b>Q 2.6 Rank 1</b>								
No	A	54	762.3	131.71797	0.8885	0.1535	0.5876	1.1895
	B	3114	34559	607.31525	40.2827	0.7079	38.895	41.6704
	C	2754	32836	610.98119	38.2734	0.7122	36.8774	39.6695
	D	189	2439	219.65998	2.843	0.256	2.3411	3.3449
	E	448	5570	318.66006	6.4923	0.3714	5.7642	7.2204
	F	18	161.7	51.49865	0.1885	0.06	0.0708	0.3061
	G	5	57	30.95739	0.0664	0.0361	0	0.1372
	H	10	92.5	37.67155	0.1078	0.0439	0.0217	0.1939
	I	111	1131	139.36088	1.3185	0.1624	1.0001	1.637
	J	326	3860	265.12444	4.4992	0.309	3.8934	5.105
	K	18	185.9	57.3275	0.2167	0.0668	0.0857	0.3477
	L	46	484.2	90.68447	0.5644	0.1057	0.3572	0.7716
	M	127	1426	164.07556	1.6618	0.1912	1.2869	2.0367
Total		7220	83565	213.78418	97.4034	0.2492	96.9149	97.8919

Q 2.6 - Strata All		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	A	2	51.9	36.93521	0.0605	0.0431	0	0.1449
	B	70	935.7	143.0584	1.0907	0.1667	0.7638	1.4175
	C	67	911	136.81268	1.0619	0.1595	0.7493	1.3745
	D	2	30.4	26.36968	0.0354	0.0307	0	0.0957
	E	11	93.4	34.60331	0.1089	0.0403	0.0298	0.1879
	F	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	G	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	H	1	26	26	0.0303	0.0303	0	0.0897
	I	3	52.7	32.13176	0.0614	0.0375	0	0.1348
	J	7	109.1	51.35188	0.1272	0.0599	0.0098	0.2445
	K	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	L	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	3	17.5	12.41652	0.0204	0.0145	0	0.0488
Total		166	2228	213.78418	2.5966	0.2492	2.1081	3.0851
Total	A	56	814.2	136.76542	0.949	0.1594	0.6365	1.2615
	B	3184	35495	605.11016	41.3734	0.7053	39.9907	42.756
	C	2821	33747	614.99248	39.3353	0.7168	37.9301	40.7405
	D	191	2470	220.97051	2.8785	0.2576	2.3736	3.3834
	E	459	5663	320.01327	6.6012	0.373	5.87	7.3324
	F	18	161.7	51.49865	0.1885	0.06	0.0708	0.3061
	G	5	57	30.95739	0.0664	0.0361	0	0.1372
	H	11	118.5	45.77276	0.1381	0.0534	0.0335	0.2427
	I	114	1184	142.87857	1.38	0.1665	1.0535	1.7064
	J	333	3969	269.2195	4.6264	0.3138	4.0113	5.2415
	K	18	185.9	57.3275	0.2167	0.0668	0.0857	0.3477
	L	46	484.2	90.68447	0.5644	0.1057	0.3572	0.7716
	M	130	1443	164.52462	1.6822	0.1918	1.3063	2.0581
Total		7386	85792	0.0000399	100			
<b>Q 2.6 Rank 2</b>								
No	A	11	101.8	44.54077	0.5783	0.253	0.082	1.0747
	B	202	2306	200.7521	13.1008	1.1405	10.8637	15.3379
	C	874	10167	278.79628	57.7605	1.5838	54.6537	60.8672
	D	33	370.2	86.967	2.1031	0.4941	1.134	3.0722
	E	76	980.2	142.34851	5.5685	0.8087	3.9822	7.1547
	F	5	21.7	14.03472	0.1233	0.0797	0	0.2797
	G	1	5.1	5.1	0.029	0.029	0	0.0858
	H	1	6.5	6.5	0.0369	0.0369	0	0.1094
	I	23	303.2	77.98299	1.7225	0.443	0.8535	2.5915
	J	185	2082	186.07042	11.8255	1.0571	9.752	13.8989
	K	32	346.4	78.81602	1.9679	0.4477	1.0896	2.8462
	L	5	68.6	36.50781	0.3897	0.2074	0	0.7965
	M	2	15.1	13.50741	0.0858	0.0767	0	0.2363
Total		1450	16774	127.84648	95.2916	0.7263	93.867	96.7163

Q 2.6 - Strata All		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	A	1	6.1	6.1	0.0347	0.0347	0	0.1026
	B	9	114.2	49.22588	0.6488	0.2796	0.1002	1.1973
	C	45	554.6	103.79974	3.1507	0.5897	1.994	4.3073
	D	2	26	23.19483	0.1477	0.1318	0	0.4062
	E	3	42.3	29.35796	0.2403	0.1668	0	0.5675
	F	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	G	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	H	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	I	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	71.3	44.16662	0.4051	0.2509	0	0.8972
	K	3	14.3	9.12853	0.0812	0.0519	0	0.183
	L	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		66	828.8	127.84648	4.7084	0.7263	3.2837	6.133
Total	A	12	107.9	44.95653	0.613	0.2554	0.112	1.1139
	B	211	2420	205.13851	13.7496	1.1654	11.4636	16.0356
	C	919	10722	270.15279	60.9111	1.5347	57.9007	63.9216
	D	35	396.2	90.00397	2.2508	0.5113	1.2478	3.2538
	E	79	1023	145.17318	5.8088	0.8247	4.191	7.4265
	F	5	21.7	14.03472	0.1233	0.0797	0	0.2797
	G	1	5.1	5.1	0.029	0.029	0	0.0858
	H	1	6.5	6.5	0.0369	0.0369	0	0.1094
	I	23	303.2	77.98299	1.7225	0.443	0.8535	2.5915
	J	188	2153	189.13896	12.2305	1.0745	10.1228	14.3382
	K	35	360.7	79.31461	2.0491	0.4506	1.1653	2.933
	L	5	68.6	36.50781	0.3897	0.2074	0	0.7965
	M	2	15.1	13.50741	0.0858	0.0767	0	0.2363
Total		1516	17603	5.49E-06	100			
<b>Q 2.6 Rank 3</b>								
No	A	1	6.1	6.1	1.1822	1.1822	0	3.5902
	B	5	51	35.12065	9.8837	6.8063	0	23.7478
	C	4	29.2	13.78822	5.6589	2.6721	0.216	11.1019
	D	2	31.2	7.1	6.0465	1.376	3.2438	8.8493
	E	9	124.9	39.42195	24.2054	7.6399	8.6434	39.7674
	F	1	6.1	6.1	1.1822	1.1822	0	3.5902
	J	22	225.7	48.11704	43.7403	9.325	24.7459	62.7347
	K	1	1.7	1.7	0.3295	0.3295	0	1.0005
	M	1	1.7	1.7	0.3295	0.3295	0	1.0005
Total		46	477.6	29.77348	92.5581	5.7701	80.8049	100

Q 2.6 - Strata All		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	A	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	B	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	D	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	E	2	35.4	29.62195	6.8605	5.7407	0	18.5539
	F	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	3	3	0.5814	0.5814	0	1.7657
	K	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		3	38.4	29.77348	7.4419	5.7701	0	19.1951
Total	A	1	6.1	6.1	1.1822	1.1822	0	3.5902
	B	5	51	35.12065	9.8837	6.8063	0	23.7478
	C	4	29.2	13.78822	5.6589	2.6721	0.216	11.1019
	D	2	31.2	7.1	6.0465	1.376	3.2438	8.8493
	E	11	160.3	34.33271	31.0659	6.6536	17.5129	44.6189
	F	1	6.1	6.1	1.1822	1.1822	0	3.5902
	J	23	228.7	48.14821	44.3217	9.331	25.315	63.3284
	K	1	1.7	1.7	0.3295	0.3295	0	1.0005
	M	1	1.7	1.7	0.3295	0.3295	0	1.0005
Total		49	516	7.04E-07	100			

## 7.1b Ability to currently provide for basic needs in Dadaab. (Q4.5)

Q 4.5 - Strata All	Can Provide Basic Needs	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	0	7043	82030	265.01152	95.5526	0.3087	94.9475	96.1577
	1	168	1590	160.04243	1.8525	0.1864	1.487	2.2179
Total		7211	83620	213.80902	97.4051	0.2491	96.9168	97.8933
Yes	0	160	2181	212.32807	2.5409	0.2473	2.0561	3.0257
	1	6	46.4	25.66203	0.054	0.0299	0	0.1126
Total		166	2228	213.80902	2.5949	0.2491	2.1067	3.0832
Total	0	7203	84211	162.03417	98.0935	0.1887	97.7235	98.4635
	1	174	1637	162.03417	1.9065	0.1887	1.5365	2.2765
Total		7377	85848	0.0000887	100			

## 7.2 Ability to provide for basic needs in Somalia through farming, fishing and pastoral activity.

Q 2.7 - Strata All	Living Activity Before Produce C	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A	1548	18710	528.13342	21.9046	0.6183	20.6925	23.1167
	B	2596	28947	602.7781	33.8903	0.7057	32.5069	35.2737
	C	1722	19789	540.3068	23.1678	0.6326	21.9278	24.4079
	N/A	1323	15751	470.20047	18.4403	0.5505	17.3612	19.5194
Total		7189	83196	213.6495	97.403	0.2501	96.9127	97.8933

Q 2.7 - Strata All	Living Activity Before Produce C	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	A	51	695.5	121.58538	0.8143	0.1423	0.5352	1.0933
	B	50	687.6	122.04945	0.805	0.1429	0.5249	1.0851
	C	39	526.2	106.2247	0.6161	0.1244	0.3723	0.8598
	N/A	24	308.9	78.75298	0.3616	0.0922	0.1809	0.5424
Total		164	2218	213.6495	2.597	0.2501	2.1067	3.0873
Total	A	1599	19405	533.31675	22.7188	0.6244	21.4949	23.9428
	B	2646	29635	606.39344	34.6953	0.7099	33.3036	36.087
	C	1761	20315	546.14413	23.7839	0.6394	22.5305	25.0373
	N/A	1347	16060	471.64915	18.8019	0.5522	17.7195	19.8844
Total		7353	85414	0.0000257	100			

### 7.3 Main source of living in Dadaab (Q4.1)

Q 4.1 - Strata All	occnowl	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	1	10	118.1	47.00299	0.1375	0.0547	0.0302	0.2448
	2	4	60.4	34.22289	0.0703	0.0398	0	0.1484
	3	74	887.5	130.1922	1.0333	0.1516	0.7362	1.3305
	4	5	63.3	33.03801	0.0737	0.0385	0	0.1491
	5	7	57.8	25.13007	0.0673	0.0293	0.0099	0.1247
	6	46	529.1	93.99493	0.616	0.1094	0.4015	0.8306
	7	282	2866	220.06186	3.3369	0.2562	2.8347	3.8391
	8	6	61.8	32.83687	0.072	0.0382	0	0.1469
	9	13	145.1	52.15864	0.1689	0.0607	0.0499	0.288
	10	6738	78459	371.68613	91.3503	0.4161	90.5347	92.166
	11	24	216.6	59.68145	0.2522	0.0695	0.116	0.3884
	12	18	188.4	57.09375	0.2194	0.0665	0.089	0.3497
	13	1	7.2	7.2	0.0084	0.0084	0	0.0248
Total		7228	83660	239.87839	97.4063	0.2489	96.9183	97.8942
Yes	1	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	3	1	1.6	1.6	0.0019	0.0019	0	0.0055
	4	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5	1	1.6	1.6	0.0019	0.0019	0	0.0055
	6	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	7	7	89.4	46.4125	0.1041	0.054	0	0.21
	8	1	3.2	3.2	0.0037	0.0037	0	0.011
	9	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	10	156	2132	209.09924	2.4822	0.2434	2.005	2.9594
	11	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	12	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	13	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5937	0.2489	2.1058	3.0817



Q 4.1 - Strata All	occnow1	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Total	1	10	118.1	47.00299	0.1375	0.0547	0.0302	0.2448
	2	4	60.4	34.22289	0.0703	0.0398	0	0.1484
	3	75	889.1	130.20175	1.0352	0.1516	0.738	1.3323
	4	5	63.3	33.03801	0.0737	0.0385	0	0.1491
	5	8	59.4	25.18096	0.0692	0.0293	0.0117	0.1266
	6	46	529.1	93.99493	0.616	0.1094	0.4015	0.8306
	7	289	2955	224.66634	3.441	0.2616	2.9283	3.9537
	8	7	65	32.99242	0.0757	0.0384	0.0004	0.151
	9	13	145.1	52.15864	0.1689	0.0607	0.0499	0.288
	10	6894	80591	314.80911	93.8325	0.3454	93.1555	94.5096
	11	24	216.6	59.68145	0.2522	0.0695	0.116	0.3884
	12	18	188.4	57.09375	0.2194	0.0665	0.089	0.3497
	13	1	7.2	7.2	0.0084	0.0084	0	0.0248
Total		7394	85888	112.15522	100			

#### 7.4 Working status of the head of household. (roster p)

ROSTER Q Occupation Code Now	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
A1	31	282.9	67.95224	0.3308	0.0795	0.1751	0.4866
A3	2	32.6	25.55504	0.0381	0.0299	0	0.0967
A5	47	462.1	86.93535	0.5404	0.1017	0.3411	0.7397
A6	3	12.8	7.92465	0.015	0.0093	0	0.0331
A8	10	112.6	45.93738	0.1317	0.0537	0.0264	0.237
B1	1	1.7	1.7	0.002	0.002	0	0.0059
C1	45	431.5	80.52343	0.5046	0.0942	0.32	0.6892
C10	1	26	26	0.0304	0.0304	0	0.09
C11	1	6.1	6.1	0.0071	0.0071	0	0.0211
C2	16	157.6	47.07389	0.1843	0.0551	0.0764	0.2922
C4	35	324.5	80.33842	0.3795	0.094	0.1953	0.5637
C5	2	10.3	7.78781	0.012	0.0091	0	0.0299
C6	3	33.9	20.21148	0.0396	0.0236	0	0.086
C7	1	6.1	6.1	0.0071	0.0071	0	0.0211
C8	20	249	69.97153	0.2912	0.0818	0.1308	0.4516
C9	1	6.5	6.5	0.0076	0.0076	0	0.0225
D1	3	24.6	15.5814	0.0288	0.0182	0	0.0645
D3	1	1.6	1.6	0.0019	0.0019	0	0.0055
D4	5	58.8	34.59451	0.0688	0.0405	0	0.1481
E2	2	32.6	26.82462	0.0381	0.0314	0	0.0996
E4	5	73.6	42.05935	0.0861	0.0492	0	0.1825
F1	33	325.9	80.88686	0.3811	0.0946	0.1957	0.5666
F2	3	28.4	18.00167	0.0332	0.0211	0	0.0745
F5	4	28.7	16.1118	0.0336	0.0188	0	0.0705
F7	7	69.4	34.18048	0.0812	0.04	0.0028	0.1595
F8	3	45.4	34.79511	0.0531	0.0407	0	0.1329
F9	2	27.6	26.04918	0.0323	0.0305	0	0.092
G1	32	353.4	81.41373	0.4133	0.0952	0.2266	0.5999

ROSTER Q Occupation Code Now	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
G2	16	179.3	54.83341	0.2097	0.0641	0.084	0.3354
G3	216	2114	185.02004	2.4719	0.2164	2.0477	2.8961
G4	75	836.7	124.94798	0.9785	0.1461	0.6921	1.2649
G5	11	88.7	34.54743	0.1037	0.0404	0.0245	0.1829
G7	2	18	13.20984	0.0211	0.0154	0	0.0513
G9	8	105.9	44.17212	0.1238	0.0517	0.0226	0.2251
H1	14	146	44.9989	0.1707	0.0526	0.0676	0.2739
H2	27	288.6	72.64886	0.3375	0.085	0.171	0.5041
H3	219	2242	195.11026	2.6216	0.2282	2.1743	3.0689
H4	16	274.9	83.813	0.3215	0.098	0.1293	0.5136
H5	2	46	32.48068	0.0538	0.038	0	0.1283
H6	2	35.6	26.70318	0.0416	0.0312	0	0.1029
I1	25	257.6	67.91189	0.3013	0.0794	0.1456	0.4569
I2	2	17.8	14.1039	0.0208	0.0165	0	0.0531
I3	8	55.3	21.85262	0.0647	0.0256	0.0146	0.1148
I4	21	217.9	61.10927	0.2548	0.0715	0.1147	0.3949
J1	1	6.6	6.6	0.0077	0.0077	0	0.0228
J10	1	1.7	1.7	0.002	0.002	0	0.0059
J2	1	28.9	28.9	0.0338	0.0338	0	0.1001
J4	1	1.6	1.6	0.0019	0.0019	0	0.0055
K1	1	13.4	13.4	0.0157	0.0157	0	0.0464
K3	2	26.6	18.78223	0.0311	0.022	0	0.0742
M10	1	13.3	13.3	0.0156	0.0156	0	0.046
M2	1	1.6	1.6	0.0019	0.0019	0	0.0055
M3	1	3.2	3.2	0.0037	0.0037	0	0.0111
M5	1	7.2	7.2	0.0084	0.0084	0	0.0249
M6	36	380.7	81.7782	0.4452	0.0956	0.2577	0.6327
N1	1	6.6	6.6	0.0077	0.0077	0	0.0228
N12	1	4.4	4.4	0.0051	0.0051	0	0.0152
N2	2	31.3	25.15253	0.0366	0.0294	0	0.0943
N4	1	13.3	13.3	0.0156	0.0156	0	0.046
N7	1	5.1	5.1	0.006	0.006	0	0.0177
P1	73	759.9	108.89735	0.8887	0.1274	0.639	1.1383
P2	2	6.4	4.51674	0.0075	0.0053	0	0.0178
P3	1	7.2	7.2	0.0084	0.0084	0	0.0249
P4	4	35.3	19.33624	0.0413	0.0226	0	0.0856
Q1	5	26.8	12.30631	0.0313	0.0144	0.0031	0.0596
Q2	9	100.5	40.11871	0.1175	0.0469	0.0256	0.2095
Q3	5	46.5	25.91974	0.0544	0.0303	0	0.1138
Q4	15	164.5	52.60871	0.1924	0.0615	0.0718	0.313
Q5	2	11.7	9.0824	0.0137	0.0106	0	0.0345
Q8	1	6.1	6.1	0.0071	0.0071	0	0.0211
R2	1	4.4	4.4	0.0051	0.0051	0	0.0152
R3	2	9.1	6.79779	0.0106	0.0079	0	0.0262
R5	1	5.1	5.1	0.006	0.006	0	0.0177
R6	1	6.1	6.1	0.0071	0.0071	0	0.0211
S1	9	132.6	54.51678	0.1551	0.0638	0.0301	0.2801

ROSTER Q Occupation Code Now	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
S2	5	62.3	37.0609	0.0729	0.0433	0	0.1578
S3	12	151.2	55.83666	0.1768	0.0653	0.0488	0.3048
S4	9	70.1	30.79707	0.082	0.036	0.0114	0.1526
S5	30	352.9	83.97466	0.4127	0.0982	0.2202	0.6052
S6	4	60.3	37.98776	0.0705	0.0444	0	0.1576
S7	29	356.6	81.5653	0.417	0.0954	0.23	0.604
T1	146	1622	177.05392	1.8972	0.2071	1.4913	2.3031
T2	57	816.9	130.4571	0.9553	0.1526	0.6563	1.2544
T3	4	63.9	38.82605	0.0747	0.0454	0	0.1637
T4	1	6.5	6.5	0.0076	0.0076	0	0.0225
T5	80	942.8	142.02259	1.1026	0.1661	0.777	1.4282
U1	50	530.7	97.69328	0.6206	0.1142	0.3967	0.8446
U2	1	6.6	6.6	0.0077	0.0077	0	0.0228
Z	5761	68448	500.48367	80.048	0.5853	78.9007	81.1954
Total	7356	85509	0.000066	100			

#### 7.5 Most common occupation of the head of household in Dadaab. (roster q)

ROSTER P Work Status Code Now	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
1	1393	15108	475.26072	18.3417	0.577	17.2107	19.4727
2	2291	26826	593.69104	32.5663	0.7207	31.1534	33.9792
3	2153	26168	594.69975	31.7678	0.722	30.3525	33.183
4	343	4337	291.83937	5.2653	0.3543	4.5707	5.9598
5	36	420.8	91.56819	0.5109	0.1112	0.2929	0.7288
6	882	9512	395.52399	11.5481	0.4802	10.6068	12.4894
Total	7098	82372	0.0000254	100			

#### 7.6 Possessions and assets owned in Dadaab

Q 4.4 - Strata All	Possessions and assets owned	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
<b>donkey</b>								
No	no	7035	81614	301.21232	94.345	0.3482	93.6625	95.0276
	yes	247	2664	215.64883	3.0798	0.2493	2.5911	3.5684
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	no	165	2216	213.54855	2.5619	0.2469	2.078	3.0458
	yes	1	11.5	11.5	0.0133	0.0133	0	0.0394
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	no	7200	83831	215.95001	96.9069	0.2496	96.4176	97.3963
	yes	248	2676	215.95001	3.0931	0.2496	2.6037	3.5824
Total		7448	86506	0.0000892	100			
<b>goats</b>								
No	no	6581	77148	388.93495	89.1819	0.4496	88.3006	90.0633
	yes	701	7131	332.44277	8.2429	0.3843	7.4895	8.9962
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	no	154	2070	206.24807	2.3923	0.2384	1.9249	2.8597
	yes	12	158.2	58.36033	0.1829	0.0675	0.0506	0.3151
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597

Q 4.4 - Strata All	Possessions and assets owned	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Total	no	6735	79217	336.9335	91.5743	0.3895	90.8107	92.3378
	yes	713	7289	336.9335	8.4257	0.3895	7.6622	9.1893
Total		7448	86506	0.0000814	100			

**camels**

No	no	7278	84223	216.26809	97.361	0.25	96.8709	97.8511
	yes	4	55.2	33.13379	0.0638	0.0383	0	0.1389
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	no	166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
	yes	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	no	7444	86451	33.13379	99.9362	0.0383	99.8611	100
	yes	4	55.2	33.13379	0.0638	0.0383	0	0.1389
Total		7448	86506	0.0000921	100			

**cattle**

No	no	7255	83980	224.7871	97.0802	0.2599	96.5708	97.5896
	yes	27	298.1	69.5857	0.3446	0.0804	0.1869	0.5023
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	no	166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
	yes	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	no	7421	86208	69.5857	99.6554	0.0804	99.4977	99.8131
	yes	27	298.1	69.5857	0.3446	0.0804	0.1869	0.5023
Total		7448	86506	0.000092	100			

**vehicle for transporting passengers**

No	no	7035	81614	301.21232	94.345	0.3482	93.6625	95.0276
	yes	247	2664	215.64883	3.0798	0.2493	2.5911	3.5684
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	no	165	2216	213.54855	2.5619	0.2469	2.078	3.0458
	yes	1	11.5	11.5	0.0133	0.0133	0	0.0394
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	no	7200	83831	215.95001	96.9069	0.2496	96.4176	97.3963
	yes	248	2676	215.95001	3.0931	0.2496	2.6037	3.5824
Total		7448	86506	0.0000892	100			

**house furniture**

No	no	3450	39550	647.46361	45.7186	0.7485	44.2514	47.1858
	yes	3832	44729	648.73693	51.7062	0.7499	50.2361	53.1763
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	no	85	1142	156.88829	1.3205	0.1814	0.965	1.676
	yes	81	1085	149.02354	1.2547	0.1723	0.917	1.5924
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	no	3535	40692	648.44485	47.0391	0.7496	45.5697	48.5085
	yes	3913	45815	648.44485	52.9609	0.7496	51.4915	54.4303
Total		7448	86506	0.0000331	100			

**cooking utensils**

No	no	1857	20849	553.31256	24.1015	0.6396	22.8476	25.3553
	yes	5425	63429	574.97567	73.3233	0.6647	72.0204	74.6263
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094

Q 4.4 - Strata All	Possessions and assets owned	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Yes	no	51	588	108.69059	0.6797	0.1256	0.4334	0.926
	yes	115	1640	186.46082	1.8955	0.2155	1.4729	2.318
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	no	1908	21437	559.33617	24.7812	0.6466	23.5137	26.0487
	yes	5540	65069	559.33617	75.2188	0.6466	73.9513	76.4863
Total		7448	86506	0.0000427	100			

**mobile phone**

No	no	4085	49908	632.27818	57.6926	0.7309	56.2598	59.1253
	yes	3197	34371	622.01884	39.7323	0.719	38.3227	41.1418
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	no	86	1246	166.51212	1.4405	0.1925	1.0631	1.8178
	yes	80	981.6	137.7085	1.1347	0.1592	0.8227	1.4468
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	no	4171	51154	626.15884	59.133	0.7238	57.7141	60.5519
	yes	3277	35353	626.15884	40.867	0.7238	39.4481	42.2859
Total		7448	86506	0.0000336	100			

## 7.7 Is a job or livelihood activities available to the household in the place of return?

Q 7.5 - Strata All	Has Livelihood	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	N/A	7282	84279	208.54397	97.5423	0.2414	97.0692	98.0154
	NO	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	YES	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		7282	84279	208.54397	97.5423	0.2414	97.0692	98.0154
Yes	N/A	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	NO	34	406.8	89.23541	0.4708	0.1033	0.2684	0.6733
	YES	126	1717	189.9989	1.9869	0.2199	1.5558	2.4179
Total		160	2124	208.54397	2.4577	0.2414	1.9846	2.9308
Total	N/A	7282	84279	208.54397	97.5423	0.2414	97.0692	98.0154
	NO	34	406.8	89.23541	0.4708	0.1033	0.2684	0.6733
	YES	126	1717	189.9989	1.9869	0.2199	1.5558	2.4179
Total		7442	86402	0.000092	100			

## 8. UNHCR voluntary return support

### 8.1 Has heard about voluntary return support. (Q6.10)

Q 6.10 - Strata All	Has Heard About Voluntary Return	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	0	494	5470	312,02885	6,3228	0,3607	5,6157	7,0299
	1	6788	78809	369,37255	91,102	0,427	90,265	91,9391
Total		7282	84279	213,82802	97,4248	0,2472	96,9403	97,9094
Yes	0	11	159,7	60,68657	0,1846	0,0702	0,0471	0,3221
	1	155	2068	205,81567	2,3906	0,2379	1,9242	2,857
Total		166	2228	213,82802	2,5752	0,2472	2,0906	3,0597
Total	0	505	5629	317,05412	6,5074	0,3665	5,7889	7,2259
	1	6943	80877	317,05412	93,4926	0,3665	92,7741	94,2111
Total		7448	86506	0,0000771	100			

### 8.2 Has visited Return Help Desk. (Q6.12)

Q 6.10 - Strata All	Has Visted Return Helpdesk	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	0	7224	83692	235,60581	96,7464	0,2724	96,2125	97,2803
	1	58	586,9	101,3021	0,6784	0,1171	0,4489	0,908
Total		7282	84279	213,82802	97,4248	0,2472	96,9403	97,9094
Yes	0	153	2056	205,38377	2,3764	0,2374	1,9109	2,8418
	1	13	172	62,16154	0,1988	0,0719	0,058	0,3397
Total		166	2228	213,82802	2,5752	0,2472	2,0906	3,0597
Total	0	7377	85747	118,69511	99,1227	0,1372	98,8538	99,3917
	1	71	758,9	118,69511	0,8773	0,1372	0,6083	1,1462
Total		7448	86506	0,0000914	100			

## 9. Heads of households, families and vulnerable groups (*from the roster*)

### 9.1 Percentage of families by age group of the head of household, comparison of households who intend and do not intend to return

Intention to return code by age group		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	0-9	44.00	698.40	124.62	0.81	0.14	0.53	1.09
	10-19	243.00	3306.00	260.13	3.82	0.30	3.23	4.41
	20-29	1837.00	21747.00	558.97	25.16	0.65	23.89	26.43
	30-39	1930.00	23297.00	582.01	26.95	0.67	25.63	28.27
	40-49	1448.00	16094.00	501.04	18.62	0.58	17.48	19.75
	50-59	860.00	9397.00	395.98	10.87	0.46	9.97	11.77
	60+	914.00	9674.00	395.71	11.19	0.46	10.29	12.09
Total		7276.00	84213.00	213.82	97.42	0.25	96.94	97.91
Yes	0-9	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
	10-19	4.00	44.30	28.05	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.11
	20-29	45.00	745.50	131.22	0.86	0.15	0.56	1.16
	30-39	47.00	653.40	119.62	0.76	0.14	0.48	1.03
	40-49	23.00	290.30	77.69	0.34	0.09	0.16	0.51
	50-59	17.00	135.70	42.24	0.16	0.05	0.06	0.25
	60+	30.00	358.50	84.66	0.41	0.10	0.22	0.61
Total		166.00	2228.00	213.82	2.58	0.25	2.09	3.06
Total	0-9	44.00	698.40	124.62	0.81	0.14	0.53	1.09
	10-19	247.00	3350.00	261.44	3.88	0.30	3.28	4.47
	20-29	1882.00	22492.00	565.94	26.02	0.65	24.74	27.30
	30-39	1977.00	23950.00	586.99	27.71	0.68	26.38	29.04
	40-49	1471.00	16384.00	504.98	18.95	0.58	17.81	20.10
	50-59	877.00	9533.00	397.75	11.03	0.46	10.13	11.93
	60+	944.00	10033.00	402.92	11.61	0.47	10.69	12.52
Total		7442.00	86441.00	0.00	100.00			

## 9.2 Percentage of families by N of members, comparison of household who intend and do not intend to return

Intention to return code by family size		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	1	1864.00	21493.00	555.60	24.86	0.64	23.60	26.12
	2	748.00	8641.00	390.46	10.00	0.45	9.11	10.88
	3	738.00	9053.00	400.64	10.47	0.46	9.56	11.38
	4	669.00	7810.00	375.47	9.03	0.43	8.18	9.89
	5	712.00	9099.00	407.19	10.53	0.47	9.60	11.45
	6	692.00	7971.00	374.66	9.22	0.43	8.37	10.07
	7	580.00	6548.00	338.87	7.58	0.39	6.81	8.34
	8	483.00	5295.00	309.72	6.13	0.36	5.42	6.83
	9	321.00	3537.00	251.78	4.09	0.29	3.52	4.66
	10	231.00	2476.00	211.09	2.86	0.24	2.39	3.34
	11	128.00	1205.00	141.10	1.39	0.16	1.07	1.71
	12	56.00	590.20	101.39	0.68	0.12	0.45	0.91
	13	28.00	243.00	58.03	0.28	0.07	0.15	0.41
	14	13.00	135.10	45.56	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.26
	15	11.00	112.70	39.79	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.22
	16	2.00	3.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Total		7276.00	84213.00	216.21	97.42	0.25	96.94	97.91
Yes	1	25.00	209.40	61.12	0.24	0.07	0.10	0.38
	2	12.00	188.00	63.89	0.22	0.07	0.07	0.36
	3	23.00	312.50	79.75	0.36	0.09	0.18	0.54
	4	19.00	273.50	77.51	0.32	0.09	0.14	0.49
	5	25.00	397.70	95.70	0.46	0.11	0.24	0.68
	6	19.00	375.80	98.40	0.43	0.11	0.21	0.66
	7	18.00	186.80	58.64	0.22	0.07	0.08	0.35
	8	12.00	159.00	57.95	0.18	0.07	0.05	0.32
	9	3.00	38.60	25.53	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.10
	10	5.00	31.60	15.54	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.07
	11	2.00	10.70	7.77	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03
	12	1.00	11.50	11.50	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04
	13	1.00	6.60	6.60	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
	14	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
	15	1.00	26.00	26.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.09
	16	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		166.00	2228.00	213.83	2.58	0.25	2.09	3.06



Intention to return code by family size		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Total	1	1889.00	21703.00	557.36	25.11	0.64	23.84	26.37
	2	760.00	8829.00	394.71	10.21	0.46	9.32	11.11
	3	761.00	9366.00	407.01	10.83	0.47	9.91	11.76
	4	688.00	8083.00	381.93	9.35	0.44	8.48	10.22
	5	737.00	9497.00	415.24	10.99	0.48	10.05	11.93
	6	711.00	8346.00	384.78	9.66	0.45	8.78	10.53
	7	598.00	6735.00	343.06	7.79	0.40	7.01	8.57
	8	495.00	5454.00	314.45	6.31	0.36	5.60	7.02
	9	324.00	3576.00	252.98	4.14	0.29	3.56	4.71
	10	236.00	2507.00	211.64	2.90	0.24	2.42	3.38
	11	130.00	1216.00	141.31	1.41	0.16	1.09	1.73
	12	57.00	601.70	102.04	0.70	0.12	0.46	0.93
	13	29.00	249.60	58.40	0.29	0.07	0.16	0.42
	14	13.00	135.10	45.56	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.26
	15	12.00	138.70	47.50	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.27
	16	2.00	3.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Total		7442.00	86441.00	33.92	100.00			

### 9.3 Percentage of household by N of children under 14 years

Intention to return code by children 14 and below		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	0	2714.00	30110	610.78	34.81	0.71	33.42	36.19
	1	885.00	10531	427.62	12.17	0.49	11.20	13.14
	2	816.00	9804	413.74	11.33	0.48	10.40	12.27
	3	793.00	9661	413.28	11.17	0.48	10.23	12.10
	4	789.00	9464	409.81	10.94	0.47	10.01	11.87
	5	634.00	7474	368.94	8.64	0.43	7.80	9.48
	6	385.00	3961	261.84	4.58	0.30	3.99	5.17
	7	178.00	2183	206.48	2.52	0.24	2.06	2.99
	8	64.00	801	126.00	0.93	0.15	0.64	1.21
	9	17.00	221	65.92	0.26	0.08	0.11	0.41
	10	5.00	58	30.45	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.14
	11	2.00	11	7.69	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03
Total		7282.00	84279	213.83	97.42	0.25	96.94	97.91
Yes	0	36.00	397	89.64	0.46	0.10	0.26	0.66
	1	21.00	291	77.70	0.34	0.09	0.16	0.51
	2	22.00	216	56.91	0.25	0.07	0.12	0.38
	3	22.00	421	103.34	0.49	0.12	0.25	0.72
	4	29.00	488	108.18	0.56	0.13	0.32	0.81
	5	23.00	280	76.96	0.32	0.09	0.15	0.50
	6	9.00	91	33.96	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.18
	7	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
	8	3.00	17	9.88	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.04
	9	1.00	26	26.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.09
	10	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
	11	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		166.00	2228	213.83	2.58	0.25	2.09	3.06

Intention to return code by children 14 and below		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
Total	0	2750.00	30508	613.27	35.27	0.71	33.88	36.66
	1	906.00	10822	432.93	12.51	0.50	11.53	13.49
	2	838.00	10020	416.77	11.58	0.48	10.64	12.53
	3	815.00	10082	422.56	11.65	0.49	10.70	12.61
	4	818.00	9952	420.43	11.50	0.49	10.55	12.46
	5	657.00	7754	375.29	8.96	0.43	8.11	9.81
	6	394.00	4053	263.84	4.68	0.31	4.09	5.28
	7	178.00	2183	206.48	2.52	0.24	2.06	2.99
	8	67.00	818	126.38	0.95	0.15	0.66	1.23
	9	18.00	247	70.83	0.29	0.08	0.13	0.45
	10	5.00	58	30.45	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.14
	11	2.00	10.60	7.69	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03
Total		7448.00	86506.00	0.00	100.00			

#### 9.4 Sex distribution of head of household among those who do intend and those who do not intend to return

Intention to return code by gender name		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	Female	3778.00	44808.00	647.13	51.84	0.75	50.37	53.30
	Male	3499.00	39407.00	645.71	45.59	0.75	44.12	47.05
Total		7277.00	84215.00	213.83	97.42	0.25	96.94	97.91
Yes	Female	87.00	1294.00	167.49	1.50	0.19	1.12	1.88
	Male	79.00	934.20	136.81	1.08	0.16	0.77	1.39
Total		166.00	2228.00	213.83	2.58	0.25	2.09	3.06
Total	Female	3865.00	46102.00	646.64	53.33	0.75	51.87	54.80
	Male	3578.00	40341.00	646.64	46.67	0.75	45.20	48.13
Total		7443.00	86442.00	0.00	100.00			

#### 9.5 Percentage of households with members with disabilities or chronic illnesses among those who do intend and those who do not intend to return

Intention to return code by vulnerabilities		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	0	6944	80606	327.06357	93.179	0.3781	92.4378	93.9201
	1	305	3329	241.78284	3.8483	0.2795	3.3004	4.3962
	2	28	259.6	67.43805	0.3001	0.078	0.1473	0.4529
	3	5	84.3	44.44385	0.0974	0.0514	0	0.1982
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	0	155	2085	207.90481	2.4097	0.2403	1.9385	2.8808
	1	11	143.2	52.01115	0.1655	0.0601	0.0477	0.2834
	2	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	3	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	0	7099	82690	258.6536	95.5886	0.299	95.0025	96.1748
	1	316	3472	246.93412	4.0138	0.2855	3.4542	4.5734
	2	28	259.6	67.43805	0.3001	0.078	0.1473	0.4529
	3	5	84.3	44.44385	0.0974	0.0514	0	0.1982
Total		7448	86506	0.0000866	100			

### 9.6 Percentage of head of household with vulnerabilities among those who do intend and those who do not intend to return

Intention to return code by vulnerabilities		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	1	7096	82032	293.25331	94.8279	0.339	94.1634	95.4924
	2	102	1079	136.98057	1.2472	0.1583	0.9368	1.5576
	3	47	630.7	113.15589	0.7291	0.1308	0.4727	0.9855
	4	28	425	97.21947	0.4913	0.1124	0.271	0.7116
	5	9	111.9	45.68987	0.1294	0.0528	0.0258	0.2329
Total		7282	84279	213.82802	97.4248	0.2472	96.9403	97.9094
Yes	1	160	2161	211.6846	2.498	0.2447	2.0183	2.9777
	2	6	66.8	31.1599	0.0772	0.036	0.0066	0.1478
	3	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	4	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		166	2228	213.82802	2.5752	0.2472	2.0906	3.0597
Total	1	7256	84193	207.91298	97.3259	0.2403	96.8547	97.797
	2	108	1146	140.39044	1.3244	0.1623	1.0063	1.6425
	3	47	630.7	113.15589	0.7291	0.1308	0.4727	0.9855
	4	28	425	97.21947	0.4913	0.1124	0.271	0.7116
	5	9	111.9	45.68987	0.1294	0.0528	0.0258	0.2329
Total		7448	86506	0.0000887	100			

### 9.7 Education level of head of household

Education Status Code	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
A3	285	3705	272.64782	4.3084	0.317	3.687	4.9299
A4	78	864.2	125.1171	1.0049	0.1455	0.7197	1.2901
A5	15	130.8	43.26902	0.1521	0.0503	0.0535	0.2507
A6	2	6.4	4.51677	0.0074	0.0053	0	0.0177
C3	281	2660	196.81219	3.0924	0.2288	2.6438	3.541
C4	76	724.7	110.34739	0.8427	0.1283	0.5911	1.0942
C5	17	210.2	65.39996	0.2444	0.076	0.0953	0.3935
C6	4	15.5	8.19499	0.018	0.0095	0	0.0367
C7	1	4.4	4.4	0.0051	0.0051	0	0.0151
N1	5645	65981	541.7755	76.7207	0.63	75.4858	77.9556
N2	876	10310	420.15393	11.9884	0.4885	11.0308	12.9461
Z	114	1389	163.69116	1.6154	0.1903	1.2423	1.9886
Total	7394	86001	0.0000576	100			

9.8 Percentage of head of household by education attainment among those who do intend and those who do not intend to return

Intention to return code by children 14 and below		Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Dev of Wgt Freq	Percent	Std Err of Percent	95% Confidence Limits for Percent	
No	A3	282.00	3667.00	271.43	4.26	0.32	3.65	4.88
	A4	78.00	864.20	125.12	1.00	0.15	0.72	1.29
	A5	15.00	130.80	43.27	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.25
	A6	2.00	6.40	4.52	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
	C3	276.00	2623.00	196.11	3.05	0.23	2.60	3.50
	C4	73.00	705.00	109.55	0.82	0.13	0.57	1.07
	C5	17.00	210.20	65.40	0.24	0.08	0.10	0.39
	C6	4.00	15.50	8.19	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.04
	C7	1.00	4.40	4.40	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
	N1	5520.00	64172.00	561.37	74.62	0.65	73.34	75.90
	N2	855.00	10094.00	416.38	11.74	0.48	10.79	12.69
	Z	108.00	1298.00	157.45	1.51	0.18	1.15	1.87
Total		7231.00	83790.00	213.59	97.43	0.25	96.94	97.92
Yes	A3	3.00	38.20	27.39	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.11
	A4	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
	A5	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
	A6	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C3	5.00	36.50	17.73	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.08
	C4	3.00	19.70	13.36	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.05
	C5	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C6	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
	C7	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
	N1	125.00	1809.00	196.89	2.10	0.23	1.65	2.55
	N2	21.00	216.00	64.44	0.25	0.07	0.10	0.40
	Z	6.00	91.60	45.39	0.11	0.05	0.00	0.21
Total		163.00	2211.00	213.59	2.57	0.25	2.08	3.06
Total	A3	285.00	3705.00	272.65	4.31	0.32	3.69	4.93
	A4	78.00	864.20	125.12	1.00	0.15	0.72	1.29
	A5	15.00	130.80	43.27	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.25
	A6	2.00	6.40	4.52	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
	C3	281.00	2660.00	196.81	3.09	0.23	2.64	3.54
	C4	76.00	724.70	110.35	0.84	0.13	0.59	1.09
	C5	17.00	210.20	65.40	0.24	0.08	0.10	0.39
	C6	4.00	15.50	8.19	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.04
	C7	1.00	4.40	4.40	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
	N1	5645.00	65981.00	541.78	76.72	0.63	75.49	77.96
	N2	876.00	10310.00	420.15	11.99	0.49	11.03	12.95
	Z	114.00	1389.00	163.69	1.62	0.19	1.24	1.99
Total		7394.00	86001.00	0.00	100.00			

	<b>« Return Intention Survey for Somali refugees in Dadaab »</b>	
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**Household - Field Interview FORM**

<b>SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION</b>					
(A) Date of Survey: 01 – FEB – 2014 (ex)		(A-1) Number of the questionnaire (household) on <u>Control FORM</u>			
(C) Enumerator name		(C-1) Enumerator Code:	(D) Team leader:		
(E) Strata Number:		(F) AUTO GENERATED HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (during data processing)			
(G) Sample List (Circle 1.P or 2. R)	1. Primary 2. Reserve	(H) Number of the household on the sample list			
(I) Ration card #:			(J) Camp Name		
(K) Camp Section		(L) Camp BLOCK		(M) Plot Number (if available)	
(M) Respondent (household member) name:				(N) contact (phone number):	
<i>RESPONDED VOLUNTARY ACCEPTED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY</i>					

**SECTION 2: ORIGIN, TIME OF FIRST DISPLACEMENT, REASON, AND LIVING CONDITIONS BEFORE DISPLACEMENT**

<b>Q2.1. Location of origin in Somalia:</b>		
A	Region	...
B	District	...
C	Town (urban):	...
D	Village (rural):	...

**Q2.2. Year of arrival of first household members in Dadaab camp (ex. 1991): /...../...../...../...../**

<b>Q2.3. Which clan and sub clan does your household belong to? (Interviewer to write clan and sub clan)</b>		
A	CLAN	...
B	SUB CLAN	...

<b>Q2.4. What was the MAIN reason the first members of your household left Somalia? ONE option only</b>	
A	Food insecurity / Drought / Famine / Flood
B	Loss of assets and/or property
C	Insecurity / Clan conflict
D	Insecurity / Political conflict
E	Humanitarian assistance here (Dadaab camps)
F	Work opportunity here (Dadaab camps)
G	Work opportunity elsewhere/somewhere in Kenya
H	Join family / clan members
I	Personal persecution of some household members

<b>Q.2.5</b>	<b>if main reason Q2.4 is I – personal persecution: Specify the main nature of the persecution (ONE option)</b> A. Clan related   B. Religion   C. Political   D. Social   E. Forced Recruitment
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<b>Q2.6. How did your family make its living in Somalia? (Rank in order of importance most important) MULTI options</b>		
		RANK
A	Fishing	
B	Farming /agriculture	
C	Pastoral activity	
D	Sale/trade (pastoral/agricultural/fisheries products including chat)	
E	Business / sale / trade (other non agricultural/fisheries/pastoral products)	
F	Teaching (specify)	
G	Health practitioner (nurse, doctor, ..)	
H	Administration / accounting / secretarial / office job /money transfer / translation-interpreter / IT.....	
I	Skilled manual (mason, carpenter, goldsmith, electrician, mechanic, beautician, driver, boat captain.....)	
J	Unskilled manual (cook, gardener, mover, cleaner, guard, house help, waiter.....)	
K	Religious	
L	Government (civil servant, police, army)	
M	Other specify: ...	

**If Q2.6 (A,B or C) Fishing, farming or pastoral activity**

<b>Q2.7. In Somalia were you able to produce enough for your household needs? ONE option only</b>	
A	Yes
B	Yes partially only
C	No, was not enough at all

<b>Q2.8. In Somalia, your household used to live in: ONE option only</b>	
A	Own/family house
B	Rented house
C	Nomadic type of residence

### SECTION 3: DISPLACEMENT HISTORY, MOVEMENTS, LOCATIONS, REASONS, AND EXPECTATIONS

**Q3.1. Locations** (List the locations starting with the origin of the households and ending with current location - name of Dadaab Camp and year of first arrival). If there are more than 3 places where household has been before arriving to Dadaab, list the most important including places in Somalia different than the origin)

	LOCATION (village, town or camp) NAME	Location Type	District	Country	Reason for movement to next place	Year (ex.1991)
<b>1</b>	<i>Origin:</i>	v, t	<i>Origin:</i>	<i>Somalia</i>		
<b>2</b>		v, t, c				
<b>3</b>		v, t, c				
<b>4</b>		v, t, c				
<b>5</b>	<i>Dadaab camp:</i>	v, t, c		<i>Kenya</i>		

Location type: (circle one that applies)

Reason for movement: use same codes used in Q2.4

<b>Q3.2. At the time when your household left Somalia, how many people lived in your village/neighbourhood? ONE option only</b>	
A	#of persons: (best estimate)
B	Cant remember/don't know

<b>Q3.3. At the time when your household left Somalia, have other people from your village left as well ? ONE option only</b>			
A	Yes most of them (quantified as 75% and above)	C	Yes some of them (at least 25%)
B	Yes half of them	D	No, only our household

<b>Q3.4. At the time your household left Somalia, did all household members move together? ONE option only</b>	
A	Yes, we all left place of origin together and moved together to Dadaab camps
B	No, some members stayed in Somalia in place of origin and they are still there, so they are not here with us today
C	No, some members left before or joined us later (we were united in Dadaab camps at one point)
D	No, some members went in other location in Somalia in internal displacement (IDP)
E	We all left together but some members decided to go elsewhere and are not here with us today

<b>Q3.5. If the household is not reunited, where do the remaining household members live now (part of the original household that was separated when some members left Somalia)? (check all that applies) MULTI options</b>				
A	Place of origin	Region ↓	District ↓	Place ↓
B	Other location in Somalia (Specify)			...
C	Kenya - other than Dadaab (Specify)	...		
D	Third country (Specify)	...		
E	We don't know			

<b>Q3.6. Since your household moved to Dadaab, do you or any of your household members travel temporarily to Somalia? ONE option only</b>	
A	Yes, frequently (more than once a year)
B	Yes, infrequently (less than once a year)
C	No, no one travels to Somalia

If Q3.6. = A, B then Q3.7.; Else If Q3.6. = C jump to Q3.8.

<b>Q3.7. If yes there is frequent or infrequent travel (A or B), for what purpose? (check all that applies) MULTI options</b>	
A	To visit (family, friends)
B	To check the status of the property
C	For planting and harvesting
D	For income generation through business or trade

<b>Q3.8. Has anyone in your household (after arrival in Dadaab) moved permanently outside of Kenya? MULTI options</b>		
		# of persons
A	Yes, Somalia place of origin	#
B	Yes, Somalia elsewhere	#
C	Yes, somewhere else than Somalia with own means	#
D	Yes, somewhere else than Somalia through refugee resettlement programs	#
E	No, no one	

<b>Q3.9. Has any of the current household members been considered for refugee resettlement program in other countries (out of Kenya)? ONE option only (applies only if some of the current members have applied recently and still waiting)</b>					
A	Yes, Number of people	Country:	Month:	Year:	
B	No, no one has applied				

**Q3.10 Has any of the members who moved to Somalia (Q3.6 A or B) come back?** 1. Yes 2. No

If Q3.8. = YES then Q3.9.; else If Q3.8 = NO jump to Q3.11.

<b>Q3.11. If some of your household members who moved to Somalia have returned to Dadaab, why so? MULTI options rank</b>	
A	Lack of security
B	Lack of employment in place of origin or third location
C	Lack of basic public services in place of origin
D	Fear of ethnic (clan based) / religious discrimination or related violence
E	Environment has been destroyed (food insecurity)
F	Lack of financial resources
G	Village has been destroyed

H	No access to house or land (destroyed or occupied by others)	
I	Fear of political discrimination	
J	Mines UXO	
K	OTHER specify:	

**Q3.12. Does any of your household member have Kenyan national ID card?**

1. Yes 2. No

**SECTION 4: CURRENT LIVING CONDITIONS AND ASSETS**

**Q4.1. Currently what are the main activities that members of your household make a living from (income or in kind)?**

	Activity/Source of living ( <b>MULTI options</b> )	Where?		Regularity	Rank
1	Cattle raising/pastoral	D S	1. Cash 2. In Kind	M – S – O	
2	Farming	D S	1. Cash 2. In Kind	M – S – O	
3	Sale/Trade/business Small scale business (<600USD)	D S	1. Cash 2. In Kind	M – S – O	
4	Sale/Trade/business Medium scale business (600 – 3,000USD)	D S	1. Cash 2. In Kind	M – S – O	
5	Sale/Trade/business Large scale business (>3,000USD)	D S	1. Cash 2. In Kind	M – S – O	
6	Skilled manual (1)	D S	1. Cash 2. In Kind	M – S – O	
7	Unskilled manual (2)	D S	1. Cash 2. In Kind	M – S – O	
8	Begging / charity / zakat	D S	1. Cash 2. In Kind	M – S – O	
9	Religious (Imam?)	D S	1. Cash 2. In Kind	M – S – O	
10	Humanitarian assistance (rations)	D S	1. Cash 2. In Kind	M – S – O	
11	Professional (teaching, medical, admin, IT, secretarial, accountancy)	D S	1. Cash 2. In Kind	M – S – O	
12	Remittances from friends and family	D S	1. Cash 2. In Kind	M – S – O	
13	Other 2:	D S	1. Cash 2. In Kind	M – S – O	
14	Other 1:	D S	1. Cash 2. In Kind	M – S – O	

Where? Is the activity: D – In Dadaab or S – in Somalia

Regularity: M (Regular – Monthly); S. Seasonal; O. At least once a year

Rank: Rank first 3 most contributing (1, 2, 3) and others if more than 3.

Skilled: mason, carpenter, goldsmith, electrician, mechanic, beautician, tailor;

Unskilled: cook, gardener, cleaner, house help, movers (donkey carts)

**Q4.2. How do you use your household earnings (both cash and/or in kind)? MULTI options**

N	ITEM (Rank from 1 to 14. If household is not spending/allocating earnings for listed categories write "0")	Rank
1	Food and Water	
2	Health	
3	Education	
4	Transport	
5	Rent/housing	
6	Khat	
7	Household items (beds, pots, sheet/blankets, etc.)	
8	Zakat/ Charity or remittances support to relatives/friends in Somalia	
9	Zakat/ Charity to r remittances support to relatives/friends in Dadaab	
10	Repayment of debts	
11	Clothing	
12	Fuel (charcoal, paraffin, etc)	
13	Communication (phone, internet, etc)	
14	Investment in cattle or farming	

**Q4.3. What type of shelter does your household live in Dadaab camps? MULTI options**

(Write # number of units in your household compound)

A	Somali Tukul	#
B	Stick Built	#
C	Wattle and Daub	#

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D	Mud Brick or solid brick and iron sheet	#
E	Tent / tarpaulin	#

<b>Q4.4 Movable assets that household possess: MULTI options</b>		
A	Livestock: donkey (#     ); goats (#     ); camel (#     ); Cattle (#     )	
B	Vehicle – passenger	
C	Vehicle – transport	
D	Motorbike, bicycle	
E	Household furniture (bed/mats, table, closet)	
F	Cooking (jerry can, kitchen sets, stove)	
G	TV	
H	Cell phone	
I	Other _____	

**Q4.5. Is your household able to provide for its basic needs (housing, education, basic health care, food, water)?**

1. Yes 2. No

#### SECTION 5: CURRENT SERVICES HOUSEHOLD IS USING

**Q5.1. How many of your household members are in school age?** 2. N 1. Y#\_\_\_

**Q5.2. How many school age household members attend school now?** 2. N 1. Y#\_\_\_

**Q5.3. For how many members does your household pay school fees?** 2. N 1. Y#\_\_\_

**Q5.4. How many among those attending school do so in Dadaab?** 2. N 1. Y#\_\_\_

<b>Q5.5. During the past 3 months has any of the household members used health services? MULTI option (circle, mark the option that applies)</b>	
a. Health centre / Health post	In Dadaab / Outside / Not in the past 3 months
b. Hospital	In Dadaab / Outside / Not in the past 3 months

#### SECTION 6 – MAKING AN INFORMED DECISION (INFORMATION AVAILABILITY, NEEDS AND INTENTION OF RETURN TO SOMALIA)

<b>Q6.1. Do you or your household have contact with family members / close relatives living in Somalia? ONE option only</b>	
A	Yes, in the area of origin
B	Yes, elsewhere in Somalia
C	Yes, both
D	No, we don't have, or don't have contact with relatives living in Somalia

**Q6.2. Does your household get regular/up-to-date information on Somalia?** A. Yes Regular; B. Yes, Sometimes C. No

<b>Q6.3. In general, how does your household obtain information? MULTI option</b>		
		rank
A	Radio	
B	TV	
C	Internet and social media	
D	Written (etc.) Newspapers / magazines / bulletins (pamphlet, brochure,)	
E	Information sessions with community leaders/elders/those who have come back from Go and See Visits	
F	Mobile phone / SMS	
G	Orally / Visits (directly or indirectly from those who visited)	
H	Return Help Desk	

<b>Q6.4. In general, from whom does your household obtain information? MULTI option</b>		rank
A	Family and friends	
B	Religious leaders	
C	Politicians	
D	Military leaders	
E	Local leaders / traditional leaders (clan elders, Ugas)	
F	Charities, NGOs, UN or other public organizations	

**Q6.5. Does your household have all the information they need about Somalia?** 1. Yes 2. No

If Q6.5. = NO then Q6.6.; else If Q6.5 = YES jump to Q6.7.

<b>Q6.6. If NO – your household does not have information, why? ONE option only</b>	
A	Inaccurate/biased information/does not trust source
B	Out-of-date/infrequent information
C	Information is not relevant/not important for me/my family
D	I have no access to information

**Q6.7. Are there other ways in which you would prefer to obtain information on Somalia?** 1. Yes 2. No

If Q6.7. = YES then Q6.8.; else If Q6.7. = NO jump to Q6.9.

<b>Q6.8. If YES (Q6.7) what are the other ways you would like to receive information? MULTI option</b>		rank
A	Radio	
B	Television	
C	Internet and social media	
D	Written (etc.) Newspapers / magazines / bulletins (pamphlet, brochure,)	
E	Information sessions with community leaders/elders/those who have come back from Go and See Visits	
F	Mobile phone/SMS	
G	Returns Help Desk	
H	Orally / visits (directly or indirectly from those who visited)	
I	Other specify....	

<b>Q6.9. What type of information does your household want that you are not receiving? MULTI option</b>		rank
A	Availability of basic services (food, water, shelter, education, health, etc.)	
B	Quality of basic services	
C	Availability of work	
D	Political situation	
E	Security situation in AoO	
F	Security situation on transit routes	
G	Access to land, property, housing	
H	Access to legal advice – justice system	

**Q6.10. Did you hear about voluntary return support to Somalia?** 1. Yes 2. No

**Q6.11. Do you understand the voluntary return support to Somalia?** 1. Yes 2. No

**Q6.12. Did you visit Return help desk at UNHCR Office?** 1. Yes 2. No

**Q6.13. Are you discussing options for return to Somalia in your household?** 1. Yes 2. No

**Q6.14. Are you considering obtaining (asking) for voluntary return support to Somalia from UNHCR?**

1. Yes 2. No

<b>Q6.15. What information do you need to be able to make an informed decision regarding your move? MULTI option</b>	
	rank
A	What do we give up when we leave the camps
B	What will be our legal status after leaving the camp
C	What are my rights after leaving the camp
D	What are our transport options
E	What type and duration of assistance will be received before/during/after return
F	What happens if some members of household stay and some members return
G	What are security conditions in area of return, transit routes or other parts of Somalia
H	What is the availability/quality/cost of health services
I	What is the availability of education; accreditation/cost of schools
J	What is the availability of livelihoods/income generating opportunities
K	What is the availability of livelihoods/income generating opportunities to meet household needs
L	Others specify

**Q6.16. Does your household own properties in Somalia?** Yes\_\_\_\_, No\_\_\_ (If yes please give details)  
If Q6.16. = NO jump to Q6.17.

Type of property (MULTI)	Place of Origin in Somalia			Other location in Somalia		
	Legal Status	Condition	Access	Legal Status	Condition	Access
1 House / apartment / room						
2 Land for housing						
3 Land for agriculture						
4 Shop or small business						
5 Livestock						
6 Fishing boat and/or equipment						

Legal Status		Unable to access due to:	
1 Ownership (with documentation)	3	1	Unable to access - Security situation
2 Ownership (without documentation)	4	2	Unable to access - destroyed or damaged
3 Right of use (with documentation)	5	3	Unable to access - occupied, controlled or claimed by others
4 Right of use (without documentation)	6	4	Unable to access - Other reason
5 Rent			<b>Condition</b>
6 No legal right / no authorization	1	1	Good Condition
7 Don't know	2	2	Partially damaged
	3	3	Destroyed or heavily damaged
	4	4	Do not know
Access			
1 Able to access and use property	4		
2 Do not know			

.....PLEASE ASK THE RESPONDENT.....

<b>Q. 6.17</b>	<b>ARE YOU INTENDING TO RETURN TO SOMALIA?</b>
	<b>1. YES</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>2. NO</b></span>

**IF YES – INTEND TO RETURN**

<b>Q. 6.18. WHERE DO YOU INTEND TO RETURN IN SOMALIA?</b>	
<b>A</b> Place of ORIGIN	<b>B. OTHER PLACE IN SOMALIA</b>

PROCEED WITH SECTION 7..... AND THEN SECTION 8

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**IF NO – DO NOT INTEND TO RETURN**

Q. 6.19. WHY YOU DO NOT INTEND TO RETURN IN SOMALIA? (MULTI OPTION, PLEASE RANK MOST IMPORTANT)			RANK
A	Lack of security		
B	Lack of employment		
C	Lack of education Services		
D	Lack of Health services		
E	Lack of Access to Land		
F	Lack of shelter/housing		
G	Other	<i>specify:</i>	

PROCEED WITH SECTION 8 (HOUSEHOLD ROSTER).....

***IF Q6.17. IS yes – INTEND TO RETURN TO SOMALIA continue with section 7***

**SECTION 7 – RETURN TO PLACE OF ORIGIN OR TO ANY OTHER LOCATION IN SOMALIA**

Q7.1. If your household decided to return to Somalia, where would they likely go?		
A	Region:	
B	District:	
C	Town (urban):	
D	Village (rural):	

Q7.2. If your household decided to return to Somalia, when do you think they would start returning? ONE option only	
A	In less than 6 months
B	In 6 to 12 months
C	In more than 12 months
D	Do not know yet

Q7.3. What are the household main reasons for wanting to return? MULTI options		
		rank
A	Deteriorating security/living situation in current location/pressure to leave	
B	Clan decision	
C	Family reunification (some family members already moved back there)	
D	Family reunification (some family have remained there when we moved)	
E	Recovery of property	
F	Opportunities to earn a living & restart a life in Somalia	
G	Improved security situation in Somalia	
H	Humanitarian assistance available in Somalia	

Q7.4. Is housing available / accessible in the intended place of return in Somalia? ONE option only	
A	Yes, own house is confirmed to be accessible
B	Yes, rented house is confirmed to be available
C	Yes, we will live with relatives or friends
D	No, we have no confirmation of available or accessible housing

Q7.5. Is livelihood opportunity/job available to the household in their place of origin / other location? MULTI options		
		rank
A	Fishing	
B	Farming /agriculture own/family's land	
C	Farming /agriculture others' land	
D	Pastoral activity (nomadic)	
E	Pastoral activity (sedentary)	
F	Family /own business (specify: )	

G	Non family business (employee, salaried)	
H	Teaching	
I	Medical / nursing	
J	Government / public sector / (admin, accountant, secretarial, office job, IT)	
K	Skilled manual (mason, carpenter, goldsmith, electrician, mechanic, beautician)	
L	Unskilled manual (cook, gardener, driver, mover, cleaner, guard, house help, waiter, boat captain)	
M	No, we don't have livelihood/ job opportunities (if no then 7.6)	

If Q7.5 = M then Q7.6.; else If Q7.5 = A to L jump to Q7.7.

<b>Q7.6. If you don't have job or livelihood opportunities (M), how will your household meet its basic needs?</b> (Basic healthcare, education, housing, food, water) MULTI options		rank
A	Reduce household expenditure	
B	Some household members will remain in Dadaab to access aid and/or work	
C	Charity from friends, relatives, clan, Mosque in Kenya, Somalia or other countries (ad hoc)	
D	Support – remittances from relatives and friends (regular)	
E	Try to access NGO/UN aid in Somalia	
F	Loans	
G	Don't know	
H	Other	

<b>Q7.7. If the household returns to Somalia, would your household leave together or in phases? ONE option only</b>	
A	We would leave together
B	We would not leave together

if Q7.7 = B than go to Q 7.8 If Q 7.7 = A than jump to Q 7.9;

<b>Q7.8. If some household members will stay in Kenya (B), WHY? MULTI options</b>		rank
A	To receive humanitarian assistance	
B	Has job in Kenya	
C	Goes to school in Kenya	
D	To secure house / land in Kenya	
E	Regular access to health care they need in Kenya	

<b>Q7.9. What individual or community assistance does your household needs, to be able to live in the location you have chosen to return? MULTI options</b>		rank
A	Mine clearance	
B	Food security	
C	Employment/ ability to generate income	
D	Agricultural tools & seeds / livestock provided	
E	Grants or Access to education for children	
F	Grants or Access to health services	
G	Transportation	
H	Recognition of educational certificates earned in displacement	
I	Shelter/accommodation	
J	Legal assistance or advice	
K	Access to original house / land	
L	New documentation	

**SECTION 8 – HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS DEMOGRAPHICS, EDUCATION, VULNERABILITY AND PRESENCE**

Circle the number of the respondent

Number (circle the respondent)	Relationship with HoH	Family Nuclei	Sex	Age	Marital status	Educational acquisition	Field of Study (description)	Field of study code	(M) Language	Vulnerability (3 max)	Presence	Listed on ration card
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	HoH											Y N
2												Y N
3												Y N
4												Y N
5												Y N
6												Y N
7												Y N
8												Y N
9												Y N
10												Y N
11												Y N
12												Y N
13												Y N
14												Y N
15												Y N

**Relationship with Head of Household (A)**

1. Head of Household (HoH)
2. Spouse
3. Son
4. Daughter
5. Father
6. Mother
7. Daughter in law
8. Son in law
9. Grandson/daughter
10. Grandparent
11. Other relatives
12. Adopted
13. Not related

**Family Nuclei (B)**

Assign family belonging number to each of listed members starting with 1. Those who do not belong to family (no spouse or child present assign "0").

**Sex (C)**

- M. Male  
F. Female

**Age (D)**

Write the age

**Marital Status (E)**

1. Single
2. Married
3. Divorced
4. Widowed

**Education (F)**

(Attending or completed and specify degree topic in column G)

1. No formal education/illiterate
2. No formal education / literate
3. Primary (6 – 13)
4. Secondary (14 – 17)
5. Vocational School
6. University (Bachelor)
7. Masters or Ph.D.

If attending (A 3.), If completed and not attending (C3.). If no education (1,2) write N1,N2)

**Field Of Study (description) (G)**

(Write the field of study. Ex. Medicine, electro mechanic...)

**Field Of Study (code) (H)**

Coded during data processing according field of study classification

**Language (I)**

1. Somali
2. English
3. Swahili

**Vulnerability (J)**

1. No vulnerability
2. Person with physical disability
3. Chronically ill - need medical attention
4. Single unsupported parent
5. Pregnant woman

**Presence (K)**

1. Present
2. Absent temporary (less than 6 months)

**Ration card (L)** (Mark each household member listed on ration card, Y if is listed, N if it is not listed)

Household Roster page 2

## SECTION 8 – HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF ACTIVITY AND SKILLS

Number (circle the respondent)	Relationship with HoH	Occupation in Somalia BEFORE				Occupation NOW		
		Occupation code BEFORE	Sector of Activity BEFORE	Work/activity Status NOW	Occupation code NOW	Sector of Activity NOW		
	A	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1	HoH							
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

Coding will be provided.....

**Occupation in Somalia BEFORE (M)**

Write the occupation as precise as you can

**Occupation code BEFORE (N)**

Code the occupation BEFORE according the coding list

**Work/activity status NOW (O)**

1. Working
2. Not working looking for job
3. Not looking for job (**housewife**)
4. Not looking for job (**student**)
5. Not looking for job (**child**)
6. Not looking for job (**elderly**)

**Occupation NOW (P)**

Write the occupation as precise as you can for those that are working

**Occupation code NOW (Q)**

Code the occupation NOW according the coding list

**Sector of Activity (O and S)**

List of Sectors.....

## SECTION 8 – HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, OCCUPATION, SECTOR OF ACTIVITY AND SKILLS

Number (circle the respondent)	Relationship with HoH	Skills current NOW (write the skill)	Skills current NOW Code	Skills intent/prefer to develop in future (write the skill)	Skills intent/prefer Code	Year of arrival in Dadaab	If household returning mark
		T	U	V	W	X	Y
1	HoH						R S
2							R S
3							R S
4							R S
5							R S
6							R S
7							R S
8							R S
9							R S
10							R S
11							R S
12							R S
13							R S
14							R S
15							R S

**Skills current NOW (T)**

Write the current skills NOW as precise as you can

**Skills current NOW Code (U)**

Code the current skills NOW according the coding list

**Skills intent/prefer to develop in future (V)**

Write the proffered skills as precise as you can

**Skills intent/prefer Code (W)**

Code the proffered according the coding list

**Year of arrival (X)**

A – Year .....

B - If born AFTER DEPARTURE OF HOUSEHOLD and year

**If household returning mark (Y)**

R – Return first

S – Stay behind

(if the household intent to return, and some members stay behind, mark individually those who will stay behind)





**« Ujeedada Sahanka Dib u noqoshada qaxootiga Soomaalida ee Dhadhaab ku jira »**



QAYBTA 1 : AQOONSI		FOOMKA WARAYSIGA QOYSKA	
(A).	Taariikhda sahanka: 01-FEB-2014	(A-1) foomka lagu hananayo tirada su'aalaha (qoys)	
(C)	Magaca tirakoobaha:	(C-1)Summada tirakoobaha	(D)Hogaamiye koox:
(E)	Lambarka dhismayaasha meel ku wadaayaal:	F. LANBAR REER OO SI OOTOMAATIK AK LOO ABUURAY: (inta lagu guda jiro hannaanka xog uruurinta)	
G	LIISKA SANBAL KA (WAX YAR OO TUSAALE AHAAN LOOGA SOO QAADO WAXBADAN) (GOOBAAB 1.P ama 2. R)	1-Aas-aasi 2-kayd	(H) LAMBARKA KU YAAL LIISKA SANBALKKA EE QOYSKA
(I)	Kaarka raashinka:	(J)Magac Xero:	
(K)	Qaybta xerada	(L) balooga xerada	(M) lambarka booska
(M)	Magaca (xubin qoys) ka jawaabaha		
(J)	Lambarka Booska/guriga :		
(M)	Magaca ka jawaabaha (xubin guri ku nool):		(N)Xiriirka (Lambarka telefoonka):
KA JAWAABUHU WUXUU SI ISKIIS AH U AQBALAY INUU KA QAYBQAATO SAHANKA			

**QAYBTA 2: ASAL IYO FARAC, WAQTIGA BARAKICII UGU HOREEYAY, SABAB, IYO XAALADAHII LAGU NOOLAA KA HOR BARAKACA**

**Q2.1. Asal ahaan meesha aad ka soo jeedo soomaaliya gudaheeda**

A	Gobol	...
B	Degmo	...
C	Magaalo (balad)	...
D	Tuulo (miyi)	...

**Q2.2. Sanadkii ugu horreeyey ee ay yimaadeen xubnaha qoysku xerada Dadaab gudaheeda. (tusale. 1991): /.../...../.....**

**Q2.3. Qabiilkee iyo jilibkee ayuu qoyskaagu yahay? ( waraystuhu waa inuu qoraa Qabiilka iyo jilibka)**

A	QABIIL	...
B	JILIB	...

**Q2.4. WAA maxay sababta UGU WEYN ee xubnaha qoyska ugu soo horeeyay ay uga soo tageen Somalia? Hal xulasho kaliya**

A	Cuntada oo aan sugnayn/ Abaar/macaluul/Daad
B	Khasaare raasamaal iyo/ama hanti
C	Nabadgelyo darro/iskahor-imaad qabiil
D	Nabadgelyo darro/ iskahor-imaad siyaasadeed
E	Caawimada bani'aadanimoo ee halkan ( xeryaha Dadaab)
F	Fursad shaqo ee halkan (xeryaha Dadaab)
G	Fursad shaqo oo meel kale ah/meel kamid ah kenya gudaheeda
H	Ku biirid qoys/ xubnaha qabiilka
I	Caddibaadda shakhsiyeed ee qaar kamid ah xubnaha reerka

**Q. 2.5 – 1 Haddii sababta ugu weyn Q2.4 ay tahay I – caddibaad shakhsiyeed: Caddee nooca ugu weyn ee caddibaadda (HAL xulasho)**

A. Qabiil xiriir la leh B. Diin C. Siyaasadeed D. Bulsheed E. Askarayn khasab ah

**Q2.6. Sidee ayuu qoyskaagu noloshu Soomaaliya kula soo bixi jiray (u kala sooc sida ay u kala mudnaan badan yihiin kan ugu muhiimsan) WAX KA BADAN 3 xulasho**

A	Kalluumaysi	
B	Beer falasho/Beer	
C	Hawl Daaqsin	
D	Iibka/ganacsiga(wax soo saarka Daaqsinta/beeraha/kalluumaysiga oo uu ku jiro jaadku)	
E	Beecshiro/Iib/ganacsiga (waxa kale oo aan ahayn beeraha /kalluumaysiga /Daaqsinta)	
F	Waxbaris ( caddee)	
G	Xirfadlayaasha caafimaadka ( kalkaaliyaasha caafimaadka, dhakhaatiirta.....)	
H	Maamul/xisaabinta/xoghaynta/shaqada xafiiska/xawilaada lacagaha/tafsiirida-turjumida/IT)	
I	Xirfad gacmeed (fuundi , farayaamiiste, dahable, koronto yaqaan, Makaaniq,qofka dadka qurxiya)	
J	Xirfadlaawe gacmeed (cunto kariye,darjiino xanaaneeye,darawal,xamaali,nadiifiye, waardiye, booyeeyso, cunto geeye (kabaryeeri), kabtan doon.	
K	Diineed	
L	Dawlad (shaqaale dawladeed,Booliis, ciidan)	
	wax kale caddee---	

Haddii Q2.6.(A,B, ama C) kalluumaysi, beer falasho ama hawlo reer guuraanimo

**Q2.7. Somaliya gudaheeda,Qoyskaagu wuxuu isticmaali jiray oo ku dhex noolaan jiray::** Hal xulasho kaliya

A	Milki u lahaan/Guri qoys
B	Guri kiro
C	Nooc deegaan oo reer guuraanimo ah

**Q2.8. Soomaaliya gudaheeda adigu ma awoodi jirtay wax soo saar ku filan baahida qoyskaaga?** HAL xulasho kaliya

A	Haa
B	Haa,qayb ahaan kaliya
C	Maya,kuma filnayn gebi ahaan!

**QAYBTA 3-TAARIKHDA BARAKACA, DHAQDHAQAAQYADA,DEEGAANADA, SABABAHA, IYO RAJOYINKA.**

**Q3.1 Deegaanada** (Tax deegaanada kana bilaabaya asalka iyo faraca oo ku dhamaynaya degaanka hadda- magacow xeryaha dhadhaab iyo sanadkii ugu horeeyay ee imaanshaha).haddii ay jirto wax ka badan 3 meeloodoo uu qoysku ahaa ka hor imaanshaha dhadhaab, qor kuwa ugu muhiimsan iyadoo ay ku jirto meelaha gudaha soomaaliya ee ka duwan kuwii asalka ahaa.

	DEEGAAN(tuulo,Magaalo ama xero) MAGACOW	Nooc Deegaan	Dagmo	Wadan	Sababta barabaxa ee meesha xigta	Sanad (Tus.1991)
1	Asal	t, m, x	Asal	Somalia		
2		t, m, x				
3		t, m, x				
4		t, m, x				
5	Xerada Dhadhaab	t, m, x		Kenya		

Dooqa Deegaan (goobaab mid kuwa la adeegsanayo) *t=tuulo, m= magaalo, x=xero*

Sababta barabaxa : isticmaal summada loo isticmaalay ee Q2.4

**Q3.2. Wakhtigii ay reer-kiinnu Soomaaliya ka soo tageen, imisa qof baa tuuladiina/xaafaddiina ku noo laa?** HAL xulasho kaliya

A	Tirada dadka: (qiyaasta ugu wanaagsan)
B	Ma xasuusan karo/ma aqaanno

**Q3.3. Wakhtigii ay reer-kiinnu Soomaaliya ka soo tageen, dad kale miyay sidoo kale tuuladiina/xaafaddiina ka soo tageen?**

A	Haa badan-kooda (xisaabi sida 75% iyo ka kor)	C	Haa qaar-kood (ugu yaraan 25 %)
B	Haa badh-kood	D	Maya, kaliya reer-keenna

**Q3.4. Wakhtigii ay reer-kiinnu Soomaaliya ka soo tageen, Dhammaan reerku miyay soo wada dhaqaajiyeen? HAL xulasho kaliya**

A	Haa, dhammaan-tayo meeshii aan asalka ku lahayn waan ka soo wada tagtay waxaanna u soo wada dhaqaajinay xeryaha Dhadhaab
B	Maya, xubnaha qaarbaa joogay meeshaan asalka u lahayn ee Soomaaliya oo welina halkii bay joogaan, marka halkan manta nalama joogaan
C	Maya, qaar xubnaha ah ayaa naga soo hortagay ama dib nooga soo biiray (hal mar baannu Dhadhaab ku wada midoownay)
E	Maya, qaar xubnaha ah ayaa aaday meelo kale oo Soomaaliya ah kuna barakacay gudaha (IDP)
F	Dhammaantayo waanu wada tagtay laakiin qaarkayo ayaa go'aansaday inay aadan meelo kale oo aan halkan maantay nala joogin

**Q3.5. Haddii qoysku uusan dib-u- midoobin, xaggee ayay xubnaha dhiman ee qoysku ay ku nool yihiin hadda (qayb qoyska oo asal ah ku waa soo ku kala lumay markii xubnaha qaarkood ay ka tageen Soomaaliya) (hubi dhammaan kuwa ay dabbakhdo) Xulashooyin badan**

A	Meeshii asalka iyo faraca	Gobol ↓	Degmo ↓	Meel ↓
B	Meelaha kale ee Soomaaliya (caddee)			...
C	Kenya- aan Dhadhaab ahayn (caddee)			
D	Waddan saddexaad (caddee)			
E	Ma garanayno			

**Q3.6. Maad-daama reerkiinnu Dhadhaab aadeen, adiga ama cid xubnaha qoyskiinna ah miyay si kumeel-gaar ah ugu safreen Soomaaliya? HAL xulasho kaliya**

A	Haa, badanaa (in ka badan hal goor sannadkii)
B	Maya, si aan badnayn (in kayar hal goor sannadkii)
C	Maya, qof-na noogama safrin Soomaaliya

Haddii Q3.6 = A, B kaddib Q3.7.; Haddii kale Q3.6. = C u bood Q3.8.

**Q3.7. Haddii ay haa tahay oo uu jiro safar joogto ah ama aan joogto ahayn (A ama B), ujeedadu waa maxay? (hubi dhammaan kuwa ay dabbakhdo) Xulashooyin BADAN**

A	La booqdo (qoys, saaxiibbo)	#
B	La hubiyo xaaladda hantida ma guurtada ah	#
C	Abuuritaan iyo beero soo goosasho	#
D	Dakhli abuuritaan laga samaynayo ganacsi ama baayac-mushtar	#

**Q3.8. Cid qoys-kaaga ah (kaddib Dhadhaab) miyay si joogto ah u aadeen meel Kenya ka baxsan? Xulashooyin BADAN**

		<i>Irada dadka</i>
A	Haa, Soomaaliya meesha asal ahaan laga soo jeedo	tiro
B	Haa, meel kale oo Soomaaliya ah	tiro
C	Haa, meel kagoon Soomaaliya ahayn ood is dabarayso	tiro
D	Haa, meel kagoon Soomaaliya ahayn aadna u martay barnaamijka dib u dejinta qaxootiga	tiro
E	Maya, cid-na	

**Q3.9. Mid ka tirsan xubnaha qoyska ee hadda ma codsaday barnaamijka dib-u-dejinta ee waddamada kale (ee Kenya ka baxsan?) HAL xulasho kaliya (waxay khusaysaa kaliya xubnaha hadda ee codsaday dhawaan ee walina sugaya)**

A	Haa, tirada dadka	Wadan:	Bil:	Sannad
B	Maya, midna ma codsan.			

**Q3.10. Mid xubnaha ka mid ah kaasoo u guuray soomaalia (Q3.6 A ama B) ma soo noqday? 1. Haa-----2. Maya-----**

Haddii Q3.8.. = HAA, kaddib Q3.9.; haddii kale Q3.8. = MAYA u bood Q3.11.

<b>Q3.11.Haddii xubnaha qoyskaaga ee aaday soomaaliya ay ku soo laabteen Dhadhaab, waa maxay sababtu? Xulashooyin BADAN oo garaaddo lasiinayo</b>	
A	Nabadgelyo la'aan
B	Shaqo la'aan ayaa ka jirta meesha seddexaad ama asalka laga soo jeedo
C	Adeegyada aas-aasiga ah ee dadweynaha oo aan ka jirin meesha asalka laga soo jeedo
D	Cabsi isir (ku salaysan qabiil) /takoord diimeed ama shaqaaqooyin la xiriira
E	Degaankii oo la burburiyay
F	Ilo dhaqaale la'aan
G	Tuuladii waa la burburiyay
H	Galaangal lagu helayo guri ama dhul oo aan jirin
I	Cabsi ah takoorid siyaasadeed
J	Minooyin iyo waxyaalaha kale oo aan qarxin
I	Kuwo kale qeex:

**Q3.12. Xubin ka tirsan qoyskaaga ma haystaa teesaraha aqoonsiga qaranka ee Kenya (kibandhe) 1. Haa 2. Maya**

**QAYBTA 4: XAALADAHA NOLOSHA EE WAQTI-XAADIRKA IYO RAASAMAALKA**

**Q4.1. Hadda waa maxay hawlaha ugu waaweyn kuwaas oo xubnaha qoyskaaga ay ka sameeyaan noloshu ( dakhli ama lacag wax u dhigma)**

	Hawl/isha wax kaa soo galaan si loo noolaado	Xaggee?		Joogtayn	Darajo
1	Lo' dhaqasho/reer-baadiye	D S	1. lacag 2. Lacag wax udhigma	M – S – O	
2	Beer falasho	D S	1. lacag 2. Lacag wax udhigma	M – S – O	
3	iibin/ganacsiga/becshirada becshirada heerka yaryar (<600USD)	D S	1. lacag 2. Lacag wax udhigma	M – S – O	
4	iibin/ganacsiga/becshirada becshirada heerka dhexe (600 – 3,000USD)	D S	1. lacag 2. Lacag wax udhigma	M – S – O	
5	iibin/ganacsiga/becshirada becshirada heerka balaaran (>3,000USD)	D S	1. lacag 2. Lacag wax udhigma	M – S – O	
6	Xirfad gacmeed(1)	D S	1. lacag 2. Lacag wax udhigma	M – S – O	
7	Xirfadlaawe gacmeed (2)-	D S	1. lacag 2. Lacag wax udhigma	M – S – O	
8	Tuugsi/sadaqo/ sako	D S	1. lacag 2. Lacag wax udhigma	M – S – O	
9	Diineed (Iimaam?)	D S	1. lacag 2. Lacag wax udhigma		
10	Kaalmada bani'aadinimo(raahsin)	D S	1. lacag 2. Lacag wax udhigma	M – S – O	
11	Xirfad leh( wax-baris,caafimaad,maamul,IT, shadaqa xog-hayn, xisaabinta,turjumida)	D S	1. lacag 2. Lacag wax udhigma	M – S – O	
12	Lacagta xawilaada ka timaada qaraabada iyo saaxiibada	D S	1. lacag 2. Lacag wax udhigma	M – S – O	
13	Kale 2:	D S	1. lacag 2. Lacag wax udhigma	M – S – O	
14	Kale 1:	D S	1. lacag 2. Lacag wax udhigma	M – S – O	

Xaggee? Waa hawlaha :D- Dhadhaab, ama S-soomaaliya

Joogto ahaan:M(joogto-Bileed);S.xilliyeed;O.Ugu yaraan sanadkii hal mar

Darajo: darajee 3ugu horaysa eeugu tabarucda badan (1,2,3) iyo kuwo kale haddii ay ka badan yihiin 3.

Xirfad leh:fuundi/nijaar,faryaamiiste,dahable,koronto yaqaan,makaanik,qofka dadka qurxiya,harqaanle;

Aan xirfad lahayn:cunto kariye,darjiino xannaaneeye,nadiifiye,booyaaso(jaariyad),dhaqaajiya-yaal (kareeto)

**Q4.2. Sidee ayaad u isticmaashaan dakhliga qoyska** (labadaba lacag caddaan ah iyo/ama wax lacag u dhigma) xulasho BADAN

N	SHAY ((Darajee laga bilaabo 1 ilaa 14. Haddii qoysku uusan qarash-garaynaynin /qoondaynaynin qaybaha liiska dakhliga ku qor"0"	Darajo
1	Cunto iyo Biyo	
2	Caafimaad	
3	Waxbarasho	
4	Gaadiid	
5	Kiro/guriyayn	
6	Jaad/qaad	
7	Alaabta guriga (sariir,dheri,go'yaal/bustayaal,iwm)	
8	Sako/sadaqo ka timid qaraabo/saaxiibo Soomaaliya jooga	
9	Sako/sadaqo ka timid qaraabo/saaxiibo Dadaab jooga	
10	Dib u bixin deymo	
11	dhar/aradtir	
12	shidaal /dhuxul dhagax,gaas, iwm)	
13	War-is-gaarsiin (telefoon, internet,iwm)	
14	Maalgelinta lo'da iyo beer falashada	

**Q4.3. Halkee ayuu qoyskaagu kaga nool yahay Dadaab gudaheeda? Xulasho badan**

(qor tirada qaybaha uu xayn-daab kaagu ka kooban yahay)

A	Aqal Somali	#
B	Ulo lagu dhisay	#
C	Cariish	#
D	Bulukeeti carro ama bulukeeti adag iyo jiingad	#
E	Teendho	#

**Q4.4 Raasamaalka dhaqaaqi kara ee qoysku leeyahay :Xulashooyin badan**

A	Xoolo nool: Dameer (tiro ); ri'yo (tiro ); geel (tiro ); lo' (tiro )
B	Gaadiid/baabuur- rakaab
C	Gaadiid/baabuur-Xamuul
D	Mooto, baaskiil
E	Alaabta guriga (sariir/darmo,miis,armaajo)
F	Wax lagu Kariyo ( jeerikaan,maacuun,istoof)
G	TV- tilifishin
H	Telefoonka gacanta
I	Wax kale

**Q4.5. Qoyskiinnu awood ma u leeyahay inuu bixiyo baahidiisa aas-aasiga ah (guriyaynta, waxbarashada, daryeelka caafimaaka aas-aasiga ah, cuntada , biyahaha 1. Haa \_\_\_\_\_, 2. Maya \_\_\_\_\_**

**QAYBTA 5: ADEEGYADA WAQTI-XAADIRKA UU QOYSKU ISTICMAALAYO**

**Q5.1. Immisa xubnaha qoyskiinna ah ayaa da'da iskuulka gaartay? 2. M----- 1. H# (M=Maya, H=Haa)**

**Q5.2. Immisa xubnaha qoyskiinna ah ayaa iskuulka ku jirta hadda? 2. M----- 1. H#**

**Q5.3. Immisa xubnood ayuu qoyskiinnu lacagta iskuulka ka bixiyaa ? 2. M----- 1. H#**

**Q5.4. Immisa kuwaas ka mid ah ayaa saas ku aada iskuulka Dhadhaab gudaheeda ah 2. M----- 1. H#**

**Q5.5. Intii lagu guda jiray 3dii bilood ee la soo dhaafay ma jiraa xubnaha Qoyskiina oo isticmaalay adeegyada caafimaad ? Xulashooyin badan (goobaab , calaamadee tan la adeegsado)**

a. Xarun caafimaad/Bar caafimaad	Dadaab gudaheeda/Banaanka/ aan ahayn 3dii bilood ee la soo dhaafay
b.Isbitaal	Dadaab gudaheeda/Banaanka/ aan ahayn 3dii bilood ee la soo dhaafay

**QAYBTA 6- SAMAYNTA GO'AAN AAN LAGUU SHEEGIN: WARHELID, BAAHIDA IYO QASDI DIB UGU NOQOSHO SOOMAALIYA AH)**

<b>Q6.1. Ma samaysaa ama qoyskiinnu xiriir ma leeyihiin xubnaha qoyska/ qaraabada dhaw ee ku nool gudaha soomaaliya? Hal Xulasho kaliya</b>	
A	Haa, gudaha degaankii asal iyo faraca ahaa
B	Haa, meel kale ee gudaha soomaaliya
C	Haa, labadaba
D	Maya,ma hayno, ama ma hayno xiriirka qaraabada ku nool gudaha soomaaliya.

**Q6.2. Qoyskaagu ma-helaa macluumaad ku saabsan Soomaaliya oo joogto ah/waqtiga la socda? A.Haa joogto; B.Haa marmar C. Maya**

<b>Q6.3. Guud ahaan ,sida ayuu qoyskaagu u helaa warbixinada?? Xulashooyin BADAN darajo</b>	
A	Raadyo
B	Telefishin
C	Internetka iyo warbaahinta bulshada
D	Qoraal (iwm),wargeysyada/ wargeysyada waqti-waqti soo baxa/akhbaar sii dayn (buug yar oo arrin muhiim ah looga hadlo,buug warbixineed)
E	Warbixinada kulamada fadhi ee hogaamiyayaasha bulshada/duqayda/kuwa ka soo noqday ee soo booqday
F	Telefoonka gacanta/farriimaha gaagaaban
G	Hadal ahaan, oraah ahaan/Booqashooyin( toos ama aan toos ahayn oo ka timid kuwii booqday)
H	Ku laabasho miiska kaalmada

<b>Q6.4. Guud ahaan, qoyskiina kuwee bay ka soo helaan warbixinnada? Xulasho BADAN darajo</b>	
A	Qoys iyo saaxiibbo
B	Hogaamiyaasha Diineed
C	Siyaasiyiin
D	Hogaamiyayaasha militariga
E	Hogaamiyayaasha deegaan/ Hogaamiyayaasha dhaqan (odayaasha qabiil, ugaasyada)
F	Haya'daha khayriga ah, haya'daha aan dawliga ahayn, qaramada midoobay ama haya'daha kale ee shacabka u dhexeeya

**Q6.5.Ma hayaan qoyskaagu dhammaan wararka ay u baahan yihiin ee ku saabsan soomaaliya?1-Haa 2- Maya**

Haddii Q6.5. = Maya dabadeed Q6.6.; haddii kale Q6.5 = Haa u bood Q6.7.

<b>Q6.6. Haddii ay maya tahay,qoyskaaga ma hayo wax warbixin ah , sabab?? HAL xulasho kaliya</b>	
A	Aan sax ahayn/warar aan dhex-dhexaad ahayn/isha warka oo aan la aamin-sanayn
B	Wax laga baxay/warar in badan aan dhicin
C	Waa warbixin aan khusayn/muhiim iima aha ani/qoyskayga
D	Uma lihi galaangal warbixinnada

**Q6.7. Ma jiraa waddooyin kale kuwaas oo aad doorbidi lahayd in aad ku hesho warbixinnada soomaaliya? 1-Haa \_\_\_ 2- Maya\_\_\_**

Haddii Q.6.7. = Haa kaddib Q.6.8.; haddii kale Q.6.5 = Maya u bood Q.6.9.

<b>Q.6.8. Haddii ay haa tahay (Q.6.7) waa maxay waddooyinka kale ee aad jeclaan lahayd kuna heli lahayd warbixinnada? Xulasho BADAN</b>		
A	Raadyo	Darajo
B	Telefishin (fogaal arag)	
C	Interneet iyo warbaahinta bulshada	
D	Qoraal (iwm). Wargeysyada/ wargeysyada waqti waqti soo baxa/akhbaar sii dayn (buug yar oo arrin muhiim ah looga hadlo, buug warbixineed)	

E	Kal-fadhiyada wararka ee lala sameeyo hoggaamiya-yaasha bulshada/duqayda/kuwaas Aada kana soo noqda booqasho Indha-indhaynta	
F	Telefoonka gacanta/farriimaha gaagaaban	
G	Miiska Caawimmaadda ee Noqdayaasha	
H	Hadal ahaan/booqashooyin (si toos ah ama si dadban ba looga helo kuwa soo booqday)	
I	Wax kale –caddee	

<b>Q.6.9. Waa maxay noocyada warbixinnada qaar ee aad doonaysaan oo uusan qoyskiinnu helin? Xulasho BADAN</b>		Darajo
A	Helitaanka adeegyada aas-aasiga ah (cunto, biyo,hooy, waxbarasho, caafimaad, iwm)	
B	Tayada adeegyada aas-aasiga ah	
C	Helitaan shaqo	
D	Xaaladda siyaasadeed	
E	Xaaladda nabad-sugidda ee ka jirta AoO	
F	Xaaladaha nabad-sugideed ee wadooyinka la marayo	
G	Galaangal in loo helo Dhulka, hantida iyo guriyaynta	

**Q6.10. Miyaad maqashay wax ku saabsan taageeridda dib u noqoshada aan khasabka ahayn ee Soomaaliya?**

1. Haa 2. Maya

**Q6.11. Ma fahamsiisan-tahay taageeridda dib u noqoshada aan khasabka ahayn ee Soomaaliya? 1. Haa---- 2. Maya--**

**Q.6.12. Ma booqatay miiska gargaarka dib-u noqoshada ee xafiiska UNHCR? 1. Haa---- 2. Maya**

**Q.6.13. Ma ka wada hadlaysaan qoyskiinnu fursadaha Soomaaliya dib loogu noqonaya? 1. Haa---- 2. Maya-**

**Q6.14. Ma tixgelinaysaa helitaanka (weydiinta) ka taageeridda iskeed u noqoshada Soomaaliya lagana helayo UNHCR?**

1. Haa---- 2. Maya-

<b>Q6.15. Warbixin noocee ah oo aad u baahan tahay si aad u awooddo in aad samayso go'aan aad ka warqabto oo ku salaysan noqoshadaada. Xulasho BADAN</b>		Darajo
A	Waa maxay waxa aan ka quusannay marka aan xeryaha ka tagayno	
B	Maxay ahaan-doontaa xaaladdeenna sharci ka dib marka xerada laga tago	
C	Waa maxay xuquuq-qahaygu marka aan ka tago xerada	
D	Waa maxay xulashooyinkeenna gaadiidku	
E	Nooca iyo inta kaalmadu soconayso taasoo la helayo inta ka horaysa/inta lagu guda jiro/noqoshada ka dib	
F	Maxaa dhacaya haddii xubnaha qoyska qaarkood ay haraan oo xubnaha qaarkoodna ay noqdaan	
G	Waa maxay xaaladaha nabad-sugideed ee meelaha lagu noqonayo, waddooyinka la marayo ama qaybaha kale ee soomaaliya	
H	Waa maxay helitaanka/tayada/qiimaha adeegyada caafimaad	
I	Waa maxay helitaanka waxbarasho; aqoonsiga/qiimaha iskuulada	
J	Waa maxay helitaanka hab-nololeedyada/fursadaha dakhli abuurka	
K	Waa maxay helitaan dhul, xaquuqaha hantida maguurtada ah iyo guriyayntu	
L	kuwo kale cayin	

**Q6.16. Qoyskaagu ma ku leeyahay wax hanti maguurto ah soomaaliya gudaheeda? Haa\_\_\_ Maya\_\_\_ (haddii ay haa tahay bixi faahfaahin)**

Haddii Q.6.16. = MAYA u bood Q.6.17

Nooc hanti (BADAN)	Asal ahaan meeshii Soomaaliya laga yimid			Meelaha kale ee Soomaaliya gudaheeda		
	Aqoonsi sharci	xaalad	galaangal	Aqoonsi sharci	xaalad	galaangal
1	Guri/guri dabaqa/qol					
2	Dhul guriyayn laga dhigayo					
3	Dhul beero laga dhigayo					
4	Dukaan ama beecshiro yaryar					
5	Xoolo nool					
6	Doon kalluumaysi/ama qalab					

Aqoonsi sharci		Aan galangal loo saamayn-karin sabab too ah:	
1	Lahaansho (ay la socoto waraaqo aqoonsi )	4	Xaaladda nabad-sugid
2	Lahaansho (aanay la socon waraaqo aqoonsi )	5	Kale
3	Xaq u leh isticmaalka (ay la socoto waraaqo aqoonsi)	6	Hanti la bur-buriyey ama qasaare lagaar-siiyey
4	Xaq u leh isticmaalka(aanay la socon waraaqo aqoonsi)	7	Hanti laqabsaday, maamulaan sheegtaanna kuwo kale
5	Kiro		<b>Xaalad</b>
6	Aan lahayn xaquuq sharci ah/aan loo idmin	1	Xaalad wanaagsan
7	Ma garanayo	2	Qayb ahaan wax noqotay
<b>Galaangal</b>		3	Burburtay ama qasaare lixaad leh gaaray
1	Galaan-gal u lahaan kara	4	Ma garanayo
2	Ma garanayo		
3	Awood aan u lahayn galaangal/isticmaal hanti		

**FADLAN WEYDII JAWAABAHA**

<b>Q. 6.17</b>	<b>MA WAXAAD DOONAYSAA INAAD SOOMAALIYA KU NOQOTO?</b>
<b>1. HAA</b>	<b>2. MAYA</b>

HADDAY HAA TAHAY – RABITAANKA NOQOSHADA

<b>Q.6.18. XAGGEE DOONAYSAA INAAD SOOMAALIYA GUDAHEEDA UGAGA NOQOTO?</b>	
A. Meeshii ASALKA ii ahayd	B. Meel kale oo SOOMAALIYA gudaheeda ah

HORE UGU SOCO QAYBTA 7.....IYO KADDIB QAYBTA 8

HADDAY MAYA TAHAY – AAN LA RABIN IN LA NOQDO

<b>Q.6.19. MAXAADAN U RABIN INAAD SOOMAALIYA UGU NOQOTO? (XULASHO BADAN, FADLAN DARAJA SII KAN UGU MUHIIMSAN)</b>			
A	Nabadgelyo darro		
B	Shaqo la'aan		
C	Adeegyo waxbarasho la'aan		
D	Adeegyo Caafimaad la'aan		
E	Dhulka oo aan Galangal Loo heli karin		
F	Hooy la'aan/guriyayn		
G	kuwo kale	Caddee:	

HORE UGU SOCO QAYBTA 8 (SHAXDA QOYSKA) .....



**HADDII Q.6.17. AY TAHAY haa – LA RABO IN LAGU NOQDO SOOMAALIYA ku sii soco qaybta 7**

QAYBTA 7 – DIB-UGU-NOQOSHO MEESHII ASALKA AHAYD AMA MEEL KASTA OO KALE EE SOOMAALIYA GUDAHEEDA AH

**Q7.1. Haddii qoys-kaagu go'aan sadeen in ay Soomaaliya ku noqdaan, xaggee bay jeclaan lahaayeen in ay aadan? HAL xulasho kaliya**

A	Gobol:	
B	Degmo:	
C	Magaalo (beled):	
D	Tuulo (miyi):	

**Q7.2. Haddii qoys-kaagu go'aan sadeen in ay Soomaaliya ku noqdaan, goormaad u malaynaysaa in ay noqoshada bilaabo lahaayeen? HAL xulasho kaliya**

A	Inka yar 6 bilood	
B	In 6 ilaa 12 bilood ah	
C	In ka badan 12 bilood	
D	Wali ma garanayo	

**Q7.3. Maxay yihiin sababaha ugu waaweyn ee qoysku ay u rabaan in ay dib u noqdaan? Xulashooyin BADAN darajo**

A	Ka sii xumaansho nabadgelyo/xaalada noloshaha ee meesha hadda/cadaadis in laga tago ah	
B	Go'aan qabiil	
C	Dib-u-midoow qoys(qaar xubnaha qoyska ayaa mar hore dib ugu guuray halkaas)	
D	Dib-u-midoow qoys(qaar xubnaha qoyska ayaa iska joogay halkaas markii aanu guurnay)	
E	Dib-u-heli hanti	
F	deleted	
G	Fursad in loo helo dakhli la shaqaystay oo lagu noolaado iyo dib-u-bilow nolol soomaaliya gudaheeda	
H	Kasoo raysay xaalada nabadgelyo ee soomaaliya gudaheeda	

**Q7.4. Ma la heli kara guriyayn/galaangal ma looga heli meesha asalkooda ama meelo kale oo soomaaliya ah HAL xulasho kaliya**

A	Haa, Guri aan leehay ayaa la xaqiijiyaya in galaangal loo helayo	
B	Haa, guri kiro ayaa la xaqiijiyay in la heli doono	
C	Haa, waxaan la noolaan doonaa qaraabo ama saaxiibo	
D	Maya, ma haysano xaqiijin in la helayo ama galaangal guriyayn	

**Q7.5. Ma fursadaha hab nololeed/shaqo ayuu qoysku ka helayaa meeshay asalkooda/meel seddexaad? xulashooyin BADAN Darajo**

A	Kalluumaysi	
B	Beer falasho/lahaansho Beer/dhul qoys	
C	Beer falasho/Beer dhul kuwo kale	
D	Hawl Daaqsin(miya)	
E	Hawl Daaqsin(Fadhi ku fulin)	
F	Beechshiro qoys(iib/ama maamul/xafiis/IT)	
G	Aan beechshiro qoys ahayn(iib/ama maamul/shaqaale,mushaari)	
H	Waxbarasho	
I	Caafimaad/kalkaaliye caafimaad	
J	Dawladd/waax dadweyne/( maamul,xisaabiye,shaqad xoghaynta,shaqo xafiis,IT)	
K	Xirfad gacmeed( fuundi/Nijaar, farayaamiiste, Dahable,koronto yaqaan,makaanik,dad qurxiye	
L	Xirfadlaawe gacmeed( cunto kariye,darjiino ka shaqeeyer,darawel,nadiifiye,wardiye,booyeeyso,cunto geeye,naaquude)	
M	Maya, anagu ma lihin hab nololeed/fursado shaqo(hadii ay maya tahay aad 7.6)	

Hadii Q7.5 = M dabadeed Q7.6; haddii kale Q7.5 = A ku socota L u bood Q7.7.

<b>Q7.6. Haddii aadan haysan (M),sidae ayuu qoyskaagu u heli doonaa waxyaalaha aasaasiga ee ay u baahan yihiin (daryeel caafimaad,waxbarasho,guriyayn,cunto,biyo)xulashooyin BADAN</b>		<i>darajo</i>
A	Yaree qarashaadka dadka guriga ku nool	
B	Qaar dadka guriga ka mid ahwaxay ku hari doonaan Dadaab si ay galaangal ugu helaan gargaar iyo ama shaqo	
C	Taageerid/Sadaqo ka timid saaxiibo,qaraabo,qabiil,masaajid ee kenya ama soomaaliya	
D	Kaalmo- lacagta ay soo diraan qaraabada iy saaxiibada( joogtada ag)	
E	isku day in galaangal loo helo kaalmada haya'daha aan dawliga ahayn/UN ee soomaaliya	
F	Dayn	
G	Ma garanayo	
H	kale	

<b>Q7.7. Haddii qoysku ku noqdo soomaaliya,qoyskiinu miyuu is wada raaci ama wajiyo ayuu ahaan? HAL xulasho kaliya</b>	
A	Waan wada tegi anagoo wada jirna
B	Ma wada tegi doono anagoo wada jirna

<b>Q7.8. Haddii qaar xubnaha qoyskiinu ay sii joogi doonaankenya(B), sabab?xulasho BADAN</b>		<i>darajo</i>
A	Helitaanka gargaar beni'aadanimu	
B	Shaqo ku haysta keenya	
C	Iskuul ka dhigta Kenya	
D	Ku leh guri/dhul kenya gudaheeda	
E	Galangal u helid joogto ah daryeel caafimaad ee ay uga baahan yihiin keenya gudaheeda	

<b>Q7.9.Waa maxay kaalmada shaqsi ama bulsho oo uu qoyskiinu u baahan yahay si aad ugu noolaataan meesha aad doorateenin aad ku noqotaan?ama xaalad noocee ah ayaad go'aansanaysaan in aad dib ugu noqotaan?xulasho BADAN</b>		<i>Darajo</i>
A	Miino ka sifayn	
B	Cunto sugid	
C	Shaqo helid/ awood u lahaansho in aad dakhli Abuur to	
D	Qalabka beeraha & abuurka/siin xoolo nool	
E	Deeq ama in galaangal ay caruurtu u hesho waxbarasho	
F	Deeq ama in galaangal ay u helaan adeegyada caafimaad	
G	Gaadiid	
H	Aqoonsiga shahaadooyinka waxbarasho ee la qaatay intii barakaca lagu jiray.	
I	Hooy/deegaan	
J	Sharci ka caawin ama talo siin	
K	Galaangal u helid gurigii/dhulkii asalka ahaa	
L	waraaqo aqoonsi cusub	

Waajibaad qoys boga 1

**QAYBTA 8 – KALA DUWANAANSHAHA XUBNAHA QOYSKA, WAXBARASHO, NUGLAANSHAHA IYO XAADIR AHAANSHAHA**

Goobaabin-geli Lanbarka jawaabaha

Lambar (goobaab jawaabaha)	Xiriirka kala dhexeeya Madaxa qoyska	Qoys is dhalay oo wada nool (ubucda qoyska)	Dhedig labood	Da 'da	Marxaladda guurka	Aqoonsiga waxbarasho	Laanta waxbarsho (sifo)					Lagu taxay Kaadhka raashinka
							Sumadda Laanta waxbarasho	(M) Luuqad	Nuglaansho (3 ugu badnaan)	Xaadir-ahaansho		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Madaxa qoyska											Y N
2												Y N
3												Y N
4												Y N
5												Y N
6												Y N
7												Y N
8												Y N
9												Y N
10												Y N
11												Y N
12												Y N
13												Y N
14												Y N
15												Y N

**Xiriirka kala dhexeeya madaxa qoyska(A)**

1. Madaxa qoyska
2. labada is-qabta midkood
3. Wiil aad dhashay
4. Gabar aad dhashay
5. Aabo
6. Hooyo
7. Gabarta soddoga/hda loo yahay
8. Wiilka soddoga/hda loo yahay
9. Gabar/wiil ayeeyo ama awoowe loo yahay
10. Awoowe ama Ayeeyo
11. Qaraabo kale
12. ilmo la korsaday
13. aan la xiriirin

**Ubucda Qoyska (B)**

Sii lanbar uu qoysku iska leeyahay midkasta oo ku jira liiska xubnaha qoyska adoo ka bilaabaya 1. kuwa aan ka tirsanayn qoyska (xaas iyo ilmaana u joogin sii "0")

**Dhedig labood (C)**

- M. Lab  
F. Dheddig  
Da'da (D)

**Qor da'da****Marxaladda guurka (E)**

1. Doob (aan guursan)
2. guursaday
3. furiin
4. naag ninkii ka dhintay

**Waxbarasho (F)****(ku jira ama dhammeeyey caddeena degriiga meesha loogu talagalay G)**

1. Waxbarsho dadban/Ummi
2. Waxbarsho dadban/aan ahayn ummi
3. Dugsi hoose (6 – 13)
4. Dugsi sare (14 – 17)
5. Dugsi farsamo
6. Jaamacad (darajada koowaad)
7. Darajada labaad ama Ph.D. Haddii la dhiganayo (A 1.), haddii la dhammeeyey aan la dhiganayn (C 1.)

**Laanta Waxbarasho (sifo) (G)**

(Qor laanta waxbarasho. Tusale.

Daawada, Elektoroonik makaanik...)

**Laanta Waxbarasho (summad) (H)**

La sumadeeyeyintii lagu gudajiray hannaanka xog uruurinta iyadoo loo eegayo qaybaha laanta waxbarasho

**Luuqad(I)**

1. Somali
2. Ingiriis
3. Sawaaxili

**Nuglaansho (J)**

1. aysan jirin Nuglaan
2. qof naafo ah
3. Qof u baahan feejignaana caafimaad (aad u xanuunsan)
4. Qof kali ah oo aan waalid caawin
5. Haweenay uur leh

**Xaadir-ahaansho (K)**

1. Jooge
2. Maqan(Ku meel-gaar (in kayar 6 bilood)

**Kaadhka raashinka (L)** (calaamadee xubin kasta oo reerka ah oo ku taxan Kaadhka raashinka)

Waajibaa qoys boga 2

**QAYBTA 8-XUBNAHA QOYSKA, SHAQO, QAYBTA WAXQABAD IYO XIRFADAHA**

Iambar (goobaab jawaabaha)	Xiriirka kala dhexeeya Madaxa qoyska	Shaqadii soomaaliya KA HOR	Sumadda shaqada KA HOR	Qaybta waxqabad KA HOR	shaqo/xaaladaha waxqabad HADDA	Shaqada HADDA	Sumadda shaqo HADDA	Qayb waxqabad HADDA
		M	Z	O	P	Q	R	S
1	Madaxa qoyska							
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

Baaqa waa la bixin doonaa-----

**Shaqadii soomaaliya KA HOR (M)**

*Qor shaqada sida kuula saxsan ee karaankaaga ah*

**Baaqa shaqada KA HOR**

*Qor baaqashaqada KA HOR sida waafaqsan liiska baaqa*

**Shaqo/xaaladaha waxqabad HADDA (O)**

1. Shaqaynayaa
2. **Ma shaqaynayso** waxaa la raadinayaa shaqo
3. Shaqo ma raadinayso (**guri joogto**)
4. Shaqo ma raadinayso (**arday**)
5. Shaqo ma raadinayso (**cunug**)
6. Shaqo ma raadinayso (**duqnimo**)

**Shaqada HADDA (P)**

*Qor shaqada sida kuula saxsan ee karaankaaga ah kuwaas oo shaqaynaya*

**Sumadda shaqada HADDA (Q)**

*Qor baaqa shaqada HADDA sida waafaqsan liiska baaqa*

**Qayb waxqabad(O and S)**

*Liiska qaybta---*

Waajibaad qoys boga 3

**QAYBTA 8-XUBNAHA QOYSKA, SHAQO, QAYBTA WAXQABAD IYO XIRFADAH**

lambar (goobaab jawaabaha)	Xiriirka kala dhexeeya Madaxa qoyska	Xirfadaha socda HADDA (Qor xirfadaha)	Xirfadaha socda HADDA qor sumadda	Xirfadaha ku talo gal/door bid in aad hormariso mustaqbalka (Qor xirfadaha)	Xirfadaha ujeedadu tahay/sumadda la doorbiday	Sanadka la yimid Dadaab	Haddii qoysk laabanaya ku calaamadi
A	T	U	V	W	X	Y	
1	Madaxa qoyska						R S
2							R S
3							R S
4							R S
5							R S
6							R S
7							R S
8							R S
9							R S
10							R S
11							R S
12							R S
13							R S
14							R S
15							R S

**Xirfadaha socda HADDA (T)**

*Qor xirfadaha socda HADDA sida kuula saxsan adiga ee aad awoodo*

**Xirfadaha socda HADDA qor baaq (U)**

*Sumadee xirfadaha shaqo ee HADDA taas oo waafaqsan liiskii la sumadeeyey*

*Xirfadaha la beegsanayo/la doorbidayo in la horumariyo mustaqbalka(V)*

*U qor xirfadaha la doorbiday sida kuula saxsan ee aad karto*

**Xirfadaha la beegsanayo/sumadda la doorbiday (W)**

*Sumadee xirfadaha shaqo ee HADDA taas oo waafaqsan liiskii la sumadeeyey*

**SANNAD IMAANSHO (X)**

**A – Sannad.....**

**B - Haddii la dhashay KA DIB SAFRIDDA QOYSKA iyo sannadka**

**Haddii qoysku uu dib-u-noqonayo ku calaamadi (Y)**

**R – Dib-u-noqoshada koowaad**

**S – Dib u joogid**

## Community Mobilisers Message

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**The Tripartite Agreement, signed between the Government of Kenya, the Government of Somalia and UNHCR, confirms that Somali refugees have the right to make an individual free choice decision to return home to Somalia. No one can force or intimidate a refugee to return to Somalia, if he or she does not want to do so.**

In order to help refugees who wish to return, and others who are still considering return and have as yet to decide, UNHCR has agreed with IOM to carry out an assessment survey by interviewing a limited number of refugees living in the 5 Dadaab refugee camps. The refugees will be asked to give their free and honest opinion about their return to Somalia intentions, their expectations in terms of security, of opportunities to earn a living and availability of public services. The survey is also aimed at understanding the relationships that refugees still have with their relatives and friends in Somalia as well as their knowledge of conditions in Somalia.

The survey will be undertaken over a period of 6 weeks and the results will be used by UNHCR and other agencies in Kenya and Somalia to provide the information and assistance that will help refugees make a free and informed choice on whether or not to return to Somalia.

The selection into the survey is **RANDOM**. The participation in the survey is **ANONIMOUS** and **VOLUNTARY**. You can refuse to take part in the survey or you can stop the survey interview at any time should you not feel comfortable with the questions or the process.

Please also note that even though refugee households participating in the survey were randomly selected, all members of the household will be included in the questionnaire regardless of them being registered.

For further information regarding the survey and UNHCR assistance, please visit the UNHCR ReturnHelpDesk, where UNHCR staff will be able to assist you.

# Return Help Desks Information Campaign 2013 - 2014

## Public Service Announcement

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This is an announcement from the Kenyan Department for Refugee Affairs and UNHCR. Refugees who want to return to Somalia can now get support for their return under certain circumstances. Information on this support for return is given at the UNHCR Field Offices in the refugee camps. If you are thinking of returning to Somalia, please go to the Return Help Desk at the UNHCR office in your camp. There you will get information about the support you will be given. Please note that for the time being this support is going to be given only to refugees originating from the areas of Baidoa and Luuq.

## SMS Message

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As of 1 December, UNHCR will give support to refugees who want to return to Somalia. Go to the UNHCR office in your camp for more information.

## Talking Points for Live Radio Discussions

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### **What is this all about?**

The governments of Kenya and Somalia have signed an agreement with UNHCR about supporting refugees who want to return to their places of origin in Somalia. This has come about because some refugees have expressed their wish to return. It does not mean that an organized repatriation is starting now. Conditions in Somalia are not yet right for organized repatriation to begin.

### **So what is the difference between supported return and organized repatriation?**

UNHCR is now supporting spontaneous returns. This means that persons who have decided to return to Somalia already now, before organized repatriation starts, will get a certain support package to help them on the way. Organized repatriation on the other hand is an exercise wherein UNHCR not only gives a support package, but also organizes transport back to Somalia and receives and monitors the returnees back in Somalia. At present it is far too early to organize such a repatriation exercise.

### **What is there in the support package?**

The support that you get if you wish to return to Somalia now consists of USD 200 per family member, plus a package of material goods such as blankets, mats, household items, jerry cans, mosquito nets etc. Back at home in Somalia, the returnees will be provided with food rations until they have access to their own food sources. They will also be assisted to build their own shelters.

### **Can anyone apply for this return package?**

At present, UNHCR is only supporting refugees who wish to return to their areas of origin in Baidoa and Luuq. Those applying must have been registered as refugees before 1 December 2013. New arrivals registered after this date will not get the support package until the organized repatriation begins. Registered refugees who did not turn up for the verification exercise that ended on 31 July will not get the return package either, until organized repatriation starts.

### **Can UNHCR guarantee our safety if we return to Somalia now?**

No, UNHCR cannot guarantee that the conditions in the areas of origin are safe, not even in Baidoa and Luuq. However, we are supporting spontaneous returns to these two areas because we assess that they are reasonably secure for people to return to.

### **Is it allowed for refugees to return to other areas in Somalia?**

UNHCR does not prevent anyone from going home to Somalia if they wish to. People are allowed to make their own decisions. But at present we are not giving any support to people returning to other areas than Baidoa and Luuq.

### **Can people return to Dadaab after they have taken the package?**

People who take the return package have to surrender their ration card, their Alien Identity Card and their residential plot. From that point on, the Voluntary Repatriation Form will serve as a temporary ID document as well as a movement pass to the border and beyond. If they come back to Dadaab, they may be registered as refugees again but they will not receive this support package a second time.

### **How can I get more information on the return-support package?**

There is a Return Help Desk in each UNHCR camp office, where UNHCR personnel will give you advice on whether you and your family are eligible for support and also give you information on what you should do if you want to return to Somalia now.



## Public Service Announcement

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## SMS Message

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