



CHAPTER 7



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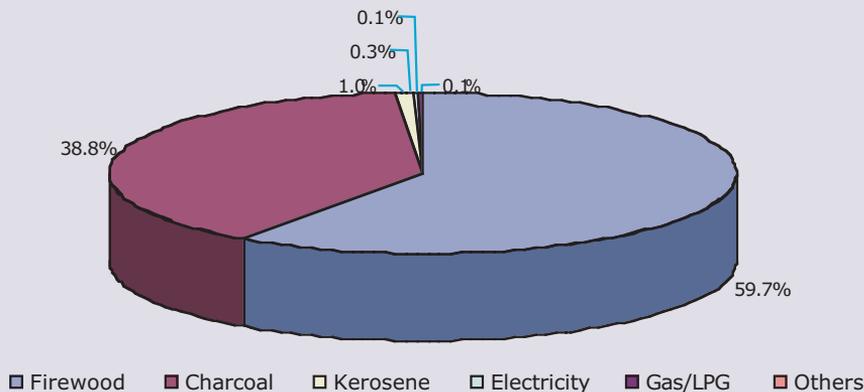
Miscellaneous

Household fuel

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

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

Chart 7.1 - Source wise distribution of fuel for cooking



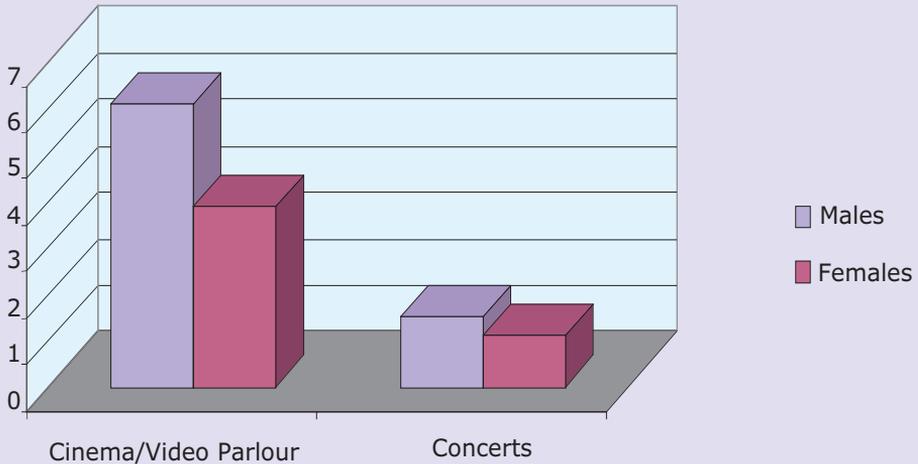
Entertainment and Sports

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

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



Chart 7.2 - Households participating in entertainment activities (%)



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

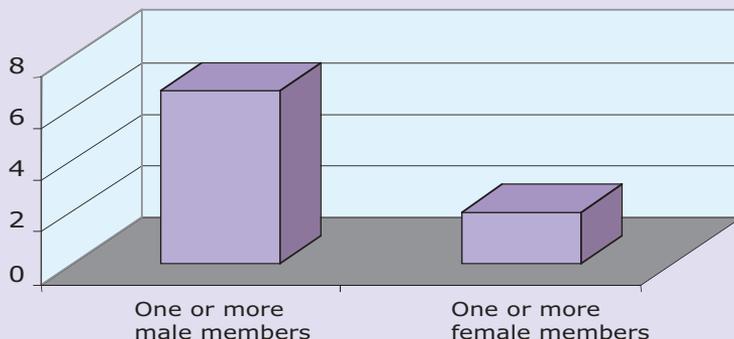
show that male members from 6.7 percent of households and female members from 2 percent of households engage in sports activities regularly or occasionally. There are noticeable differences between the participation rates of urban and non-urban households, the non-urban rates for regular participation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



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Chart 7.3 - Households engaging in sports (%)



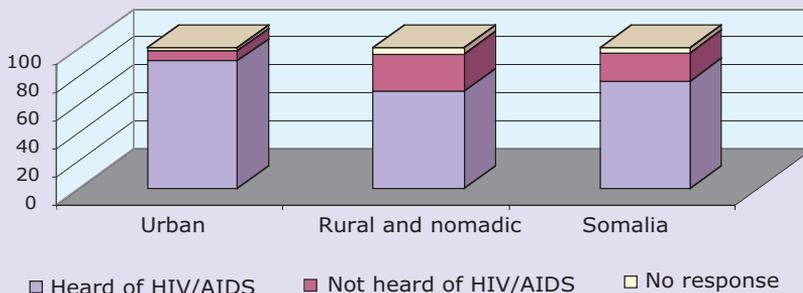
Awareness on HIV/AIDS

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

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

About 76 percent of respondents stated that they had

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

Local Perception on Security

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

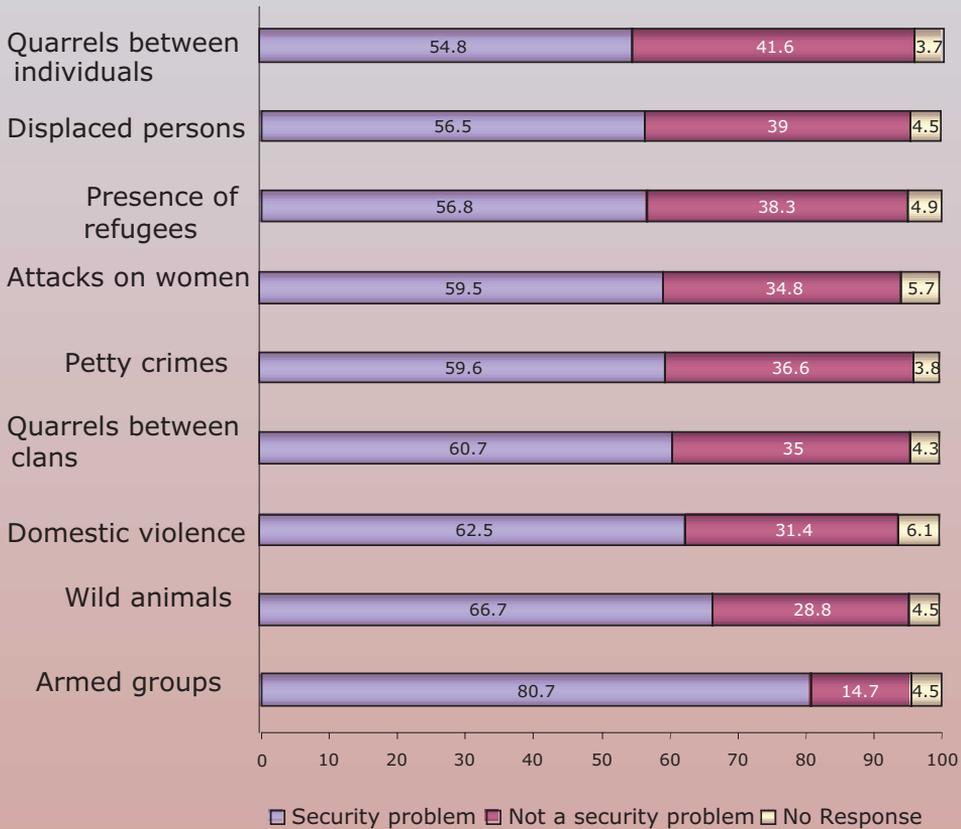
The presence of armed groups was identified by 81 percent of households in urban and non-urban as a security problem. The perceived relationship between other factors and human security by the respondents follow



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





Availability of Justice System

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

Possession of Selected Durable and Semi Durable Household Items

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

