



Food Security & Livelihood Baseline Study Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of Food Security and Livelihood Baseline study that was conducted in the IDP camps and the surrounding host community villages of Bossaso in October, 2013. The study targeted the vulnerable populations comprising of the IDPs, rural poor and urban poor population. The aim of the study was to provide a food security and livelihoods baseline/reference data from which to measure and evaluate change over life of the project in order to measure the impact of project intervention household food security and livelihoods.

The baseline study employed both quantitative and qualitative techniques in order to generate the necessary data and information. Quantitative data was collected through face-to-face administration of 527 household questionnaires while qualitative data was collected through focus group discussions, key informant interviews, field visits, observations and livelihood scoring and calendars. The sampling was both probabilistic and non-probabilistic methods like probability proportional to size, simple random sampling and purposive sampling.

Food security seems to be driven by underlying poverty with recurrent and transient food shocks that push households in and out of food insecurity. The seasonal food shocks were most likely to be related to high market prices which react to a known set of market forces and are therefore predictable (within certain constraints). These shocks illustrate those most likely to occur in a relatively normal year and are, for the most part, predictable shocks. Hence contingency planning can clearly target two periods of the year on the basis of the shocks reported and household vulnerability to them (in terms of income): Jilal the main dry season and Haggaa the lesser dry season. The seasonal availability of resources such as milk, meat, fish and credit was also likely to account for increased seasonal vulnerability to food insecurity. The final major shock that was experienced in Bossaso by the vulnerable populations was a reduction of earnings in the household

Drought, conflicts, floods and diseases are the main disasters faced by the community while high unemployment rate, increased food prices, inflation, lack of income, destruction of livelihoods and lack of access to basic services are the shocks faced by the vulnerable population (IDPs, rural and urban poor host community members). This has caused huge displacement as well as erosion of households' purchasing power. Food availability is never a problem but access by the vulnerable population is the biggest challenge that needs to be addressed at the moment.

Access to basic services is limited for the vulnerable populations in Bossaso and is worse among the IDPs than the host community. People have lost their source of livelihoods and have suffered considerable loss during the crisis thus reducing their purchasing power. Food is available in the main market but people cannot access it. Water is not free in the camps and people have to buy 20 liter jerry can @ S/ShS 2000 (\$0,1) which falls short of the minimum Sphere Standards of 7.5L/person/day. Health facilities are not entirely available or are minimal in the camps and there are only few MCH facilities with most people unable to have proper access to health services. This is also common among the vulnerable host communities since they can't afford the privately owned health facilities in the main town of Bossaso.

The interviewed household members mentioned casual work, petty trade, sale of livestock products, skilled, self-employment (tailoring, small stall etc) and crop sale as the main sources of income. From the survey findings, **56.4%** of men earned their income through casual jobs while **34.9%** of women earned their income through petty trade (like selling of ice, charcoal, firewood, snacks etc) and **11.9%** of children from the vulnerable population earned an income through casual jobs like shoe shining, car wash, collection garbage.

Community savings are realized when the income levels are either commensurate to their household expenditures or even outweighs but with no proper income and with the little wages spent on meeting the most basic needs mainly food and water there will be no savings amongst the poor population of Bossaaso district. From the FGDs conducted the only savings available is the merry-go round or iota that is practiced by many women with the proceeds mostly used in meeting urgent needs like food, water and shelter (in the form of rent to landlords)

The survey results for the household food situation points to serious situation with an overwhelming proportion of the population struggling to meet their food need. The result indicates that **81%** (**30.4%** host community & **50.6%** IDPs) of the target populations often do not have enough and diverse food to eat implying that they are highly insecure while **19%** (**9.3%** host community & **9.7%** IDPs) reported that sometimes they have enough and all kinds of food to eat thus being insecure. The coping strategies adopted by the vulnerable households include reducing the meal size with **43.1%** (**15.4%** host community & **22.7%** IDPs) indicating that they have reduced their meal size always according to food availability in the household in the last month. A further **56.9%** (**24.3%** host community & **32.6%** IDPs) indicated that they reduce their meal size sometimes in the last month

The following are the key recommendations for the Baseline study:

- Increase the purchasing power of the vulnerable population through provision of food basket so that they can meet their basic nutritional requirements
- Provide trainings to women and youths so that the skills gained can assist them find an employment or help in establishing their businesses.
- Provide cash grants to women and youths for small business start thus improving their food security status and rebuilding their livelihoods.
- More focus should be given to livelihood promotion as opposed to livelihood protection in order to improve the resilience of household livelihoods so that food and other basic needs can be met on sustainable basis.
- Complementary projects should be considered to go with emergency programming that would support longer term livelihoods and food security recovery. The advantage of already working in an area prior to an emergency should be fully exploited to connect emergency response to new or restarted development programme

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

According to the latest data released on 1st February 2013 by Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Somalia has halved to 1.05 million since August 2012. But gains could be reversed and there is a risk of falling back into a crisis without continued humanitarian support to meet basic needs and strengthening livelihoods. An estimated 615,000¹ people throughout the country are in acute food insecurity Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4). According to FSNAU of the U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and FEWS NET, an estimated 1.05 million people will remain in a food security Crisis or Emergency (IPC Phase 3 or 4) from February to June 2013. This has necessitated continued humanitarian assistance so as to meet the food and nutrition needs of vulnerable groups. The proposed action will build on the achievements of the Diriswanaag project through increasing the target beneficiaries and providing tailored interventions in response to existing needs. Given the poor food security situation in Bosaaso IDP camps, with 49,000 IDPs² living in high-risk environments, combined with high food prices, an immediate response to this emergency situation is required to relieve the acute food shortage in the IDP camps. With most attention currently focused on the situation in southern Somalia, the plight of IDPs in Puntland has received scant attention. According to UNHCR Somalia January 2013 Refugee and IDP data, Puntland hosts about 142,600 IDPs, mainly from South Central Somalia. About 34% of the total IDP population in Puntland lives in Bosaaso town. IDPs are in a very critical phase as a result of reduced access to food due to increased food prices. IDPs have very limited diversity in their sources of income and hold high levels of debt.

CARE is currently implementing a 7-month s-month's project (Diriswanaag II) that has three components: emergency food voucher, livelihoods and protection. The project was approved in July 2013 .The project will be implemented directly by CARE but will be working closely with he Ministry of interior (Department of IDPs) as well as the local authorities.

The overall objective of the project is to reduce the impact of conflict and natural disasters on the livelihoods of vulnerable women, men and youth in Puntland. The specific objective of the project is to achieve improved living conditions and reduced vulnerability for **2,087** households (12,520 individuals) from IDP and vulnerable host communities in Garowe and Bosaaso by the end of the project.

To achieve the goal and the specific objective of the project, CARE has developed activities that will work towards three key results as follows:

- **Result 1:** *Improved access to food for 700 vulnerable households (490 IDPs, 210 host community) residing in and around Bosaaso IDP camps*
- **Result 2:** *Improved livelihood security for 150 households (90 IDPs, 60 host community) with emphasis on women and youth in Bosaaso*
- **Result 3:** *Improved relationships between host communities and IDPs and increased awareness on protection issues for 7,420 persons in Bosaaso and Garowe districts*

¹FEWSNET and FSNAU Technical Release, January 2013

²This figure is based on a head count undertaken by DRC in May 2010 and endorsed by the IASC

1.2. Purpose of the Baseline Study

- The purpose of the study was to provide a food security and livelihood baseline/reference data /indicators from which to measure and evaluate change over life of the project; the baseline survey data will allow measurement of the impact of project interventions on household food security and livelihood
- To measure the baseline (pre-project) values of the results indicators in the project logical framework (LogFrame) to implementation, and for comparative outcome (post-project) evaluation.
- Inform the program team of the Bosaaso district latest food security and livelihood situation in particular, (IDPs, urban women and youth) in Bosaaso district generally.
- Conduct a food security and livelihood baseline survey in Bosaaso district (Bari region) of the Puntland State of Somalia to analyze and document the existing factors that contribute to /limiting factors to food insecurity and livelihood in the among the target populations in project area (Bosaaso district) with focus on urban poor, IDPs, host community, women and youth.

1.3. Limitations of the Study

The baseline study was successful in terms of execution of the fieldwork since there were no major problems encountered. However, there few limitations which are worth mentioning and include the following:

- There were no data available for the vulnerable host community members thus making the distribution of the sample difficult. However, equal distribution was used for the surrounding host community.
- Some of the host community members were not cooperative with some refusing to be interviewed by the enumerators even after their households was randomly selected
- Some of the IDPs expressed their opinions about a dire need in the camps in an effort to get support even after they were informed that the study was a basis for project implementation thus exaggerating their needs.
- The questionnaires for the survey were in English language and administered in Somali language thus posing the risk of introducing desirability bias by the enumerators.

2. METHODOLOGY

The baseline study employed both quantitative and qualitative techniques in generating the necessary data and information on the status of the target population. Quantitative data/information was collected at the household levels through a face-to-face interview with the use of a structured questionnaire. Qualitative information on the hand was collected through Focus Group Discussions, Key Informant interviews, Observations through field visits and proportional pilling.

2.1. Desk review

The desk review was done in review before the actual travel to the field and provided information on the background of the study as well as helped customize the tools towards the context. The review further helped in the provision of necessary secondary data useful in enriching the primary outputs of the baseline study. A number documents relating to food security and livelihoods were reviewed and information acquired was included in the process and outputs of this baseline study. Some of the documents reviewed include, but not limited to, Diriswanaag II Project Proposal, Logical Framework and other relevant literatures on food security and livelihoods.

2.2. Questionnaire Development

A set of quantitative and qualitative questionnaires were developed to collect primary and secondary data. Structured questionnaires, with both open and closed-ended questions, were used to generate relevant data and information from household respondents. After the development of the questionnaire it was shared with Care Somalia Technical Team who made suggestions on the key areas to be explored during the study.

2.3. Data Collection

The fieldwork for the baseline study was carried out over a period of 18 days. A total of 6 people (comprising of lead consultant, assistant consultant and 4 enumerators) were involved in the data collection exercise. The enumerators comprising of four were first trained for one day on various research skills, methodologies, designs and ethical issues before the actual fieldwork. On the final day of the training the enumerators were taken to one of the camps where they did piloting of the survey tool. This was to ascertain validity and reliability of the tool. After the pilot the actual fieldwork kicked-off and took 7 days to complete the planned 525 interviews to be conducted in the camps and surrounding villages(for host community). While the data collection was on-going at the household level, the consultants conducted the qualitative work where a total of 10 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), 6 Key informant Interviews (KIIs) and observations through visits were conducted in the camps and also in the surrounding villages. Livelihoods scoring and calendars through proportional pilling was also used in order to elicit the range and value of different livelihoods within the vulnerable community, understand the seasonal dimension of these livelihoods and also examine the effects of the disasters/shocks on the context in which they operate on.

2.4. Qualitative Approach

A set of qualitative tools were also used during the study which included among others focus group discussion, key informant interviews as livelihood scoring and calendars through proportional pilling. A total of 10 FGDs were held with a homogeneous group of the vulnerable population (IDPs, rural and urban poor populations) in order to examine the disasters/shocks experienced by the vulnerable

populations, their sources of income, savings and access to credit, their food sources, consumption habits and dietary diversity, livelihood strategies and coping mechanism as well as social relations.

The key informant interview on the other hand was held with representatives of NGOs staff active in food security and livelihoods, local authority representatives (humanitarian liaison person, regional representatives for the Ministry of Agriculture in Bari region and Director of Social services) as well as community leaders.

Livelihood scoring and calendars through proportional pilling was also used in order to elicit the range and value of different livelihoods within the vulnerable community, understand the seasonal dimension of these livelihoods and also examine the effects of the disasters/shocks on the context in which they operate on.

2.5. Quantitative Survey

Quantitative data was collected through structures questionnaire at the household level of the vulnerable populations (IDPs, rural and urban poor populations). This was done through face-to-face interview with the head of the households as the ultimate sample.

The study used a probability proportional to size random methodology approach where the overall sample size was first spread proportionately for the IDPs and host community and later spread across the different IDP camps. The names of all the IDP camps were first listed on a piece of a paper and numbers were randomly assigned to them. The paper bearing the numbers was again cut into small pieces folded several after mixing it up and selection was done where the number was recorded on a separate piece of paper until the required number of IDP camps to be selected was reached. In total 21 out of the original 33 camps were selected through this random process. In total 527 interviews were conducted (318 for IDPS and 209 for host community members) where the ultimate respondent was the head of the household preferably the mother. This did not pose any challenge since most of them were at home especially the IDPs.

Table I: Sample breakdown

NO	Name of IDP Camp	Est. Population	Households (H/H)	Square root	%	Sample
1	Bulo Qodah	1092	182	13	3	11
2	Banadir	1842	307	18	4	14
3	Tawakal	3762	627	25	6	20
4	Shirkow	1500	250	16	4	12
5	55 Bush	1554	259	16	4	13
6	Ajuran A	4122	687	26	6	20
7	Ugbaad	1428	238	15	4	12
8	Soweto	1704	284	17	4	13

9	Hafatal Arab	3120	520	23	6	18
10	Raf & Raho	2706	451	21	5	17
11	Biyo Kulule A	2064	344	19	5	15
12	Bulo Elay in Town	2304	384	20	5	15
13	Saylada Houlaha	948	158	13	3	10
14	Turjaale	1746	291	17	4	13
15	Bariga Bossaso	1428	238	15	4	12
16	Ajuran B	1860	310	18	4	14
17	Girible	1080	180	13	3	10
18	Shabelle A	3648	608	25	6	19
19	New Shabelle	3000	500	22	5	17
20	Bulo Mingis B	4200	700	26	7	21
21	Bulo Elay in B	4896	816	29	7	22
	Sub-total	50004	8334	407	100	318
	Host community					209
	Total					527

2.6. Data Entry, Analysis and Report Writing

For both the desk review and the other qualitative aspects, the data were analyzed by content. For the interviews and discussions, notes that were taken during the interview sessions were later filled in against the review guide and from where grids were generated, in order to facilitate the analysis. For observations and unstructured interviews with the community, the response data were analyzed as above and the outputs were used to verify some of the information obtained through the other data collection methods. For the livelihoods scoring and calendars seasonal charts were prepared based on the estimates of the proportion given by the community members.

Quantitative data was entered using a data entry template (Excel sheet) which is a database software specialized for data entry. A worksheet generated from excel sheet data was then imported to the SPSS v21 for analysis. Checks were carried out on the data to identify outliers or unusual results in the process called data cleaning. Analysis was then carried out with tables being produced, which were used in the interpretation of the data. The analysis focused on the thematic areas of food security and livelihood as outlined under the finding section below.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Introduction

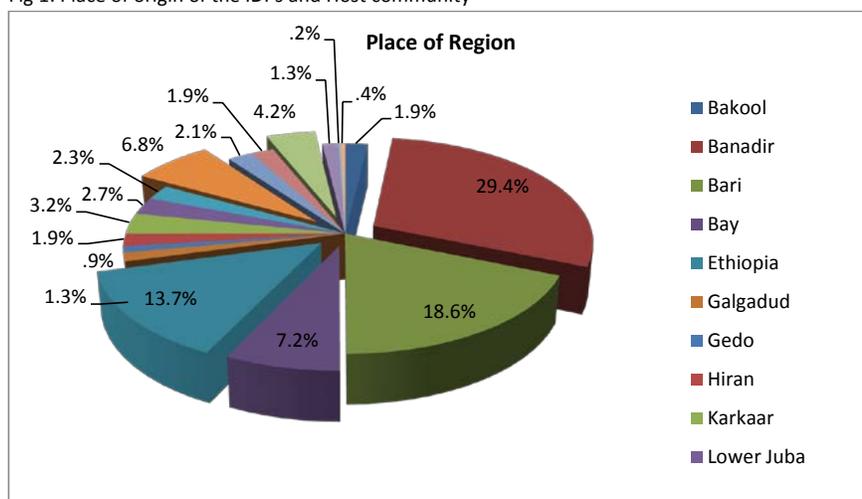
This chapter enumerates and discusses all the findings of the Baseline study from both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the study. The findings of the study were mutually reinforcing and this has made triangulation possible. Data from the quantitative were used to reinforce data from the FGDs, key informant interviews, observations and livelihood matrix.

3.2. General findings

Demographics

The majority of the vulnerable populations comprising of rural and urban poor host community members as well as IDPs in the camps of Bossaso who were displaced from the southern regions of Somalia which together with other regions including Puntland accounts for 86.3% while the remaining 13.7% are IDPs from Ethiopia. of the 86.3% displaced from different regions of Somalia 29.4% were displaced from Banadir region due to disasters like conflict, drought and poverty(lack of access to basic services) The other regions that has experienced displacement include Bakool(1.9%), Bay(7.2%), Lower Shabelle(2.3%) and Middle Shabelle(6.8%). In addition, 18.6% of the vulnerable host community was displaced from the rural semi-urban settlement of Bari region while a further 3.2% are also from Karkaar region pointing to the magnitude of the disasters and shocks faced by the vulnerable population. On the other hand there are substantial proportions of the IDPs from Ethiopia with 13.7% as shown in the figure.

Fig 1: Place of origin of the IDPs and Host community



In terms of the period in which the IDPs have stayed in the camps, 60.9% reported that they have stayed longer than 6 years with 24.5% for 6 to 9 years and 36.4% for over 9 years while a further 32.3% reported 2 to 5 years and 6.8% reported less than one year.

Fig 2a: Period of stay in the Camp according to gender

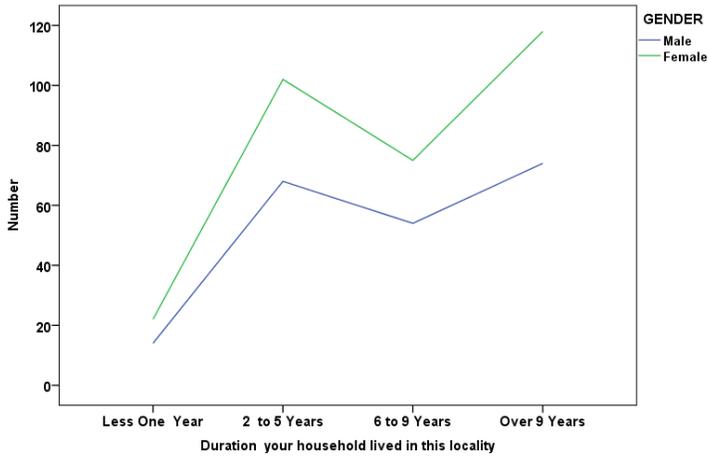
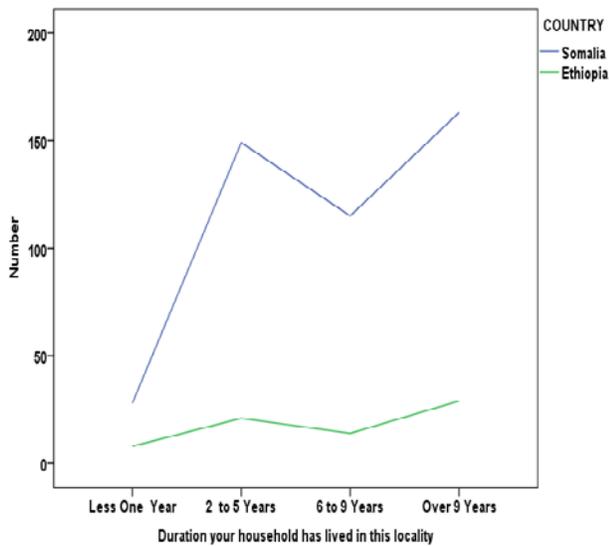


Fig 2b: Period of stay in the camps according to country of origin



The standard estimate of the average size of the household is 6 persons per household but this varied from camp to camp with majority revealing a higher number of persons per household. From the survey results 26.57% of the IDPs against 19.92% host had 1-5 children living in the same home with them. In addition 24.1% IDPs and 13.65% host community reported to have lived in the same home with 6-10 children. On the other hand, 30.17% host against 44.59% IDPs has indicated that they live with 1-5 adult of 15 years and above in the same home.

Fig 3: Member of household children permanently living with the interviewed household

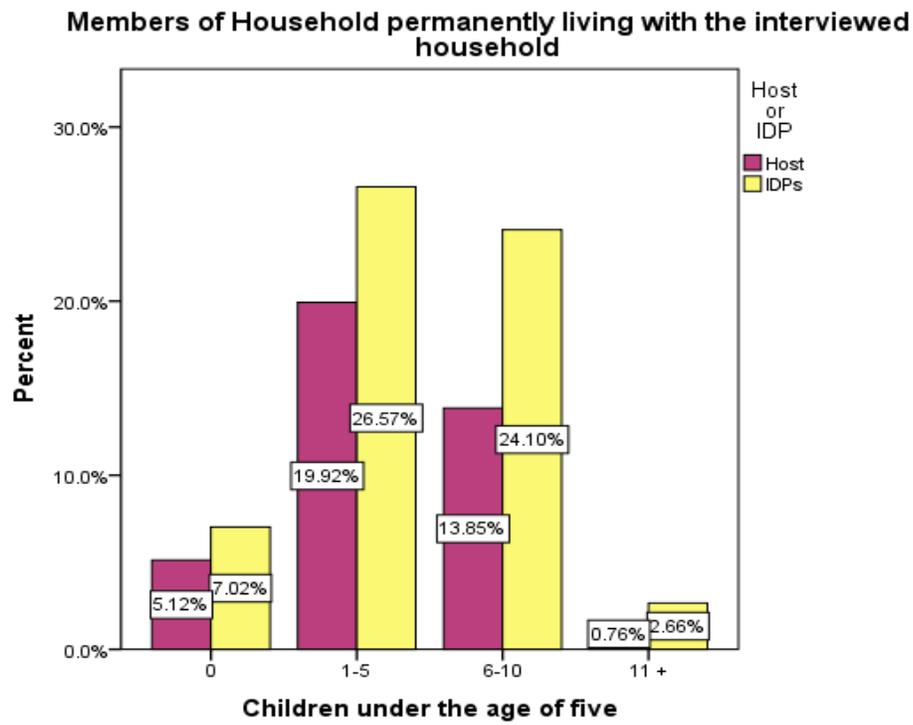
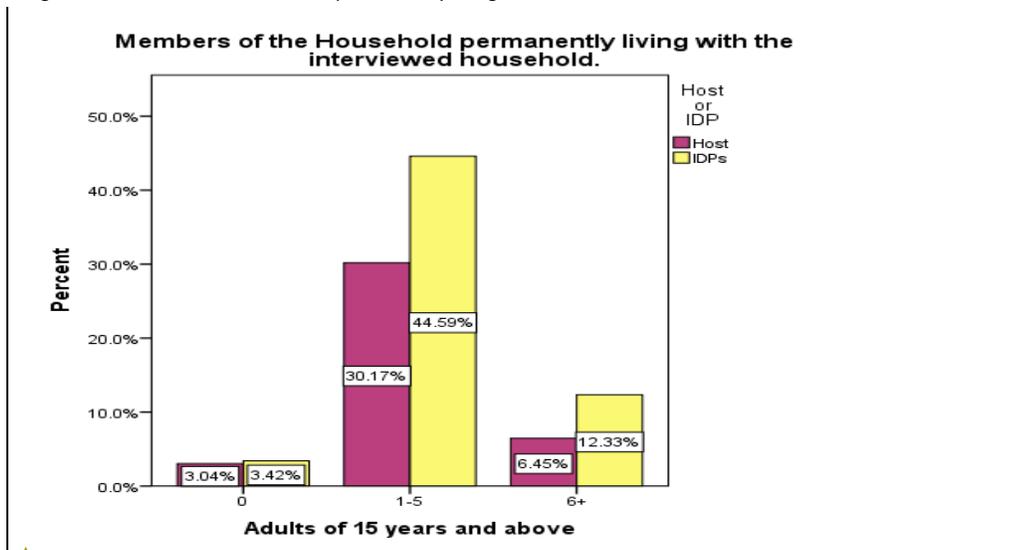


Fig 4: Member of household adults permanently living with the interviewed household



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The average age group of household members is 30-39 years. Majority of the IDPs in Bossaso live in tents with some living in block houses or iron sheet houses. From the survey finding 43.8% own only one buul while 29.4% and 16.1% own 2 and 3 buuls respectively. From the survey result 40.7% of those interviewed reported that the head of household had no formal education, 29% reported that they some primary education 22.5% reported secondary education while 7.7% reported tertiary as their last level of education as shown in fig 6. In terms of access to education 86.5% had more than boy attending school previous while 63.9 reported more girl attending school. The main reason for attending school was sickness with 47% for the girl child and 40.1% for the boy. In addition, not paying schools and engaging in child labour were also mentioned as other reasons.

Table 2 Age group of household members

Age	Frequency	Percent
20-29	160	30.4
30-39	132	25.0
40-49	141	26.8
50-59	70	13.3

60-69	15	2.8
70+	9	1.7
Total	527	100.0

Fig 5: Education level of the head of the household

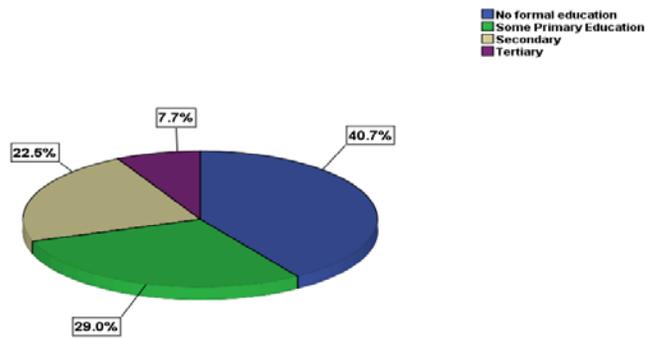


Table 3 How many boys of primary school age attended the schools since you moved here (present location)?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	71	13.5	13.5	13.5
1	167	31.7	31.7	45.2
2	90	17.1	17.1	62.2
3	74	14.0	14.0	76.3
4	83	15.7	15.7	92.0
5	42	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	527	100.0	100.0	

Table 4: How many girls of primary school age attended the schools since you moved here (present location)?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	190	36.1	36.1	36.1
1	145	27.5	27.5	63.6
2	51	9.7	9.7	73.2
3	64	12.1	12.1	85.4
4	56	10.6	10.6	96.0
5	15	2.8	2.8	98.9
6	6	1.1	1.1	100.0
Total	527	100.0	100.0	

Table 5: Reasons for not attending schools vs gender of the pupil

Reasons	Boys		Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%
Sickness/handicap	97	40.1	116	47.0
Cannot pay school cost	87	36.0	28	11.3
Child work for household food/income or help with domestic chores unpaid	21	8.7	103	41.7
No school service available	12	5.0	0	.0
Not interested	25	10.3	0	.0
Other	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	-	-	-	-
Total	242	100.0	247	100.0

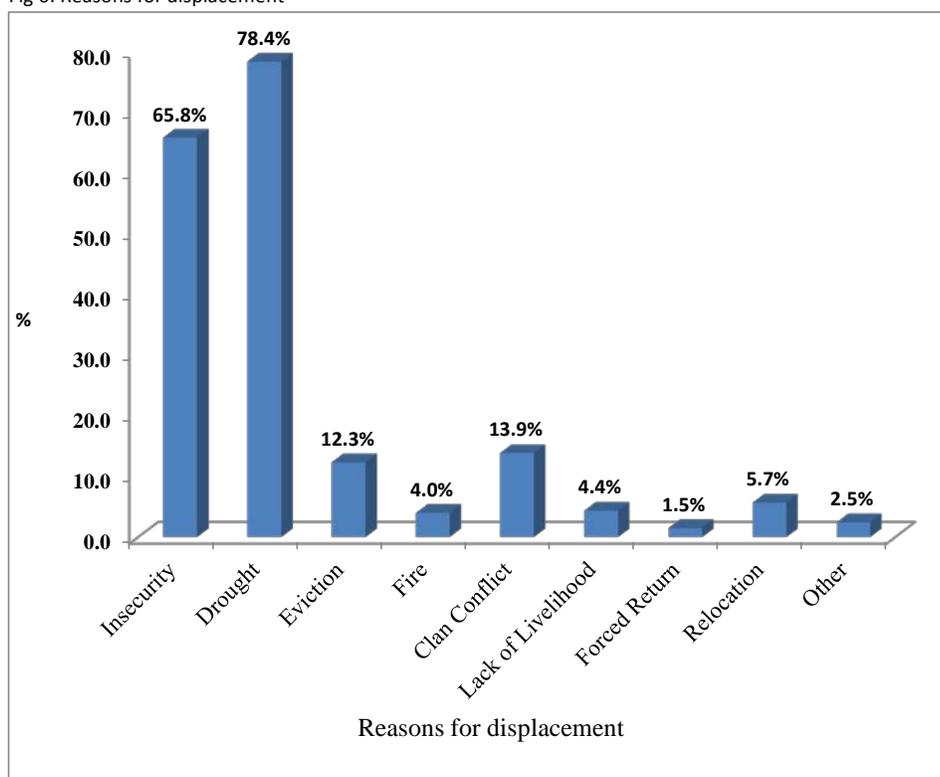
3.3. Food Security and Livelihoods Findings

Food insecurity remains a big challenge among the vulnerable population of Bossaaso due to the reduced purchasing power as a result of destruction of their livelihood base by the disasters and shocks. There are no employment opportunities for income generation with no or minimal social networks like remittance especially for the IDPs. The following gives the findings of the baseline study under the different categories:

3.3.1. Disasters and shocks faced by the community

Drought, conflicts, floods and diseases are the main disasters faced by the community. The security situation in Bossaaso is relatively peaceful at the moment but the IDPs in the camps main cause of displacement was conflict either in the southern part of Somalia or even in Ethiopia for those who came from Ethiopia. From the survey finding 78.4% were displaced by the drought of 2011 while 65.8% were displaced due to insecurity. A further 13.9% and 12.3% were displaced by clan conflict and eviction respectively. The shocks faced by the vulnerable population include high unemployment rate, increased food prices, inflation, lack of income, destruction of livelihoods and lack of access to basic services

Fig 6: Reasons for displacement



3.3.2. Basic Living Conditions

Access to basic living conditions is limited for the vulnerable populations in Bossaaso and is worse among the IDPs than the host community. People have lost their source of livelihoods and have suffered considerable loss during the crisis thus reducing their purchasing power. Food is available in the main market but people cannot access it. Water is not free in the camps and people have to buy 20 liter jerry can @ S/ShS 2000 which falls short of the minimum Sphere Standards of 7.5L/person/day. Health facilities are not entirely available or are minimal in the camps and there are only few MCH facilities with most people unable to have proper access to health services. This is also common among the vulnerable

host communities since they can't afford the privately owned health facilities in the main town of Bossaso.

Water: The main sources of water in Bossaso town are boreholes (public & private) and shallow wells. Borehole water is sold in three different ways: a) piped water is sold by the cubic meter; b) water tankers sell water by the tanker or drum and c) Water kiosks sell water by jerry can. Water tankers also sell water sourced from shallow wells. The prices of water tanker is \$10/tanker(30 drums of water), S/ShS 20,000/drum(200 liters) and S/ShS 2000/20liter jerry can. The users can collect water for free from the boreholes and shallow wells but only if they are community members who live nearby meaning the IDPs are excluded and not allowed to draw water from the water source.

Health: There is one general hospital which charges more than S/ShS 50,000 per visit, five private hospitals and numerous clinics in the town as well as some MCH centres that are supported by UNICEF. On average a private consultation fee goes for S/ShS 150,00 which can't be afforded by the poor populations(IDPs and host community).The most common diseases are diarrhea and malaria.

Education: Most of the schools in the town are privately owned and access to education as well as transition to the next level is determined by the well-being of the family. There are few ECD centers within the camp and low lower primary classes in some of the camps provided by NGOs working the area (Save the Children). From the discussions held with the IDPs as well as poor host community members access to education is a piped-dream for the vulnerable populations (IDPs and host community) since the available institutions are mostly privately owned with the cost of educating a kid ranging from \$10-\$18 per month. This has forced many children to drop out of school and start working at an early age in order to compliment the family earnings and it is more common among the female-headed households.

Garbage collection and sanitation: There are nearly six official and numerous unofficial garbage collection points in Bossaso town and an official dump site to the east, outside the town boundaries. Some people also dispose of the garbage near their homes or burn it. Middle and better off households pay someone (mostly the IDPs) to collect their garbage and dispose it off. For the IDPs they dispose the garbage by themselves and burn it in pit holes within the camps. While the vulnerable host community members have access to sanitation services the same cannot be said for the IDPs with more than 10 households sharing one toilet facility in some of the camps.

Plate1: Part of Ajuran B Camp



Plate 2: Part of the constructed Shelters in Banadir A



3.3.3. Seasons with inadequate food provision at the household level (IDPs, rural and urban poor populations)

Food insecurity is a big problem common among the populace of Bossaaso town. Food is available in the market but the vulnerable members of the community (IDPs, rural & urban poor populations) cannot access due to reduced purchasing power. This had far-reaching consequences on the lives of the vulnerable population. The following were reported as the main effect of the food insecurity on the vulnerable members of the community:

- Reduced purchasing power
- Malnourished children
- Disposal of household productive assets
- Engaging in degrading jobs especially among the teenage girls like prostitutions
- Destitution with some becoming street families (this is common amongst the host community)

The seasonal calendar below outlines levels of activities throughout the year. The port of Bossaso is the main driving force of the economic activity of the town. Economic activity is lowest during the very hot and windy season (Hagaa) and part of the long rainy season (Gu). This harsh period can start as early as mid-May and end in September. During this time, the seas are rough, which means there is less activity at the port and the intense heat drives women and children from wealthier families out of the town to higher and cooler locations like the nearby regions of Karkaar and Nugal

Table 8: Seasonal Calendar

SEASONAL CALENDAR												
Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Long Rains(Gu season)				P	P	P						
Hagaa-Very hot and windy						P	P	P	P			
Deyr-Cold season										P	P	P
Jilaal	P	P	P									
Petty trade	P	P			L	L	L	L		P	P	P
Casual Labour					L	L	L	L				
Transport of goods					L	L	L	L				
Transport of people(Outmigration)					P	P	P	P				
Fishing					L	L	L	L				
Local food prices	L	L	L	P	P	P	P	L	L	P	P	P
Imported food prices					P	P	P	P				
Mirraa trade	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Frankincense processing and sales	P	P	P	P						P	P	P
Ice production and sales	A	A			P	P	P	P	L	L	L	A
Livestock trade/export	A	A	A	A	L	L	L	L	P	P	P	P

Water availability	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Diseases(AWD especially IDPs)			P	P								
Diseases(ARI)	P									P	P	P
Remittances							P	P	P	P		
Coding: L=Low, A=Average, P=Peak												

3.3.4. Coping strategies adopted by different groups (IDPs, rural and urban populations) in the presence of threat to food shortage

Food insecurity still remains a big challenge for the vulnerable populations of Bossaso with the different groups employing different coping strategies. It is not usual to include every possible coping strategy in the calculation of outcome as it would have the effect of minimizing and most certainly underestimating the need for assistance as measured by the deficit, instead only those strategies that are appropriate to local stress are included and in this context appropriate means both considered a normal response by the local population and unlikely to damage local livelihoods in the medium to longer term. In the last one month the vulnerable households employed any of the coping strategies as indicated in the table below. Some coping strategies had higher relative frequency than others for instance 25% reported that they restricted consumption of adults to allow more for children all the time against 16.2% who reported to have skipped food consumption the entire day while 19.1% begged for assistance all the time in the last month. In addition, 17% indicated that they have borrowed food from a friend or a relative all the time in the last month. The effect of all these different coping strategies points to a serious health risk, destitution and other retrogressive practices for instance in the course of discussion with both male and female IDPs as well as host community prostitution by teenage girls and street children were singled out as one of the biggest challenges facing the community members which were never common before.

Table 9: Coping strategies adopted by the vulnerable populations of Bossaso

	Never		Once per Week		Twice per Week		3-6 times per Week		All the time		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Reduction in the number of meals per day	164	42.6	87	22.6	43	11.2	68	17.7	23	6.0	385	100.0
Skip food consumption for an entire day	38	13.7	44	15.9	80	28.9	70	25.3	45	16.2	277	100.0
Reduction in size of meals	54	23.5	41	17.8	63	27.4	62	27.0	10	4.3	230	100.0
Restrict consumption of adults to allow more for children	33	12.9	49	19.1	39	15.2	71	27.7	64	25.0	256	100.0
Feed working members at expense of non-working	105	61.4	45	26.3	18	10.5	1	.6	2	1.2	171	100.0
Swapped consumption to less preferred or cheaper foods	41	18.6	63	28.5	45	20.4	55	24.9	17	7.7	221	100.0
Borrow food from a friend or relative	65	28.4	30	13.1	53	23.1	42	18.3	39	17.0	229	100.0
Purchase food on credit	85	20.8	100	24.4	96	23.5	82	20.0	46	11.2	409	100.0

Consume wild foods (normal wild food)	7	25.9	20	74.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	27	100.0
Consume immature crop	62	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	62	100.0
Food consumption of seed stock	38	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	38	100.0
Send household members to eat elsewhere	59	72.8	18	22.2	0	.0	0	.0	4	4.9	81	100.0
Withdraw child(ren)from school	114	98.3	2	1.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	116	100.0
Begging for assistance	48	25.5	26	13.8	36	19.1	42	22.3	36	19.1	188	100.0
Engaging in degrading jobs	86	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	86	100.0
Sale of milking livestock	64	27.0	59	24.9	63	26.6	28	11.8	23	9.7	237	100.0
Sale of household goods	100	43.7	46	20.1	38	16.6	31	13.5	14	6.1	229	100.0
Disintegration of families	59	56.7	12	11.5	33	31.7	0	.0	0	.0	104	100.0
Abandonment of children or elderly	140	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	140	100.0
Sell of charcoal and/or fire wood	138	37.8	0	.0	172	47.1	32	8.8	23	6.3	365	100.0
Part of family migrating with animals to look for grazing	51	98.1	1	1.9	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	52	100.0

3.3.5. Household Priorities

The vulnerable populations (IDPs, rural and urban poor) of Bossaaso do not have access to basic needs and this makes nearly all the essential things as priorities for them. The following were reported as the main priorities of the communities and was ranked as follows:

- I. Food
- II. Water
- III. Income generation/life skill training
- IV. Sanitation and hygiene
- V. Health Services
- VI. Education(for children)

While access to basic needs is of fundamental importance at the community level, there is need for ensuring that there are opportunities for income generation for women and youth. The loss of critical assets which constitute the primary source of household income has plunged many of the vulnerable population into destitution. Moreover, the IDPs unlike the host community members have no or little access to remittances thus indicating a weak social network and kinship support system.

Plate 3: Fully equipped Youth Training Centre



Plate 4: Teenage girls learning tailoring at the Centre



From the FGDs held with youth and women members of the community, their current source of income is mainly used in meeting the most basic needs due to its limited wage. However, they feel more encouraged and motivated if there are other avenues of generating an income which will advance their skills and also increase their income. The most preferred form of support included skills trainings like carpentry, mechanics, electronics, computers and masonry for male youth while the female youths preferred tailoring, tie and dye, small business like clothes stalls, posho mill(grinding of cereals), basic business management as well as formation of saving groups that can give them good returns for business startup .

3.3.6. Debt Incurred by household

From the discussions held with the different groups of the community as well as the findings at the household levels nearly all the members of the target community are indebted with the debts being mainly in the form of food and water. On average each household incurs a debt of \$100-\$400 with the lowest ones reported at the IDPs level and the highest at the host community level. The credit system is of particular relevance to the pastoral context and especially in Somalia where no state institution exists to support the vulnerable population. Credit is the backbone of the economic transaction and works as a type of delayed payment that enables flexible transfers through a span of time. It works very well as a buffer for the seasonality that characterizes the different livelihood system where debt may be accumulated overall several years. Debt repayments occurred during the Gu, and to a greater extent, in the Deyr seasons. On the other hand the highest debt levels were reported during the Jilal and the Hagaa seasons (though particularly in the Jilal). The highest debts also coincided with the time during which households reported the highest level of expenditure

3.3.7. Income sources by amount generated per household (IDPs, rural and urban population)

The main source of income for the vulnerable population is the port of Bossaso and depends on the seasons since there are periods when there are minimal or activities at the port like the 'Hagaa' normally when the seas are rough as a result of the monsoon winds. During this time the vulnerable populations adopt different kinds of coping strategies to overcome the prevailing living situation. For both the IDPs and poor host community members; men, women and older children are the different level of persons who earn a living to sustain the family members thus complementing each other in terms of income and take care of the immediate needs of the household. However, this does not always hold since there are fewer opportunities available in different period of the year. From the survey findings **57.3%** of the

community members have reported that none of their men family members earned an income in the last one month. A further breakdown of the proportion with no income in the past months reveals that it is more common among the IDPs with **31.5%** as opposed to the host community with **25.8%**, this proportion however still indicates the magnitude of the shocks faced by the vulnerable host community members which is almost the same as the ones faced by the IDPs. Also, a further **36.4% (12%-host & 24.4%-IDPs)** reported that 1 adult male member of their household earned an income in the last month while only **6.3%** of the household members reported more than 1 male member earning an income in the previous/last month(See custom table 10a) . In terms of the amount of income earned **11.6% (2.8%-host community & 8.7%-IDPs)** of the community reported to have earned less than S/Sh\$ 10,000 while 6.3% earned S/Sh\$ 50,000-100,000 (See custom table 10b below)

Table 10 a : Proportion of vulnerable men population who earned an income in the last one month

		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %
How many people in your household earned income in the last one month – Men	None	136	25.8	166	31.5	302	57.3
	1	63	12.0	129	24.4	192	36.4
	2-4	10	1.9	23	4.4	33	6.3
	5+	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
	Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0

Table10b: Income earnings by Men amongst the vulnerable population

		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %
How much(S/Sh\$) – Men	None	136	25.8	166	31.5	302	57.3
	< 10000(\$0.5)	15	2.8	46	8.7	61	11.6
	10000-49999 (\$0.5-2.5)	2	.4	12	2.3	14	2.7
	50000-100000 (\$2.5-5)	9	1.7	24	4.6	33	6.3
	100001-500000 (\$5-25)	8	1.5	14	2.7	22	4.2
	500001-1000000 (\$25-50)	5	.9	6	1.1	11	2.1

1000001-2000000 (\$50-100)	13	2.5	18	3.4	31	5.9
2000001-5000000 (\$100-250)	19	3.6	24	4.6	43	8.2
> 5000000(\$250)	2	.4	8	1.5	10	1.9
Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0

For proportion of women members of the households in the community who earned a living in the last month the finding reveal a large proportion of the population who did not earn an income with **62%(22.2%-host community & 39.8%-IDPs)** of the women members of the household not earning any income in the last month which indicates the high level of unemployment with no source of income thus completely eroding the purchasing power of the vulnerable community. A further **22.4%** (reported that only 1 adult female member of the household earned an income while **15.6% (6.3%-host community & 9.3%-IDPs)** reported 2-4 adult female members of the household earning an income in the last month(see custom table 11a). In terms of the amount of income earned **15.9% (7.8% host community & 8.2% IDPs)** of the community members reported to have earned less than S/ShS 10,000 in the last month while a further **4.2% (1.9% host & 2.3% IDPs)** reported to have earned an income of S/ShS 50,000 -100,000. Only **8.2%** earned more than S/ShS 2,000,000 or \$100 with the proportion of IDPs and host community members at 3.6% and 4.6% respectively. However, this shouldn't be considered as an individual income since there are more than 2 members of the female adult of the household earning an income.

Table 11a: Proportion of vulnerable women population who earned an income in the last one month

		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %
How many people in your household earned income in the last one month - Women	None	117	22.2	210	39.8	327	62.0
	1	59	11.2	59	11.2	118	22.4
	2-4	33	6.3	49	9.3	82	15.6
	5+	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
	Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0

Table 11b: Income earnings by women amongst the vulnerable population

		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Women	How much(S/Shs) -None	117	22.2	210	39.8	327	62.0
	< 10000 (\$ 0.5)	41	7.8	43	8.2	84	15.9
	10000-49999 (\$ 0.5-2.5)	5	.9	9	1.7	14	2.7
	50000-100000 (\$ 2.5-5)	3	.6	8	1.5	11	2.1
	100001-500000 (\$ 5-25)	10	1.9	12	2.3	22	4.2
	500001-1000000 (\$ 25-50)	2	.4	6	1.1	8	1.5
	1000001-2000000 (\$ 50-100)	12	2.3	11	2.1	23	4.4
	2000001-5000000 (\$ 100-250)	14	2.7	15	2.8	29	5.5
	> 5000000 (\$ 250)	5	.9	4	.8	9	1.7
	Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0

The proportion of children who earned a living was primarily from child-headed, female-headed and disable-headed households within the vulnerable populations (IDPs and host community). In addition, there are also from male-headed households but had to earn an income to supplement the household earnings. From the survey findings **67.2%** (**27.7%** host community & **39.5%** IDPs) of the children members of the household did not earn any income in the last month pointing to a gloomy picture on the lack of income of the vulnerable population. A further **15.2%** (**4.9%** host community & **10.3%** IDPs) of the population reported that only one child from their household earned an income in the last month. In addition, **17.6%** (**7%** host community & **10.6%** IDPs) of the population reported that more than 2 children from their households earned an income in the last month (see custom table 12a). In terms of

the amount of money the children household members have earned, the biggest proportion indicated that they have earned S/Shs 1,000,000-2,000,000 which is an equivalent of \$50-100 in the last amount. This should not however be considered as an individual earning since there are substantial proportion of the community members who reported that they have more than 2 children who earned an income in the previous month(See custom table 12b) .

Table 12a: Proportion of vulnerable children members who earned an income in the last month

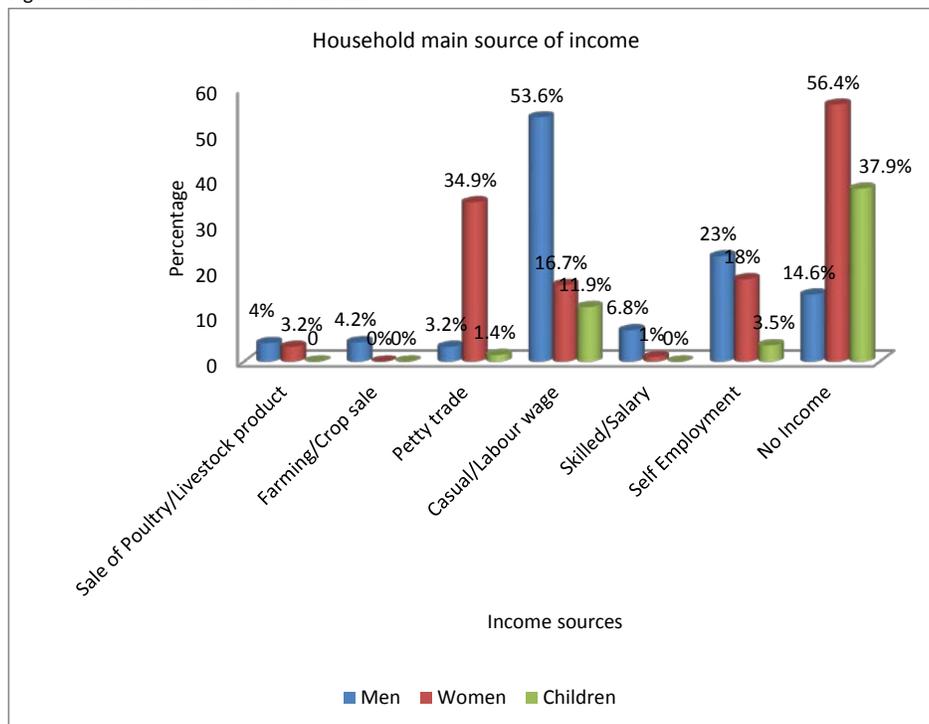
		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
How many people in your household earned income in the last one month- Children	None	146	27.7	208	39.5	354	67.2
	1	26	4.9	54	10.3	80	15.2
	2-4	37	7.0	56	10.6	93	17.6
	5+	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
	Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0

Table 12b: Income earnings by children amongst the vulnerable population

		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
How much – Children (S/Shs)	None	146	27.7%	208	39.5%	354	67.2%
	< 9999 (\$ 0.5)	6	1.1%	12	2.3%	18	3.4%
	10000-49999 (\$ 0.5-2.5)	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	50000-100000 (\$ 2.5-5)	2	0.4%	3	0.6%	5	0.9%
	100001-500000 (\$ 5-25)	0	0.0%	6	1.1%	6	1.1%
	500001-1000000 (\$ 25-50)	3	0.6%	4	0.8%	7	1.3%
	1000001-2000000 (\$ 50-100)	28	5.3%	64	12.1%	92	17.5%
	2000001-5000000 (\$ 100-250)	22	4.2%	18	3.4%	40	7.6%
	> 5000000	2	0.4%	2	0.4%	4	0.8%

As mentioned earlier the port plays a pivotal role in terms of income earnings for the populace of Bossaso. Majority of the vulnerable household members work as casual labourers especially porters in the main port and in the market where businesses operate. The interviewed household members mentioned casual work, petty trade, sale of livestock products, skilled, self-employment (tailoring, small stall etc) and crop sale as the main sources of income. From the survey findings, **56.4%** of men earned their income through casual jobs while **34.9%** of women earned their income through petty trade (like selling of ice, snacks etc) and **11.9%** of children from the vulnerable population earned an income through casual jobs like shoe polishing, car wash, cobbling and cleaning of hotels(see fig 8 below).

Fig 7: Households' main source of income



In terms of average weekly expenditure on food items by the vulnerable populations **62.6%** (**25.7%** host community & **37.4%**) indicated that they spent less than S/ShS 20,000 on food expenditures in the last month. In addition, **24.5%** (**9.9%** host community & **14.6%** IDPs) also indicated that they spent S/ShS 1,000,000-3,000,000 or \$50-150 on food in the last month (see custom table 13a). On the other hand, **58.5%** (**23.9%** host community & **34.6%** IDPs) reported to have spent less than S/ShS 20,000 on non-food items in the last month while **24.9%** (**10%** host community & **14.9%** IDPs) reported to have spent S/ShS 20,000-100,000 on non-food items in the past month.

Table 13a: Estimated average weekly Food expenditures in the last one month by Host or IDP

		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Please indicate estimated average weekly food expenditures in the last one month(S/Shhs)?	< 20,000 (\$ 1)	74	25.2	110	37.4	184	62.6
	20000-100000(\$ 1-5)	10	3.4	13	4.4	23	7.8
	100001-1000000 (\$ 5-50)	2	.7	2	.7	4	1.4
	1000001-3000000 (\$ 50-150)	29	9.9	43	14.6	72	24.5
	> 3000000 (\$ 150)	3	1.0	8	2.7	11	3.7
	Total	118	40.1	176	59.9	294	100.0

Table 13b: Estimated average weekly non-Food expenditures in the last one month by Host or IDP

		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Please indicate estimated average weekly non-food expenditures in the last one month?	< 20,000 (\$1)	69	23.9	100	34.6	169	58.5
	20000-100000 (\$ 1-5)	29	10.0	43	14.9	72	24.9
	100001-1000000 (\$ 5-50)	2	.7	4	1.4	6	2.1
	1000001-3000000 (\$ 50-150)	14	4.8	19	6.6	33	11.4
	> 3000000 (\$150)	3	1.0	6	2.1	9	3.1
	Total	117	40.5	172	59.5	289	100.0

From the survey results **71.5%**(**28.6%** host community & **42.9%** IDPs) of the vulnerable population reported to have used less S/Shhs 20,000 of their income on food in the last month which clearly indicates how the food aid they were given helps in complementing their income. This is mostly the very poor group among the vulnerable population with the earnings mainly spent on buying meat,

vegetables, milk or other additives. In addition, **6.4%** (**3.8%** host community & **2.6%** IDPs) reported that they have spent S/Shs 20,000-1,000,000 of their income on food. This group belongs to the poor households who have income but also struggle to maintain their immediate basic need. A further **22.2%** (**10.5%** host community & **11.7%** IDPs) indicated that they have spent S/Shs 1000000-3000000 of their income on food in the last month. This belongs to the better off households within the vulnerable population who have external support like remittances. On the hand **64.8%** (**32.4%** host community & **32.4%** IDPs) reported to have spent S/Shs 1,000,000-3,000,000 of their income on credit while a further **22.1%** (**14.7%** host community & **7.4%** IDPs) also indicated that they have spent S/Shs 100,000-1,000,000 of their income on credit

Fig 8: Amount of money spent on food by the household

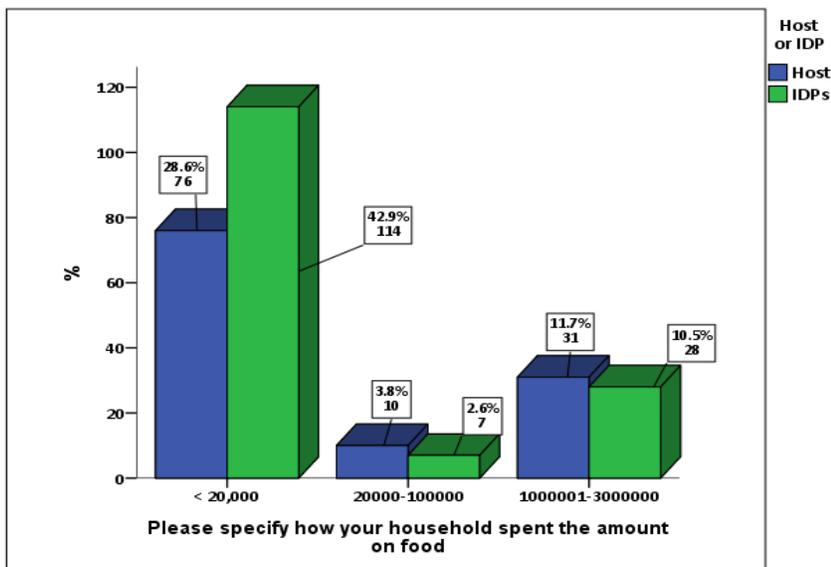


Fig 9: Amount of money spent on credit by the vulnerable household

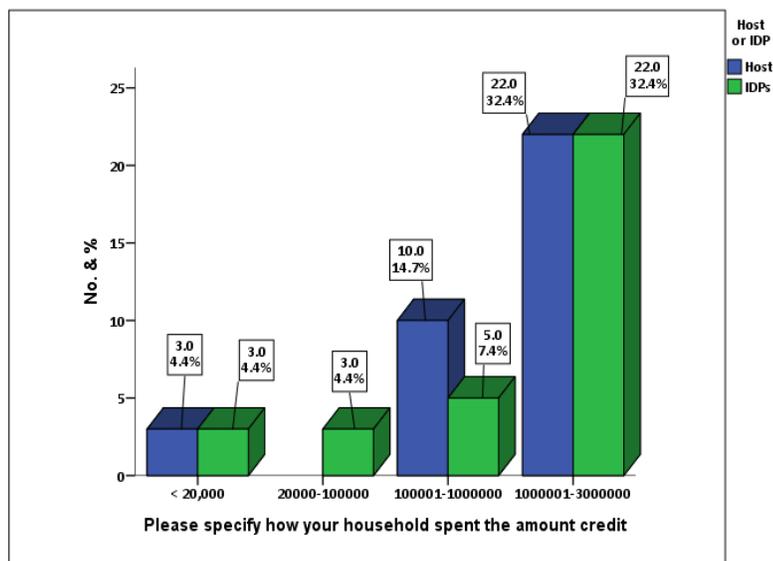


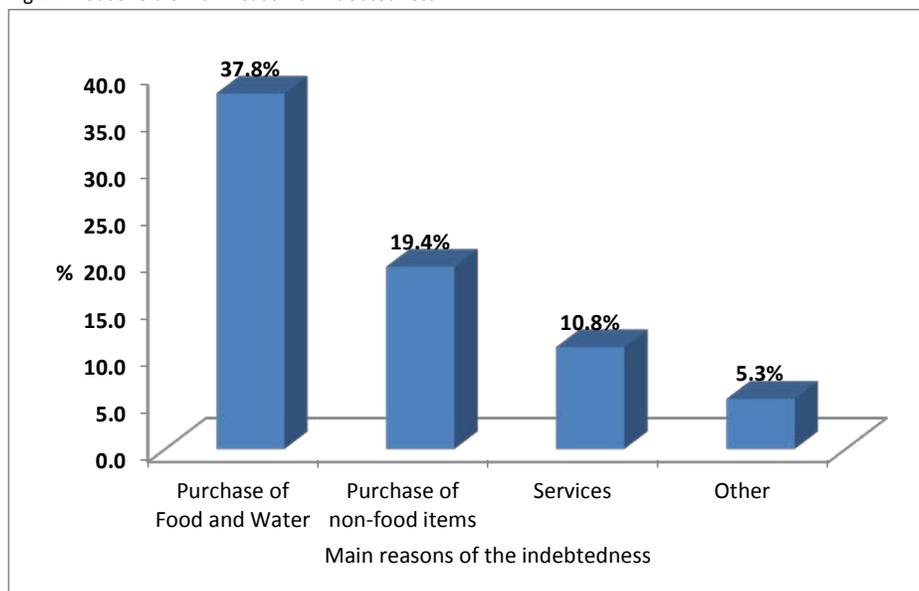
Fig10: Receipt of gifts by the vulnerable households



Gifts were a common source of both cash and food income for the vulnerable households in the old days. Usually these were not remittance from abroad but rather gifts from local relatives and neighbours. This however reduced since the people who could offer the gifts have also lost livelihoods in the successive droughts. From the survey findings **85.6%** reported that they did not receive any cash gifts against 14.4% who reported to have receives cash gifts from well-wishers in the town or well-off neighbours for the case of the host community members.

The vulnerable households’ main reasons for indebtedness were reported as purchase food and water with 37.8% which plays an essential role in the lives of the households. A further 19.4% reported purchase of non-food items like household items as the main reason of their indebtedness. In addition, 10.8% and 5.3% reported access of services (like rent, health, education, credit for the kids etc) and other respectively. The findings of the FGDs also indicate that nearly all the income are used in meeting the basic needs with the same needs being the largest contribution of the debts incurred by poor household members.

Fig 11: Household's main reason of indebtedness



3.3.8. Livestock Ownership

The common animals reared by the rural community sheep (17.3%) and goats (14.2%) with a herd size of 50-100 animals while camel (18.2%) and cattle (8.7%) holding was reported to be 5-10 herds. From the discussions with the vulnerable host community members who are pastoral drop-outs, the livestock holdings of the community has dropped drastically with average holding size for shoats reducing from 100-200 to as low as 50-80 on average while few who rear camel have an average holding of 6-15 camels. This is due to successive drought that was experienced in the Horn of African regions following the successive failure of both the short and long rains. The effect of this was reduced pasture, outmigration and mass death of livestock. In terms of the ownership the livestock there seems to be gender differential dynamics which is skewed towards the male members of the family since they are regarded as the heir apparent and custodian of those valuable assets given the patriarchal nature of the community. The survey results reveal that of the **39.5%** who own sheep **43.2%** said male against **35%** female and **21.8%** said both while of the **35.9%** who reported to own goats **63.6%** said male against **25.9%** female and **10.4%** said both. On the other hand of the **36.1%** who own camel **71.2%** are male against **27.8%** female and **1.1%** said both. Interestingly it is the reverse for poultry with ownership skewed to female as opposed to male, thus the survey results indicates of the 34.7% who own poultry **61.7%** said female against **16.9%** male and **22.4%** said both.

Table 16: General Livestock ownership by the household

	No	%
What is your current livestock holding? - Sheep	None	319
	1-9	6
		60.5
		1.1

	10-29	48	9.1
	30-49	46	8.7
	50-100	91	17.3
	> 100	17	3.2
	Total	527	100.0
What is your current livestock holding? - Goats	None	338	64.1
	1-9	0	.0
	10-29	40	7.6
	30-49	69	13.1
	50-100	75	14.2
	> 100	5	.9
	Total	527	100.0
What is your current livestock holding? - Cattle	None	435	82.5
	< 5	40	7.6
	5-10	46	8.7
	> 10	6	1.1
	Total	527	100.0
What is your current livestock holding? - Camel	None	337	63.9
	< 5	82	15.6
	5-10	96	18.2
	> 10	12	2.3
	Total	527	100.0
What is your current livestock holding? - Poultry	None	344	65.3
	< 10	64	12.1
	10-49	67	12.7
	50-100	30	5.7
	> 100	22	4.2
	Total	527	100.0

Table 17: Ownership perception by gender

	Men		Women		Both		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Among the livestock owned by your household what is the perception of ownership by gender of your household? - Sheep	89	43.2	72	35.0	45	21.8	206	100.0
Among the livestock owned by your household what is the perception of ownership by gender of your household? - Goats	201	63.6	82	25.9	33	10.4	316	100.0
Among the livestock owned by your household what is the perception of ownership by gender of your household? - Cattle	190	56.5	121	36.0	25	7.4	336	100.0

Among the livestock owned by your household what is the perception of ownership by gender of your household? Camel	200	71.2	78	27.8	3	1.1	281	100.0
Among the livestock owned by your household what is the perception of ownership by gender of your household? Poultry	47	15.9	182	61.7	66	22.4	295	100.0

3.3.9. Household Savings and access to credit

Community savings are realized when the income levels are either commensurate to their household expenditures or even outweighs but with no proper income and with the little wages spent on meeting the most basic needs mainly food and water there will be no savings amongst the poor population of Bossaaso district. From the FGDs conducted the only savings available is the merry-go round or iota that is practiced by many women with the proceeds mostly used in meeting urgent needs like food, water and shelter (in the form of rent to landlords) as well as repayment of debt. Opportunities for saving at the community level are usually available when the populace has access to basic services and they can salvage some of their earnings for savings to be used in meeting other needs in future or even for diversifying their livelihoods. The credit system within the vulnerable population particularly the IDPs struggles to meet the ever increasing demand brought about by the economic shocks. The vulnerable population have limited access to credit in the form of food, water, firewood/charcoal and other NFIs which is usually determined by the repayment period since only those who service their debts are the ones who have access to credit

3.3.10. Food Sources, consumption and household dietary diversity

The staple food of the general population is cereals mainly rice, spaghetti, beans and maize. The traditional food of the majority is meat and milk though this has changed over time especially for this in urban settlements like Bossaso. The main sources of food for the vulnerable population is through purchasing (82.7%), borrowing (65.1%), food aid (58.8%), gathering (30.7%), bartering (17.6%), community gifts/donation (9.9%) and own production (6.6%). Some of the host community members have small farms where they grow short fall crops like watermelon, tomatoes, onions, spinach and lemon. This gives them an opportunity for income generation as well as consumption at the household level.

The survey results for the household food situation points to serious situation with an overwhelming proportion of the population struggling to meet their food need. The result indicates that **81% (30.4% host community & 50.6% IDPs)** of the target populations often do not have enough and diverse food to eat implying that they are highly insecure while **19% (9.3% host community & 9.7% IDPs)** reported that sometimes they have enough and all kinds of food to eat thus being insecure. The coping strategies adopted by the vulnerable households include reducing the meal size with **43.1% (15.4% host community & 22.7% IDPs)** indicating that they have reduced their meal size always according to food availability in the household in the last month. A further **56.9% (24.3% host community & 32.6% IDPs)** indicated that they reduces their meal size sometimes in the last month

Fig 12: Household's sources of staple food

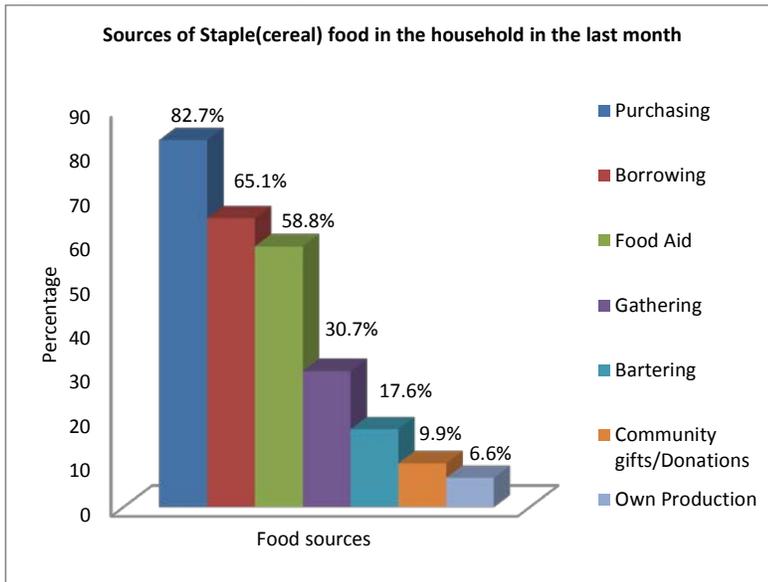


Fig13: Food situation of the household

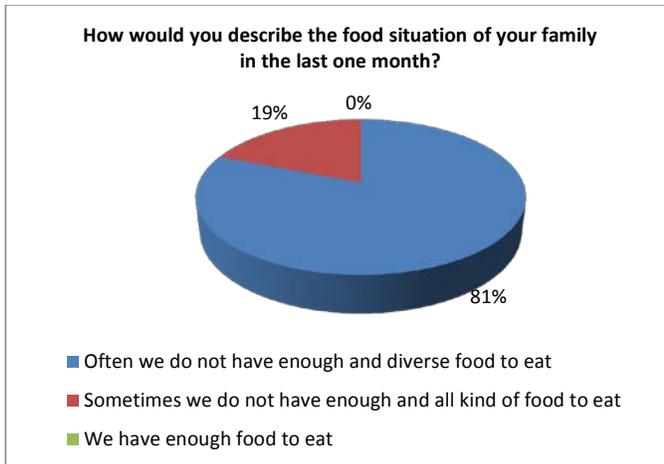


Table 18: Food situation vs status of the household (IDP vs host community)

	Host or IDP		
	Host	IDPs	Total

		Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %
How would you describe the food situation of your family members in the past one month	Often we do not have enough food to eat	160	30.4	267	50.6	427	81.0
	Sometimes we do not have enough and all kind of food to eat	49	9.3	51	9.7	100	19.0
	Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0

Fig 14: Reducing meal size by the household in the past one month

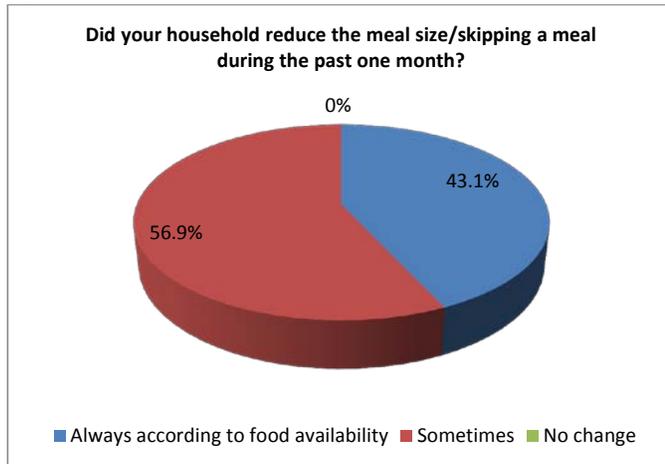
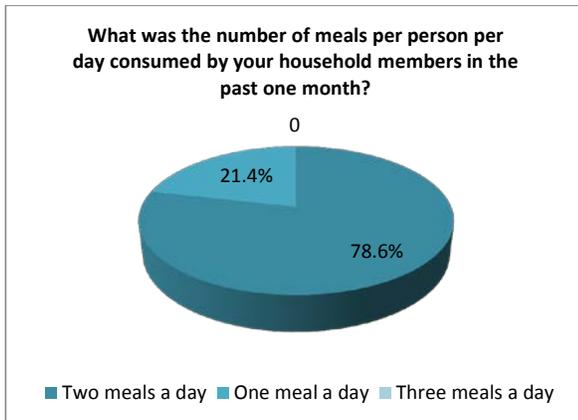


Table 19: Reducing meal size vs status of the household (IDP vs host community)

		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Did your household reduce the meal size/skipping a meal during the past one month	Always according to food availability	81	15.4	146	27.7	227	43.1
	Sometimes	128	24.3	172	32.6	300	56.9
	No Change	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0

	Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0
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Fig15: Number of meals consumed by household members on daily basis



Most of the vulnerable population struggle to get two meals a day with the survey results revealing **78.6%**(**32.3%** host community & **46.3%** IDPs) who indicated that their household members consumed two meals a day while the remaining **21.4%**(**7.4%** host community & **14%** IDPs) reported their household members consumed one meal a day and none had three meals a day. This further confirms the high food insecure population in the camps and the surrounding villages. The main reason for changing meal size was reported to be lack of money. The survey results reveal that **71.7%** (**26.2%** host community & **45.5%** IDPs) had no enough money to buy food while **22.8%** (**10.7%** host community & **12.1%** IDPs) said food was not available and 5.5% reported other reasons.

Table 20: Number of meals consumed vs status of the household (IDP vs host community)

		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %
What was the number of meals per person per day consumed by your household in the past one month?	Three meals a day	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
	Two meals a day	170	32.3	244	46.3	414	78.6
	One meal a day	39	7.4	74	14.0	113	21.4
	Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0

Fig 16: Reasons for changing meal size by the household

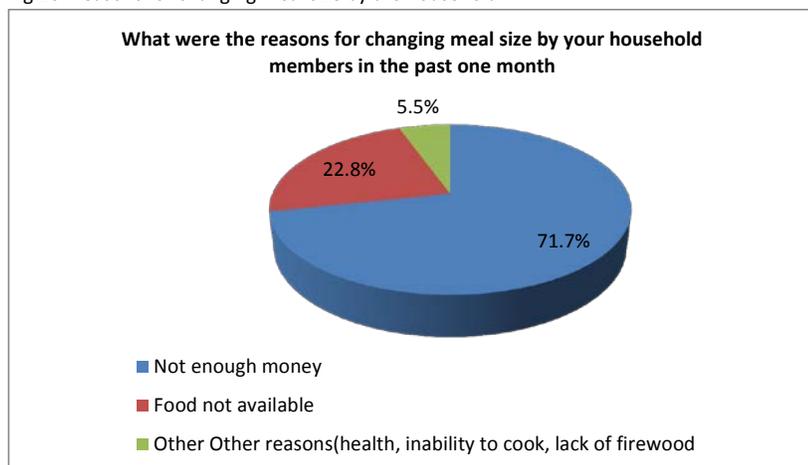


Table 21: Reasons for changing meal vs household status(IDP vs host community)

		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %
What were the reasons for changing the meal size by your household members in the past one month?	Not enough money	138	26.2	240	45.5	378	71.7
	Food not available	56	10.7	64	12.1	120	22.8
	Other reasons(health, inability to cook etc)	15	2.8	14	2.7	29	5.5
	Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0

The staple food consumed by the vulnerable population as mentioned earlier is rice, spaghetti, wheat flour, maize and beans. The prevailing harsh economic conditions coupled with the low season have skyrocketed the prices of those food items with majority of the vulnerable populations. The findings of the survey show that **66.4%** (**25.6%** host community & **40.8%** IDPs) of the population has reported staple and diverse food that correlates to their financial ability as always not available. A further **20.5%** (**7.6%**

host community & **12.9%** IDPs) said sometimes not available and **13.1%** (**6.5%** host community & **6.6%** IDPs) said always available

Fig 17: Availability of staple food in the market that correlates with the financial ability of the vulnerable households

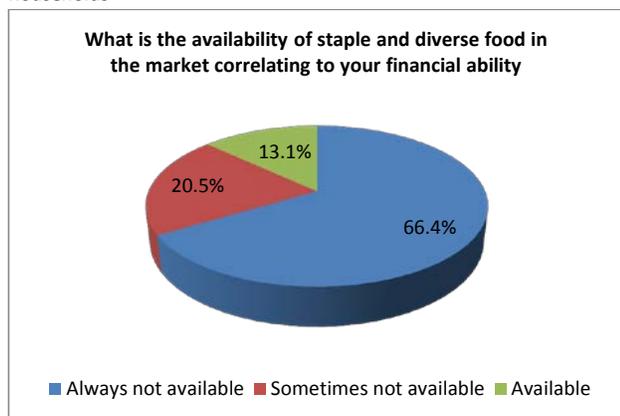


Table 22: Availability of affordable staple food vs household status (IDPs vs host community)

		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %
What is the availability of staple and diverse food (rice, wheat, veg oil etc) in the market correlating to your financial ability	Always not available	135	25.6	215	40.8	350	66.4
	Sometimes not available	40	7.6	68	12.9	108	20.5
	Available	34	6.5	35	6.6	69	13.1
	Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0

In terms of dietary diversity the survey results show that 52.8% (21.6% host community & 31.2% IDPs) of the vulnerable population did not eat meat in the household during the last month while **41.7%** (**15.5%** host community & **26.2%** IDPs) said they ate meat 1-4 times during the same month and **5.5%** (**2.5%** host community & **3%** IDPs) reported to have consumed meat more than 4 times in the last month. On the other hand **68.7%** (**26.6%** host community & **42.1%** IDPs) reported to have consumed fruits and vegetable 1-4 times in the last month, **20.5%** (**8.7%** host community & **11.8%**) said they have not consumed fruits and vegetable in the last month while **10.8%** (**4.4%** host community & **6.4%** IDPs) said

they have consumed more than 4 times during the same period. A further 41.9% (16.9% host community & 25% IDPs) said they did not consume dairy product in the past month while **27.5% (10.8% host community & 16.7% IDPs)** reported to have consumed dairy products 1-4 times during the same period and **30.6% (12% host community & 18.6% IDPs)** reported to have consumed the dairy products more than 4 times during the same period. The findings of the survey reveal that the frequency of the consumption of the diverse diet is a defining characteristic of the consumption profile.

Fig 18: Household's consumption habits and dietary diversity

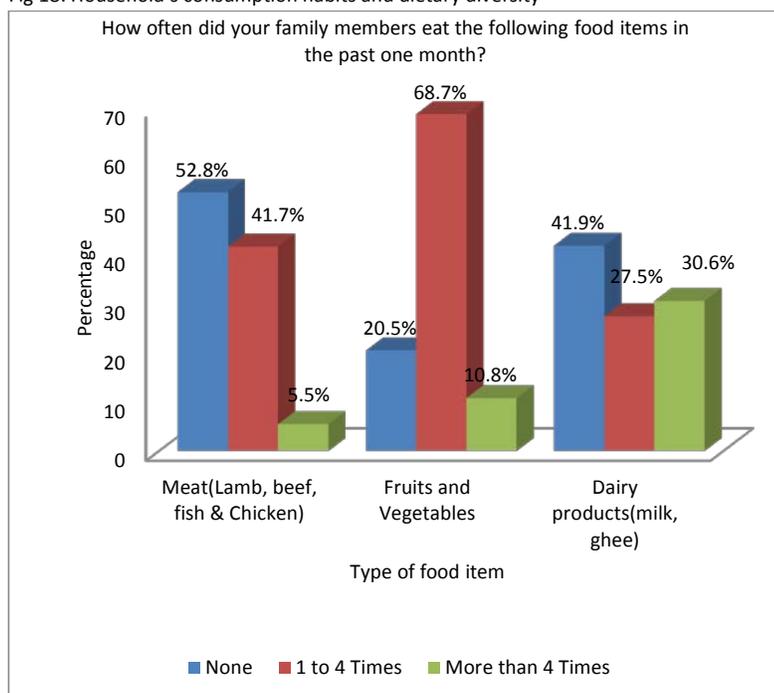


Table 23: Household's sources of staple food vs status of the household (IDP vs host community)

		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %	Count	Table Total N %
How often did your family members eat meat (Beef, Lamb, Chicken, Fish) in the	None	114	21.6	164	31.2	278	52.8
	1-4 times	82	15.5	138	26.2	220	41.7
	> 4 times	13	2.5	16	3.0	29	5.5

past one month?	Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0
How often did your family members eat dairy product in the past month?	None	89	16.9	132	25.0	221	41.9
	1-4 times	57	10.8	88	16.7	145	27.5
	> 4 times	63	12.0	98	18.6	161	30.6
	Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0
How often did your family members eat fruits and vegetables in the past one month?	None	46	8.7	62	11.8	108	20.5
	1-4 times	140	26.6	222	42.1	362	68.7
	> 4 times	23	4.4	34	6.4	57	10.8
	Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0

3.3.11. Community/Household assets

The community assets can be categorized under the profile (IDPs vs host community-rural & urban) with IDPs having no other assets apart from the human asset which they use in earning their income for instance porter, mason, tailor and shoe-shiner/cobbler. The vulnerable host community members on the other hand have natural assets like land, frankincense, social assets like remittances, community support and economic assets like livestock, credit system and savings. It is however, worth noting that the livestock has been wiped by the successive drought and most of the rural folks are left with very few holdings. The main port of Bossaso is an economic asset that lays the platform for the economic activities of the town.

The main household assets of the vulnerable households are few stocks of livestock (for the rural poor), land/homes (for urban poor), jewelry, and domestic assets like furniture, utensils and electronics. From the findings of the survey, **59.6%** live in tents provided by humanitarian agency, **14.4%** live in corrugated iron sheet house, **10.2%** live in stone house, **9.7%** live in Tarpaulin, **4.6%** live in wooden house and the remaining **1.5%** live in other Those who in stone houses were either urban poor population from the host community or IDPs who have rented stone houses constructed by the NGOs on people's land with rent paid directly to the landlord.

Table 24: Household asset: Camel

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No of0	440	83.5	83.5	83.5
Camel 1	67	12.7	12.7	96.2

Owned	2	18	3.4	3.4	99.6
	3	1	.2	.2	99.8
	4	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total		527	100.0	100.0	

Table 25: Household asset: Cattle

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	427	81.0	81.0	81.0
	6-10	85	16.1	16.1	97.2
	11+	15	2.8	2.8	100.0
Total		527	100.0	100.0	

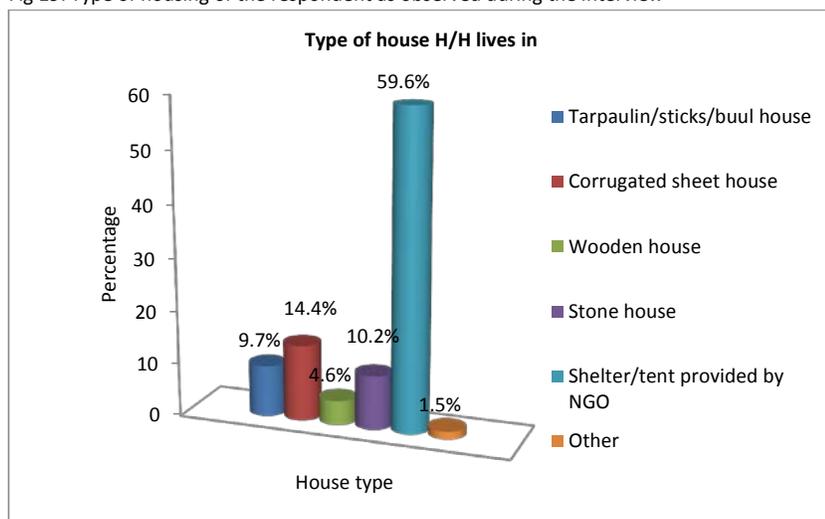
Table 26: Household's asset: Shoats

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	352	66.8	66.8	66.8
	1-9	32	6.1	6.1	72.9
	10-19	78	14.8	14.8	87.7
	20-29	31	5.9	5.9	93.5
	30-49	27	5.1	5.1	98.7
	50+	7	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total		527	100.0	100.0	

Table 27: Household's asset: Poultry

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	285	54.1	54.1
	10-29	89	16.9	71.0
	30-49	91	17.3	88.2
	50+	62	11.8	100.0
Total	527	100.0	100.0	

Fig 19: Type of housing of the respondent as observed during the interview



With destruction of livelihoods of the vulnerable populations and the type of energy for cooking being dependent on the household's purchasing power majority use simple energy source for cooking with **49%** indicating firewood against **33.8%** for charcoal as their first main source of energy. A further **13.5%** reported that they use fuel efficient stove for cooking.

Table 28: Main sources of energy for cooking in the last one month among the IDPs and vulnerable host population

		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
What were your first main sources of energy for cooking	Firewood	83	15.7	175	33.2	258	49.0
	Charcoal	81	15.4	97	18.4	178	33.8

in the last one month?	Fuel efficient Stove	32	6.1	39	7.4	71	13.5
	Other	13	2.5	7	1.3	20	3.8
	Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0
What were your second main sources of energy for cooking in the last one month?	Firewood	78	14.8	117	22.2	195	37.0
	Charcoal	87	16.5	93	17.6	180	34.2
	Fuel efficient Stove	31	5.9	56	10.6	87	16.5
	Other	13	2.5	52	9.9	65	12.3
	Total	209	39.7	318	60.3	527	100.0

3.3.12. Livestock mortality/morbidity and nutrition

Livestock production plays an important economic activity among pastoral and agro-pastoral populations. The rural poor populations are the only ones who rear livestock with majority of them being drop-outs following successive failure of rainfall which culminated in a severe drought. In terms of ownership shoats are the main livestock owned, few own camel and cattle with a sizeable number including some of the IDPs in owning poultry. Some of the pastoral drop-outs have their livestock in the rural villages or bush reared by one of their family members. Nomadic and semi-nomadic groups traditionally engage in seasonal migrations which constitute an important coping mechanism aimed at ensuring the survival of the livestock. Pack camels are crucial during long migrations in search of pasture and water as they carry non-food items such as shelters, clothes and other valuables. Herds tend to move towards permanent water sources during the dry seasons of *Hagaa* and *Jilal* for better access of water and pasture. While during the wet season of *Gu* and *Deyr* they tend to move back towards their homestead.

The rural community rears sheep & goats (shoats) and camel. From the discussions with the vulnerable host community members who are pastoral drop-outs, the livestock holdings of the community has dropped drastically with average holding size for shoats reducing from 100-200 to as low as 50-80 on average while few who rear camel have an average holding of 6-15 camels. This is due to successive drought that was experienced in the Horn of African regions following the successive failure of both the short and long rains. The effect of this was reduced pasture, outmigration and mass death of livestock. Beside drought pastoralists face important risks from animal diseases like anthrax, foot and mouth, intestinal worms, tick and east coast fever. In terms of resources the livestock feeds on grass, shrubs, herbaceous legume, tree legumes, hay and other supplements. In addition, water stress and malnutrition associated with drought predispose livestock to opportunistic diseases that normally would not affect healthy animals.

Fig 20: Proportion of rural poor population who lost livestock

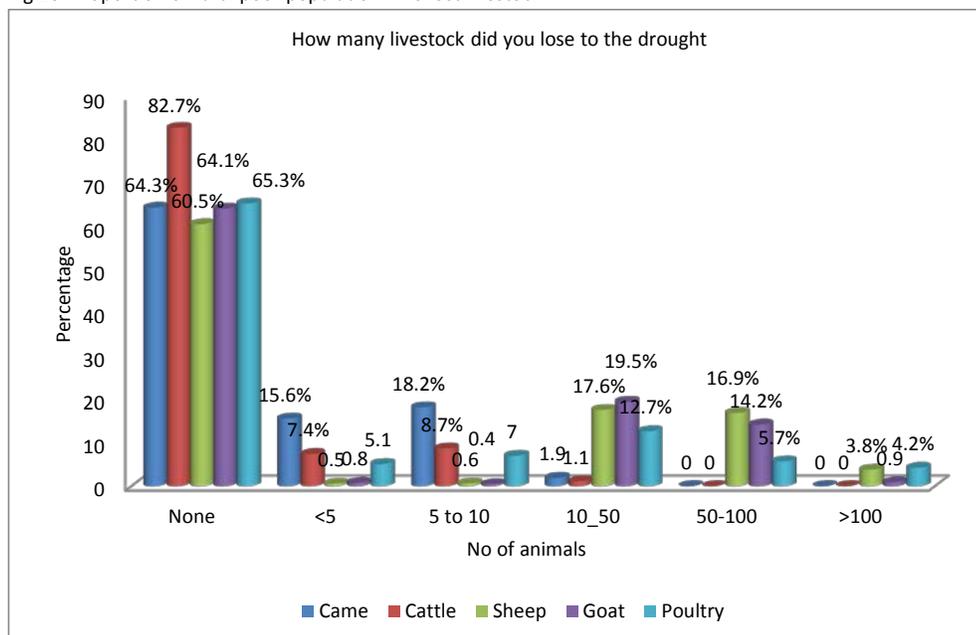


Table 28: Condition and availability of livestock resources in the village

	Excellent		Good		Fair		Abundant		Limited		Scarce		Not available		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Grass(pasture)	12	3.3	45	12.5	33	9.1	24	6.6	43	11.9	102	28.3	102	28.3	361	100.0
Herbaceous legumes	23	5.9	18	4.6	47	12.1	53	13.6	45	11.6	77	19.8	126	32.4	389	100.0
Tree legumes	19	6.1	42	13.4	14	4.5	11	3.5	26	8.3	113	36.1	88	28.1	313	100.0
Hay	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	31	16.1	88	45.6	74	38.3	193	100.0
Supplements	4	1.1	16	4.6	21	6.0	9	2.6	43	12.4	102	29.3	153	44.0	348	100.0
Feed	6	1.6	15	4.0	31	8.3	13	3.5	53	14.2	113	30.4	141	37.9	372	100.0

3.3.13. Level of remittance among households

Remittance has played a pivotal role in building the lives of the people of Somalia while providing a social protection against all forms of shocks. Because there has not been a functioning formal banking system since the collapse of the central government in 1991, money transfer companies have played an essential role in monetary transaction at international and local levels. There are 8 remittance companies operating in Bossaaso; Dahabshil, Amal, Qaran, Kaah, Iftin, Tawakal, Mustaqbal and Amana. All of these companies allow for individual customers, businesses and international organizations to

send and receive money transfers with the three largest companies acting as banks (Dahanhill, Amal and Qaran) with current and savings accounts. However, it is not always accessed by all since many of the vulnerable populations especially the IDPs do not have their next of kin in overseas but sometimes have local remittances from within the other parts of Somalia. In most cases, it was reported that the average amount of remittance especially for the host community members is \$100-150 per month which is used in meeting the most urgent needs like food, water, rent, health care and education for children.

4. CONCLUSION

Food insecurity is a major challenge in the Horn of Africa and is the underlying cause of malnutrition and mortality. Food insecurity may cause irreparable damage to livelihoods, thereby reducing self-sufficiency. The three pillars that play pivotal role in food security are; food availability, food access and food utilization. The availability of food near to the household is a prerequisite of food security and is influenced by factors such as community's proximity to centres of production and supply, or by market forces, restrictions on trade and international policies that affect food supplies. Food access on the other hand is determined by income available to the household, the price of food, market, social and institutional entitlements to which individuals have access. Finally food utilization depends on; food quality, food preparation, storage methods, nutritional knowledge, health status of the individuals, proper child care and sanitary conditions. Bossaso being a coastal city and a gateway to the mid-east countries food that is locally consumed is available and usually imported from other countries with the exception of some of the cereals like maize and barley which are locally produced in southern Somalia and later transported to Bossaso. However, there are limited income generation opportunities available for the vulnerable populations (IDPs, rural and urban poor host community) thus making food access a big challenge. The effect of the drought 2011 which was declared famine in some regions in Southern regions of Somalia where majority of the IDPs in the camps come from has destroyed the livelihood strategies of the vulnerable populations.

From the findings of the FGDs conducted with different groups of the vulnerable populations (IDPs, rural and urban poor host community) the limited employment opportunities coupled with shocks like increased food prices, inflation, drought, and lack of access to basic services have decreased the poor households' purchasing power. The effect of this was erosion of household purchasing power thus leading to destitution and other risky and retrogressive coping behaviours like engaging in robbery, prostitution, illegal migration, drug abuse and increasing number of street families in Bossaso town.

The on-going Diriswanaag II project implemented by CARE which supports 2,087 households from the IDPs and the host community members has already shown an early sign of improvement in terms of the living conditions with some of the interviewed households reporting better living conditions. The vulnerable households targeted under this project are able to meet their nutritional requirements though this is not a sustainable approach but can a better way for phasing from emergency to early recovery especially for the vulnerable host community members.

The presence of large IDP population in Bossaso town has not made things easier either with the relationship between the IDPs and the host community being strained and could possibly spiral into conflicts since the host community members are discontented that IDPs are given preferential treatment by the humanitarian organizations who provided services to them (IDPs) while some of the host community members are even more worse. CARE's Diriswanaag II project also has a protection component which is aimed at strengthening the relationship between the IDPs and host community members thus building a social cohesion.

Conclusively the vulnerable population comprising of the IDPs and host community members need to move from the emergency phase to early recovery and this is not possible unless there is voluntary repatriation of the IDPs as well as source of livelihoods for the vulnerable host community members.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the key recommendations for the Baseline study:

- Increase the purchasing power of the vulnerable population through provision of food basket so that they can meet their basic nutritional requirements
- Provide trainings to women and youths so that the skills gained can assist them find an employment or help in establishing their businesses.
- Provide cash grants to women and youths for small business start thus improving their food security status and rebuilding their livelihoods.
- More focus should be given to livelihood promotion as opposed to livelihood protection in order to improve the resilience of household livelihoods so that food and other basic needs can be met on sustainable basis.
- Complementary projects should be considered to go with emergency programming that would support longer term livelihoods and food security recovery. The advantage of already working in an area prior to an emergency should be fully exploited to connect emergency response to new or restarted development programme

ANNEXES

Annex 1: ToR

Annex 2: List of Tables

Table 29: IDPs and host community place of origin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Bakool	10	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Banadir	155	29.4	29.4	31.3
	Bari	98	18.6	18.6	49.9
	Bay	38	7.2	7.2	57.1
	Ethiopia	72	13.7	13.7	70.8
	Galgadud	7	1.3	1.3	72.1
	Gedo	5	.9	.9	73.1
	Hiiran	6	1.1	1.1	74.2
	Hiran	4	.8	.8	75.0
	Karkaar	17	3.2	3.2	78.2
	Lower Juba	14	2.7	2.7	80.8
	Lower Shabelle	12	2.3	2.3	83.1
	Middle Shabelle	36	6.8	6.8	89.9
	Mudug	11	2.1	2.1	92.0
	Nugal	10	1.9	1.9	93.9
	Sanaag	22	4.2	4.2	98.1
	Sool	7	1.3	1.3	99.4

Togdheer	1	.2	2	99.6
Waqoyi Galbeed	2	.4	4	100.0
Total	527	100.0	100.0	

Table 30: What are the ages of the individual household members?

0-5 years	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
0	64	12.1	64	12.1
1	61	11.6	47	8.9
2	147	27.9	149	28.3
3	102	19.4	98	18.6
4	80	15.2	101	19.2
5	28	5.3	47	8.9
6	45	8.5	21	4.0
Total	527	100.0	527	100.0

Table 31a: Members of the household(6-14)

6-14 years	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
0	65	12.3	191	36.2
1	148	28.1	123	23.3
2	127	24.1	59	11.2
3	130	24.7	23	4.4
4	50	9.5	45	8.5
5	-	-	61	11.6

6	7	1.3	25	4.7
Total	527	100.0	527	100.0

Table 31b: Household members (15-24)

15-24 years	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
0	131	24.9	149	28.3
1	213	40.4	153	29.0
2	26	4.9	120	22.8
3	54	10.2	50	9.5
4	52	9.9	55	10.4
5	38	7.2	-	-
6	13	2.5	-	-
Total	527	100.0	527	100.0

Table 31c: House members(25-49)

25-49 years	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
0	122	23.1	100	19.0
1	132	25.0	231	43.8
2	118	22.4	101	19.2
3	76	14.4	69	13.1
4	52	9.9	-	-
5	13	2.5	16	3.0
6	14	2.7	10	1.9

Total	527	100.0	527	100.0
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Table 31d: Household members (50-59)

50-59 years	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
0	131	24.9	195	37.0
1	13	2.5	68	12.9
2	153	29.0	67	12.7
3	167	31.7	89	16.9
4	56	10.6	22	4.2
5	-	-	61	11.6
6	7	1.3	25	4.7
Total	527	100.0	527	100.0

Table 31e: Household members (60 years and above)

60 years and over	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
0	256	48.6	283	53.7
1	37	7.0	91	17.3
2	73	13.9	80	15.2
3	89	16.9	50	9.5
4	21	4.0	23	4.4
5	38	7.2	-	-
6	13	2.5	-	-
Total	527	100.0	527	100.0

		No Cash gifts		Total
		Yes	No	
Host	No	181	28	209
	%	34.3%	5.3%	39.7%
IDP	No	270	48	318
	%	51.2%	9.1%	60.3%
Total	No	451	76	527
	%	85.6%	14.4%	100.0%

Table 32: Households' main source of income last month vs status of household (Host vs IDP)

		Host or IDP					
		Host		IDPs		Total	
		Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
What was the household's main source of income in the last one month? - Men	Poultry/livestock product sale	12	2.7%	9	2.0%	21	4.7%
	Farming/crop sale	8	1.8%	14	3.1%	22	4.9%
	Petty trade	7	1.6%	10	2.2%	17	3.8%
	Casual/labour wage	12	2.7%	15	3.3%	27	6.0%
	Skilled/salary	17	3.8%	19	4.2%	36	8.0%
	Remittance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Self-employment	117	26.0%	210	46.7%	327	72.7%
	Gifts/zakat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Humanitarian assistance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Fixed asset sales	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Other asset sales	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
What was the household's main source of income in the last one month? - Women	Poultry/livestock product sale	7	2.8%	10	3.9%	17	6.7%
	Farming/crop sale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Petty trade	12	4.7%	13	5.1%	25	9.8%
	Casual/labour wage	5	2.0%	24	9.4%	29	11.4%
	Skilled/salary	43	16.9%	45	17.7%	88	34.6%

	Remittance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Self-employment	42	16.5%	53	20.9%	95	37.4%
	Gifts/zakat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Humanitarian assistance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Fixed asset sales	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Other asset sales	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
What was the household's main source of income in the last one month? - Children	Poultry/livestock product sale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Farming/crop sale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Petty trade	16	10.5%	37	24.3%	53	34.9%
	Casual/labour wage	6	3.9%	30	19.7%	36	23.7%
	Skilled/salary	18	11.8%	14	9.2%	32	21.1%
	Remittance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Self-employment	11	7.2%	20	13.2%	31	20.4%
	Gifts/zakat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Humanitarian assistance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Fixed asset sales	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Other asset sales	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 33: Does your household currently have any outstanding debt?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	224	42.5	42.5
	No	303	57.5	100.0
	Total	527	100.0	100.0

Table 34: Livestock holding of the household

	No	%
What was your livestock holding before the disaster (drought)? - Sheep	None	319
	1-9	6
	10-29	54
	30-49	38
		60.5
		1.1
		10.2
		7.2

	50-100	90	17.1
	> 100	20	3.8
	Total	527	100.0
What was your livestock holding before the disaster(drought)? - Goats	None	306	61.8
	1-9	0	.0
	10-29	40	8.1
	30-49	69	13.9
	50-100	75	15.2
	> 100	5	1.0
	Total	495	100.0
What was your livestock holding before the disaster(drought)? - Cattle	None	436	82.7
	< 5	39	7.4
	5-10	46	8.7
	> 10	6	1.1
	Total	527	100.0
What was your livestock holding before the disaster(drought)? - Camel	None	339	64.3
	< 5	82	15.6
	5-10	96	18.2
	> 10	10	1.9
	Total	527	100.0
What was your livestock holding before the disaster(drought)? - Poultry	None	344	65.3
	< 10	64	12.1
	10-49	67	12.7
	50-100	30	5.7
	> 100	22	4.2
	Total	527	100.0

Table 35: Livestock holding after the drought

		No	%
How many livestock did you lose to the drought? - Sheep	None	319	60.5
	1-9	6	1.1
	10-29	54	10.2
	30-49	39	7.4
	50-100	89	16.9
	> 100	20	3.8
	Total	527	100.0
How many livestock did you lose to the drought? - Goats	0	338	64.1
	1-9	0	.0
	10-29	40	7.6
	30-49	69	13.1
	50-100	75	14.2
	> 100	5	.9
	Total	527	100.0
How many livestock did you lose to the drought? - Cattle	0	436	82.7
	< 5	39	7.4

	Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
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	5-10	46	8.7
	> 10	6	1.1
	Total	527	100.0
How many livestock did you lose to the drought? - Camel	0	339	64.3
	< 5	82	15.6
	5-10	96	18.2
	> 10	10	1.9
	Total	527	100.0
How many livestock did you lose to the drought? - Poultry	0	344	65.3
	< 10	64	12.1
	10-49	67	12.7
	50-100	30	5.7
	> 100	22	4.2
	Total	527	100.0

Annex 3: Logframe Diriswanaag II Project

	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall Objective	Reduced impact of conflict and natural disasters on the livelihoods of vulnerable women, men and youth in Puntland			
Specific Objective	Improved living conditions and reduced vulnerability for 2,087 households (12,520 individuals) from IDP and vulnerable host communities in Garowe and Bosaaso by the end of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 % of target households increased the number of meals taken per day by the end of the project compared to the baseline. - 60% of the targeted household have increased their income by the end of the project - 50% of IDP households indicate that their relationships with host communities have improved. 	Baseline Program Evaluation Cluster/program reports	Present relative stability in Puntland prevails allowing support for IDPs and host communities
	Result 1: Improved access to food for 700 vulnerable households (490 IDPs, 210 host community) residing in and around Bosaaso IDP camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 700 HHs have received food basket for 5 months that meet their basic nutritional requirements by the end of the project - 60% of the target HH report sufficient daily food intake by the end of the project 	Records of redeemed food vouchers List of beneficiaries of food vouchers Post distribution surveys HH surveys Final evaluation Distribution reports	Security situation remains calm allowing distribution of the food basket.
	Result 2: Improved livelihood security for 150 households (90 IDPs, 60 host community) with emphasis on women and youth in Bosaaso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% of 150 targeted women and youth have successfully completed their training by the end of the project - 60% of the target HHs report increased ability and confidence to earn a living and/or set up a small business compared to 	Baseline and final evaluation. Progress reports Partner reports, Host trainer reports, Household Impact interviews,	No hyperinflation that disrupts local markets and no major devaluation of currency occur during the project period.

		baseline.	Field monitoring reports, Focus group discussion;	
	Result 3: Improved relationships between host communities and IDPs and increased awareness on protection issues for 7,420 persons in Bosaaso and Garowe districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 420 direct beneficiaries have received Non-food Items (NFIs), by type, in compliance with Sphere standards - 20% reduction in the number of security related incidences targeting IDPs - 55% of target groups (clan elders, local authorities, IDP leaders, women) report increased understanding of IDP rights and protection issues compared to baseline. 	Minutes of cluster meetings, local media records, minutes of IDP task force under the ministry of Interior , training reports, advocacy messages developed, project progress reports, baseline, final evaluation	Host communities and Government will respond positively to concerns of IDPs
	R 1: Improved access to food for 700 vulnerable households (490 IDPs, 210 host community) residing in and around Bosaaso camps	<p>Personnel: International and local staff.</p> <p>Materials: Food vouchers, vendors, distribution records, list of beneficiaries</p>		

	<p>1.1 Conduct rapid initial needs assessment</p> <p>1.2 Mobilize communities and organize stakeholder orientation</p> <p>1.3 Select and register 700 food voucher beneficiaries</p> <p>1.4 Design and printing of food vouchers</p> <p>1.5 Train beneficiaries on food voucher mechanisms and entitlements</p> <p>1.6 Identify vendors</p> <p>1.7 Distribute food vouchers to 700 beneficiaries</p> <p>1.8 Conduct post distribution monitoring</p>			
	<p>R 2: Improved livelihood security for 150 households (900 individuals) from IDP and vulnerable host communities with emphasis on women and youth in Bosaaso</p>	<p>Personnel: International and local staff.</p> <p>Supplies & Commodities: Food rations, training material, trainers, cash grants (through Dahabshil).</p>		

	<p>2.1 Conduct baseline study on household food security</p> <p>2.2 Select 150 beneficiaries.</p> <p>2.3 Conduct training in entrepreneurship and business skills for 150 beneficiaries for 1 month.</p> <p>2.4 Provide business start-up grants for Saving and Loan groups (150 HHs)</p> <p>2.5 Provide food for training for 150 trainees</p>			
	<p>R 3: Improved relationships between host communities and IDPs and increased awareness on protection issues for 7,420 individuals in Bosaaso and Garowe districts</p> <p>3.1 Train 100 service providers (CARE staff, strategic partners, IDPs and host representatives, religious leaders) on IDP protection issues during 7 months</p> <p>3.2 Conduct displacement risk assessment</p>	<p>Personnel: International and local staff.</p> <p>Supplies & Commodities: NFIs, advocacy materials</p> <p>Trainings: resource persons, transport for participants, training materials.</p>		

	<p>3.3 Procure and distribute essential Non-Food Items (NFIs) to 420 HH beneficiaries</p> <p>3.4 Provide psychosocial support to IDPs</p>				
			<p>Preconditions: The security and political environment in Puntland permits access to the target areas and un-interrupted work with the communities.</p>		

Annex 4: Names of people interviewed during the survey

List of Key Informant Interview

1. Ahmed Mohamed Farah, Food Security Project Manager, Norwegian Refugee Council
2. Abdikadir Mohamedd Hamud, Senior Project Officer, Emergency, Care Somalia
3. Said Arshe Ahmed, Protection Manager, Care Somalia
4. Mohamud Abdille Waberi, Regional Representative, Ministry of Agriculture Puntland State
5. Ali Mohamed Mohamud, Focal Person for Humanitarian activities in Bossaso, Puntland State
6. Bashir Hanshe Bare, Director of Social Service, Bossaso Puntland State.

List of all FGDs Participants

FGD 1: women, camp name: ajuran b

1. ANAB MUMIN FARAH
2. KHADIJA IMAN SHARMAARKE
3. FARHIYA MAHAD ABDI
4. MEEROY ISSACK IBRAHIM
5. BINTO OMAR SAMATAR
6. MARKABO MURSAL IBRAHIM
7. ADEY ALI ADEN
8. LUL ABDULLAHI ABTILE

FGD, Women, New Shabelle IDP Camp

1. Isnino Badel Farah
2. Halima Duhul Hussein

3. Roney Osman Daud
4. Zahra Sheikh Siidow
5. Khadija Muse Ahmed
6. Deka Abdi Jibar
7. Zahra Ahmed Sheikh Zubeir

FGD TURJAALE IDP CAMP, Youth (Male)-In existence for 20 Years

1. Abdikafi Mohamed Jamaa
2. Mohamed Hassan Abdi
3. Mohamed Abdi Bishar
4. Ali Mohamed Gulled
5. Abdifatah Mohamed Mire
6. Sharma'arke Ali Bare
7. Liban Salat Hassan
8. Mohamed Abdullahi Yussuf
9. Mohamed Abdullahi yussuf

FGD, Male Participants, Tawakal IDP Camp

1. Omar Hajji Osman
2. Aweys Omar Abdi
3. Osman Ibrahim Mohamed
4. Abdullahi Ahmed Sheikh
5. Jamaa Issack Adan
6. Kariye Sheikh Hussein

FGD Women (Youth), Host Community, Girible B

Participants Name

1. Nashaar Abdullahi Ali
2. Hawo Said Mohamed
3. Saadia Abdirashid Khalif
4. Amran Mohamed Hassan
5. Fatuma Jamaa Yussuf
6. Sagal Ali Samatar
7. Maryam Mohamed Khalif

FGDs Women IDPs, Banadir A

Participants Name

1. Fatuma Salat Ahmed

2. Shukri Mustafa Adan
3. Dahabo Mohamed Ali
4. Hodan Sheikh Ahmed
5. Welio Mohamed Abdi
6. Rabao Mursal Abdi
7. Fatuma Abdi Ibrahim
8. Muhubo Ahmed Dahir

FGD Women, Youth IDPs

Participants Name

1. Khatra Ahmed Mohamed
2. Maryan Bashe Mohamed
3. Hamdi Mohamed Ahmed
4. Leila Awil Ibrahim
5. Sagal Mohamed Abdi
6. Deka Abdullahi Ali

FGD Male (Youth), Host community, Bossaso Town

Participants Names

1. Abdulkadir Hassan Jamaa
2. Mohamed Mohamud Jamaa
3. Ahmed Abdullahi Mohamed
4. Mustafa Yussuf Jamaa
5. Ismail Mohamed Abdirahman
6. Said Hassan Abdi
7. Mursal Mohamed Adan
8. Mukhtar Ahmed Farah