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Category	ASSESSMENT	
Title of the project	STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ASSESSMENT FOR THE "BUILDING RESILIENCE THROUGH SOCIAL SAFETY NETS IN SOUTH SOMALIA" PROJECT	
For	**STREAM Consortium**	ACTED SADO Founded in 1994 Adeso
Location	Somalia	
Sector	Resilience	
Date	September 2016	

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Acronym list

ACTED	Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement
ADESO	African Development Solutions
AMISOM	African Union Mission to Somalia
AS	Al Shabaab
BBC	British Broadcasting Cooperation
CAFW	Community Animal Health Workers
CFW	Cash for Work
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea
DM	Disaster Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
HH	Household
ICU	Islamic Courts Union
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IPC	The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
JCC	Jubaland Chamber of Commerce
JVA	Jubba Valley Alliance
KDF	Kenyan Defence Forces
KII	Key Informant Interview
LH	Livelihood
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCH	Mother and Child Health
NFI	Non-Food Item
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
SODMA	Somalia Disaster Management Authority
STREAM	Social Safety Net Project
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management
TFG	Transitional Federal Government
UNICEF	United Nations Children Emergency Fund
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Wealth Group
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive summary

The stakeholder analysis and DRR assessment (ToR are presented in *Annex 1)* aims at enhancing the design of the project and focus on the locations and beneficiaries to be targeted as well as key points to consider for the implementation of project activities for building household and community resilience.

Geographical targeting

Four main types of shocks were identified by the assessment in the Lower Juba region and the studied clusters:

a. Conflicts affecting all the clusters and having impacts such as displacement, movement restrictions and inflation
b. Drought was mainly found in the studied clusters of Afmadow and Dobley districts affecting pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and farmers highly dependent on water availability for their livelihoods. Drought also has an impact on urban people in terms of water availability for consumption and access to food.
c. Outbreak of water borne diseases (cholera and AWD) related to poor sanitation (dengue fever) affecting mainly Kismayo district and resulting in a reduction of labour force and increase in the expenses of HHs.
d. Floods (waterlogging and flash floods) affecting all studied clusters, often favouring the outbreak of AWD and damaging shelters

In terms of unconditional cash grants, geographical targeting should be based on the presence of vulnerable livelihood groups in all clusters that are affected by shocks and showing an equivalent level of vulnerability to those shocks. Each studied livelihood group has specific vulnerabilities linked to their main livelihood. However, priority should be given to IDPs, urban and fisherfolk who are considered to be the most vulnerable livelihood groups economically. They have lower level of assets, fewer sources of income, rely highly on markets and are sensitive to seasonality and inflation for food purchases. Also, their ability to adapt and their capacity to develop a better source of income is more difficult than for other livelihood groups who have better access to land. Within these livelihood groups showing economic vulnerabilities, IDPs and HHs from minorities are more vulnerable socially because of weak family and clan ties in addition to exclusion from decision making in the community.

In Afmadow and Dobley Districts, cluster 3 (composed of rural villages distant from Afmadow and Dobley from 15 to 70 km) shows more vulnerability than the other clusters (1, 2 and 4) in terms of access to market, water and health facilities. IDPs living in cluster 3 with fewer jobs and livelihood opportunities should be prioritized in the targeting of unconditional cash grants as well as HHs of the Madhibaan minority (sub-clan Rergamun) in Haawinaa location (cluster 4) transitioning to a new livelihood. Thereafter, IDPs living in and around towns in cluster 1, 2 and 4 can be targeted.

In Kismayo district, IDPs from cluster 5 or 7 can be equally targeted for unconditional cash

transfers. Farjano and Allanley where very vulnerable fisherfolk have been identified by the assessment should be targeted for unconditional cash transfers. The targeting of IDPs should make the distinction with the returnees from Kenya. Those returnees could be targeted in other support already provided by other organizations for instance UNHCR.

Vulnerable IDPs, urban and fisherfolk need to see their current livelihood (petty trade, milk selling, fishing) strengthened and should be supported in the diversification of their sources of income (creation of new IGAs and vocational training). Pastoralists in cluster 2, 3 and 4, farmers and agro pastoralists (southern rainfed – maize, cattle & goats) in cluster 6 and 7 should be targeted for livelihood activities support (livestock and farming) and livelihood diversification to be able to better cope with future hazards (drought, dry spell and flooding). The DRR component of the project is relevant for all clusters and must be adapted according to most frequent disasters.

Beneficiaries' selection criteria

The identification of the beneficiaries' selection criteria is based on the wealth ranking exercise and the FGD respondents profiling. General vulnerability criteria have been determined and can be used as beneficiaries' selection criteria for the unconditional cash transfer and livelihood support activities. These are low access to education, poor housing (living in a hut or a shelter) and no livelihood diversification.

The level of assets owned is a key determinant of the ability for the HHs to generate income and/or to produce food. It should be used as a selection criteria. A low level of assets is a marker of economic vulnerability for all the studied livelihood groups. Very vulnerable HHs to target for unconditional cash transfer have no or very few assets (usually less than 5 shoats or less than 5 tacaabs of farm land). Other proposed criteria of selection for unconditional cash transfers is the involvement of the HH in casual work as a main source of income, the orientation of the animals kept, agricultural production on self-consumption only and the support received from better off HHs through *Saqat*.

The main target for livelihood support is poor HHs. The beneficiaries' selection criteria proposed are similar to the unconditional cash transfers but with different threshold or options:

a. Level of assets: size of herd of around 5 shoats, 2 to 3 cattle and up to 4 camels, size of farm land from 5 tacaabs for agro-pastoralists to 10-20 tacaabs for irrigation farmers. The proportion of farm land used should also be considered for riverine farmers.
b. Main source of income: casual labour, charcoal-firewood-grass selling
c. Orientation of animal and agri-production: milk and meat sold locally, crop production for self-consumption

To make a better distinction between poor and very vulnerable HHs for urban and IDP groups, the level of income earned per week, month or season and number of meals taken

per day should be assessed. Any difference on those issues between very vulnerable and poor should be considered as a selection criteria if relevant. In urban settings, access or not, to a debt and the kind and amount of debt contracted is a marker of economic status and could be used as a selection criteria for UCT and livelihood support.

Social vulnerability has been identified across the different livelihood groups. The most vulnerable have been identified as: women, single persons, elderly and child headed households, HHs with vulnerable persons (young, pregnant or lactating women, elderly, children, persons with disabilities), HHs from minorities with weak social links and a weak position in the community, pastoralist drop-outs in towns or outskirts of towns starting new livelihoods and youth in urban settings. These vulnerabilities should be considered as a secondary selection criteria.

Belonging to powerful or minority clan does not need to be considered during the selection process of beneficiaries but should be used to verify potential exclusion factors. For certain livehoods activities such as IGAs and vocational training, the level of education and capacity of the beneficiaries to follow trainings and run businesses should be assessed. The vulnerability criteria alone will not be sufficient to select the most relevant beneficiaries.

Livelihood activities

The livelihood activities promoted by the project will aim at increasing resilience of HHs. The project should focus on strengthening existing livelihoods by fostering production (input support and training on farming techniques, promotion of innovative farming techniques, fodder production, support to animal health, fishing gear and equipment) but should also consider the following steps of the value chains (milk conservation and processing, better marketing of animal by-products and fish conservation).

The livelihood component of the project should also include livelihood diversification activities in order to reduce the economic vulnerability of the target population. Market analysis with group of beneficiaries should identify IGAs opportunities related to pastoralism and farming and other type of IGAs according to demand in urban settings. Beneficiaries of IGAs should be supported with start-up grants, equipment and training.

DRR activities

At community or household level, few DRR actions are carried out to face and adapt to disasters and stress factors such as limited emergency response (food and NFI distributions), hygiene awareness campaign and fodder production. Community solidarity also constitutes a social protection mechanism used in case of disasters or to increase preparedness to shocks. These actions can be used as an entry point for the DRR component of the project and should be strengthened.

Interviewed communities are aware of the necessity and the usefulness to implement DRR activities in their areas after the occurrence of several disasters (especially the famine of 2011). However, their capacity to handle the whole DRR cycle (risk identification,

development of disaster management plans, early warning systems, response to emergency, preparedness/adaptation) is low. The project should support the targeted communities on the whole disaster management cycle.

Community led risk assessment and a Disaster Management Plan will identify shocks and stress factors and specify local DRR actions taken at HHs and community level and obvious gaps that can be filled by program activities. In addition to the enhanced diffusion of already existing early warning information, the project should implement with the communities, local surveillance systems specific to the main hazards faced in the targeted villages.
The assessment shows that most of the time there is a minimum local response in case of emergency. The community Disaster Management Plan should seek options to build on local capacities of action in the answer to emergencies. The crisis modifier option of the project is mainly oriented on upscaling of the cash transfer component but it should also consider other actions according to specific local hazards (e.g. hygiene support, emergency animal health vaccination and treatment and NFI distribution)

Preparedness action will use a two-pronged approach. On one hand, the community Disaster Management Plan should identify issues regarding specific shocks (with a focus on flooding, disease outbreak, drought and conflict) and actions to address those issues in order to reduce the risk of a disaster. On the other hand, preparedness actions should be put in place to strengthen the resilience of communities enabling them to adapt in the long term to shocks and stress factors. Resilience actions by the consortium should focus on traditional livelihoods of the target population, pastoralism and farming. They should include promotion of drought-resistant seeds, livestock fodder production and conservation, crop diversification and enhancement of sustainable community-based natural resource management.

Methodology

The methodology used for this assessment was first based on grouping the villages accessible for ADESO and ACTED and as per their specific profile; conducting FGD per livelihood wealth groups and; profiling the respondents of these FGDs. Stakeholder analysis was conducted by reviewing the key players in the community. DRR Hazard identification was conducted by classifying the frequent and local hazards the community is exposed to. The detailed knowledge accumulated by Axiom in Somalia and on the context of this region was also used to contextualize the survey.

Desk review

The documents referred to for the desk review are presented in *Annex 2.* Reports produced by development agencies operating in the targeted area were referred to in this report as point of comparison or as baseline data.

Villages profiling

The villages profiling aimed to focus on specific geographic clusters (group of villages considered as areas proposed by the STREAM consortium) where specific characteristics related to livelihood (main livelihood activities, main risks on livelihoods, source of incomes, assets ownership, distance to markets and essential services) and security (conflict, presence of armed groups, criminality) were identified.

The profiling was carried out using a checklist and aimed at having the general characteristics of the villages/areas proposed by STREAM to select the villages and carry out data collection. This approach helped appreciate the specificity of the villages (livelihood, number of households, main shocks and stresses encountered, main conflicts, distance of the markets and other essential services, level of access for STREAM consortium to operate, type of production occurring in the targeted villages and main livelihood limitation).

Livelihood wealth groups

Each livelihood was separated between poor or rich in order to define our livelihood wealth group. During the field visit, local stakeholders were asked to indicate the criteria of different livelihood wealth groups. Then, local stakeholders were asked to identity participants for FGD organized per livelihood wealth groups thus; poor farmers, better off farmers, poor pastoralists, better off pastoralists. Interviews with each FGD participants were conducted to better measure the profile of each group participants.

A field data collection team was deployed from June 8th to June 21st 2016 in each respective cluster (groups of villages as per the map available on the next section of the report) to conduct 35 Key Informant Interviews with key representatives of the sector targeted to collect information on the overall situation in the targeted clusters, notably by mapping key infrastructures (markets, schools, health facilities and NGO activities) and by collecting information on the average situation per livelihood groups in terms of production, access to market and vulnerabilities. The sampling profile was distributed between local authorities at village level, elders from the main clan, community leaders, representatives of the local business community and representatives of livelihood groups (pastoralists, farmers, fisherfolk).

A respondent profiling was carried out using a questionnaire on 241 FGD participants to ascertain that the composition of each focus group met the wealth group separation criteria. This profiling provided a better understanding of the key characteristics of each wealth group as well as a better interpretation of the situation per analysis of the findings of the FGD. The profiling contributed to mapping the activities in the targeted areas. A total of 20 FGDs were carried out thereafter, collecting the opinions of the respondents on their specific vulnerability, coping mechanisms and expectations from the project. Vulnerability of livelihood assets was asked in detail as well as the perception of the main risks on their livelihood (from contextual, social, financial point of views), coping mechanisms and access to information, early warning mechanism, recommendations on identifying the most vulnerable livelihood (location, profile to be targeted), and on the type of livelihood and DRR activities to be supported and organized per livelihood group.

Challenges

The training on data collection methodology and tools was delayed because of challenges faced by the Dobley and Afmadow surveyors to reach Kismayo where the training took place. The road from Afmadow to Kismayo could not be used because of armed operations and insecurity. The surveyors from the two locations were forced to travel to Mogadishu via Bay region and take a flight from Mogadishu to Kismayo.

Field data collection was conducted during Ramadhan and therefore was slowed down because people were less available and less ready to be involved in long discussions.

Due to time and resources constraints as well as the existence of numerous livelihood groups in the studied areas, only 2 wealth groups were considered: “poor” (likely to be the main population to be targeted by the project) and “better off”.

FINDINGS

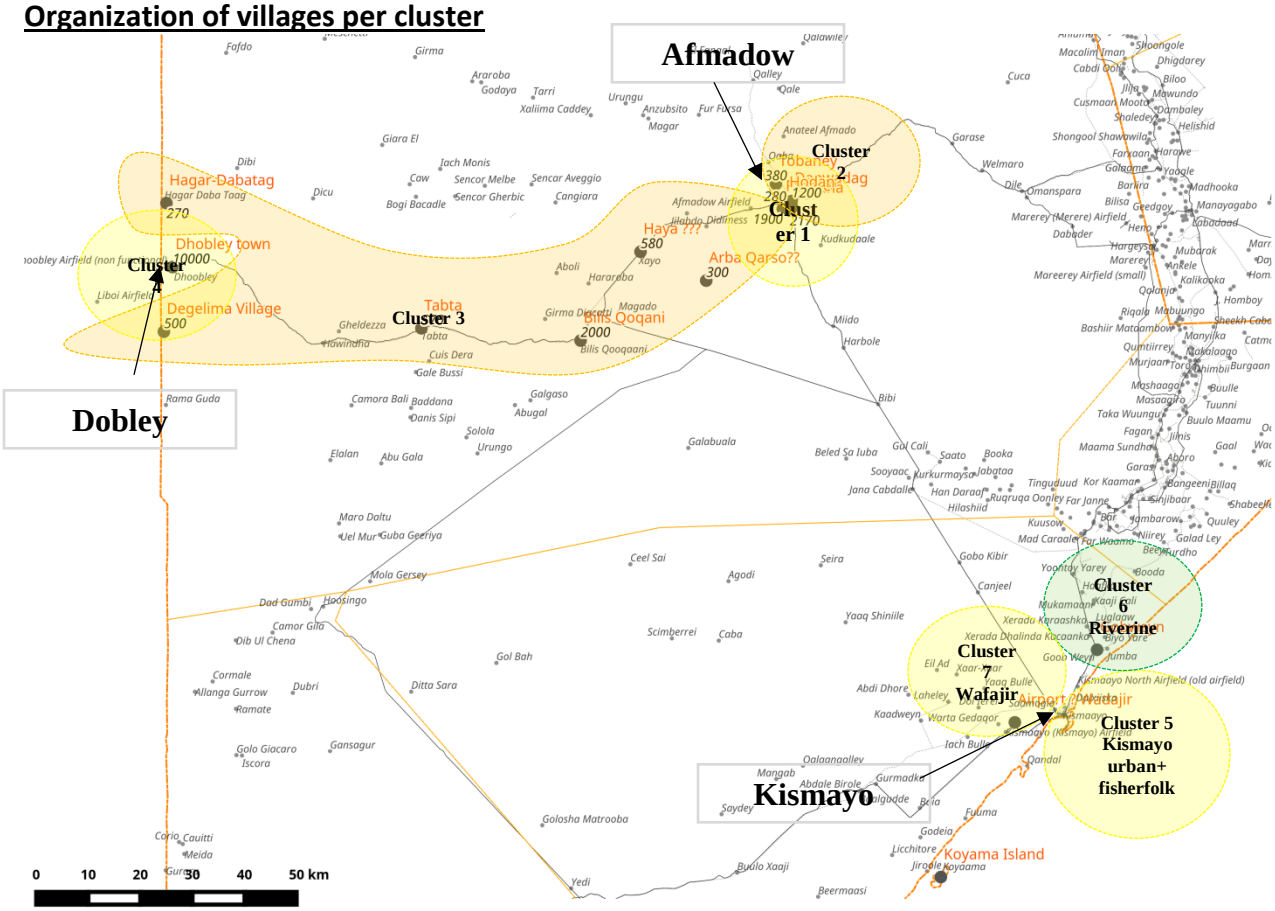
PROFILE OF THE CLUSTERS SELECTED

A profiling of the villages given by the consortium has been done. This profiling allows identifying the main characteristics of the studied cluster.

CLUSTERIZATION OF THE AREAS

Cluster	Village / town / city
1	Danwadaag (neighbourhood of Afmadow)
2	Fanole, Farjano, Hodan, Tobaney, Wado (villages close to Afmadow town)
3	Arba Qarso, Haya, Bilis Qoqani, Tabta, Degelima, Diif, Hagar Daba Taag)
4	Dobley town
5	Kismayo
6	Gobweyn
7	Wajadir

Organization of villages per cluster



CLUSTERS	DETAILS OF THE CLUSTER
Cluster 1	**Danwadaag is a village in the neighborhood of Afmadow town with 1200 HH (including 300 IDP HHs) whose main livelihood group is urban followed by IDPS, pastoralists and a small proportion of agro pastoralists and rain-fed farmers.** There are different markets in Afmadow town (crops, livestock, food and other essential items) which are connected to regional markets (Kismayo, Mogadishu, Garissa via Dobley). Danwadaag rely on over 30 shallow wells and a protected water catchment in Afmadow town and its surroundings but experiences water shortages in the dry season. It has private pharmacies, one MCH center and the AMISOM hospital that provides health services. There are poor road conditions during the rainy season making access to the district difficult and creating market seasonality.
Cluster 2	**The peri-urban villages of Afmadow town: Fanole, Farjano, Hodan, Tobaney and Wamo has** 8450 HHs (including 2660 HH IDPs). Wamo has the highest population with 3720 HHs (1700 HHs IDPs). The main livelihood group is pastoralists followed by IDPs and urban with a small proportion of agro pastoralists and rain-fed farmers. There are different markets in Afmadow town (crops, livestock, food and other essential items) connected to regional markets (Kismayo, Mogadishu, Garissa via Dobley). The peri-urban villages rely on water in over 30 shallow wells and a protected catchment in Afmadow town and its surroundings but those villages experience water shortages in the dry season. It has private pharmacies, one MCH center and the AMISOM hospital that provide health services. There are poor road conditions during the rainy season making the access to the district difficult and creating market seasonality.
Cluster 3	The villages of **Arba Qarso, Billis Qoqani, Hayo, Tabta, Degelima, Hagar Dabataag and Diif have** 4820 HH (including 1075 HH IDPs) and the highest proportion of IDPs are in Arba Qarso, Billis Qoqani, Degelima and Diif. The main livelihood group is pastoralist followed by urban (mainly in Bilis Qoqani, Diff and Tabta). There are few local small markets and shops in the villages. Afmadow and Dobley towns constitute the market centers for selling and buying of goods. There are one to 6 water points per villages. Only Degelima seems to have a good quality water supply sufficient all along the year while the other villages have limited quantity of water during the dry season. Diff is the only village with a health center and the population of the other villages needs to go to Afmadow or Dobley towns to get health services. There are poor road conditions during the rainy season making the access to the cluster difficult and creating market seasonality.
Cluster 4	**Dobley town has** 10,000 HH (including 1500 HH IDPs) whose main livelihood group is urban and pastoral with a very small proportion of agro pastoralists and rain-fed farmers. There are different markets in Dobley town (crops, livestock, food and other essential items) connected to regional markets (Garissa in Kenya and Kismayo and Mogadishu via Afmadow town markets). The town has 7 boreholes and several dams. It can be noted that water scarcity during the dry season has not been reported. There is a general hospital and has poor road conditions during the rainy season making the access to the district difficult and creating market seasonality.
Cluster 5	**Kismayo city has** around 30,000 HH (200,000 inhabitants, including around 6,000 HH IDPs in 80 settlements) whose main livelihood group is the urban and fisherfolk. There is a developed market system connected to other regions and district markets of Somalia and to other countries (Middle East and Asia) for import and export. The village has different kind of water points such as a borehole, shallow well and water pan. It has 2 hospitals and 8 MCH centers.
Cluster 6	**Gobweyn is a village whose main** livelihood groups are riverine farmers and agro pastoralists with 2 hospitals and 8 MCH centers in Kismayo city. It has a cereal market for buying and selling produce (sorghum, maize, cowpeas, and sesame) and a market for essential goods and services. Access can be difficult because of poor road conditions during the rainy season and because of AS presence.
Cluster 7	**Wadajir is a village whose main** livelihood group is urban followed by rain-fed farmers, agro pastoralists and pastoralists. The main market is in Kismayo city. Water shortages are reported during the dry season. There are 2 hospitals and 8 MCH centers in Kismayo city with road conditions deteriorating during the rainy season.

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

The stakeholders in the project include; The Somalia Federal Government, Jubaland Regional Administration, local clan elders, INGOs, NGOs, IOs, Community members and Al Shabab. The groups have different interests and involvement in the project based on their level of influence.

Villages profiling and geographical targeting criteria

Guiding question: Considering community vulnerability and access, which communities are to be targeted i.e. geographical targeting.

Livelihood related vulnerabilities

- **IDPs**

IDPs do not represent a livelihood group but instead, a specific vulnerable group with pastoralist or agro-pastoralist background. They have been displaced by conflicts, droughts or destitution and are found in urban settings relying on casual labour, petty trade and humanitarian assistance.

According to the FSNAU/FEWSNET technical release of February 8th 2016, most of IDPs in Somalia are in phase 3 and 4 of acute food insecurity. Several vulnerability factors can explain food insecurity among IDPs. *"First, the majority of IDPs have few assets: 80% reported owning few to no livestock, productive or domestic assets. Secondly, many IDPs are reliant on unstable or limited sources of income. Thirdly, most IDPs are reliant on market purchases to access food and are therefore more vulnerable to market shocks such as price inflation. The majority of IDPs in all assessed settlements reported high food spending, ranging between 75% and 87% of total expenditure. Fourthly, many IDPs have weak social and family/clan connections that can be vital forms of assistance in time of need. Lastly, many have inadequate access to social services such as health, sanitation and education."*[1]

The IDPs situation is planned to evolve rapidly with the closure of the Refugee camps of Dadaab in Kenya, so specific attention should be given to the monitoring of this situation. As per previous survey conducted by Axiom on refugees returning in Somalia, there is a risk of facing a situation where the refugees will not be able to go back to their home of origin (no more land, no more shelter, AS control areas etc) and would therefore end up staying in IDPs camps in urban set ups.

- **Urban**

HHs in urban settlements in Kismayo, Afmadow and Dobley are dependent on market purchase for food access and average expenditure on food represents 60% to 80 % of their total household expenditure which makes them vulnerable to food price increase or decline in HH incomes[2]. Food price increase and subsequent decline in terms of trade could occur if Juba

[1] FSNAU/FEWSNET 2015/2016 post-Deyr assessment.

[2] FSNAU Post Deyr 2015-16 technical series report.

corridor planned military operation takes place in Lower Jubba region. The urban population is producing less food than the rural population and are therefore spending more to procure food. The price of food items in the urban set up is directly linked to the level of production occurring in the rural areas and the price of imported food items. Conditions related to supply chain (roads' status, security level, taxation) do affect the price of food items on the markets. Therefore, urban population are more dependent to external events while rural population are able to produce and consume their own production.

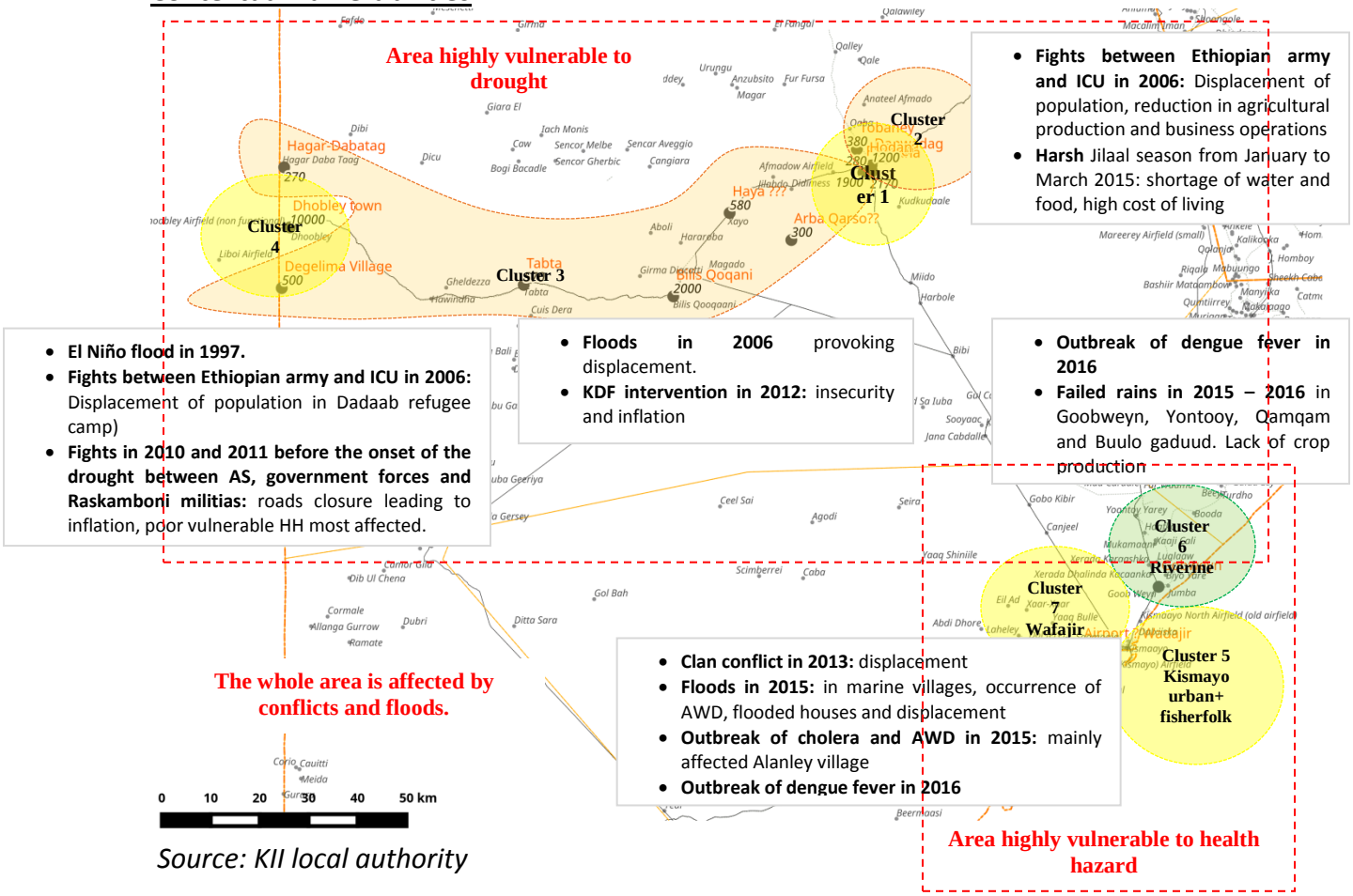
- **Agro pastoralist, southern rainfed – maize, cattle and goats found in cluster 6 and 7**

This livelihood group falls into phase 2 of acute food insecurity (stressed phase) because of a third consecutive below-average harvest in 2015/2016 Deyr [3]. This results in few households' stocks from own production. However, poor households have largely been able to meet basic food needs by earning income through agricultural labor in riverine areas where production was above-average and because this production also helped keep down cereal prices. With near normal Gu rainfalls and Hagaa showers leading to improved pasture, water availability, maize crop development; and because they have adequate access to inputs, poor households' food access will improve significantly. Nonetheless, they will still remain in the Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2) due to low livestock holdings resulting in below-average income and high taxation by both the insurgents and the government army limiting income that can be spent on food purchases.

In addition to this economic vulnerability of poor HHs, the whole livelihood group is more vulnerable to drought and water shortage than other livelihood groups. As sedentary agro-pastoralists, they do not have the migration capacity of pastoralists to look for better grazing places or water points. For farming, they rely only on rainwater, unlike riverine farmers using river water for gravity irrigation, and do not have access to most fertile lands found in riverine areas. This finding applies as well to other agro-pastoralists livelihood group in the 3 districts of intervention for STREAM.

[3] FEWSNET Food Security Outlook Update, Feb to Sept 2016

Contextual vulnerabilities



- **El Niño flood in 1997.**
- **Fights between Ethiopian army and ICU in 2006:** Displacement of population in Dadaab refugee camp)
- **Fights in 2010 and 2011 before the onset of the drought between AS, government forces and Raskamboni militias:** roads closure leading to inflation, poor vulnerable HH most affected.

- **Floods in 2006** provoking displacement.
- **KDF intervention in 2012:** insecurity and inflation

- **Fights between Ethiopian army and ICU in 2006:** Displacement of population, reduction in agricultural production and business operations
- **Harsh** Jilaal season from January to March 2015: shortage of water and food, high cost of living

- **Outbreak of dengue fever in 2016**
- **Failed rains in 2015 – 2016** in Goobweyn, Yontooy, Qamqam and Buulo gaduud. Lack of crop production

- **Clan conflict in 2013:** displacement
- **Floods in 2015:** in marine villages, occurrence of AWD, flooded houses and displacement
- **Outbreak of cholera and AWD in 2015:** mainly affected Alanley village
- **Outbreak of dengue fever in 2016**

Source: KII local authority

From the desk review and main crisis mentioned in KII and FGDs, 4 main types of disasters are usually experienced in Lower Juba region and the studied clusters.

1. CONFLICT

Three types of conflicts are reported in the area;

a. Conflicts between KDF and AS, who are strongly present on the road between Dobley – Afmadow – Kismayo. This road is a strategic supply road for KDF and therefore under regular attacks from AS.
b. Conflicts related to competition for natural resources (water, grazing area) have an increased occurrence during the dry season and are mainly following a clan division.
c. Conflicts related to political control of the urban center of Kismayo and control of the income generated from its port are numerous.

2. DROUGHT

Cluster 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are more vulnerable to drought. Water is understood to be key in the overall livelihood conflict between pastoralists and agro pastoralists in those clusters. This is especially true for the pastoralist and agro pastoralist livelihood groups owning a high

proportion of cattle, which are less resistant to drought than camel and shoats. As outlined earlier, agro-pastoralists are not benefiting from the nomadic capacity of adaptation to reach water sources where they are situated. The drought or harsh dry season also has an impact on urban people in terms of water availability for consumption and food prices (grains and animal product).

There is a likelihood of La Niña phenomenon at the end of the year**. According to Climate Prediction Center and International Research Institute for Climate and Society consensus forecasts, there is a 70% chance of La Niña event occurring between October to December 2016** (FEWSNET Food Security Outlook Update, Apr 2016). La Niña keeps East Africa drier than usual and sparks food-security concerns in areas lacking irrigation, including parts of Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania (IRIN website).

Dr. Chris Funk, United States Geological Survey (USGS) research scientist on Voice of America website noted: "There are two rainy seasons in the equatorial part of East Africa. They get rain in the fall — October, November and December — and there is another rainy season in March, April and May. So one of the dangers of La Niña is it can make both of these seasons perform very poorly. That is what happened in 2010 and 2011. So, there is concern from a food security perspective [that] we might have two poor rainy seasons in a row."

3. DISEASE OUTBREAK

Outbreak of water borne diseases (Cholera and AWD) or related to poor sanitation (dengue fever) is mentioned for cluster 5 and 7 as the main crisis. Water borne disease outbreaks also occur in the other clusters but it seems to be more frequent and has more impact in Kismayo District. The May 2016 surveillance brief from the Health Cluster confirmed Cholera cases in Kismayo District and an alert in Afmadow and Dobley Districts. Also reported were high cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea in Kismayo District. This prevalence of water borne diseases in the 3 districts is not specific to 2016 but a trend throughout the years as shown by the confirmed cases of cholera in 2015. However, the cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea in Southern Somalia are much higher for 2016 compared to 2015.

The prevalence of water borne disease can also be explained by the lack of access to water in good quantity and quality and poor hygiene practices compounded by the weak health system. Based on that, WASH is understood to be a key point of the livelihood vulnerability on human health.

4. FLOODS

Floods were reported as the main crisis by local authorities in cluster 3, 4 and 5 (in marine villages). Those floods are due to heavy rainfalls creating waterlogging and flash floods. Flooding also favors the occurrence of AWD. Access to the clusters 4 and 5 has been reported to be a challenge during the rainy season that triggers floods.

Infrastructures vulnerabilities

The analysis of the main issues and vulnerabilities reported by the local authorities highlighted

the following specific points;
It can be noted that poor access to health facilities, education, roads and water are part of the vulnerabilities identified in specific clusters. The number of facilities, such as hospitals, schools and water points, is low in the clusters.

In cluster 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Afmadow and Dobley Districts, the **market** system is not well connected with regional markets (Kismayo, Mogadishu and Garissa) due to **poor road conditions**, especially during the rainy season and incidences of insecurity. This leads to low markets for farming and livestock products and seasonality in the prices of the local markets. Looking at the village profiling for this group of 4 clusters, cluster 3 (composed of rural villages distant from Afmadow and Dobley from 15 to 70 km) shows more vulnerability than the other clusters.

a. The villages of this cluster only have small markets or shops for food and basic items.
b. All villages of the cluster except Degelima have **limited quantity of water during the dry season** while there can be a high concentration of livestock and people in some of the villages (case of Billis Qoqani, Diif and Tabta).
c. Villages of cluster 3 also have a limited access to **health services** compared to cluster 1, 2 and 4 situated around Afmadow and Dobley towns. Only Diff has a health center run by Save the Children, the population of the other villages of cluster 3 needs to go to Afmadow or Dobley towns to access health services.
d. Finally, in all the villages of cluster 3 except Tabta, there is a proportion of IDPs of 10% to 30 % of the population. Those IDPs living in rural settings have very few job and livelihood opportunities.

Ability to operate specific livelihood

Vulnerabilities specific to livelihood groups
Each studied livelihood group has specific vulnerabilities linked to their main livelihood:

a. Pastoralists mentioned the lack of veterinary services and livestock drugs, water shortages and lack of pasture during the dry season.
b. Farmers and agro-pastoralists mentioned the lack of farming skills and tools as well as crop diseases.
c. The urban group in need of employment is limited by an employment market offering very few job opportunities and some exclusion mechanisms related to clan dynamism. There are very few employment opportunities and the recruitment is usually following some lines of trust, meaning that IDPs and minorities will face more challenges to access the very few available opportunities. However, a lack of vocational training was reported by interviewees in FGDs carried out with the urban.
d. It seems that IDPs and fisherfolk groups present more vulnerabilities than the other groups. This was already highlighted before for the IDPs fell into an acute food insecurity phase equal or superior to 2.
e. Fisherfolk mentioned the same issues than the urban group during the monsoon. They further added the lack of access to weather forecast information, limited access to

markets and illiteracy.

Assets owned

The apparent upper vulnerability of fisherfolk and IDPs is confirmed by the average number of assets owned by the respondents of the FGDs carried out with the different livelihood and wealth groups. Fisherfolk and IDPs together with the urban, own less assets than pastoralists and farmers (agro pastoralists are distributed among those 2 groups depending on the orientation of their livelihood more on livestock rearing or crop farming). They have 1 to 2 phones, 1 house and fishing gear for fisherfolk while pastoralists and farmers own in addition to these kind of assets; (except fishing gear) livestock and farming land.

Diversification across the seasons

In terms of source of income per season, fisherfolk, IDPs and urban show, during the profiling of the FGDs respondents, almost no source of income for the Hagaa, Deyr and Jilaal seasons compared to farmers and pastoralists with steady sources of income across the seasons. Farmers are the livelihood group having more sources of income (around 3 crops for farmers) followed by pastoralists and fisherfolk (around 2 but only during the Gu season for the fisherfolk) and lastly the urban and IDPs (around 1 only during the Gu season).

IDPs show also a social vulnerability as they often do not have any close relatives in their area of displacement to rely on for community solidarity and any say during decision making. This social vulnerability creates more economic vulnerability as IDPs have no or little access to farming land, livestock, natural resources and accumulate debt. HHs from minorities (Jareer, Rahanweyn, Madhibaan) present the same kind of social and economic vulnerability.

Recommendations for villages selection

KEY FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Urban in Kismayo city, Afmadow and Dobley towns and Agropastoralist, southern rainfed – maize, cattle & goats (found in cluster 6 and 7) and IDPs (in all clusters save 6) are in acute food insecurity phase 2, or more for IDPs, and in need of support on livelihood and resilience. All clusters are affected by disasters and the level of livelihood vulnerability is equivalent in all clusters and villages Urban, IDPs and fisherfolk are more vulnerable economically because of a lower average number of assets and lower number of source of incomes compared to the other livelihood groups, unstable or limited sources of income and high reliance on markets, sensitive to seasonality and inflation, for food purchases.	In terms of unconditional cash transfer, the level of livelihood vulnerability being equivalent for all clusters and villages, targeting should be based on the presence or not of vulnerable livelihood groups. Priority should be given to IDPs, urban and fisherfolk livelihood groups considered being the most vulnerable economically. Also, their ability to adapt and their capacity to develop a better source of incomes is more difficult than for others livelihood groups having better access to land.
Cluster 1, 2, 3 and 4 are marked with lower market integration than other clusters and with market seasonality.	Access to market should be considered as a constraint for these clusters. We do not recommend to work on these roads as basic CFW will not be sufficient to improve usage of the road during the raining seasons / floods. Moreover, the road to Dobley-Afmadow is a strategic asset for the belligerent and an epicenter of conflicts between KDF and AS. Working on such roads would involve major security implications.
In Afmadow and Dobley districts, cluster 3 shows more vulnerability in terms of market, health and water access and hosts 1075 HH IDPs with few jobs and livelihood opportunities in rural settings. IDPs and HHs from minorities are more vulnerable socially because of weak family, clan ties and exclusion from decision making.	In Afmadow and Dobley district, IDPs living in rural settings in cluster 3 and HHs of the Madhibaan minority (sub-clan Rergamun) in Haawinaa location (cluster 4) transitioning to a new livelihood should be targeted first. Thereafter, IDPs living in and around towns in cluster 1, 2 and 4. In Kismayo district, IDPs from cluster 5 or 7 can be equally targeted for unconditional cash transfer.

FGDs in cluster 4 reported HHs of the Madhibaan minority (sub-clan Rergamun) in Haawinaa location and the outskirts of Dobley town are very vulnerable as they migrated to town recently in search of livelihood opportunities because they could not rely on their traditional livelihoods (hunting) anymore.	
The respondent profiling showing a low level of assets for the fisherfolk was conducted in Farjano and Allanley in cluster 5.	Those 2 villages could be targeted for unconditional cash transfer for the very vulnerable fisherfolk.
In every cluster, there are opportunities to strengthen livelihood capacity to reinforce resilience. Rural clusters have clearer opportunities to develop their livelihood capacity than poor households in urban set ups.	Pastoralists in cluster 2, 3 and 4, farmers and agro pastoralists (southern rainfed – maize, cattle & goats) in cluster 6 and 7 should be targeted for livelihood activities support (livestock and farming) and livelihood diversification to be able to better cope with future hazards (drought, dry spell, flooding). We do not recommend the targeting of agro pastoralists southern rainfed – maize, cattle & goats for unconditional cash transfer as they can rely on casual labour in riverine areas and stable food prices to face below average harvest and lesser livestock production. Moreover, they have adequate access to inputs for farming. The FGDs in cluster 2 reported the existence of poor pastoralist families only relying on livestock rearing mainly found in Fanole, Farjano, Wado and Tobaney. Further information should be sought on this matter to decide on whether to prioritize or not, these villages for support to pastoralist livelihoods.
The number of displaced is foreseen to increase in the near future due the closure of Dadaab camp while the conditions to return are not necessarily favorable for refugees.	The targeting of IDPs should make the distinction with returnees from Kenya. Those returnees could be targeted in complementarity of the support already provided by other organizations for instance, UNHCR.
All clusters are affected by disasters: - Conflicts occur in all clusters. - Drought or harsh dry season mainly hits clusters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 and pastoralists and agro pastoralists are more vulnerable to this hazard. Drought also has an impact on urban people in terms of food	The DRR component of the project is relevant for all clusters and must be adapted according to more frequent disasters. DRR must be mainstreamed in the livelihood support activities according to the most frequent hazards (e.g. drought-resistant seeds, livestock fodder conservation, crop diversification to face drought or protection of water points from flood, early warning systems on specific hazards).

prices and water availability. Likelihood of La Niña phenomenon at the end of the year. - Disease outbreak is found in all clusters but water borne disease outbreaks (cholera, AWD) are more frequent in cluster 5 and 7 in Kismayo district. - Flooding more frequent in cluster 3, 4 and 5.	

VULNERABLE LIVELIHOOD PROFILING AND BENEFICIARIES SELECTION CRITERIA

Guiding question: **What are the basic characteristics of poor HH vulnerable to cyclical shocks?**

General vulnerability criteria

Number of daily meals consumed

Based on the profile of FGD respondents, an average of 2 meals a day was reported to be consumed. For urban respondents, there is a difference in the number of meals taken by poor (<2) and better off (>2).

Poor and better off pastoralists respondents are the ones eating less meals per day (<2) but their children are among the ones eating more meals per day (>2.5). This may be linked to cultural habits and their daily occupation of livestock keeping compelling them to be away from the house most of the day.

Source of incomes and level of incomes

There is no significant difference in the number of sources of incomes between poor and better off for all LH groups. Both poor and better off show that these two groups earn more income during the rainy seasons. Better off earn more income (from 20 to 50 USD more) than the poor across the seasons. The analysis on the differences in income between poor and better off for each LH group is presented in the LH performance section.

Level of assets

The level of assets per livelihood group and wealth group reported during FGD profiling does not show any significant difference in the ownership of assets according to the wealth group. The only difference seen is the average number of cattle owned by poor and better off pastoralists: 3.8 vs 4.6. However, it should be noted there is a bias in the declaration of assets owned as it is clearly understood as a selection criteria used by humanitarian agencies and as a marker of social status in the community. People willing to be integrated on the list of beneficiaries would tend to decrease the number of their assets while poor people willing to increase their social status would tend to exaggerate the number of assets. As the number of livestock reported remained fairly low, minor exaggeration from both sides create limitation on the accuracy of this data. However, the wealth ranking exercise done with KII and FGDs showed clear differences in the level of assets between poor and better off households in all the livelihood groups.

Due to the nature of the areas; cow and goats are the most common livestock. Lower Juba region was reported to be known for high numbers of cow production both for domestic and commercial purposes.

Expenditure pattern

According to the FSNAU Post Deyr 2015-16 Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Technical

Report, average expenditure on food for urban poor represent 60% to 80 % of the HH total expenditure.

Access to credit

Debt can be incurred for several reasons:

a. **Investment**. Farmers will contract a debt at specific times of the cultural season (land preparation, planting, weeding and irrigation when labor and agricultural inputs are needed) with local traders and shopkeepers. They provide either farming inputs (pesticide, tools) or cash to farmers who will pay them back at harvest time or before with other incomes. **In times of crisis** (disaster leading to a fall in income and production, inflation) or lean period (low incomes because of low price of animals not favorable for selling, depletion of food stocks).
b. For specific events such as weddings and funerals.
c. **For daily consumption**. Example of IDPs and urban dwellers working as casual laborers or maids. They are given credit in terms of food and non-food items by some shop keepers and pay those items at the beginning or end of the month. The access to credit for the following month is conditioned by the debt payment of the previous month. Small loans can be granted by casual laborers and maids can have small loans from traders they have a good relationship with.

Conditions to access credit: The conditions to access a debt is to own assets (livestock, farming land etc), to have a good history of debt clearance and to have ties with the debtor (family, friend, clan). The credit is paid back or in-kind (harvest, animals) usually at the end of the rainy season (when prices of animals are high), at harvest time or in the following month. No other institutions aside from business men are available to get credit.

Urban poor of cluster 1 emphasized the difficulties to get debt for investment because owning assets is required. This is confirmed by the important difference between poor and better off urban respondents in terms of average amount of debt contracted: 20 USD vs 170 USD. This difference can be explained by the nature of the debt: daily consumption for poor and investment for better off. Respondents from IDP groups declared not having access to credit at all.

In urban settings, access or not, to a credit and the kind and amount of debt contracted is a marker of economic status and could be used as a selection criteria for UCT and livelihood support.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BENEFICIARIES SELECTION CRITERIA

As the project has a strong cash transfer component, the level of debt contracted and the ability for beneficiaries to access debt should be part of the key selection criteria of beneficiaries. It would be further interesting to link this information to the specific needs of credit i.e. to invest in productive assets or just to survive.

The level of assets owned is a key determinant of the ability for the beneficiaries to generate incomes and/or to produce food. It further defines their ability to access credit when needed.

Key question to be used during beneficiaries' selection process;

- Level of debt contracted. Amount in USD
- Level of credit needed. Amount in USD
- Ability to contract more credit? Yes / No
- List assets owned. *Taken into consideration potential bias in answers.*
- Clan – Sub clan
- Livelihood
- Level of income generated per season. Amount in USD

Recommendations on selection criteria of beneficiaries

The identification of beneficiaries' selection criteria is based on the wealth ranking exercise. The FGD respondents profile adds more specificity on the characteristics of the wealth groups and helps in verifying the relevancy of the criteria. The criteria of selection are mainly based on economic vulnerability. Some criteria based on social vulnerability are also proposed as additional selection criteria.

Unconditional cash transfer

The UCT should target very vulnerable HHs identified with the wealth ranking exercise, provided that their livelihood group is seen as a priority (cf geographical targeting at the end of the document).

General criteria of vulnerability across all livelihood groups

a. Few boys go to Koranic School
b. No livelihood diversification
c. Housing: lives in a hut or small house

Category	Indicators
Urban / IDPs	Economic criteria: a. No assets owned b. Casual labour is the only source of income c. No access to remittances and no access to petty trade d. Receives Saqat from better off
	Remarks: Poor urban/IDPs HH can fit into the above economic criteria. To make a better distinction between poor and very vulnerable, the level of income earned per week, month or season should be assessed (as an indication, according to the respondent profile, the level of income is around 80 USD for the Gu season for poor urban, and at around 130 USD for better off urban).

	The respondents profile shows that there is a difference between poor and better off urban HH in terms of number of meals taken. Any difference on that issue between very vulnerable and poor should be assessed and considered as a selection criteria if relevant.
Agropastoralist (rainfed farmer)	Economic criteria a. Owns =< 5 shoats b. Owns 0 cattle c. Owns 0 camel. d. Owns =< 5 tacaabs of farm land e. Undertake casual work on other farms f. Consumed 100% of his/her farm production g. Receives Saqat from better off
Pastoralist	Economic criteria: a. Owns =< 5 shoats b. <5 cattle c. Owns 0 camel. d. Self-consumption of all animals production. e. Receives Saqat from better off
Riverine farmer	Economic criteria: a. Has less than 4 to 5 tacaabs cultivated b. Members of HH mainly involved in casual labor in other farms c. Owns =< 10 shoats d. Owns =<1 cattle.

Livelihood support

- The main target for the livelihood support is poor HHs. Very vulnerable HHs could be considered as well if the livelihood support is planned to be through newly created groups, it would be good to favor mixing, if possible, between better off, poor and very vulnerable HHs to enhance community solidarity. The vulnerability criteria alone will not be sufficient to select the most relevant beneficiaries.

Category	Indicators – Economic criteria
Urban / IDPs	a. Main activity: casual labour, grass-charcoal-firewood selling b. Level of assets: around 5 goats, 1 donkey cart c. No access to debt for investment d. Level of incomes: Around 80 USD per season. +/- 20 USD. This low amount was reported to be caused by the insecurity in the region, poor access and lack of adequate rains e. Number of meals per day =<2 f. 60 to 80 % of total expenses on food
	Remarks: To be assessed whether the level of education is sufficient to follow training.

Agropastoralist (rainfed farmer):	a. Size of herd owned: Around 5 shoats and 2 to 3 cattle b. Size of land owned and proportion of land used: 5 tacaabs for all districts. 85 % of the land used. c. Orientation of the production: crop production for self-consumption, milk and meat sold at the local markets.
Pastoralist:	a. Size of herd and kind of livestock owned: 5 shoats, 4 cattle and up to 3 camel b. Orientation of the production: milk and meat sold at the local markets c. Level of incomes: as an indication from the respondent profiling, around 250 USD per season.
Riverine farmer:	a. Size of irrigated land and proportion of land used: 10 to 20 tacaabs and only 20 % is used (the rest is rented by better off). b. Owns =< 10 shoats c. Owns =<1 cattle. d. Type of production: cereals (maize and sorghum) and beans e. Level of assets: has few agricultural tools f. Level of income: as an indication from the respondent profiling, from 300USD per season.

Livelihoods performance

The purpose of this chapter is to better understand the specificities of the livelihood group to better appreciate what and how much they produce, how they respectively cope with shocks and constraints. This section is designed to better answer and nuance the characteristics of the poor and vulnerable household.

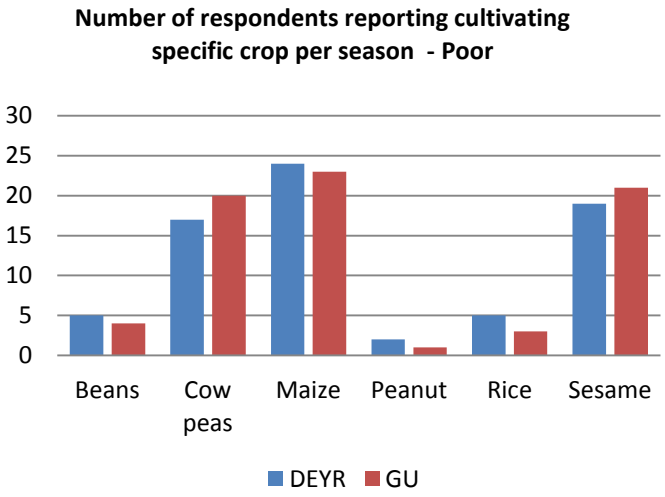
Farmers

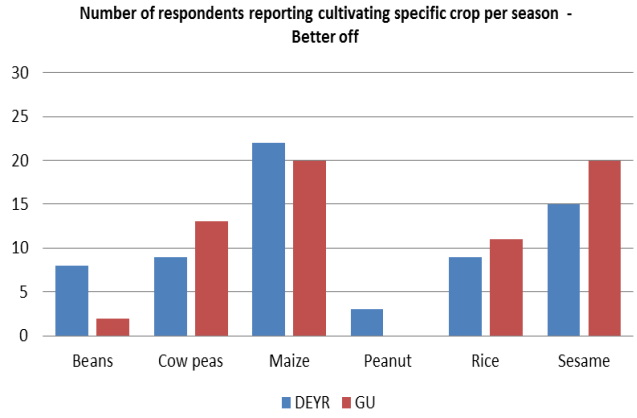
Source of incomes

From the FGD profiling with farmers, there are no real differences between poor and better off farmers in the source of incomes across the season. All the income generated comes from the selling of the crop produced. Farmers usually own few livestock (shoats and cattle) for their own use. Better off farmers manage to sell milk from their cows in Gu season.

Production

Source: FGD profiling (47 respondents)





According to KII and FGDs with farmers, the main cultivated crops in cluster 2, 6 and 7 are maize, sesame, cow peas, beans, groundnuts (or peanut) and rice. Rice is cultivated in riverine farming in cluster 6. Better off farmers tend to cultivate rice requiring more investment (labor, irrigation water) and technical knowledge while more poor HHs grow cow peas. All farmers reported 3 crops to be cultivated per season.

The decision on type of crop to plant and when to plant is made by the head of HH. The type of crop is chosen according to the selling price on the market (e.g for cash crops like sesame), the existence or not of crop diseases (for instance, in cluster 4, sorghum is not cultivated because of the presence of a disease/pest: *"duelea quelen"*), food preferences and the local weather forecast. The decision on when to plant is taken with their own knowledge of the weather and consultation with the rain maker. Maize is usually planted in the Gu season and sorghum in Gu and Deyr seasons.

Market

Cluster	Crop	Market name and town	Preferred market by farmers
2	Maize, beans, sorghum, watermelon	Suuq Weyne and Suuq Yare in Afmadow	Due to low level of local production, there is no intent to reach regional markets. High cost of transportation to bring production to regional markets. Watermelon is also perishable.
	Sesame	Suuq Weyne in Afmadow, markets in Kismayo	Kismayo markets are preferred as prices are better. Local production is more than local consumption and no local processing
6 and 7	Maize, sorghum, sesame, cow peas	Suuq Weyne / Suuq Galeyda, Suuq Yare in Kismayo	Suuq Yare was reported to be the preferred market as it is the main one.

In cluster 2, the food crop production is meant only for local consumption because the level of production cannot cover the local demand and there is a lack of price competitiveness in the regional markets. Sesame, a cash crop, is sent to Kismayo where it can be exported. In cluster 6 and 7, the crop production is easily marketed in Kismayo city's markets.

Seeds management

Farmers select seeds from previous harvests according to their quality and store them in metal tins or drums. The seeds kept from one season to another are maize, beans, sorghum, cowpeas and groundnuts. Alternative solutions to get seeds is to borrow them from other farmers or buy some from traders but farmers prefer producing their own seeds as they are sure about the quality. Maize, beans, cowpeas and sesame seeds are bought locally and sorghum and tomato/vegetable seeds come from regional and international markets.

Harvest storage and management

The harvest is either stored in an underground pit or drums/Jerry cans. The underground pit technique is sensitive to rodent attacks and run off water and at risk of theft if the harvest is in the farmland (cluster 6, 7) but adapted to large scale production. Drums and jerry cans offer a better protection against rodents and water and are easy to transport in case of migration and displacement but on the other hand are costly to keep for large scale production. The harvest stored in jerry cans can be spoiled because of no aeration and mold.

Link with urban settlers

In all the clusters where farming is done, some urban poor are found working as casual laborers in farms. Better off urban can invest in farming by buying or renting of farming land and exploitation with casual laborers. Some better off urban also support financially rural relatives and close family in farming and share the production.

Production of vegetables on small scale farming

Interlocutors interviewed on farming in cluster 2, 6 and 7, think that vegetable production could work as there is land, water (seasonally in cluster 2) and a demand from the local population. However, the cultivated crops need to match with the population food preferences (onions, tomatoes, watermelon).

Key constraints

	Farmer Poor			
	GU	JILAAL	DEYR	HAGAA
Conflict	0%	0%	0%	11%
Debt	0%	0%	0%	0%
Drought	47%	6%	11%	0%
Education	0%	6%	6%	0%
Flood	0%	0%	6%	47%
Health	5%	13%	22%	16%
Insecurity	42%	13%	28%	11%
market	0%	0%	11%	0%
Road	5%	13%	17%	16%
Selling of assets	0%	0%	0%	0%
Water	0%	50%	0%	0%

	Farmer Better off			
	GU	JILAAL	DEYR	HAGAA
Conflict	0%	10%	0%	17%
Debt	0%	0%	0%	0%
Drought	56%	10%	33%	0%
Education	0%	0%	0%	0%
Flood	11%	0%	0%	50%
Health	0%	30%	0%	8%
Insecurity	33%	20%	33%	0%
Market	0%	0%	8%	0%
Road	0%	20%	25%	25%
Selling of assets	0%	0%	0%	0%
Water	0%	10%	0%	0%

NB: Drought is mentioned during raining season, most probably as late rains.

When asked to mention key constraints on their livelihood per season, farmers interviewed did not mention conflict, debt, education, market or selling of assets as significant constraints. Drought, floods, health, insecurity, roads and water were instead mentioned as significant.

The interesting point making a difference between poor and better off is related to water which was highly reported as a constraint by poor and much less reported by better off during the same season. Roads is currently reported as a constraint by both groups almost across all seasons.

The mentioned needs of training, by the interviewees, to improve farming performance are quite similar for the 3 clusters and cover the different aspects of agricultural sector (production, pest and disease control, management, storage, marketing). However, some training requests are linked to the specific situations of farming in the clusters.

a. In cluster 6 and 7 where farming is already established, farmers have the objective to increase their production and want to acquire skills on improved farming skills.
b. In cluster 2, where farming is still new for HHs like pastoralist drop outs, there is a need for training on basic farming. This cluster also faces water scarcity and irregular rainfall and farmers think that water harvesting and storage (e.g. construction of water dams) and dry farming could help them in improving their performance. The adequacy of dry farming with Afmadow district agro-ecological conditions need to be further assessed as this kind of farming requires a minimum of 230 mm rainfall and can create soil erosion because of deep ploughing needed.

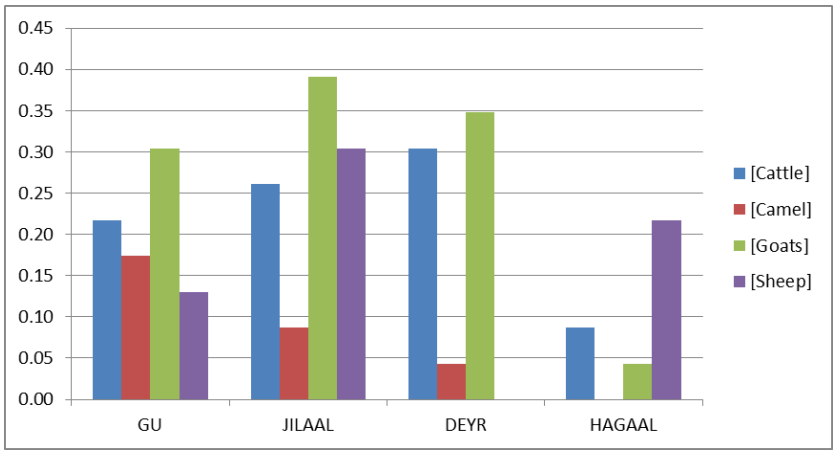
Pastoralists

Source of incomes

From the FGD profiling, pastoralists generate income only from animal production (camel, cattle and goat). Better off pastoralists earn more income than poor pastoralists throughout the year. For all seasons, poor pastoralists generate more income from cattle than better off pastoralists while better off pastoralists generate more income from camels than poor pastoralists. This indicates that poor pastoralist HHs are more involved and get a bigger share of their income from selling cow milk than better off HHs. More incomes are generated during Gu and Deyr seasons which are rainy seasons when milk production is at its highest.

Animal production

From their herd, pastoralists sell live animals for local, regional or export markets. Milk is sold locally and also processed as Ghee for local and regional selling. **On average, better off pastoralists produce more cattle milk across all seasons but poor pastoralists sell a higher proportion.**



Source: FGD profiling

The above chart shows the average animal death per pastoralist respondents and per season. The goat category shows the highest mortality rate in Gu, Jilaal and Deyr followed by sheep and cattle. Pastoralists in FGDs confirmed that goats were more affected by diseases than other livestock. Goats are supposed to be the most resistant animals across seasons in the herd. However, further investigation needs to be conducted to assess the potential occurrence of a goat specific disease. Cows and sheep are mostly affected by drought, hence the highest mortality rate in the Jilaal season. Sheep are also sensitive to long distance migration. Camels have the highest mortality rate in the Gu season because they are sensitive to wet conditions and flooded areas. However, camels are numerous than cows in this area.

Decision making

The decision to sell livestock is taken by the head of HH according to market prices, in consultation with his family members (especially the owner of the animals) and other pastoralists. Decision to sell livestock is not made easily and can be overturned by relatives. The head of HH decides as well on the initiation of the migration usually in consultation with other pastoralists and herders. Young herders can be sent as scouts (*Sahan*) to search for good pasture and water in places with low or no tick infestation. According to a FGD with better off pastoralists in cluster 3, nowadays, the availability of pasture and water can be identified

through phone communication. In cluster 6, pastoralists do not migrate during a good year in terms of adequate rains and pasture.

Key factors for successful pastoralism

According to interviewees, successful pastoralism relies on areas where pasture and water are available, with little competition from farming, as well as next to town or accessible markets for marketing and should not require excessive movement during the year. A successful pastoralist is also able to provide extra water and animal feed if necessary by constructing dams close to grazing areas and producing or buying fodder. Livelihood diversification (business, animal trade) to have additional income and send children to school in the town is also a sign of success.

The description given by the interviewees shows that pastoralists aspire to still rely on pastoralism with a less extensive approach (research of alternative solutions to migration for water and pasture provision) and more commercial objectives. They also want to diversify their livelihoods with other sources of incomes and send their kids to school to get more opportunities in the future.

Market

In Afmadow, Dobley and Kismayo Districts, animal products are sold locally but the final destination varies according to the kind of products. Dairy products are consumed locally within the districts. Because of poor preservation techniques, the dairy products cannot be transported over long distances. Ghee is sent to Mogadishu or Kenya.

Live heads of livestock come from production areas and transit to local secondary markets to reach Afmadow, Kismayo, Mogadishu or Garissa as a final destination. From Mogadishu, Kismayo and Garissa; camels, shoats and first class cattle are exported to other countries (Middle East) or sent to other places of Kenya (mainly Nairobi).

Local animal products and by-products (milk, ghee, living animals, hide and skin) have demand at national level and for export. As the project has a small component on value chain support, it is important to prioritize the local products and do a value chain analysis (market analysis, identification of technology and knowledge used and gaps, possibility of upgrading, economic performance and competitiveness analysis) to identify adequate support. The assessment recommends focusing on milk as a value chain support as it is the animal product with the highest local demand and not requiring excessive investment to create a change (better conservation leading to better marketing). Hide and skin trade needs to be better understood (collection of products, processing, marketing) before considering any support.

Key constraints

	Pastoralist Poor			
	GU	JILAAL	DEYR	HAGAA
Conflict	0%	0%	0%	0%
Access to credit	0%	9%	30%	23%
Drought	0%	32%	0%	0%
Education	4%	5%	5%	14%
Flood	30%	0%	10%	41%
Forced	0%	0%	0%	0%
Health	17%	14%	25%	5%
Insecurity	43%	32%	15%	9%
Market	0%	0%	0%	0%
Road	0%	0%	0%	0%
Selling of assets	0%	0%	0%	0%
Water	4%	9%	15%	9%

	Pastoralist Better off			
	GU	JILAAL	DEYR	HAGAA
Conflict	0%	0%	0%	0%
Access to credit	0%	0%	6%	17%
Drought	0%	53%	6%	0%
Education	0%	5%	11%	6%
Flood	37%	0%	0%	33%
Forced	0%	0%	0%	0%
Health	11%	5%	28%	6%
Insecurity	42%	21%	17%	28%
market	0%	0%	0%	0%
Road	0%	0%	17%	6%
Selling of assets	0%	0%	0%	0%
Water	11%	16%	17%	6%

NB: Flood is mentioned during Hagaa most probably as late Deyr rains creating flooding

When asked to mention key constraints on their livelihood per season, pastoralists interviewed mentioned drought in Jilaal season (affecting the livestock body conditions and creating tensions over water and pasture resources and related taxations), insecurity for all the seasons and floods in Gu and Hagaa season. Health is mentioned as a constraint by both wealth groups and across all seasons with a peak in Deyr season. This could indicate a higher occurrence of diseases in the pastoralist population and a lack of access to health services.

Access to credit seems to be a higher constraint for poor pastoralists as they mentioned it in Deyr and Hagaa seasons while it is only mentioned by better off respondents in Hagaa season. 20% of poor pastoralists also think that a higher access to credit would increase their production while none of the better off respondents thinks the same.

The needs in training mentioned by the interviewees in the 4 clusters are related to 3 types of constraints: *animal diseases, climatic change* and *environmental degradation* (overexploitation of natural resources). In cluster 2, 3 and 4 there is a demand in *improved conservation of milk products* to be able to market them in longer distances or at a more favorable time like during the dry season when demand is high (e.g. ghee).

Urban /IDPs

Source of incomes

In urban settings, various sources of income can be found: unskilled jobs (e.g. casual labour, construction work, porter, house help), selling of charcoal-firewood-grass, skilled jobs (driver, mechanic, carpenter, teacher, health worker), petty business and business. The poor urban are more active on casual labour and grass selling during Gu season with no access to remittance or petty business. Better off urban are more involved in business and petty business and have access to remittance. Skilled jobs requiring a certain level of education (health worker,

construction engineer) are occupied by medium and better off while manual skilled jobs (electrician, mason, mechanic etc) involve poor and medium urban. A bigger variety of unskilled job opportunities and a higher offer in skilled jobs can be found in Afmadow and Kismayo towns as they are urban centers. In terms of level of income, as an indication, poor urban and better off respondents stated earning around 80 USD and 130 USD respectively for the Gu season.

Business

When asked for the type of business opportunities available, traders spontaneously mentioned businesses revolving around the main livelihood of their area: pastoralism, farming and business of import/export (Kismayo city). *Traders' opinion was either to increase production or level of trade but not on adding value on the products (processing, conservation).* Despite some constraints to running a business (poor road conditions, taxation, market seasonality, lack of investment), interviewed traders felt that business opportunities are available provided that beneficiaries receive the adequate support (market analysis, start-up grant, training). In every cluster, there are several business associations. The main goal of these associations is for their members to pool their resources together to have an easier access to credit and investment. They can also help the community responding to an emergency with their financial base.

Key constraints

	Urban Poor			
	GU	JILAAL	DEYR	HAGAA
Conflict	0%	0%	0%	0%
Debt	20%	22%	0%	5%
Drought	0%	3%	0%	0%
Education	7%	0%	0%	5%
Flood	0%	0%	0%	0%
Forced	0%	0%	0%	0%
Health	17%	13%	62%	53%
Insecurity	53%	6%	38%	26%
Market	3%	0%	0%	0%
Road	0%	0%	0%	0%
Selling of assets	0%	0%	0%	0%
Water	0%	56%	0%	11%

	Urban Better off			
	GU	JILAAL	DEYR	HAGAA
Conflict	0%	0%	19%	4%
Debt	28%	9%	0%	0%
Drought	0%	9%	0%	0%
Education	3%	3%	8%	4%
Flood	0%	6%	4%	0%
Forced	0%	3%	8%	4%
Health	16%	25%	38%	39%
Insecurity	47%	9%	12%	39%
market	3%	0%	8%	4%
Road	3%	0%	0%	0%
Selling of assets	0%	0%	0%	7%
Water	0%	34%	4%	0%

Key constraints mentioned by poor and better off urban are similar: health (understood as lack of quality health services) across all seasons, insecurity for all seasons but less present in Jilaal season, water shortages in Jilaal and debt in Gu and Jilaal.

The request in training from the interviewees focuses on vocational training for urban and IDPs youth (mechanic, driver, building jobs etc), skills for business management (literacy, numeracy and record keeping) and IGAs.

Fisherfolk

Source of incomes

According to the respondent profiling, there are no major differences in the source of income between poor and better off fisherfolk. They both generate income from fishing, casual labour and petty trade and they both receive remittances. Better off fisherfolk tend to generate a bit

more income from petty trade.

Fish catch is sold locally or for export in United Arab Emirates (case of spiny lobster, shellfish/seafood, shark, shrimp and prawns, emperors). The peak season for fish is from March to May and from September to January.

Fisherfolk mentioned climate change as a reason for the reduction of fish stock. Overexploitation of the resource should be taken into account as well. Fisherfolk would like to see awareness campaigns for fishing communities on climate change carried out.

Key constraints

	Fisherfolk poor			
	GU	**JILAAL**	**DEYR**	**HAGAA**
Conflict	20%	13%	13%	0%
Debt	0%	0%	0%	0%
Drought	0%	0%	0%	0%
Education	0%	0%	0%	20%
Flood	0%	27%	7%	7%
Forced	0%	0%	20%	7%
Health	53%	53%	7%	27%
Insecurity	27%	0%	47%	0%
market	0%	0%	7%	7%
Road	0%	7%	0%	0%
Selling of assets	0%	0%	0%	33%
Water	0%	0%	0%	0%

	Fisherfolk better off			
	GU	**JILAAL**	**DEYR**	**HAGAA**
Conflict	0%	7%	7%	13%
Debt	0%	0%	0%	0%
Drought	0%	0%	0%	0%
Education	0%	0%	20%	0%
Flood	7%	64%	7%	0%
Forced	0%	14%	13%	0%
Health	33%	0%	33%	13%
Insecurity	60%	0%	0%	0%
Market	0%	7%	0%	7%
Road	0%	7%	20%	0%
Selling of assets	0%	0%	0%	67%
Water	0%	0%	0%	0%

NB: Flood is mentioned during Jilaal most probably as late Gu rains create flooding.

Key constraints mentioned by poor and better off fisherfolk are similar: health (understood as lack of access to quality health services) and insecurity/conflict across all seasons and selling of assets in Hagaa season. This last constraint refers to the low fishing season. Because of the monsoon in Hagaa, where there is a reduction of fishing activities and related income for fisherfolk. To face this situation, they engaged more in other sources of income such as casual labour but they sometimes have to resort to the selling of assets as a negative coping mechanism.
Lack of fishing gear and boats was also mentioned by the fisherfolk as a constraint on their activity. To face this issue, poor fisherfolk request contribution from medium and better off fisherfolk. The three (3) existing fisherfolk associations (Walaalaha Kismaayo, Kulmis Fishermen and Hibo Somalia Fishing Association) can also be a base to share resources.

When asked the kind of support needed, interviewed fisherfolk mentioned actions on livelihood diversification, the organization of the sector (promotion of fishing cooperatives and associations, legal registration system, support of the Ministry of Fisheries for a fishing

monitoring programme), the improvement of fishing production and marketing and; the cleaning of the sea and beaches.

General criteria

a. Access to school: small number of boys goes to koranic schools. Most of the girls do not go to school
b. No or limited livelihood diversification.
c. Housing: lives in a hut or small house; Social vulnerability across the different LH groups

During the FGDs with the different WG, interviewees mentioned other characteristics of vulnerable HHs mainly related to social or physical vulnerability that should also be considered as a secondary selection criteria for UCT and livelihood support:

a. Women, single, elderly and child headed household
b. HH with vulnerable persons: young, pregnant or lactating women, elderly, children, persons with disabilities, IDPs and host HH from minorities (Jareer, Rahanweyn, Madhibaan, Bajoon) with weak social links (no close better off relatives) and a weak position in the community (no access to land or natural resources, no say in collective decision-making).
c. Pastoralist drop-outs in towns or outskirts of towns starting new livelihoods
d. Youth in urban settings with little economic or job opportunities. The most vulnerable youth are from the minorities.

Recommendations on livelihood support activities

Farming

Key findings	Recommendations
Farming	
In cluster 2, there is an interest in farming but it is still a new activity and farmers lack basic knowledge and skills. Production is oriented on the local market in cluster 2. No existing farmers association.	There is a need to understand whether farming is a side business when water supply from rainfalls or runoff water is good or if people are ready to invest time and resources in it. If resources of the project are sufficient, an individual approach should be favored for farming in cluster 2 in terms of input support (in kind or cash depending on the market system) with HH mainly involved in farming. Training on the whole crop production cycle can be conducted collectively with demonstration plots.
Water scarcity or erratic rainfalls for farming in cluster 2.	The farming in cluster 2 is rain fed farming. Construction of dams as proposed by the interviewees does not appear to be the solution for water scarcity. Further discussions need to be carried out with farmers to better understand whether it is possible and how to address the issue of water scarcity for farming.
In cluster 6 and 7 farming is already established and farmers want to improve their production and marketing. There are no existing farmers association	The farmer field school approach would favor sharing of knowledge and experience between farmers and be a method to test and disseminate new farming techniques and crop varieties. The farmer field school could be the base of group creation aiming at empowering producers for marketing.
Drought mentioned as a constraint and interest in drought resistant crop.	Assessment on the most suitable crops to be conducted and a promotion with experimental farmers
Pastoralist	
Local, national and export demand for animal products and by-products. Poor pastoralist HH are more involved and get a bigger share of their incomes from selling cow milk than better off HHs	A milk value chain analysis is planned by the project. This analysis should focus on means to improve milk conservation and processing and to create better linkages between milk producers and milk sellers. Carry out a small value chain analysis on animal by-products (hides, skin, horns, hooves)
Animal disease is a key constraint for pastoralists Goats have the highest mortality rate according to respondents. Human health is a key constraint for respondents. This shows a lack of access to health services	Increase veterinary services and drug provision through a system of trained and equipped community animal health workers CAHWs with drug supply. The current vet services and drugs availability and access by pastoralists needs to be better understood to opt for a voucher system or a normal cost recovery system. If support to animal vaccination is planned, a joint action with human vaccination could be considered (one health approach) by partnering up with a health organization/NGO. This joint vaccination could increase the turn out of the vaccination campaigns
Increased water and pasture shortages in dry season due to environmental degradation and climate change. Wish of respondents to have a less extensive approach of	There is need to set up a community based natural resources management system for pasture use and conservation and water points management. This system would permit to take combined decisions between clans and sub-clans users of natural resources on rangeland management and water point rehabilitation and construction. To support the pastoralists in the transition to less extensive pastoralism and to address issues of water and pasture scarcity, pastoralists should be supported on fodder

pastoralism and to diversify livelihoods.	production and conservation as well as the improvement of the water supply (rehabilitation and construction of water points) keeping in mind the risk of animal concentration and overgrazing around new water points. The development of IGAs such as farming, petty trade, business and bee-keeping will help pastoralists diversify their livelihoods and accompany them in the transition to less extensive pastoralism activities.
Urban / IDPs	
There are potential business opportunities linked to main livelihoods (pastoralism, farming, fishing).	Market analysis with group of beneficiaries will help in identifying IGAs opportunities related to pastoralism and farming (milk and crops processing and selling) and other type of IGAs according to demand in urban settings. The support to IGAs beneficiaries will include this market analysis, start-up grant/ equipment and training.
Fishing	
There is a lack of livelihood diversification and sources of income, especially during the low fishing season (monsoon time)	First, priority should be put on support of livelihood diversification for the fisherfolk based on the development of IGAs with a three-pronged approach (market analysis, start-up grant/equipment and training). Secondly, a support on fish production and marketing is possible but only with specific activities within the range of competencies of the consortium. Foreseen activities are provision of fishing gear and equipment to individuals (could be in the form of a conditional cash grant) or associations, provision of fishing boats or support for construction of boats and provision of storage equipment (e.g. cool boxes, deep freezer) and rooms to fishing associations. As the project is not meant to focus on a support on fisheries, Axiom does not recommend intervening on the organization for the fishing sector.
Kind of support needed identified with fisherfolk: livelihood diversification, organization of the sector, improvement of fish production and marketing, sea and beach cleaning	

MAPPED COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

Guiding question: **What assets that are dilapidated, destroyed or in poor state (livelihood and community assets) are available in the implementation area?**

Different kinds of livelihood community assets can be found in the studied clusters: assets related to the type of livelihood (farming, pastoralism), assets providing essential services (water, health, education, market) and general infrastructure such as roads, markets, schools, health facilities.

Local farming assets

The access to farming has been described in the section focusing on livelihood. However, it should be noted that the farming conditions are really favourable in specific locations, especially along the Juba River or others areas where temporary rivers are formed during the raining season.

Best farming areas

Mapped locations are indicated as "".*

Cluster 2: In this cluster, areas close to the Afmadow seasonal lake which flows from Kenya to Dhasheeg: Adoole, Tobaney*, Hindey weyn, Hindey yarey, Qabaa*, Hagarso*, Magar* and other places close to Afmadow town are the best farming areas. These areas have have fertile soils with good texture and water remains in the lake for some time after the end of the rainy season (possibility of doing water receding cultivation, or using water for irrigation). As the lake is close to town, there is little competition with pastoralists for its use during the rainy season.

To define how farmers could be supported in the use of the seasonal lake for farming, there is a need to better identify and understand any issues around this lake (land tenure, competition over the water, seasonality and level variations over the years).

Cluster 6: Yoontooy*, Hafko*, Lugway*, Jumba*, Koban, Maana Moofe*, Dhasheeg, Waamo*, Siinka Layir and Haji Ali* have fertile lands for cultivation and with soil that can retain water. Irrigation water is easily accessible from the Juba River.

Cluster 7: Abdi dhoore*, Bula-gaduud, Araare, Dhasheeg Waamo, Maanamoofe and Siinka Layir have fertile lands and water for irrigation with boreholes and shallow wells, and a water table 20 m deep.

In cluster 6 and 7, there are farms around urban centers that are not used:

- Barsanguni - 20-30 ha
- Koban - 10 ha
- Magalangow - 30-40 ha
- Sabca Asharaaf - 25-30 ha
- Bula-Jadiid - 10-20 ha
- Qamqam - 10-15 ha
- Yoontoy-est - 15 ha
- Mukamaani-est - 15ha

The conditions to access and cultivate available farming lands should be assessed as well as the kind of support needed by poor farmers to access those farming lands. Free access is usually given to the rain-fed farms while the farm land around the river are rented. However, most of the free farming land is normally based on family relations, and increasing the size under cultivation would also provide an opportunity for the poorest to access casual jobs on these farms.

Farmers association

There are no farmer associations known by interviewees in cluster 2, 6 and 7 but interviewees show an interest in such kind of organization and see key advantages to have such associations and being a part of it as: enhancing of production, better access to farming inputs (fertilizer, seeds, tractors) and market, promotion of mechanism for disease control and flood risks management, capacity building by hiring an expert for specific trainings (e.g.,: soil conservation, disease control, harvest storage and management) and by sharing knowledge and experience, improvement of the financial capacity of the members, increase the availability and stabilize the price of farm products.

Local pastoralism assets

Access to information on weather forecast

The access to information on weather forecast for pastoralists is similar for farmers and the proposed solutions to improve it are related. Pastoralists would like to have better access to other information such as disease outbreak, market prices and locust invasion.

Best grazing places

The best grazing places are areas with adequate water and pasture, low infestation of ticks and fleas, low level of tension between pastoralists and not far from animal markets and other items' markets. The best grazing places for camel and goat are areas without concentration of cattle, and where tree leaves are available for feeding. The below table shows the best grazing areas mentioned by the interviewees.

Cluster	Area
2	Rainy season: Diif* Banka Jiiro, Qoqaani* and Taabto*. Dry season: Arabaqarso*, Miido*, Aklibaax, Afmadow*, Garas oor and Dobley*.
3	Degilama, Diif*, Taabto*, Qoqani*, Dagalamo, dhekajo, Degcaday Waraqayaano and Weel boon around Hagar Dabataag.
4	Tabta*, Delbuyo, Deljees
7	Wadajir*, Abdulle Birole*, Gobweyn*, Bula-Gaduud, Yontooy*, Qamqam, Abdi Dhoore*, Birta Dheer and Bula-Haji*.

NB: See map on farming areas to visualize some of the grazing areas mentioned in the table above.

Discussions with pastoralists in KIIs and FGDs show that across the clusters, there is a concern among pastoralists about rangeland degradation due to overexploitation and climate change. All interviewed pastoralists underscored the necessity to have a concerted management of natural resources (pasture and water).

Pastoralist association

There are no pastoralist associations known by interviewees in cluster 2, 3 and 4. In cluster 7, there are 2 associations:

Location	Name	Number of members
Wadajir	Beesha Sheqaal	25-30
Wadajir	Beesha Harti	50-70

Interviewees see the advantages of creating pastoralists associations as they can be a factor for peace building, if they are based on clan diversity. The associations can also be the starting point to initiate projects such as buildings and rehabilitation of water points, concerted pasture management, improvement of the marketing of animals and improvement of animal health (members of the association trained as community animal health workers and coordination of animal vaccination campaigns).

Assets for essential services

Water points

Given the existence of numerous water points in the studied clusters, Axiom did not undertake a census of all existing water points. The below table shows a sample of water points found in and around the 3 main towns of the studied clusters (Afmadow, Dobley, Kismayo).

Cluster	Type of water point	Name	State	District	Village	Management type
1 and 2	Shallow well	Fungale (Abdi Ismacil)	Medium	Afmadow	Hodan	Private
	Shallow well	Abdi Samic	Poor	Afmadow	Fanoole	Private
	Shallow well	Mahad Ibrahin	Medium	Afmadow	Bulowen	Private
	Shallow well	Fadumo Mukhtar	Poor	Afmadow	Bulowen	Private
4	Borehole	Dhoobaale	Medium	Dobley	Town center	Community
	Borehole	Guuxwayne	Medium	Dobley	Waabari	Community
	Borehole	Ceel Qareerow	Medium	Dobley	Buula Kutuur	Community
	Borehole	Ceel dhiig	Poor	Dobley	Boosniya	Community
	Borehole	IDO	Medium	Dobley	Boosniya	Community
	Borehole	Hospital borehole	Poor	Dobley	Waabari	Community
5	Borehole	Dalxis borehole	Medium	Kismayo	Farjano	Private
	Borehole	Dalxis borehole 2	Medium	Kismayo	Farjano	Private
	Shallow well	Dalxis	Poor	Kismayo	Farjano	Private
	Water pan	Dalxis	Poor	Kismayo	Farjano	Private
	Water pan	Dalxis	Poor	Kismayo	Farjano	Private
	Water pan	Dalxis	Poor	Kismayo	Farjano	Private
	Water pan	Dalxis	Poor	Kismayo	Farjano	Private
	Water pan	Gulwade	Poor	Kismayo	Farjano	Private
	Water pan	Gulwade	Poor	Kismayo	Farjano	Private

Three (3) types of water points are found: borehole, water pan and shallow wells. The management is private or community based. The state of the water points varies from poor to medium. This is due to common issues encountered on the water points: low supply during the dry season, poor quality of the water due to lack of sanitation and maintenance or the nature of the water (hard water) and a high evaporation rate for the water pan during the dry season.

NB: See map under farming areas where some water points have been mapped. It is remarkable that boreholes are along the strategic road, Dobley – Kismayo. The needs to access these water points during the dry season would force pastoralists to migrate towards this front line.

Health facilities

Health facilities are mainly found in Kismayo, Afmadow and Dobley towns. There is a general hospital in Kismayo and Dobley, an AMISOM hospital in Afmadow (treating only the most serious cases) and a private hospital in Hodan, a village in the outskirt of Afmadow. MCH are also found in and around these towns and in Bilis Qoqani in cluster 3. A health center is run by Save the Children in Diif in cluster 3.

The main issues mentioned by interviewees on health facilities and services are the lack of qualified staff and quality drugs and their limited capacity to respond to disease outbreaks.

Education

Schooling offer is divided between the Madrasa and private school options. Private schools are only found in and around Kismayo, Afmadow and Dobley towns. There are no government run schools in the studied clusters that could give better access to education to poor households.

Market system

The main markets in the studied clusters are Kismayo, Afmadow and Dobley markets. Those markets are connected to other regional markets like Garissa in Kenya and Mogadishu, and Kismayo as an import / export hub with the Gulf countries. There are secondary markets in different locations of the clusters (e.g. Diif, Bilis Qoqani, Tabta for cluster 3, Gobweyn for cluster 6, Fanole, Hodan for cluster 2 as well as Fanole and Alanley for cluster 5 and 7) linked to the 3 main markets.

The main local production is livestock and livestock products. They are sold locally or within the Lower Juba region (milk, ghee, livestock second class) and for cross-border trade in Kenya and export in the Gulf countries (livestock first class, ghee). Food crop production (maize, sorghum, beans, cowpeas) is meant for local markets and is supplemented by regional production from Jilib District, having large scale farming.

Food commodities (rice, pasta, oil…), manufactured products (clothes, shoes…) and construction material are imported from the Gulf countries via Mogadishu and Kismayo. Vegetables come from Kenya.

Main and secondary markets are well connected and ensure consistent flow except when

shocks occur (drought, conflict). Markets are affected by seasonality in Afmadow and Dobley districts because of poor road conditions during the rainy season. The price of imported commodities in both districts increases. The monsoon season during the Hagaa season reduces import from Kismayo port and thus leads to an increase in imported commodities prices. Another hindrance of the market is informal taxation by armed groups.

All traders interviewed in the different clusters stated that cash transfer programs carried out in their areas triggered inflation of market prices and a decrease in the exchange rate USD / SoSh. The magnitude and length of this impact of cash transfer was not assessed but Axiom recommends further investigation on this matter before implementation of the cash transfer component of the project.

Infrastructures

Interviewees mentioned roads and the airport of Dobley and Kismayo as community assets. They also put the emphasis on the need to rehabilitate and maintain roads to improve the flow in and from their areas.

CLAN DYNAMICS AND INFLUENCES

Guiding question: **What are the clan dynamics – predominant clans in the district and how they interact among themselves?**

General context information

- **Kismayo is a business center**
  a. The volume of charcoal exported through the port of Kismayo has been massive for many years and beneficial to the entities controlling the port as well as the entities able to set up check points on the road towards the port.
  b. Goods imported in Kismayo are benefiting the region of Jubaland but are also entering Kenya. The importation of sugar is an interesting example where masses of sugar is imported from Brazil and part of it is exported to Kenya while rebranded as *made in Kenya* at the border. Tax collection applies at the port and on the road where check points are set up.
  c. Sugar and charcoal represented millions of USD in revenue for the port and checkpoints and therefore the mass control of the port of Kismayo is strongly driven by the level of incomes to be generated.
  d. A peak of the conflict in Kismayo was reported after the withdrawal of AS in October, 2012.

- **Lower Juba is strongly influenced by Kenya**
  a. Lower Juba is the area between Kismayo and the Kenyan border, making the influence and interest of Kenya stronger in this area. Kenya was a strong supporter of the Jubaland as it enables Kenya to develop a buffer zone with an entity with whom they have more influence with than with Mogadishu.
  b. AMISOM troops in Lower Juba and in Kismayo are from Kenya Defence Forces.

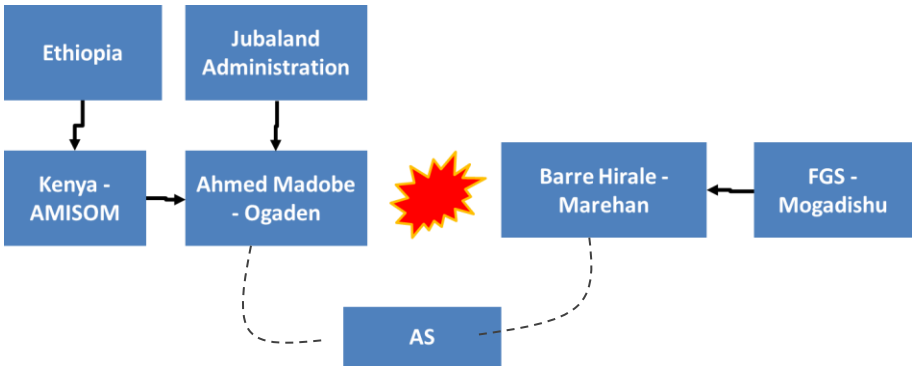
- **Lower Juba is still a stronghold of AS**
  a. AS maintains a very strong control of the Lower Juba area. AMISOM is able to "control" few roads and to have few bases but the rest of the area is totally out of their control. The Boni forest on the border with Kenya is a thick forest which has been used by AS for training and hiding for a long time.
  b. AS has controlled the port of Kismayo for a long time and was therefore benefiting from the income generated from the port but also as a logistics platform to import anything.
  c. AS influence is all over the place, even in the area where AMISOM and JA is expected to be "in control".

- **A complex clan dynamism**
  a. The clan dynamism in Kismayo is complex as many different clans are present. The competition for the control of the port is high. All the points mentioned above are interlinked with the clan dynamism.

b. The complexity of Kismayo is related to the diversity of the clan living in the town. The powerful clans are Ogaden and then Marehan. The minority clans are Galjecel, Wardley, Hubeer and other Dir Sub clans. These elements do not need to be considered during the selection process of beneficiaries but should be used to verify potential exclusion factors.
c. The high level of income generated from the port has increased the level of conflict.

CONFLICTS

Kismayo



1. **Barre Hirale from Marehan** has been in control of the port of Kismayo for many years and tried recently to challenge Ahmed Madobe. Barre Hirale has for a long time been supported by Ethiopians and was Minister of Defence of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG). At the same time, he was also reported to be close to ICU. AS were part of the ICU in 2007. Barre Hirale was also the leader of the Jubba Valley Alliance (JVA), a group aiming at becoming what Jubbaland Administration has now evolved to.

2. **Kenya is now building up the relations with Barre Hirale to increase the fight against AS.** This relation is fairly recent and should be a point of attention for the context analysis as the fight between Barre Hirale and Ahmed Madobe for the control of Kismayo and its port could be reactivated through a more powerful, armed and supported Barre Hirale. If Barre Hirale is to receive military support from Kenya and the US to fight AS in Jubbaland, his compass will quickly show the road toward Kismayo.

3. **Ahmed Madobe is from the Ogaden** clan. Ahmed Madobe was leading the Ras Kamboni brigade under Hassan Turki. He later joined AS and after two years of disappearance came back with the support of Kenya and the US to push out AS. Ahmed Madobe is now president of the Jubaland administration.

In town, the business entities were mainly from the Maheran and Majerteen while currently there is a tendency to push toward more influence from the Ogaden group. This point is remarkable as the Jubbaland chamber of commerce (JCC) which is a newly created entity is

mainly composed of Ogaden members and aims at controlling and regulating the business in Kismayo. Ogaden are perceived to be newcomers, originally from Kenya and Ethiopia. The JCC is able to collect some taxes. So, at business development level, there is a push from Ogaden to control more of the business in town while the business previously used to be controlled mainly by Marehan. If Barre Hirale strength is sufficiently increased it would be no surprise to see the Marehan business community in Kismayo encouraging Barre Hirale to return to the capital of Jubbaland.

Lower Juba

The key conflicts are about land and control of the supply road. The key belligerents involved are Mohamed Zuber and Awilahn.

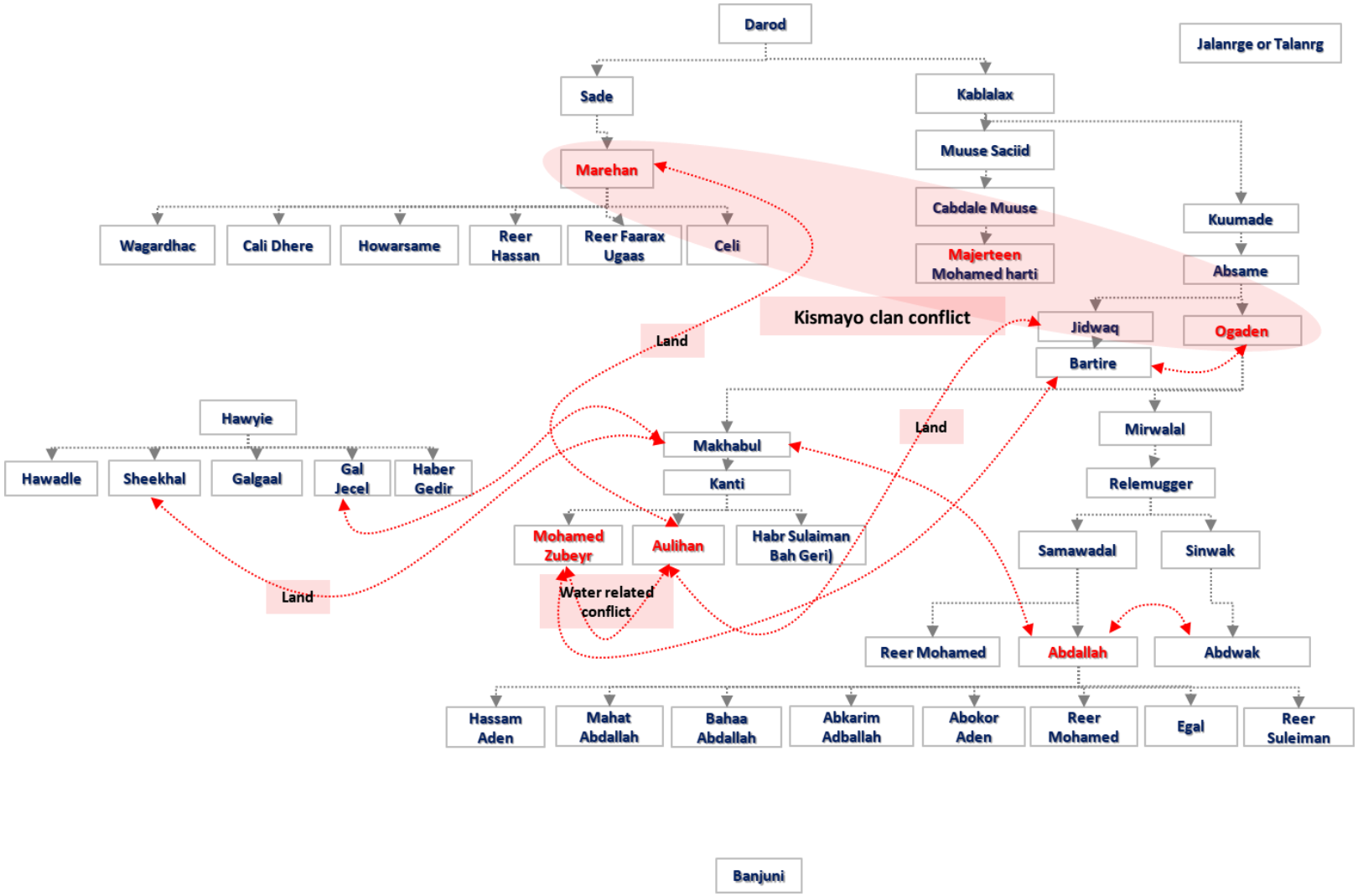
The key sources of conflicts in the rural part of lower Juba are related to the competition for natural resources (water, pasture, land) and indirectly are related to charcoal production. On charcoal and as AS is also part of the local authority, charcoal production was identified by AS as a source of conflict within the community and banned it in Lower Juba. AS has in the recent past burned charcoal vehicles and donkey carts, and also killed donkeys in some villages that are part of Jubaland including; Jilib, Bula-Haji, Kaam Jiron and Abdi Dhoore. The main reason behind the charcoal ban was the perception that charcoal business would contribute some income (tax) for Jubbaland administration based in Kismayo. Access to water is really important in this pastoralist area and competition for access to water during drought / (extended or not) dry seasons which are related to migration of livestock as well as people contribute to conflicts.

- **Dobley** is a small town in the border of Somalia-Kenya, it is under the interim Juba administration, and has trade links with Kismayo and Garissa. The key conflict in Dobley is based on control of power; scarce resources especially **water** and **land**, **superiority of Mohamed Zubeyr** over other clans.

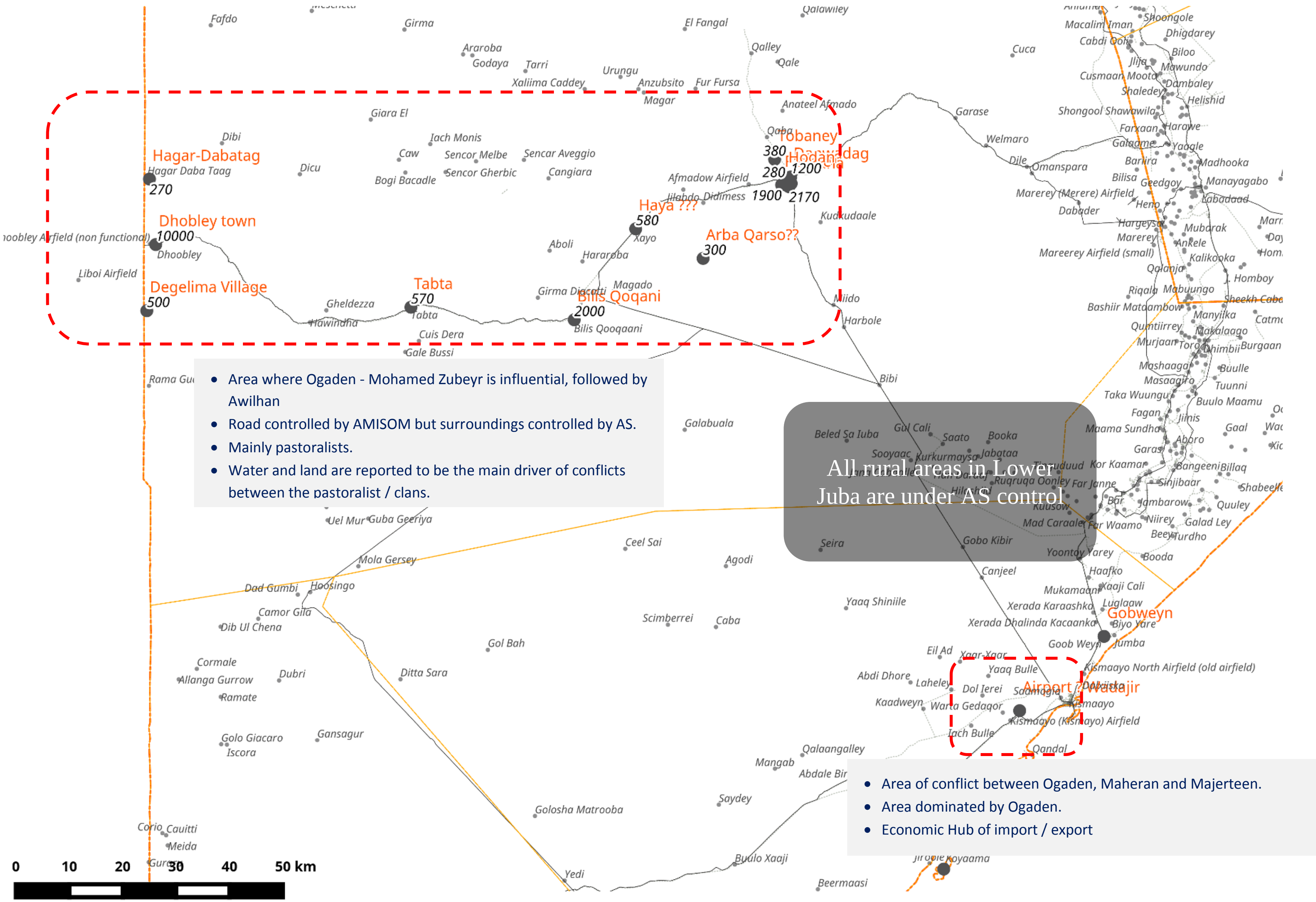
  Charcoal burning is also part of the conflict dynamism especially during drought. However, the presence of AS in the rural areas has decreased this type of conflict due to AS troops in the areas. An example of the conflict is between Shikhaal and Hubeer who fought over charcoal burning in an area called Bagdad 90km from Kismayo. This conflict has only stopped due to AMISOM presence in the region and can arise at any time as AS clears the area.

- **Afmadow** is the second largest town in the south and only 115km (71 miles) from Kismayo. AS is also really influenced in and around Afmadow town. In June 2016, AS fighters attacked the town at 01.00 am at night, killed three civilians and injured 1 police officer. After hours of fighting, two of the AS fighters were killed and they were driven out of the town.

Conflict dynamics



This diagram shows the clans and sub-clans, conflicts between them (red dotted arrow) and reasons for conflict (pink colour boxes) in the Lower Juba region.



Hagar-Dabatag
270
Dhobley town
10000
Degelima Village
500
Tabta
570
Bilis Qoqani
2000
Haya ???
580
Arba Qarso??
300
Tobaney
380
Hodanla
280
1200
1900
2170
Damasdag
Gobweyn
Airport
Wadajir
Area where Ogaden - Mohamed Zubeyr is influential, followed by Awilhan
Road controlled by AMISOM but surroundings controlled by AS.
Mainly pastoralists.
Water and land are reported to be the main driver of conflicts between the pastoralist / clans.
All rural areas in Lower Juba are under AS control
Area of conflict between Ogaden, Maheran and Majerteen.
Area dominated by Ogaden.
Economic Hub of import / export
0 10 20 30 40 50 km

Guiding question:
What are the influences of dominant clans on humanitarian/development/recovery interventions?

The influence of the dominant clans is always high because most of the local stakeholders are from the dominant clans especially the senior member of the local administrations and influential local leaders. The senior political actors in the regional level also contribute to the stated themes at different locations in the region.

Stakeholder table

The table below presents the main stakeholders of the project apart from the beneficiaries.

Stakeholder	Involvement in the project	Interest for the project	Influence
Somalia Federal Government	Involved in general administration; Drafting legislations.	Political, administrative.	Limited.
Jubaland regional administration	Has representative leaders at village level, under the office of District Commissioner.	Political, administrative.	High military power and influence among the residents in decision making. Act as local stakeholders, not easy to penetrate the villages without their involvement.
Local clan elders	Main representative of the community. Are the main local stakeholders who appoint the relief committees in villages.	Take part in needs assessment, implementation and monitoring of project as KII, choose the target beneficiaries based on agreed upon criteria with organizations.	Very high, would decide on the selected beneficiaries of the project. Are the main interlocutors of the project. Are the main gate keepers.
LNGOs / INGOs/ IOs	Coordination to reduce duplication of activities.	Coordination and sharing of best practices.	• High, these would result to optimal use of limited resources. • SODMA • Resilience platform led by his excellency Abdi Ahmed Mohamed, national resilience focal point, office of the prime minister. Based in Mogadishu.
Community members	Are indirect beneficiaries on the activities.	Contribute to assessment and beneficiary selection.	Cooperation with NGOs.
Al Shabab	Provide access to villages / areas of intervention in rural settings.	AS can see an opportunity in the project to get more income from taxation and can have a political interest in the implementation of a project in its areas.	High, control of rural and remote areas.

Local clan elders are crucial stakeholders of the project as they are involved in different aspects of the project (implementation and monitoring of the project) and are the main interlocutors, with

beneficiaries, of the team implementing the project. They also give access to areas of intervention of the project under their control and can undertake mediation to access other areas.

Community members are important stakeholders as they are involved indirectly in the project implementation and monitoring and can be influential factors for the outcomes of the project.

Besides local clan elders, the access to potential areas of intervention is provided by the Jubbaland administration for the main roads and villages in the area as well as by AS for rural villages.

The presence of SODMA in potential areas of intervention because of very limited capacity of the agency and insecurity in those areas where the level of Jubbaland Forces control is at a certain point low. The agency Ministry of Interior and federalism cannot certainly work free or smooth level.

With the recent evolution of the SODMA legal status (Bill approved by the parliament of Mogadishu in 2016), the project should have a coordination and information relationship with SODMA as well as with the other entities involved in disaster management technical leadership including: Department of Humanitarian Affairs, National Commission for Refugees and IDPs, Prime Minister Humanitarian Advisor and Ministries of Health, Livestock and Agriculture. Clan dynamics and influence on humanitarian interventions are not analyzed in this section as there is a specific section on this topic.

DRR ASSESSMENT

Most common shocks and their effects on human and properties

Guiding questions:
What shocks are regularly affecting target population? What kinds of risks are faced and to whom or to who are the risks linked/are affecting?

Main shocks

Conflict, drought, disease outbreak and floods have been identified in the geographical targeting section of this report as the main shocks faced by the population in the districts of Kismayo, Afmadow and Dobley.

Conflict

Conflicts are affecting all the studied clusters. The main impacts of the conflict are displacement of population, reduction of goods transport and business activities. This leads to inflation in market prices and a decrease in the casual labour offer. The Poor urban are the most affected by those 2 consequences of conflicts. In the conflict zones, movement restriction and insecurity can prevent people from relying on their usual livelihoods (no access to farming field, water points and grazing areas) and can favor looting of assets (e.g. animals) and properties.

Drought

Drought was mentioned as a main shock in all the studied clusters. Drought can have a different magnitude depending on variation in quantity, timing and distribution of rains. For the interviewees, drought means sometimes late rains. Pastoralists, agro pastoralists and farmers with no livelihood diversification are the most affected livelihood groups with poor crop production, poor livestock body conditions and poor animal production. Those livelihood groups witness their income, food and animal stocks reduced. Pastoralists are forced to use abnormal migration in search of water and pasture creating competition over scarce resources and triggering conflicts. The reduction in agri and animal production brings inflation in food prices in the market affecting mostly poor urban and IDPs. Drought also has an impact on the availability and quality of water for consumption on all livelihood groups.

Disease outbreak

The main diseases found in the clusters are water borne diseases (cholera and AWD) or related to poor sanitation (malaria, dengue fever) during the rainy season. They are mainly affecting cluster 5, 6 and 7 in Kismayo district. The most affected persons in the household are children, breastfeeding mothers, pregnant women and the elderly persons. Measles outbreak can occur in all the studied clusters.

The main impacts of disease outbreak in the household are the reduction of labour force and increase in expenses to treat the patient.

Floods

Flooding is reported as a main shock in all the clusters. The main impact of flooding is poor sanitation with the contamination of shallow wells as well as flooded or collapsed latrines. This poor

sanitation leads to limited drinking water, rise in the price of water and increased risk of cholera and AWD outbreak. Another impact is the damage of shelter (including food stock, household assets), especially for poor urban and IDPs, or other assets such as crop fields. Flooding is a favoring factor for the occurrence of animal disease like foot and mouth.

Additional shocks and stress factors

From discussions in FGDs and KIIs with different livelihood groups, shocks and stresses factors associated to one or several livelihood groups have been identified.

Pastoralist and agro pastoralist

Pastoralists and agro pastoralists face two main specific stress factors: animal disease and pasture degradation. Poor pastoralists and agro pastoralists are the most affected by animal diseases with a low capacity to access vet drugs and services due to lack of local options and financial access. Livestock diseases cause loss of animals, poor animal body conditions as well as reduction of herd size and animal production. These are all factors of a decrease in income and asset depletion.

Pasture degradation due to overgrazing and climate change, as well as water shortages due to harsh dry seasons, bring more frequent abnormal animal migration competition over grazing areas and water points. This competition is a source of conflict among pastoralists.

Farmer and agro pastoralist

Crop disease and pest (including bird and locust invasion) and spoiled harvest because of inadequate storage, affect all farmers and agro-pastoralists wealth groups. However, poor wealth groups are more sensitive to crops disease as they do not have the financial capacity to buy pesticides. The impact of crop disease and pests and spoiled harvest is a reduction in the crop yield, loss of harvest and consequent decrease in food stocks and income.

Urban and IDPs

Inflation is a consequence of other shocks but it is also a seasonal stress factor in rainy seasons, due to poor road conditions, particularly for clusters located in Afmadow and Dobley districts. The most impacted groups are poor urban and IDPs relying mainly on markets for their food supply.

Disasters can trigger displacement of population usually towards urban centers, where availability of essentials services and economic opportunities are better, but also because of better access to humanitarian aid. This influx of displaced persons is a burden for poor urban and already present IDPs; as they usually have to share available resources and services and scarce employment opportunities.

Fisherfolk

In FGDs and KII, interviewed fisherfolk mentioned 2 main stress factors on their livelihood: piracy and the low fishing season. Piracy seems to have ended since 2013. It used to render access to the sea difficult for fishermen and for them to maximise the benefits of fishing. Low fishing season happens in Hagaa season when the monsoon prevents small and medium size vessels accessing the sea. This period affects mainly poor fisherfolk without livelihood diversification who engage in irregular and unreliable source of incomes (typically casual labour).

Coping mechanisms

Most of the coping mechanisms are used to face different kinds of shocks and stress factors.

According to the magnitude of the shock, normal coping mechanism (reducing food intake, relying more on casual labour, reduction of expenses, relying more on hunting and gathering, relying on savings etc) or abnormal coping mechanism (selling of assets, abnormal livestock migration, displacement to refugee and IDP camps to have access to humanitarian aid, involvement in criminality, splitting family, resorting to better off relatives and friends to borrow money or take care of the children etc) are used.

Specific coping mechanisms can be used for specific shocks like; separation between healthy and affected animals in case of animal disease, selling of spoiled grains as animal feed at low prices and restricting the use of a grazing land for some time to foster its regeneration.
The used coping mechanism can have negative impact on people's lives including: malnutrition, conflict because of migration and competition over resources, family disputes, stress, diseases due to concentration of animals and people and insalubrity, disappearance of family members (esp. youth), and poverty among others.

DRR activities implemented by HHs and communities

Guiding questions:
- What are key shock responsive criteria available within the Lower Juba community?
- What is the community responsibility on social accountability looking at what the practice is now and how it can be integrated as a normal practice in the program?

At community or household level, few DRR actions are carried out to face and adapt to disasters. Community solidarity also constitutes a social protection mechanism used in case of disasters or to increase preparedness to shocks. These actions can be used as an entry point for the DRR component of the project and should be strengthened.

Emergency response

Across the clusters, the capacity of the local authorities and communities to respond to a disaster is low as they lack financial, human, technical resources and equipment. The regional administration of Jubaland has more capacity but it is still focused on the stabilization of the region.

Despite the low capacity to respond to disasters, few actions are taken locally when a disaster occurs. To tackle the 2011 severe drought in Afmadow and Dobley districts, local businessmen, better off families and the diaspora initiated a minimal emergency response. In the clusters of Kismayo district, there is a local coordination mechanism between the local community leaders and authorities together with the local business communities for fund raising used to buy and distribute food and NFIs to families most affected by a disaster. Moreover, to respond to cholera / AWD outbreak in Alanley village around Kismayo town in 2015, the local authorities and the Ministry of Health of Jubbaland conducted awareness campaigns and education on health through the media, trained health promotion workers and distributed aqua tablets and ORS. Kismayo general hospital is also active in the response to disease outbreaks.

Preparedness / adaptation

Initiatives are taken locally to prepare and adapt to most frequent disasters. To tackle potential drought and harsher dry season and adapt to changing livelihoods, few pastoralists around Afmadow town (cluster 1 and 2) engage in fodder production and are more involved in farming as a way of diversifying livelihoods. In cluster 6, some agro-pastoralists and riverine farmers also produce fodder and use drought resistant seeds and crop diversification.

To prepare for disease outbreak, hygiene awareness campaigns are conducted in Afmadow and Dobley districts by youth groups, religious leaders and women groups prior to the onset of rains to sensitize the population on disease outbreak and how to minimize them. In terms of water management in Afmadow and Dobley districts, actions to better control flooding (sacks filled with earth components piled up) and to improve water preservation (harvesting and storage) are taken. The initiatives described above remain limited and interviewed communities do not perceive themselves as well prepared to anticipate and handle future disasters.

Early warning

The assessment did not identify early warning mechanisms in place in the studied clusters. However, discussions show that the community and HHs are more informed on the effect of

disasters (after the occurrence of the severe drought in 2011) and are more sensitive to early signs of weather changes. They would engage in prevention measures though their capacity to prepare for and to mitigate a disaster is somewhat limited.

Access to information on weather forecast:
Farmers have access to information on weather forecast; first from their own knowledge (bird migration, observation of stars) and traditional rain makers and then from radio broadcasting (BBC, VOA, FM radios for weather forecast and issues such as changing weather patterns).

To improve the access to weather forecasts, interviewees proposed to sensitize the community on meteorological knowledge and the usefulness of weather forecast, have frequent weather bulletins on FM radio at fixed hours, to connect farmers (via phone for instance) to reliable local meteorological information (if it exists), to conduct capacity building of the local rain makers and to set up farmers' associations that could act as weather information dissemination centers.

Community solidarity
Social support in Somalia is stronger than in many other countries and is based on religious, clan and family affiliations. This social support can be considered as an informal social protection mechanism that can be used to face shocks or to prevent further destitution.

The feasibility study on social protection in South Central Somalia carried out in 2014 for ADESO, ACF, DRC and Save the Children has listed different types of social support used by communities and HHs. The main ones are remittances, *Zakat, Sadaqah, Qaraan* (community donations, wealthier HHs provide money into a pooled fund shared between poor HHs in case of disasters or needs), community welfare savings (business people save money for times when large lump sum of money might be required: arrests, death, health issues), *Irmaansi* (lending of a milking animal for milk consumption and selling) and *Keyd* (poor HHs can access credit for lactating animals and offspring).
Though not a social support mechanism per se, *Ayuuto* (merry-go-round group gathering members usually of same wealth group to pool financial resources) is a method to face shocks in the HHs (death, diseases, *diya*) or to increase financial capacity and investment in livelihoods for better resilience. *Ayuuto* can be taken as a base by the project and upgraded into Village Savings and Loans Association for a better integration of poor HHs in the access to credit and social support to face shocks. The assessment has identified the main associations and groups in the studied clusters and the detailed list is provided in *annex 3.*

Suggested DRR activities

Guiding questions:

- **What are the mitigation measures that the consortium can use to make sure that a system, community or society exposed to those risks resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of those risks or hazard in a timely and efficient manner?**
- **Is there need to train communities in early warning, early preparedness and community disaster reduction? And to what level (extensively or superficial)?**

Interviewed communities are aware of the necessity and the usefulness to implement DRR activities in their areas. After the occurrence of several disasters (especially the famine of 2011), communities are more aware and informed about the effect of disasters and are more sensitive to early signs of coming shocks. They believe that they would be more responsive in case of a disaster and are able to develop few DRR activities as shown in the previous section. However, communities and HHs estimate their capacity to handle the whole DRR cycle (risk identification, development of disaster management plans, early warning systems, response to emergency, preparedness/adaptation) as low because of lack of: know-how, financial and technical resources, information as well as material, facilities and equipment on reducing disaster risks. Communities and local authorities would like to see the establishment of a partnership with NGOs to implement a DRR component in their areas.

This section gives recommendations on the implementation of the DRR component of the project following the disaster management cycle.

Development of community disaster management plan

The perception of DRR in Somalia is that the capacity to anticipate crisis is low and there is a lack of disaster preparedness and planning. There is also a need to develop a strategy against future crisis. To address these issues, the consortium plans to carry out, in collaboration with local authorities for institutional capacity building, community led assessments of shocks and develop corresponding community DM plans according to the main shocks identified.

The assessment identified and presented shocks found at cluster level from a sample of visited villages in the clusters. The consortium will have to refine this assessment at the level of villages of intervention using a participative approach (not only with local authorities, elders and leaders as underscored by interviewees in FGDs), building on local capacities of analysis, to identify their own priorities in terms of disasters. The community led risk assessment and DM plan will also specify local DRR actions taken at HHs and community level and obvious gaps that can be filled by program activities.

Early warning

High level of data for early warning is collected by FSNAU, SWALIM, FEWSNET, WHO and UNICEF on; food security, nutrition, health and flooding situation. The diffusion of early warning results is reported to be provided by SODMA through radio programs. The assessment did not check this specific point but interviewees mentioned only having weather forecast bulletins or alerts on radio.
There is a need to increase dissemination of already existing early warning information among exposed and vulnerable communities. The sharing could be improved, with a partnership with

SODMA, by increasing the broadcasting of early warning messages on local FM radios and supporting the diffusion of this information via bulk SMS, taking advantage of the good phone coverage and network in the targeted areas. To enhance the local diffusion, the consortium could partner up with locally based associations (youth, women, farmers, pastoralists, fishermen, local NGOs) that would be in charge of communicating the messages through awareness sessions at strategic places and periods or by displaying key messages on a notice board located in busy places. Members of the association could act as focal points to disseminate information in their neighbourhoods.

In addition to the enhanced diffusion of already existing early warning information, the consortium should implement with the communities, local surveillance systems specific to the main hazards faced in the targeted villages, through using easily measurable indicators like rise in the number of patients in health facilities for disease outbreak, rise in animal deaths for animal disease outbreaks, increase of water level for flooding, delay in the crop growth stage, decrease in the water level of water points and poor livestock body conditions for drought and dry spell.

Response

Experience of DRR in Somalia shows that response to early warning is usually delayed and that it occurs only when emergency has reached a high level. The delay in response was confirmed by interviewees referring to the example of the answer to the 2011 famine. They think that one of the factors of the delay was the poor communication and coordination amongst NGOs and that the situation is still the same now. Another factor of the delay is the humanitarian access constraints particularly due to conflicts.

Early warning indicators are not sufficient for generating a reaction and there is a need to better anticipate the disaster response for predictable stresses and to develop early interventions. The consortium has a crisis modifier option in its DRR component allowing a shift in resources and providing an early and quick action to prevent the onset of a crisis or to respond to a sudden onset crisis event. This crisis modifier option is mainly oriented on upscaling of the cash transfer component but it should consider other actions according to specific local hazards, such as: hygiene kit distribution, training on hygiene and partnership with Ministry of Health and medical NGOs for deployment of health staff in cases of disease outbreaks, water trucking for drought or prolonged dry seasons, partnership with the Ministry of Animal resources and vet NGOs for emergency animal health vaccination and treatment, NFI distribution in case of flooding among others.

The assessment showed that most of the time there is a minimum local response in case of emergency with coordination between local authorities, local leaders and local business men involved because of their financial base and network. The community DM plan should seek options to build on local capacities of action in the answer to emergencies. The involvement of business men should be favored by using their logistic capacity and networks, for instance the quick supply of materials. Other well established associations (youth, women, farmers etc) should be involved as well in the emergency response (set up of an emergency team, organization and implementation of specific activities).

Preparedness / adaptation

Literature review indicates that, in Somalia, the roots of vulnerability to repetitive crisis are not addressed and that vulnerability of populations and lack of anticipation or capacity to anticipate

disasters leads to further vulnerability. This resonates with the demand of some interviewed people for NGOs not to support them only in times of crisis but also in "normal" times when the community can focus on developmental and resilience issues.

Preparedness can be considered as a two-pronged approach. On one hand, preparedness comprises of actions to anticipate and better absorb shocks. The community DM plan should identify issues regarding specific shocks and stress factors and actions to address those issues in order to reduce the risk of a disaster. The DRR assessment undertaken identified some activities to carry out for better preparedness to the 4 main hazards found in the studied clusters:

a. *Flooding*: reinforcement of embankments, protection of water points, construction of elevated latrines, improvement of the drainage system in urban settings
b. *Disease outbreak*: hygiene promotion and awareness session on sanitation practices (using women and youth groups already active on this matter), set up of waste dumping areas, increase of the supply of safe water with water point rehabilitation and construction (with sustainable maintenance) and water treatment
c. *Drought*: rehabilitation and construction of water points with sustainable maintenance, drilling of boreholes in strategic places where there is pasture in dry seasons and to avoid concentration of animals leading to overgrazing, disease outbreak and conflict over natural resources, implementation of a system for water trucking
d. *Conflict*: peace building and conflict resolution activities.

In addition to these activities, the development of contingency plans for specific hazards should be undertaken. These plans should include likelihood and timing of the hazards, key early warning indicators and triggers, expected duration of emergency, population and HHs at risk, expected response and operational constraints.

On the other hand, preparedness actions are taken to strengthen the resilience of communities enabling them to adapt in the long term to shocks and stress factors. Resilience actions by the consortium should focus on traditional livelihoods of the target population, pastoralism, farming and livelihood activities more resilient to risks should be promoted: promotion of drought-resistant seeds, livestock fodder production and conservation, crop diversification and enhancement of sustainable community-based natural resource management.

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