



Participatory Action Research on Humanitarian Aid Dependency and Impact of Climate Change in Somalia

JULY 2021

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Cover photo: *A woman and her daughter return from a food distribution site in Ainabo IDP Camp, Sool region*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ITCZ	Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
NADFOR	National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAR	Participatory Action Research
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSWC	Save Somali Women and Children
UN	United Nations

1. Executive Summary

Humanitarian aid dependency and the effects of climate change pose critical challenges in stabilizing Somalia. NEXUS, a platform of 8 local organizations which aspires to advance a locally driven agenda for change commissioned Rufmo Consulting to undertake a **participatory action research** intended to unveil the root causes of humanitarian aid dependency and effects of climate change on agricultural productivity, livestock management and environment. Nexus seeks to share the findings widely with all relevant stakeholders in the country while asking members to capitalize on them by designing context-specific programs that enforce the recommendations.

This analytical report is based on the findings from 17 focus group discussions (FGDs), 32 Key informant interviews (KIIs) and 145 quantitative interviews conducted in June 2021 in Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Bosaaso, Beledweyne and Kismayo.

The summary of research findings is as outlined below:

1.1. Relentless overreliance on Aid programmes

As Somalia recuperates from years of civil war and anarchy, the fact remains a significant chunk of its population depend on aid and income from their diaspora communities. With the Official Development Assistance (ODA) to GDP ratio standing at 27% in 2018, Somalia is a highly dependent country with the country receiving US \$ 1.9 billion in official development assistance in 2019.

Many respondents mentioned humanitarian aid as a source of livelihood along with farming and casual labour. Essentially, aid covers over 80% of food for IDPs, which is allegedly disbursed at an average interval of 6 months with rations not sufficient enough to sustain families for more than a month. Other organizations provide periodic services such as feeding school kids and paying of teacher's salaries in the camps. Consequently, it is viewed that, the economic shock created by droughts and displacements cannot be refilled by aid, yet many people lack the capacity and courage to recuperate on their own, the net effect of this is the relentless dependency on aid, to an extent that pastoralist who lost their livestock, deliberately resettle back into the camps to get their share of international aid. Respondents stated that only few of them make a comeback into their normal pastoralist lifestyle.

Although prioritization of aid is an essential principle of donor agencies¹ yet most respondents interviewed objected to the aspect of donor aid satisfying their most essential needs. Sporadic provision of non-food items and meagre rations of foodstuff has been repeatedly mentioned by participants, as not only insufficient but also crisis driven. From the analysis, about a third of the aid comes from the local authorities and local business communities contributing less than 10% of the aid.

¹ The conventional methods for aid prioritization employed include needs assessments, baseline evaluations and regular monitoring but this is not reflected well in the implementation of activities.

Accessibility by those who are mostly in need has been referred to as 'botched' by corrupt deals with committees. One respondent in Bosaaso alleges that those who are better off get more access to aid in the area than those who are disadvantaged.

Besides, conventional approaches of undertaking assessments, reporting, soliciting for funds and implementation of accosted work plans forms the basis of aid programmes with less or no participatory long-term engagements with local communities. This is primarily caused by the shrinking funding scope, which cannot entirely overcome community needs.

It is also noted that rapid assessments which are often a prerequisite for most donors, delays response to crises with aid often delivered at a time when people have made tangible strides to revive their livelihood. It is worth noting that, aid agencies at times sub-contract local suppliers to deliver aid to beneficiaries, which greatly compromises the quality of aid provision. With no regulatory measures in place, except for Somaliland, most aid agencies do not adhere to quality assurance and timely disbursements.² There is limited evidence from the discussions on measures taken by the government agencies to make sure the food and non-food items meet quality standards. However, one official from Somaliland mentioned there are standards in place to check the quality of food given to aid beneficiaries.

In conclusion, considering the existence of underlying critical problems such as economic shocks, lack of reliable infrastructure, weak government support, drought and famine as well psychological incapacitation of IDPs, there is unending prevalent grip to dependency on aid in many households. Areas in the southern regions such Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba and Bay have experienced years of seasonal flash floods that consistently destroyed crops and agricultural products at the peak of each season. This is more apparent in Beledweyne, where floods resulted in inadequate local agricultural production. As a result many of the farmers resort to aid for support.

1.2. Net Effect of Environmental degradation and Climate Change

With the adverse effect of changing climate patterns, the local population interviewed for this assessment agrees that they still perpetuate hazardous activities that degrade the environment. Consequently, there is high frequency of droughts and subsequent pastoral migration leading to competition over meagre pasture and conflicts.

Cutting down of trees for charcoal production has been mentioned as major land degradation across the study areas. This is further aggravated by frequent deforestation along the farmlands; the erosion that ensues makes floods becomes more aggressive. It is worth noting that farmers, instead of building fences use trees cut from the farmlands as fence.

² Although it did not come out in the discussions, FGS has a social protection policy, which is unpopular with the local populations. Somaliland, on the other hand, has the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) that has shown some level of commitment towards quality assurance.

In terms of garbage disposal, there is a lack of reliable garbage collection system in urban centres, except for Bosaaso and Kismayo where some IDP women are involved in garbage collection to generate income, a clear manifestation that even such efforts cannot be sustained without the cash.

It is viewed that communities have become more vulnerable to disasters. With less or no disaster management mechanisms in place, except for Somaliland, the people live in fear and some even evacuate their houses way before crisis. Hargeisa is a bit different primarily due to the presence of National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR), diverse ministerial functions and devolved disaster early warning structures extending up to the village level. Other areas have relatively fewer active governance structures, for instance, an official interviewed for the research, lamented the poor coordination of aid agencies and government authorities in Beledweyne, which has subsequently crippled efficient delivery of aid services. Despite the presence of a meteorological department in Mogadishu, it is unpopular with the local population. Though Bosaaso has active structures, the analysis showed that people were not taking government advisories seriously, thereby increasing the impact of natural disasters.

Communities living near the rivers seek information on flooding from Ethiopian population as the Shabelle River originates from Ethiopia and then flows southeast into Somalia. Traditionally, the overflow in Ethiopia always has replica effect in Somalia. In Bosaaso, the weather becomes extremely hot during the summer forcing elite households to evacuate to cooler places at the dismay of IDPs and poor households who stay back and shelf the hot weather and this is caused by. Cases of children experiencing fever and diarrhea during the hot season have been mentioned. Even with the few conservation efforts mentioned, much of it tends to be short-term programs that do not yield significant results.

1.3. Dwindling Pastoral Income and Changing Livelihood Dynamics

Somalia's people live in extremely poor and underdeveloped conditions. Livelihoods are broadly based on subsistence farming and pastoralism with limited opportunity to earn wages. The livestock sector is the largest contributor to Somali livelihoods with over 65% of the population registering in some form of livestock rearing.³ Recent years has seen the pastoral sector dwindle due to increased drought and famine. However, livestock products continue to be the largest export commodity for Somalia. This is further exacerbated by the growing urban population, which does not value pastoral growth. As a result, communities now are seeking alternative livelihood such as agriculture and fishing, which were initially constrained to subsistence use.

³ UN OCHA "Somalia: Livelihoods and Food Security Fact Sheet (2005): <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-livelihoods-and-food-security-factsheet>

2. Introduction

2.1. Background Information

Somalia faces huge challenges that are precipitated by different sets of unfavorable conditions, most notably the over two-decade old political instability which has created a toxic environment for a chain of problems that still prove to be extremely difficult. For over the past two decades, humanitarian organizations have heavily invested in projects that provide basic humanitarian needs of different nature. The aim was to support the displaced and war-affected households to recover and rebuild their lives. The standards of living have deteriorated due to the destabilized livelihoods the communities depended on. Humanitarian interventions providing material support in terms of food, shelter, hygiene and feminine kits, water and services related to health, education and protection among others were provided over a long period of time. Over the years, the interventions have evolved and changed the modus operandi. Due to the increasing nature of the humanitarian needs, a significant number of cash transferring interventions were introduced.

Even though the humanitarian support has had an effort of making the supported communities depend on aid, it is widely believed that the cash interventions have worsened the situation. This has to a considerable level reduced the productivity of most communities and lessened their exploration of alternative sources of livelihoods. In an attempt to initiate and trigger significant development from the lowest communal level, NEXUS member organizations envisage work through local-grown solutions to reduce the dependency of communities on humanitarian aid. This is seen as an effort to free the communities from the “imaginary cuffs” of dependency and unlock their economic and other livelihood potential.

Despite all the challenges faced by Somalia, global climate change has not spared it. The country is grappling with its fair share of the ordeal. Some of the notable effects of climate change in Somalia include prolonged droughts, erratic and sporadic rainfall causing devastating flash floods while disrupting crop farming, inadequate vegetative resources that endangers the lives of livestock and wildlife as well as causing human conflicts, disrupted oceanic biodiversity that negatively affects the associated economic activities, crop and livestock pests and diseases. The combined impacts of these climate change effects have a considerable level of influence on economic performance, human settlement and displacement, peace and cohesion and a general biodiversity balance.

In light of this, NEXUS commissioned Rufmo Consulting & Investments Co. Ltd to undertake participatory action research (PAR) on humanitarian aid dependency and climate change impacts and provide clear, practical, innovative and context-specific remedies that will trigger and maintain a positive change for recovery and development.

2.2. Objective of the Study

The overall objective of the study was to undertake participatory action research (PAR) on humanitarian aid dependency and climate change impacts and provide clear, practical, innovative and context-specific remedies that will trigger and maintain a positive change for recovery and development.

The specific objectives of focus were to:

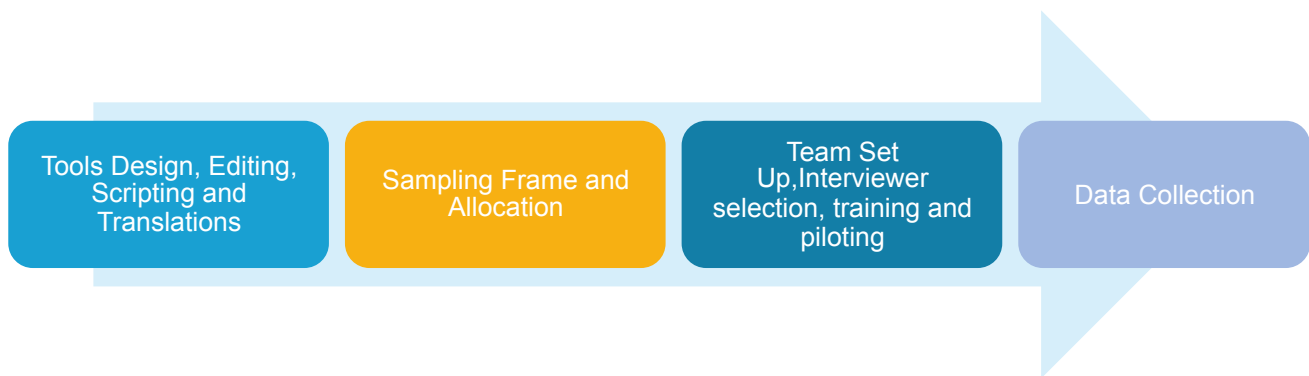
- a) Assess the level and scope of Somalis on general humanitarian aid as well as on unconditional cash transfer programs
- b) Determine root causes of dependency on humanitarian need and the influence of each causes influence on the targeted communities.
- c) Assess the impact of climate change on agricultural and livestock productivity and the environment.
- d) Assess the level of environmental degradation and the existing local environmental conservation efforts, if any.
- e) Assess communities' vulnerabilities to natural disasters and existing reduction efforts.
- f) Determine whether there are any early warning signs available both traditionally and through the support of an organization.
- g) Assess the level of livelihood diversification with comparison to locally available economic opportunities.
- h) To determine how to enhance livelihood diversification among communities with priorities on locally available economic opportunities.
- i) To determine how to enhance livelihood diversification among communities with priorities on locally available opportunities.
- j) To determine through in-depth analysis of primary data, ways to enhance the resilience of agro-pastoral communities against climate change and dependency on humanitarian aid.
- k) To provide contextually relevant remedial interventions to minimize the dependency of communities on humanitarian aid.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodological Approach

This was a cross-sectional descriptive research conducted using participatory methods involving both quantitative and qualitative approaches for triangulation purposes. Desk review, relevant literature and documents were also reviewed to add to the knowledge base. The implementation process for the study is summarized as follows:

Figure 1: Implementation process for the study



3.1.1. Research locations

The evaluation was conducted in 5 districts in Somalia/Somaliland i.e. Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Kismayo, Bosasso and Beletweyne. The study targeted a mix of urban, pastoralists, agro-pastoralist and riverine livelihoods settings.

3.1.2. Data Collection Tools Design and Development

Data collection tools were developed through participatory approach; the consultants and NEXUS team were consulted before the final tools for data collection were adopted. The tools were further reviewed during the training and translated for the enumerators to have a common understanding.

3.1.3. Desk Review, Survey and Qualitative Methods

A review of relevant documents was carried out to inform the design of data collection tools and analysis. To provide an overview of the study, relevant literature was collected, organized and synthesized for this participatory research. The reviewed literature additionally, provided a basis and background for analysis thus allowing for triangulation of the evaluation methodologies. The program

documents included the NEXUS strategy, the TOR and previous reports. NEXUS provided these project documents while other related documents were accessed online from credible websites. The primary data collection methods employed includes quantitative survey, key informants interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs).

3.2. Sampling Tools

3.2.1. Sample Size

The sample size for the research was determined to be 150 respondents for survey questionnaires but 145 interviews were achieved during the data collection. However while on the ground, we managed to collect data from 145 respondents.

3.2.2. Sampling

Random sampling was used to interview the respondents. Efforts were made to ensure all categories of respondents (urban/host communities, pastoralists, agro-pastoralist, riverine and IDPs) were included without complicating the sampling methodology.

3.3. Selection, Training and Pre-Testing and Data Collection

The process of quality data collection began with the identification, selection and training of enumerators. Enumerators were recruited from the five districts and trained for two (2) days (from 6th - 7th June 2021) to ensure that they understood the essence of the assignment and the content of the data collection tools for quality data collection.

The household questionnaire was programmed into an online server (ONA) KoBoCollect. The questionnaire was translated into Somali for ease of administration and understanding. Enumerators who speak the local Somali language administered the questionnaire with the selected respondents. The lead consultant and the assigned field supervisors supervised the team.

Once all tools were signed off, the enumerators were deployed for data collection. Given the mixed-method approach for this participatory action research, the data collection for both qualitative and quantitative methods was carried out concurrently.

The teams were supervised closely by the consultant and assigned field supervisors. During the training, enumerators were given a detailed review of the data collection tools, study objectives, approach and the standard fieldwork procedures, which were to be implemented during fieldwork. After the training, the enumerators were taken through a pre-test/piloting session. The aim was to test for accuracy and the coherence of the tool, the logic programming, proper translation of the tools, the timing for tool administration and completion, clarity of the questions and understanding for beneficiaries.

During the pilot exercise, the consultant and assigned field supervisors assessed their level of understanding of the survey tool, and any other issues that may hamper effective administration of the interviews using the survey questionnaire. The pilot exercise also provided an opportunity for the field enumerators to familiarise and internalise the study tools for ease of administration. After the pilot, a de-brief session was held where the field teams provided feedback on the pilot, any insights, challenges or questions that might have been raised by pilot respondents. Feedback provided by the enumerators allowed for tools review and finalisation for the main data collection. All tools used in the evaluation was approved and signed off for use by NEXUS team.

3.3.1. Pre-testing of data collection

The data collection tools were translated from English to Somali, re-translated to English to ensure the original wordings are misinterpreted and was subsequently pre-tested after training of the enumerators. Pre-testing was meant to serve two purposes. The primary purpose was to focus on the content of the questionnaire to ensure the reliability and practicability of the instruments while the second purpose was to focus on the average time taken to administer the questionnaire to the respondent. This helped with logistics arrangements including the desired number of the interviewers and supervisors required to accomplish the task in time.

3.4. Data Collection

The quantitative interviews were carried out using questionnaires scripted onto the mobile platform while the qualitative KIIs and FGDs were carried out using discussion guides. For qualitative interviews, moderators asked the questions and probed for further information in instances when clarifications were needed. This ensured that the data collected was detailed enough, relevant and that no information was left out (Quantitative questionnaire, KIIs and FGDs discussion guides are annexed in this report). The data collection process commenced on 10th June 2021 in all the 5 districts and completed on 25th June 2021 with a total of 145 successful quantitative interviews, 17 FGDs and 32 KIIs in Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Bosaaso, Beledweyne and Kismayo.

3.4.1. Interview schedules

The study adopted a mixed approach that comprised of focus group discussions (FGDs), Key informant interviews (KIIs) and quantitative interviews. The qualitative interviews targeted key community members, key partners and civil society stakeholder and development actors (Ministries, Local Authorities, INGOs, relevant UN bodies) while the quantitative interviews targeted adults (above 18 years), male, female, head of household or representative as shown in the tables below.

Table 1 - KII sampled respondents

Key informant category	No. of interviews
Community leaders	6
NGOs and Civil society	10
Nexus partners	6
Government ministries	6
Local Authorities	4
Total KIIs	32

Table 2 - FGD sampled participants

FGD Category	No. of FGDs
Women and youth	6
IDPs	6
Men	5
Total FGDs	17

Table 3 - Survey respondents sampling

District	Region	Target Sample	Achieved Sample
Mogadishu	Banadir	46	46
Beledweyne	Hiraan	20	20
Bosaaso	Bari	27	21
Hargeisa	Waqooyi Galbeed	41	41
Kismayo	Lower Juba	17	17
Total		150	145

3.5. Data Analysis

Once the qualitative data was collected, the audio recordings were transcribed in verbatim and summaries of each transcript created for use in writing the report. On the other hand, once the quantitative data was collected, they were cleaned, processed and analyzed to provide descriptive analysis in forms of frequency tables, percentages and cross-tabulation of variables disaggregated by gender, age, social status and by region. The quantitative and qualitative data were analysed using SPSS and content analysis respectively to write this finding report.

3.6. Limitations of the Research

- a) Some of the key informants were not available and others did not respond to the email invitations.
- b) Delays in mobilization of community participants affected the data collection timelines and the researchers had to spend more days in the field.

4. Findings

4.1. Relentless overreliance on Aid programmes

As Somalia recuperates from years of civil war and anarchy, the fact remains that a good number of its population depend on aid and income from their diaspora communities. With the Official Development Assistance (ODA) to GDP ratio standing at 27% in 2018 Somalia is a highly dependent country. The argument runs that prolonged relief assistance can undermine local economies, and that large amounts of food aid can damage local agricultural production.

These in turn leads to a continuing need for relief assistance, creating a vicious cycle and trapping people into chronic dependency.⁴ The humanitarian context in Somalia has remained fragile for a number of seasons; the impact of the prolonged 2016-17 droughts is still being felt. Subsequent hurdles, including poor seasonal rains in 2018, an unusually hot dry summer season in 2019 and abnormal, erratic rainfall during the same year's rainy season. This further exacerbated by the seasonal yet persistent flash flooding affecting over 540,000 people across Middle and Lower Juba, Bay, Lower and Middle Shabelle, and Hiraaan - of these, 370,000 have already been displaced.⁵

Climatic shocks, combined with other attributing drivers such as armed conflict and displacements have left around five million Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance. Consequently, 2.1 million people across Somalia face consumption gaps or depletion of assets indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes through December 2020 in the absence of humanitarian assistance.⁶ This is primarily due to decline in cereal production up to 70 per cent in southern Somalia during the 2019 cropping season. The resulting shortfall is linked to the abnormally high market price of sorghum throughout the season.

The situation is likely to worsen in conflict-affected areas where people are displaced or facing illegal taxation, reducing any incentive for agricultural production. Additionally, combined effects of widespread and severe flooding, Desert Locust infestation, socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and the cumulative impacts of previous shocks aggravated the situation further.⁷

According to the United Nations, Somalia represents one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world with almost 50% of its people is in need of urgent external assistance and close to 1.5 million internally displaced people. The epicentre of the current crisis is in the southern regions where 58% of the 2.85 million populations in crisis reside.⁸ Huge food and nutrition gaps remain in poor, agro-pastoral,

⁴ Overseas Development Institute (2005) "Dependency and Humanitarian Relief: A critical Analysis"

⁵ Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview (Dec 2019)

⁶ FSNAU Technical Release (Sept 2020)

⁷ Ibid

⁸ UN OCHA (2021) "Humanitarian Needs Overview-Somalia"

marginalized and displaced communities where many vulnerable people have been pushed into the most severe food and nutrition insecurity phases. While the number of people in need of nutrition-related assistance is higher among non-IDPs, the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among children is increasing, especially among IDPs, with preliminary results indicating that 10 out of the 33 population groups surveyed had critical levels of acute malnutrition (i.e. global acute malnutrition exceeding 15 per cent).⁹

Without a response, it was estimated that one million children would be acutely malnourished, including 180,000 children with SAM, between July 2019 and June 2020.¹⁰ This, coupled with a serious lack of access to clean water and sanitation, heightening the risk of outbreaks of water-borne diseases, especially where health services are too few and/or too distant (23 per cent of non-displaced and 35 per cent of IDPs do not have access to a health care facility). Inadequate access to water and sanitation is also one of the major factors leading children to abandon school.

In many emergency contexts, aid agencies hesitate to provide food and other aid for extended periods because of fears that this may create dependency, however, little or no investments are undertaken to develop the economies of poor populations. Whereas the concerns are genuine, the initiatives driven by most aid organizations tell a different story.

4.1.1. Level of aid dependency

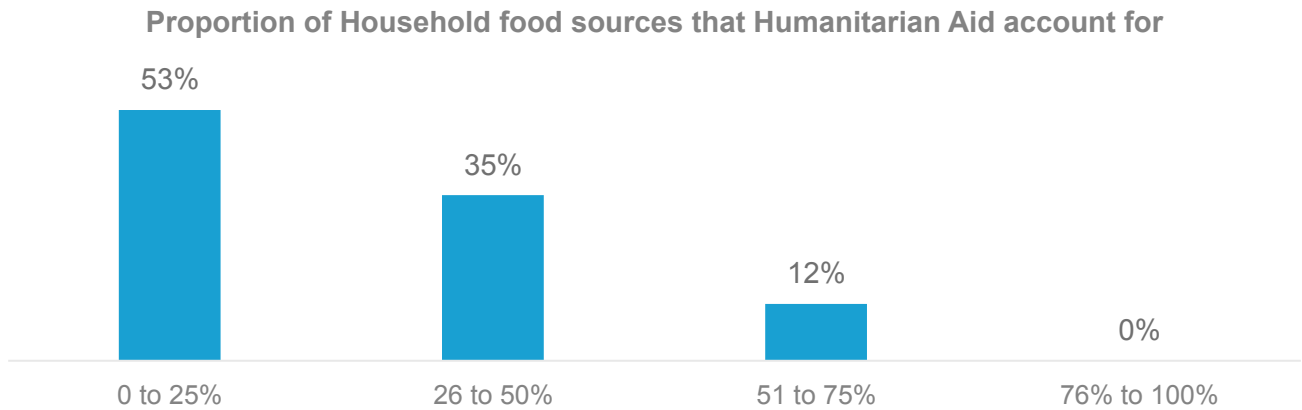
A number of respondents 24% mentioned humanitarian aid as a source of livelihood. . Essentially, aid covers over 80% of food for IDPs, which is allegedly disbursed at an average interval of 6 months with rations not sufficient enough to sustain families for more than a month. Other organizations provide periodic services such as feeding school kids and paying of teacher's salaries in the camps. Consequentially, it is viewed that, the economic shock created by droughts and displacements cannot be refilled by aid, yet many people lack the capacity and courage to recuperate on their own, the net effect of this is the relentless dependency on aid¹¹, to an extent that pastoralist who lost their livestock, deliberately resettle back into the camps to get their share of international aid. Respondents stated that only few of them make a comeback into their normal pastoralist lifestyle.

Figure 2 - Proportion of Household food sources Accounted by Humanitarian Aid

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Key Informant Interview- Social service officer, Baletweyne

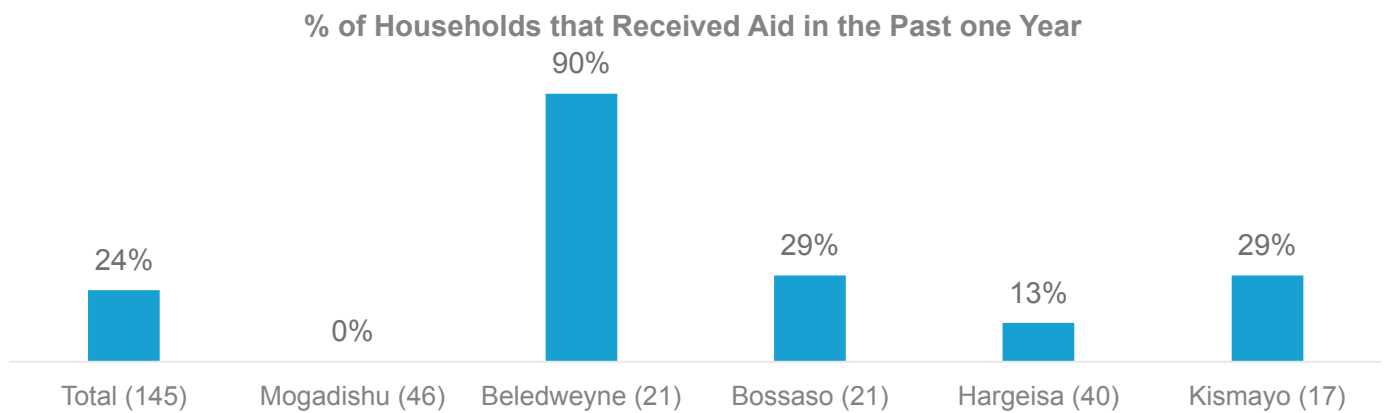


The quantitative data stipulates that only a fifth of interviewed households received aid in the past year with Mogadishu receiving nothing. An IDP in Jiqle camp in Mogadishu district states:

“Even though some of us have some alternative sources of livelihood, there are people who depend on the humanitarian aid but are not lucky enough to be considered for aid all the time”

It essential to note that, even though other sources of livelihood exists with Mogadishu registering less dependency on aid, most households get less wages that cannot combat their needs thus using aid as a boost.

Figure 3 - % of Households that Received Aid in the Past one Year



4.1.2. Lack of effective prioritization of Aid programmes

Prioritization of aid is an essential principle of donor agencies yet most respondents interviewed object to the aspect of donor aid satisfying their most essential needs. Sporadic provision of nonfood items and meagre rations of foodstuff has been repeatedly mentioned by participants, as not only insufficient but also crises driven. From the analysis, about a third of the aid comes from the local authorities and local business communities contributing less than 10% of the aid.

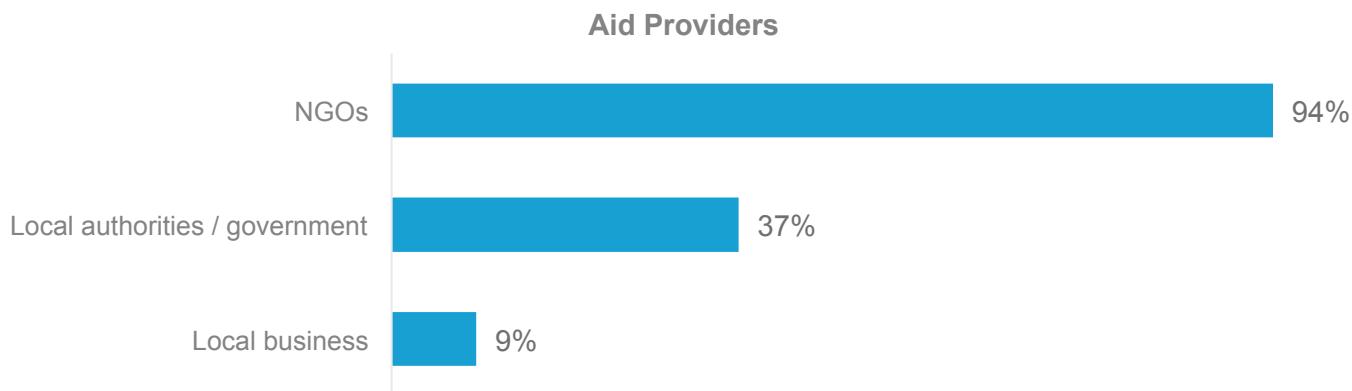
Accessibility by those who are mostly in need has been referred to as ‘botched’ by corrupt deals with committees. One respondent in Bosaaso alleges that those who are better off get more access to aid in the area than those who disadvantaged.

In Beletweyne, much as people receive enough aid during floods, this does not permanently resolve the problem of flooding, locust invasion and droughts. From the analysis there has been no or less investment in flood mitigation projects. One respondent stipulated that people still use conventional methods of observing the sky and timing the rainy season to prepare for floods.

On the flipside, some Aid organizations give aid without prior consideration to the needs, one local administrator in Beletweyne noted;

“A plane landed carrying jerry cans, tents and cups worth 700 USD while the chartered flight might have cost close to 7000 USD, this is sheer lack of prioritization by the donor”

Figure 4 - Aid Providers



Besides, conventional approaches of undertaking assessments, reporting, soliciting for funds and implementation of accosted work plans forms the basis of aid programmes with less or no participatory long-term engagements with local communities. This is primarily caused by the shrinking funding scope, which cannot entirely overcome community needs.

Even though local communities shared information on priority, many respondents reiterated that this often not implemented. A case example was narrated of IDP houses in Bosaaso which got burnt to ashes but none of the active aid agencies came to their support yet the same agencies provided nonfood items at a time when the need was not apparent.

“One wonders why the food vouchers distributed to farmers cannot be replaced with fuel vouchers, so that they can run their engines and produce food for local consumption” Farmer in Bossaso

4.1.3. Lack of Quality assurance and timely Aid disbursements

Rapid assessments, which are often a prerequisite for most donors often delays response to crises with aid often delivered at a time when people have made tangible strides to revive their livelihood. It is worth noting that, Aid agencies at times sub contract local suppliers to deliver aid to beneficiaries, which greatly compromises the quality of aid provision. With no regulatory measures in place, except for Somaliland, most aid agencies do not adhere to quality assurance and timely disbursements. There is limited evidence from the discussions on measures taken by the government agencies to make sure the food and non-food items meet quality standards. However, one official from Somaliland mentioned there are standards in place to check the quality of food given to aid beneficiaries.

In most cases the delays come way after the announcements, which creates suspense and a mode of waiting. An elder in Jiqle camp said, the committee sometimes make frantic calls to make sure aid reaches them on time but to no avail. The underpinning mental thinking that ‘aid is coming’ often incapacitates individual productivity.¹²

“Even though the cash payments help in contributing to household income, the amount is so small that it makes beneficiaries expect more, thus making them glued to the aid source” Women FGD, Omar Sheikh Camp, Hargeisa

It is viewed that communities have become more vulnerable to disasters. With less or no operational disaster management mechanisms in place, the people live in fear and some even evacuate their houses way before the crisis. Hargeisa is a bit different primarily due to the presence of NADFOR, diverse ministerial functions and devolved disaster early warning structures extending up to the village level. Other areas have relatively fewer active governance structures, for instance, an official

¹² Mohamed Muhumed, Muhumed. (2021). Somalia’s Aid Dependency in 1960-1990. Somali Studies, Vol. 5, 2020.

interviewed for the research, lamented the poor coordination of aid agencies and government authorities in Beledweyne, which has subsequently crippled efficient delivery of aid services. Despite the presence of a meteorological department in Mogadishu, it is unpopular with the local population.

Though Bosaaso has active structures, the analysis showed that people were not taking government advisories seriously, thereby increasing the impact of natural disasters. Consequently, Bosaaso was hit by the cyclone of Gati in 2020, followed by unprecedented rains that caused widespread flooding¹³.

4.1.4. Why the dependencies grip?

Considering the existence of underlying critical problems such as persistent economic shocks, lack of reliable infrastructure, weak government support, drought and famine as well psychological incapacitation of IDPs there is unending prevalent grip to dependency on aid in most households. A number of regions including Gedo, Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Banadir, Lower Juba and Bay have experienced years of seasonal flashfloods that consistently destroyed crops and agricultural products at the peak of each season. In some of the regions such as Lower Juba, the roads became inaccessible affecting source markets such as Kismayo. This is more apparent in Baledweyne, where floods have continually destroyed local production. As a result many of the farmers resort to aid for support.

On a side note, the government albeit its weak capacity is yet to fully consider the initiation of policy control of aid provision, which would have ultimately materialized the implementation of mega projects to curb the effect of flooding.

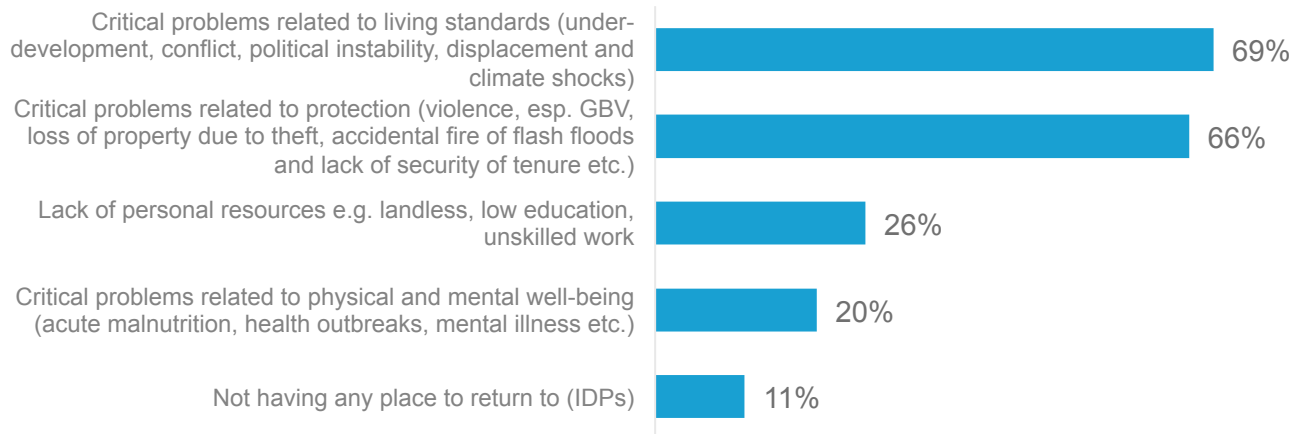
Some participants also reported the economy is reliant on women who make up a good chunk of the workforce, this is primarily due to the availability of casual jobs such as cleaning, washing and collecting garbage which is accustomed to men and does not generate sufficient income. Men on the other hand, rely on aid and those willing to work also face difficulties in accessing employment opportunities. Many respondents have also reiterated that culture of getting free things has incapacitated people's productivity.

“Due to the decades of civil war and sanctions perpetuated by militants, majority of people depend on foreign aid. Even those living in AS controlled areas move to camps to get access to aid”-Local Authority, Kismayo

Figure 5 - Reasons Making Households Depend on Humanitarian Aid

¹³ https://www.africanews.com/2020/11/24/somali-coast-left-drenched-by-tropical-storm-gati/?fbclid=IwAR2akvkDsXE1bYNdy0W2tW2E5ftyXA45W2fVgcjatFmV_E3-zr2knFwyucg

Reasons Making Households Depend on Humanitarian Aid



IDPs some of whom have stayed in the camps for decades, tend to remain in the camps despite resettlement plans derived by the local authorities with the fear of not getting aid in their hometowns since most agencies preferably target IDP centers more than other areas.

“Tangible strides were made towards ensuring that people return to their original homelands, but still some tend to remain primarily because they can’t afford to lose the aid they get in the centers.” Program officer Oxfam, Hargeisa

According to aid workers interviewed, cash disbursement offers multiple impacts for aid organization by covering diverse needs of displaced persons such as starting a business, buying food and paying school fees, but the scope has reduced recently due to the diversion of funds towards mitigating Covid-19 pandemic. Despite the good perception registered, cash disbursement has way adverse effect in sustaining the dependency grip than other aid items. One respondent notes that where income-generating activities were started for IDP members they still preferred to stay in the camps for the cash disbursement.

Other respondents mentioned the challenge of people misusing their cash transfers to buy **Khat**¹⁴. Additionally, it was reported that the amount of cash that’s given is a small compared to the needs of the household and it might not even sustain a family for a day. There were reports of households receiving as little as \$10.

¹⁴ A stimulant drug.

4.2. Net effect of Environmental degradation and Climate change

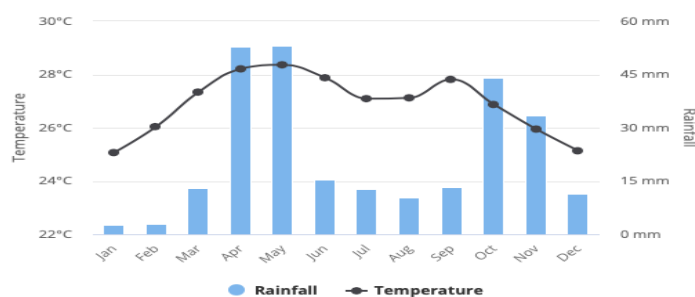
Climate change continues to be a major contributing factor to displacement and food insecurity in Somalia. Increasingly erratic weather patterns and climatic shocks have led to prolonged and severe drought conditions and floods, with devastating humanitarian consequences. Flooding displaced 919,000 people in 2020 and destroyed essential infrastructure, property and 144,000 hectares of agricultural land. In tandem, Somalia also experienced the worst Desert Locust invasion in 25 years; tens of thousands of hectares of cropland and pasture were damaged, with potentially severe consequences for agriculture and pastoral-based livelihoods.¹⁵

Somalia has seen an increase in frequency and intensity of floods and droughts with severe droughts in 2007/2008, 2011/2012, 2015/16/17.¹⁶ Climate induced displacement in Somalia continues to increase with UN listing the number of internally displaced persons due to drought between November 2016 and October 2017 at 943,000.¹⁷

Climate change directly threatens the gains made towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Somalia and Somaliland and summons concerted efforts from both government institutions and humanitarian and development partners. Poverty and hunger cannot be reduced or eliminated if the climate continues to change at the current pace and no enough intervention is done about helping communities both develop strategies to cope up with shocks as well as create alternative livelihoods sources.

Severe droughts and flash flooding events continue to impact Somalia and contribute to repeated loss of life and livelihoods. Climate-fueled disasters were the number one driver of internal displacement over the last decade – forcing an estimated 20 million people a year from their homes.¹⁸ Today, worldwide, you are seven times more likely to be internally displaced by cyclones, floods and wildfires than by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, and three times more likely than by conflict.

Figure 6 - Average Monthly Temperature and Rainfall of Somalia for 1901-2016 (Source: World Bank)



Drought and hunger were the immediate drivers of movement for many but the violent and protracted conflicts, marginalization and abuse (gender-based violence, torture/killing by Al-Shabab, forced marriages) also among major causal factors of

¹⁵ Somalia Humanitarian Needs Assessment Overview (2019)

¹⁶ Somalia: Drought -2015-2021 <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/dr-2015-000134-som>

¹⁷ UN OCHA. (2017) Horn of Africa: Humanitarian Impacts of Drought. <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/horn-africa-humanitarian-impacts-drought-iss-ue-11-3-november-2017>

¹⁸ Oxfam 2019 “Forced from home: climate fuelled displacement” accessed at <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/forced-home-climate-fuelled-displacement>

displacements. In 2011, a severe drought forced around a quarter of the population to leave their settlements and live in IDP camps within Somalia.¹⁹

Also, pervasive poverty in Somalia is aggravated by climatic extremes, which sometimes lead to widespread famine, resulting in the loss of thousands of lives (Somalia NAPA, 2013). Furthermore, severe droughts interrupted by devastating floods occur frequently and result in large-scale starvation and the death of thousands of people and livestock. It is anticipated that its extremely high dependency will intensify the nation's vulnerability to climate change on humanitarian intervention and the lack of public resources to address the climate crisis.

Somalia's climate is generally described as arid to semiarid with an annual rainfall of about 100 mm along the coast increasing to 400 mm on the southwestern part of the country. The climate of Somalia is determined by the North and south movement of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) (Muchiri, 2007). This movement of the ITCZ results in two distinct rainy seasons, *Gu*, usually beginning at the end of March or early April and running through June, and *Dayr*, a shorter rainy season commencing in late September and ending in October to early November. The *Gu* and *Dayr* seasons are separated by a relatively dry period from June to August, known as *Hagaa*, with strong winds experienced over the whole country. *Gu* rains are observed as the ITCZ moves northward, and *Dayr* occurs as it moves southward (Muchiri, 2007).

Southwesterly winds with moist air from the Indian Ocean prevail during the *Gu* season, considered the main rainy season, while northeasterly winds blowing from the Arabian Peninsula with dry air prevail during the *Jiilal*, the main dry season with virtually no rain expected during the latter season (Muchiri, 2007). In the western regions of Somaliland (Marodijeh, Gabiley, and Awdal) a similar season but occurring earlier than *Dayr*, known as *Karan*, is more prevalent. *Karan* rains are crucial for successful production of cereals as they arrive during the flowering and grain filling stages of late-maturing local sorghum varieties and recharge groundwater to be tapped during the dry season for both human and livestock consumption. Lack of *Dayr* or *Karan* rains usually results in crop failure and prolonged dry season with a negative impact on rural livelihoods.

Rainfall in Somalia is characterized by high temporal and spatial variability. Long-term monthly rainfall for selected locations in Somalia/Somaliland is shown in Table 1. In southern Somalia, Jilib receives the highest annual rainfall of up to 643 mm. In Somaliland, on the other hand, Borama gets the highest annual precipitation exceeding 540 mm. The coastal plains are characterized by low and erratic rainfall, sandy and well-drained soils, high daily temperatures and high evapotranspiration rates. Livestock and rain-fed agriculture, the main livelihoods and components of the economy, directly depend on the weather and environment.

¹⁹ UNHCR "Somali refugee displacements in the near region: Analysis and Recommendations." Accessed at <https://www.unhcr.org/55152c699.pdf>

4.2.1. Continuous perpetuation of environmental hazards

With the adverse effect of changing climate, the local population interviewed for this assessment agrees that they still perpetuate hazardous activities that degrade the environment. Consequently, there is high frequency of droughts and subsequent pastoral migration leading to competition over meagre pasture and ultimately cause conflict.

Cutting down of trees for charcoal production has been mentioned as major land degradation across the study areas. This is further aggravated by frequent deforestation along the farmlands; the erosion that ensues makes floods becomes more aggressive. It is worth noting that farmers, instead of building fences use trees cut from the farmlands as fence.

In terms of garbage disposal, there is a lack of reliable garbage collection and proper sewage system in urban centres, except for Bosaaso and Kismayo where some IDP women are involved in garbage collection to generate income, a clear manifestation that even such efforts cannot be sustained without the cash.

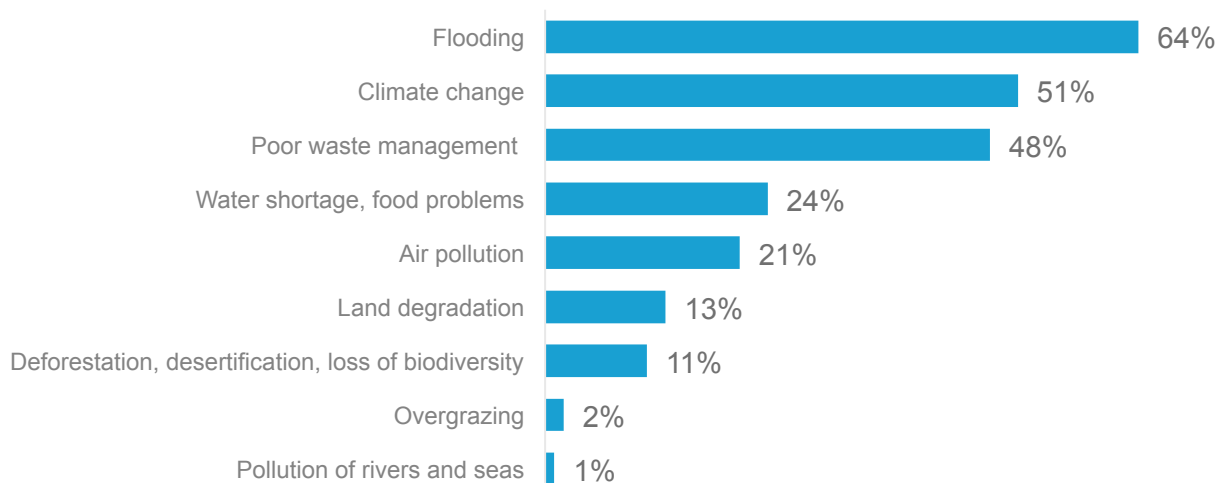
“Our people do not give importance to waste disposal unless there are incentives. This shows how we profoundly misunderstand environmental conservation as a priority issue.” – Government official, Bosaaso

However, some respondents have mentioned that communities have adequate awareness on the concerns of environmental degradation only that they lack the individual responsibility (whether moral, religious and communal) to preserve the environment.

Quantitative results, confirmed that flooding is the main environmental issue affecting the communities in Somalia accounting for 64% of issues reported.

Figure 7 - Major Environmental Issues

Environmental Issues



4.2.2. Impact on Agricultural and Livestock Productivity

The changing climatic conditions have no doubt brought forth susceptible effect on socioeconomic development in Somalia. More frequent and intense droughts and floods undermine food security and worsen livelihood conditions in Somalia, adversely affecting marginalized groups, fueling grievances, increasing competition over scarce resources and exacerbating existing community tensions and vulnerabilities²⁰, locust and flooding have become more frequent and intense with major implications for livestock rearing and farmers. Flooding washed away houses as well as cause destruction to crops and livestock. As a result of this families become short of food and therefore have to rely on aid for survival.

“People who were once wealthy, with considerable herds of cattle and farm products have relegated to living from hand to mouth after drought, conflict and floods destroyed their livelihood” FGD Koshin Village in ?

²⁰ NUPI and SIPRI- Somalia - Climate, Peace and Security Fact Sheet; February 2021

4.2.3. Shrinking Efforts on Natural Conservation

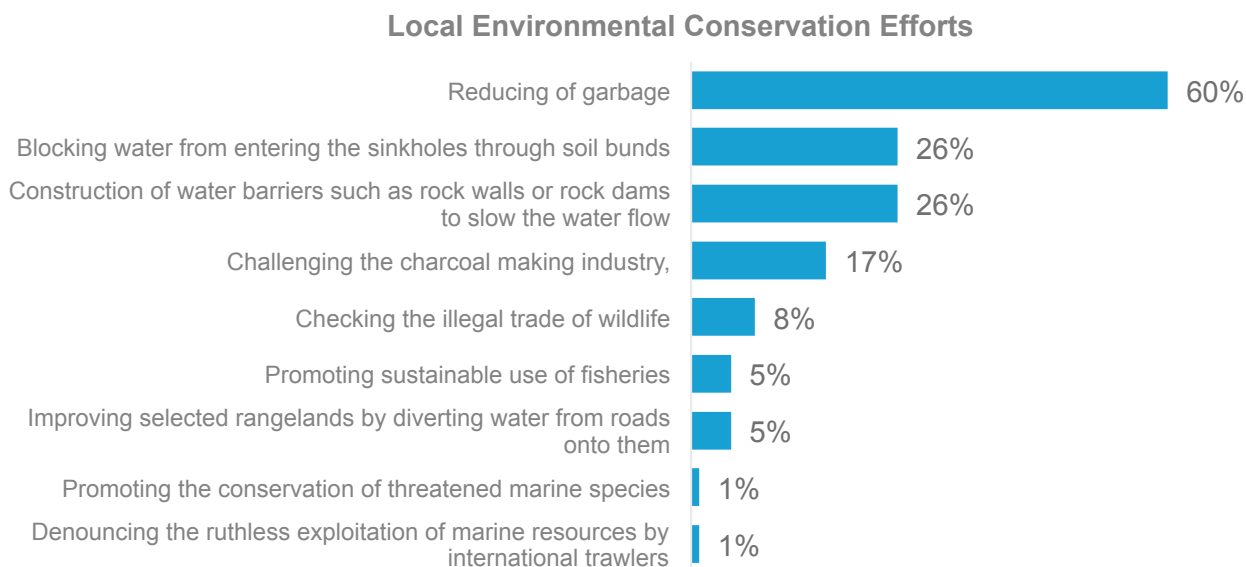
Most communities across the study areas have reported no or less conservation efforts with the general believe that environmental conservation is a responsibility reserved for the central and regional governments. Apparently some respondents stated that they didn't participate in environmental conservation since the collapse of the Somali central government. However, few respondents reported cases of garbage collection and blocking water from entering the sinkholes through soil bunds.

In Somaliland, the Ministry of Resettlement and Rehabilitation has developed policies to conserve environment which include establishing drought-preventive storages for livestock keepers, rehabilitation of permanent boreholes, building gabions around water sources, creation of awareness on the effects of deforestation, as well as development of other income-generating activities in the area other than the charcoal business. Building gabions to prevent soil erosion, creation of awareness on the effects of deforestation, as well as development of other income-generating activities as opposed to burning charcoal for business, would help to prevent deforestation. Reduced deforestation will have a direct effect on rainfall patterns as well as reduce desertification. Challenging the charcoal industry will greatly reduce deforestation and providing alternative sources of income generating activity will help to solve this issue.

*“Some NGOs have really tried to support farmers in creating awareness to curb deforestation but it seems many people are not taking heed” Advisor,
Puntland Min of Environment*

Even with the few conservation efforts mentioned, much of it tends to be short term programs that do not yield significant results.

Figure 8 - Major Environmental Conservation Efforts



4.2.4. Increasing Community Vulnerabilities to Natural Disasters

It has been viewed that communities have become more vulnerable to disasters. With a mostly non-operational disaster management mechanisms in place, , the people live in fear and some even evacuate their houses way before crisis. This is despite the existence of the Somalia National Durable Solutions Strategy (2020-2024) and disaster risk reduction plans such as the Disaster Management Plans for the Juba and Shabelle Basins in Somalia (Jan 2016).

Communities living near the rivers seek information on flooding from Ethiopian population as the Shabelle River originates from Ethiopia, and flows southeast into Somalia. Traditionally, the overflow in Ethiopia always has replica effect in Somalia. In Bosaaso, the weather becomes extremely hot during the summer forcing elite households to evacuate to cooler places at the dismay of IDPs and poor households who stay back and shelf the hot weather and this is caused by. Cases of children experiencing fever and diarrhea during the hot season have been mentioned. Residents in Omar Sheikh IDP camp, Hargeisa, claimed that the government resettled in low-lying valley that’s highly susceptible to floods. As a result respondents mentioned building of gabions to control flooding. However, these are short-term conservation efforts that do not yield significant impact towards averting natural disasters.

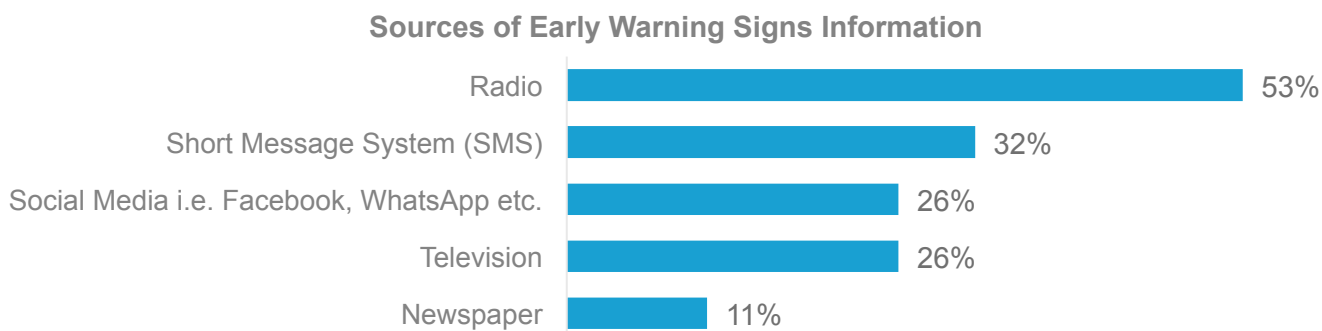
In Bosaaso, the weather becomes extremely hot during the summer forcing elite households evacuate to cooler places at the dismay of IDPs and poor households who stay back and shelf the hot weather. Cases of children experiencing fever and diarrhea during the hot season have been severally mentioned.

In terms of early warning, communities receive information from Radio station, which is the main source of information for 53% of the population in all regions. Respondents also mentioned receiving messages from Golis telecom but that only targets 12% of the study sample that have attained up to high school level of education. In Somaliland, the Ministry of Agriculture Development usually sends out messages to the communities to warn them of any danger. There is need for customized way of sending message in language that is understood by all.

“Sometimes Golis Company send us massages although there are many people who can’t able to read or write” Mixed Gender FGD, Bosaaso

The utilization of telecommunication companies in disseminating early warning information is another unique aspect. Even though, this has been mentioned in all districts targeted by the study, Bosaaso participants have mentioned that the messages from Golis (The main telecommunication service provider in Puntland) are not adhered to partly due to illiteracy. Majority of the FGD participants in Beledweyne alleged they did not receive any early warning messages with one respondent claiming that they use an Iron post erected at the Liqliqato Bridge to examine the level of the water prior to flooding. Some participants also alleged to have sought information on flooding from Ethiopia as the Shabelle River crosscuts both countries as the overflow in Ethiopia always has a replica effect in Somalia. On the contrary, FAO-SWALIM report states that over 1000 SMS flood alert messages were sent to elders, community leaders and members of the communities affected by floods, including Belet Weyne in early 2020²¹.

Figure 9 - Sources of Information on Disaster Early Warning signs



21 FAO SWALIM-Flood Update and Trend Analysis at Belet Weyne, Shabelle River-Belet Weyne- Flood Update 15 September 2020-accessed at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Somalia_Flood_Update_%20and_Analysis_in_Belet_Weyne_16092020.pdf?fbclid=IwAR2ohsQrEh6hUVt-nyfl5QcN6g0BLEmFOBpyLTv4Actqo5Eonxss27bPg-0

4.3. Dwindling pastoral income and changing livelihood dynamics

Somalia's people live in extremely poor and underdeveloped conditions. Livelihoods are broadly based on subsistence farming and pastoralism with limited opportunity to earn wages. The livestock sector is the largest contributor to Somali livelihoods with over 65% of the population registering in some form of livestock rearing.²² Recent years have seen the pastoral sector dwindle due to increased drought and famine. However, livestock products continue to be the largest export commodity for Somalia.²³ The growing urban population that does not value pastoral growth further exacerbates this. As a result, communities now are seeking alternative livelihoods such as agriculture and fishing, which were initially constrained to subsistence.

Agro-pastoralist - mix of agriculture and livestock production-based livelihood zones are found in the inter-riverine regions of Bay, Bakol, western Hiran, eastern Gedo, Lower Shabelle and Lower Juba in Southern Somalia but also found in parts of Awdal and Western Galbeed in the northwest. Agriculturalist - agriculture based livelihood. The two areas are considered high potential for crop production with rainfall ranging from 400mm to 600mm: a small area in the Northwest (west of Hargeisa) and a much larger inter-riverine area between the Shabelle and Juba river valleys. Agriculture is primarily rain fed making this livelihood extremely vulnerable to climatic hazards.

Fishing as a livelihood system involves fishermen along the Somali coast as well as casual labour migrants from further inland. The Somali coastline, the longest in Africa, has been under-utilized primarily by local artisan fishermen with little large-scale commercial activity. International fleets primarily exploit the Somali marine resources. It is estimated that Somalia loses approximately 100 million US dollars to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, resources that could go a long way towards improving the livelihoods of Somalis.²⁴

Urbanization is providing new opportunities and livelihood linkages. The large urban towns are Hargeisa, Mogadishu, Kismayo, Bossaso and Baidoa. IDPs are particularly vulnerable sub strata of urban populations concentrated in these large towns.

Livelihood systems are strongly interlinked through trade, social networks or sharing and competition for resources.

Livelihood systems are also characterized by disparities and differences based on assets including natural, physical, financial, social and human as well as structures and institutions that enable/disrupt economic, social and political progress. Livelihoods in Somalia are vulnerable to 'shocks' such as drought, flooding, tsunami, international livestock bans or conflict.

²² UN OCHA "Somalia: Livelihoods and Food Security Fact Sheet (2005):
<https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-livelihoods-and-food-security-factsheet>

²³ <http://www.fao.org/somalia/programmes-and-projects/livestock/en/>

²⁴ UN OCHA (Dec 2005) "Somalia: Livelihoods and Food Security Fact Sheet". Accessed at
<https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-livelihoods-and-food-security-factsheet>

Some coping mechanisms used by households to deal with 'shocks' can in extreme situations undermine the livelihood itself. For example in 2004, during the peak of the drought in the north, some pastoralists resorted to burning wood to make charcoal, which undermines the environmental viability of pastoralism. Somalia has a strong social network and support system that has provides insurance and is used as a coping mechanism in times of difficulty. Remittances, sent by relatives living abroad accounts for 750 million to 1 billion US dollars annually, thus exceeding the international aid assistance and averting a worse humanitarian crisis.²⁵

“People who have been displaced decades ago were adapted through Xaalka Waara (Permanent remedies) initiative which undertook permanent resettlement, if this could be extended to all areas, it would bear positive results” Government official, Hargeisa

4.3.1. Cross sectional Analysis of Main Economic Activities

The main source of income for the displaced communities is from humanitarian aid in form of cash grants and food assistance. The host communities depend on agriculture through farming and livestock keeping. The farmers grow sesame, maize, banana, mangos, beans, tomatoes, grapefruits, sesame, coconut, lemon and watermelon as well as keep goats, cows, camel and donkeys mainly for sale. However, for the displaced communities the source of their livelihood is humanitarian aid through the cash programs. They use this money to start some businesses in order to sustain themselves. In the urban centers main source of livelihood include washing clothes, work in construction sites and sale of livestock products. Along the coastal towns, people mainly depend on fishing. The main constraints faced is the threat from the terror groups which disrupt the peaceful.

“The main source of income include farming (both crop cultivation and livestock keeping), trade, some people work for government, others receive remittance from abroad and others carry out business” Youth Leader, Kismayo

“Charcoal burning is our main activity and the main threats is from terror group” FGD with IDPs, Kismayo

²⁵ Oxfam 2020 <https://www.oxfam.org/en/press-releases/oxfam-raises-alarm-over-somali-remittance-lifeline>

Major concerns facing communities include poor security, toilets, water, droughts, gender-based violence, low literacy rate, lack of food, unavailability of jobs, shelter, education and most importantly lack of health care. Intervention to improve on such community concerns would help ease the burden on the communities and make them more resilient.

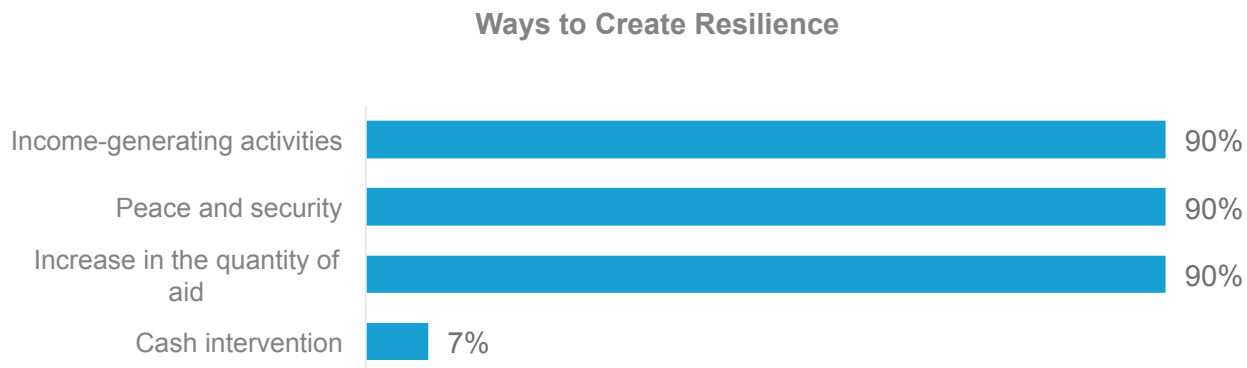
“The communities that live in this camp are really concerned about the challenges that they face especially lack of food, shelter, education and most importantly lack of health care. On the other hand, there is insecurity at night” Mixed Gender FGD Jiiqle Camp, Beledweyne

“Gender-based violence, especially during the summer. Near the city and coast there are alcoholic men who kidnap and rape the girls at night” Mixed Gender FGD, Bosaaso Camp

Participants have mentioned initiating long-term programmes to combat underlying problems as the most effective way to curb aid dependency. This includes investing on flood mitigation, creation of job opportunities and boosting agricultural productivity.

“It’s hard to fully cover the needs of a person and therefore creation of job opportunities, construct barriers that can minimize floods and supporting farmers would be very helpful” Traditional elder, Beledweyne

Figure 10 - Ways to Create Resilience

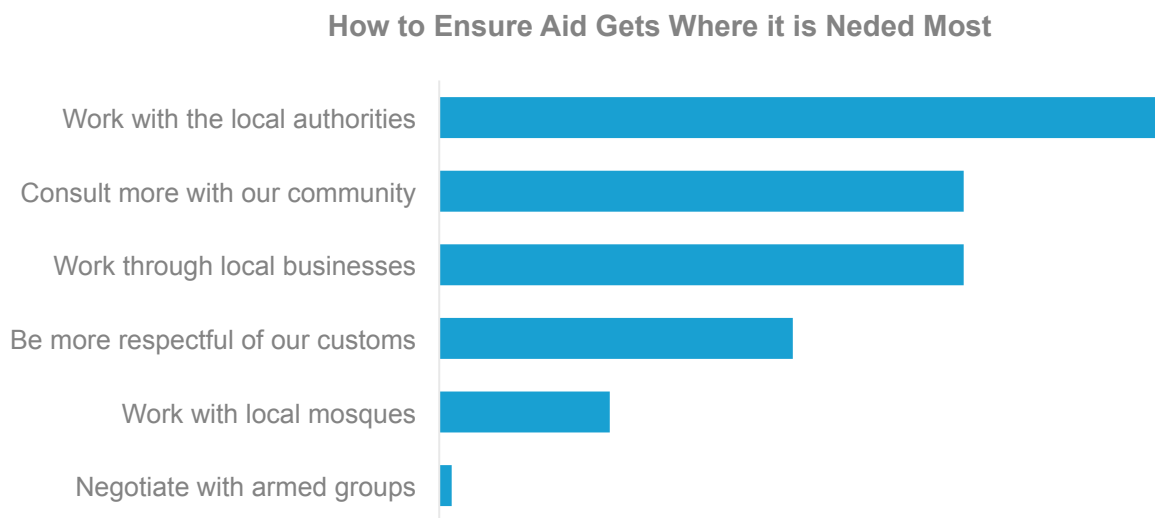


Coordination among local NGOs is based on aside talks during conferences, with no structure in place for effective complementation except for situations when organizations stand in for each other during shortages. However, sporadic need based joint assessments are undertaken during crisis. For instance, an assessment was done by RRP on the impact of locust invasion on the agricultural sector in Baledweyn in early 2020.²⁶

Cooperation between aid agencies and the government authorities in distribution of aid was reported as one of the ways to ensure communities receive adequate information as well timely disbursement of Aid.

“There has been challenges in collaborating with Aid agencies who sometimes bypass the authorities and directly deal with communities, this has made Aid not to reach the neediest” Deputy Commissioner for social affairs, Beledweyne

Figure 11 - Ways to Ensure Aid gets Where it is Needed Most



²⁶ Key Informant Interview-Humanitarian Aid worker-Beledweyne

4.4. Recommendations and Conclusion

In reference to the first specific objective on the level and scope of Somalis on general humanitarian aid as well as on unconditional cash transfer programs, we found out that humanitarian aid accounts only for about 25% of the food needs in the households clearly confirming that the general public depend less on relief than is often assumed. But the case is different with IDPs whose majority of its respondents suggested absolute dependence on aid.

Other household sources of food include from household garden/farm, household food stocks and food sourced from the shops or market. Communities receive mostly nonfood items such as clean water whenever there is shortage of water, soaps, utensils and cloths and this is mainly provided by NGOs. Critical problems related to living standards, problems related to protection, lack of personal resource, problems related to physical and mental well-being and IDPs having no place to return to are the reasons making communities depend on humanitarian aid while

IDPs tend to remain in the camps even when there are resettlement plans because they cannot afford to move out of the camps. Conditional and unconditional cash transfers help the community the most because beneficiaries have complete flexibility to spend and manage the aid money on what is best for them, such as food, medicine, or other basic needs, rather than having to accept what the implementing organization or donor believes is best for them. Creating income generating activities and improving security would help create resilience.

On the second specific objective on the impact of climate change, we observed that floods, strong winds, soil erosion, drought and conflict are the major environmental issues that affect communities. Flooding and invasion of locust have a major impact on agricultural sector, which results in recurrent food shortages and therefore forcing the households to rely on aid. Reducing of garbage and blocking water from entering the sinkholes through soil bunds are the some of the local environmental conservation efforts existing in the communities. Communities are prone to flooding and to counter this they strengthen the pillars of their houses when constructing to avoid being washed away when it rains. There are no specific early warning signs of disasters available to most communities.

Finally, with regard to livelihoods diversification, we noted that most of the main source of income for the displaced communities is from humanitarian aid in form of cash grants and food assistance. Most people depend on agriculture through farming and livestock keeping. Major concerns facing the communities include poor security, toilets, water, droughts, gender-based violence, low literacy rate, lack of food, unavailability of jobs, shelter, education and most importantly lack of health care.

In line with these findings, we can conclude that creating income generating activities and improving security in the region would help create resilience and reduce overreliance on humanitarian aid.

Impacts of climate change are sufficiently certain to warrant proactive risk reduction measures now. For example, droughts, locust and flooding have become more frequent and intense with major implications for livestock keepers and farmers. The risks posed by droughts must be planned for and reduced. Thus, disaster preparedness strategies and national adaptation plan of action must be put in place, and public institutions must plan now for the effects of climate change. Equally, reducing

people's vulnerability to drought by investing in rainwater harvesting or improving the use of early warning systems could be part of the long-term strategy.

In order to start reducing the risks associated with the climate crisis, Somaliland/Somalia need to adopt a clearly defined pragmatic plan of action. First and foremost, there is a need to continuously assess the projected impacts of climate change and its implications.

Based on these findings, we would like to make the following recommendations:

Theme	Responsible Actor(s)	Recommendations
Minimizing dependency of communities on humanitarian aid	Federal Government, Member States, Local Authorities, NGOs and community organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a proactive approach to climate-induced natural disasters, e.g. droughts and floods rather than the current reactive approach, which has limited effects on disaster reduction and prevention. • Establish food bank reserves in all regions of the country. Such food reserve facilities can greatly alleviate food shortages and prevent famines during natural disasters. • Help create income generating activities for the community members • Improve security to reduce threats of conflicts that lead to displacements • Creating job opportunities to ensure the community members are engaged • Give farmers adequate farm tools such as tractors and other farm inputs to till the land and produce agricultural products that can be sold to earn income or be consumed within the household
Creating Resilience of Agro-Pastoral Communities against Climate Change	Federal Government, Member States, Local Authorities, NGOs and community organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the authorities to understand and address the climate change crisis and its impact. • Build the capacity of Ministries of Environment and legislative bodies to address climate change crisis and mitigate their impact. • Make environmental problems a top priority for

		<p>governments, in the hope of getting more attention to environmental problems from stakeholders as well as the public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish natural disaster management committees at all levels of social and governmental structures• Sensitize the communities on specific environmental conservations efforts such as effects of deforestation and overgrazing• Devise other income generating activities as opposed to trading in charcoal• Construct barriers that can minimize floods• Improve early warning system and dissemination of weather data in more proactive ways• Introduction of soil and water conservation programs. Soil and water degradation are some of the significant changes of concern, primarily driven by human activities, occurring in the pastoral and agro-pastoral villages.• Improvement of water availability in pastoral areas. Water scarcity is a severe challenge to the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities.• Introduction and dissemination of fodder production in the agro-pastoral villages.• Training of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists on improved livestock production and management technologies can increase animal productivity and improve household food security.• Intensive monitoring and control operations need to continue in all areas to reduce the impact of Desert Locust on crops and pastures in Somalia.
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6. Annex

6.1. Annex I: Household Questionnaire

Question	Answer
District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mogadishu • Beledweyne • Bossaso • Hargeisa • Kismayo
Respondent Category	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP • Host Communities

Good morning/ afternoon/ evening. My name is I am from Rufmo Consulting, a company that conducts research studies in Somalia. We are conducting a survey on humanitarian aid dependency and the impacts of climate change in Somalia. With your permission, I need to randomly select a household member to be interviewed from among those who are at least 18 years old.

Answers will be used for research purposes only. We are not from the government or any political organization and there is no right or wrong answer to what we ask. May I proceed?

Yes	
No	ASK WHEN THE RESPONDENT WILL BE AVAILABLE
Not willing to participate	TERMINATE INTERVIEW AND THANK THE RESPONDENT

LET US START WITH A FEW GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Question	Answer
Gender	a) Male b) Female
Please tell me which of the following age categories fit you	a) 18 – 24 years b) 25 – 34 years c) 35 – 44 years d) 45+ years
What is your relationship to the household head? Are you the head, spouse, son/daughter etc.	a) Head b) Spouse c) Son/daughter d) Father/mother e) Sister/brother f) Grandchild g) Other relative h) House help/ Shamba workers i) Other non-relative
Generally, what would you say is the most serious problem facing people in this locality today?	a) Hunger/Drought b) Floods c) Crime d) Terrorism e) Land issues f) Other (Specify).....

NOW LET US TALK ABOUT HUMANITARIAN AID

Q1 Did you or members of your household receive aid in the past one year?

- a) Yes
- b) No>>SKIP TO Q26

Q2 If you or your family received aid, what type of aid was it?

- a) Cash or vouchers
- b) Food
- c) Clean water/sanitation
- d) Shelter items
- e) Medical care or medicines
- f) Household items
- g) Children's education
- h) Seeds and tools
- i) Protection from violence
- j) Other (Specify).....

Q3 Who provided the aid you or your household received?

- a) Local authorities / government
- b) NGOs
- c) Religious group
- d) Military group
- e) Local business
- f) Other (Specify).....

Q4 **IF FOOD AT Q8.** What proportion of all the sources of food for this household does humanitarian food distribution account for? Would you say it is.....?

- a) 0 to 25%
- b) 26 to 50%
- c) 51 to 75%
- d) 76 to 100%

Q5 IF CASH/VOUCHERS AT Q8. And looking at all the sources of money for this household, what proportion does humanitarian cash support account for? Would you say it is.....?

- a) 0 to 25%
- b) 26 to 50%
- c) 51 to 75%
- d) 76 to 100%

Q6 What would you say are some of the reasons that make this household depend on humanitarian aid?

- a) Critical problems related to protection (violence, esp. GBV, loss of property due to theft, accidental fire or flash floods and lack of security of tenure etc.)
- b) Critical problems related to living standards (under-development, conflict, political instability, displacement and climate shocks)
- c) Critical problems related to physical and mental well-being (acute malnutrition, health outbreaks, mental illness etc.)
- d) Lack of personal resources e.g. landless, low education, unskilled work
- e) Not having any place to return to (IDPs)
- f) Deprivation of the legal rights of choice of settlement (IDPs)
- g) No alternative source of livelihood
- h) Other (Specify).....

Q7 Does aid go to those who need it most?

- 1. Not at all
- 2. Not very much
- 3. Somewhat
- 4. Mostly yes
- 5. Yes completely>>>**SKIP TO Q15**

Q8 Which groups of people do not get the aid yet they need it most?

- a) People in low-income brackets
- b) Widows
- c) Persons with disabilities
- d) Orphans
- e) People with illnesses
- f) Minority and marginalized
- g) IDPs
- h) Other (Specify).....

Q9 Does the aid you receive currently cover your most important needs?

- 1. Not at all
- 2. Not very much
- 3. Somewhat
- 4. Mostly yes
- 5. Yes completely>>>**SKIP TO Q17**

Q10 What are your **most** important needs that are **not** met?

- a) Food
- b) Cash assistance
- c) WASH services
- d) Health and Nutrition services
- e) Shelter
- f) Security and protection
- g) Other (Specify).....

Q11 In your [district/state/village], does the aid reach the areas where it is needed the most?

1. Not at all
2. Not really
3. Neutral
4. Mostly yes
5. Yes - very much
6. I don't know >>>SKIP TO Q19

Q12 What prevents aid reaching where it is needed the most?

1. It is not safe for aid providers to reach the areas most in need
2. The roads are poor / it is difficult to reach the areas most in need
3. The most affected areas are not a priority for aid providers
4. Other (Specify).....
5. None?
6. I don't know

Q13 Was there a time during the last year when people in this area were unable to access assistance for any of the following reasons?

1. Aid distribution center located too far from where you live
2. Aid distribution point located in unsafe location
3. Not being informed/aware when aid is being distributed
4. Other (Specify).....
5. None
6. I don't know

Q14 Do you feel the support you receive helps you to become self-reliant?

1. Not at all
2. Not very much
3. Somewhat
4. Mostly yes

5. Yes completely >>>**SKIP TO Q23**

Q15 What are the main reasons that makes you feel that the support you receive does not help you to become self-reliant?

a)
b)
c)
d)
e)

Q16 What would help you to become self-reliant?

- a) Income-generating activities
- b) Cash intervention
- c) Shelter
- d) Increase in the quantity of aid
- e) Peace and security
- f) Other (Specify).....

Q17 Which type of aid providers were able to reach populations in need in the last one year?

- 1. Local authorities / government
- 2. NGOs
- 3. Religious groups
- 4. Military groups
- 5. Local businesses
- 6. Other (Specify).....
- 7. I don't know

Q18 IF CODE 2 IN Q23. Please let me know the specific NGOs that were able to reach populations in need in the last one year?

- a) National NGOs
- b) Foreign NGOs
- c) National Red Cross / Red Crescent Society
- d) UN agencies
- e) ICRC [International Committee for the Red Cross]
- f) Other (Specify).....
- g) I don't know

Q19 Who else could potentially provide aid that you could reach safely?

Q20 What could aid providers do to improve getting assistance to areas where it is most needed?

- 1. Work through local businesses
- 2. Work with local mosques
- 3. Work with the local authorities
- 4. Negotiate with armed groups
- 5. Consult more with our community
- 6. Be more respectful of our customs
- 7. Other (Specify).....
- 8. I don't know

Q21 And do you feel safe in your place of residence?

- 1. Not at all
- 2. Not very much
- 3. Somewhat
- 4. Mostly yes
- 5. Yes completely>>**SKIP TO Q29**

Q22 What makes you not feel safe?

- a) Poor security situation
- b) Abduction, murders and robberies
- c) Fear of war
- d) Fear of non-state armed groups
- e) Other (Specify).....

Q23 Overall, is life improving in Somalia?

- 1. Not at all
- 2. Not very much
- 3. Somewhat
- 4. Mostly yes
- 5. Yes completely>>**SKIP TO Q31**

Q24 What would make you more optimistic?

- 1. Security and stability
- 2. Employment opportunities
- 3. Aid provision
- 4. Other (Specify).....

NEXT LET US TALK ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Q25 Please look at the following list of environmental issues, and circle the three issues that concern you the most. Please only circle three issues from the list:

- a) Climate change
- b) Air pollution
- c) Pollution of rivers and seas
- d) Flooding
- e) Poor waste management (e.g. overuse of landfills)
- f) Deforestation, desertification, loss of biodiversity
- g) Land degradation
- h) Increasing aridity
- i) Overgrazing
- j) Water shortage, food problems
- k) Litter

Q26 Before today, have you heard of “climate change”?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q27 What does climate change mean to you? **TICK ALL THAT APPLY**

- a) Change in temperature
- b) Change in the environment
- c) Change in weather conditions
- d) Change in climate due to human pollution
- e) Change in climate due to global warming
- f) I don't know
- g) Other (Specify).....

Q28 What do you think the effects of climate change are in this area?

1. Increase in drought
2. Flooding
3. Rising temperatures
4. Desertification
5. Increasing intensity and frequency of extreme weather events
6. Undermine food security
7. Worsen livelihood conditions
8. Changes in weather conditions
9. Change in sheep mating calendar
10. Change in wind movement
11. Other (Specify).....

Q29 Has the climate change impacted people's access to food in this area?

- a) Yes
- b) No>>>SKIP TO Q37

Q30 How has climate change impacted people's access to food?

Blank response area for Q30, consisting of a vertical stack of alternating light and dark gray rectangular boxes.

Q31 What impacts, if any, do you think climate change may have on agricultural and livestock productivity

A) Agriculture						
1.						
2.						
3.						
B) Livestock						
1.						
2.						
3.						

Q32 To what extent do you agree with the following statements

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Don't Know	Somewhat disagree	Strongly Disagree	I don't believe the global climate is changing
Human activity is responsible for climate change in Somalia						
Natural variability is responsible for climate change in Somalia						

Q33 Using the scale below, indicate the extent to which human activity and natural variability are responsible for causing climate change in Somalia

Solely human activity responsible	Mainly human activity responsible	Both equally responsible	Mainly natural climate variability responsible	Solely natural climate variability responsible
-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------	--	--

Q34 Do you think anything can be done to tackle climate change in this area?

- a) Yes
- b) No>>>SKIP TO Q42

Q35 What do you think can be done to tackle climate change?

Q36 To the best of your knowledge, are climate change awareness campaigns carried out in area where you live?

- a) Yes
- b) No>>>SKIP TO Q44

Q37 How is climate change information disseminated in your area?

- a) Pamphlets
- b) Radios
- c) Television
- d) Newspapers/magazines
- e) Other (Specify).....

Q38 Which areas of conservation and protection of the natural world exist in this area?

- a) Environment conservation
- b) Marine conservation
- c) Community based natural resource management
- d) Fresh water conservation
- e) Wildlife conservation
- f) Forest conservation
- g) Other (specify).....

Q39 Who do you think should have the main responsibility for tackling climate change in this area?

- a) International organisations (e.g. the UN)
- b) The national government
- c) Local government
- d) Business and industry
- e) Environmental organisations/ lobby groups (e.g. Worldwide Fund for Nature)
- f) Individuals
- g) Other (Specify).....

- Q40 What are some of the existing local environmental conservation efforts in this area?
- a) Construction of water barriers such as rock walls or rock dams to slow the water flow
 - b) Blocking water from entering the sinkholes through soil bunds
 - c) Improving selected rangelands by diverting water from roads onto them.
 - d) Reducing of garbage
 - e) Challenging the charcoal making industry,
 - f) Checking the illegal trade of wildlife
 - g) Denouncing the ruthless exploitation of marine resources by international trawlers
 - h) Promoting the conservation of threatened marine species
 - i) Promoting sustainable use of fisheries;
 - j) Other (specify).....

Q41 Next, I'd like to ask for your opinion concerning who you think should be responsible for solving environmental problems in Somalia. Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Business and Industry				
Government				
Individual citizens				

- Q42 Do you have a compost bin or pile in your compound?
- a) Yes
 - b) No>>>SKIP TO Q50

- Q43 Which statement best describes how you use it?
- a) I use it all year round, for food and/or yard waste
 - b) I use it seasonally, for food and/or yard waste
 - c) I only use it occasionally

- d) I only use it for yard waste, or
- e) Others, specify.....

LET US NOW TALK ABOUT NATURAL DISASTERS

Q44 Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

- a) Yes (Please describe what type of hazard and how it affected you):

[Empty text box for response to Q44a]

- b) No

Q45 How concerned are you about the possibility of your neighborhood being impacted by a disaster?

- a) Not concerned
- b) Somewhat concerned
- c) Very concerned

Please explain (If answer is b or c):

[Empty text box for response to Q45c]

Q46 Please rank the following hazards according to the degree of threat faced by your community. Ten (10) represents the highest/greatest threat and one (1) represents the lowest/least threat.

USE EACH NUMBER ONCE.

- a) Flooding
- b) Wildfire
- c) Drought
- d) Thunderstorm
- e) High Wind/Dust Storms
- f) Extreme Heat
- g) Water scarcity

- h) Deforestation
- i) Land degradation
- j) Increasing aridity

Q47 Is there another significant natural hazard that is a threat to your neighborhood that is not listed above?

- a) No
- b) Yes (Please specify)

Q48 Have you or your community taken any actions to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

- a) No
- b) Yes (Please explain)

Q49 We would like your opinion on how to best reduce risk from the natural hazards in your community. Please briefly describe at least one project to mitigate each of the following hazards:

- a) Flooding

- b) Wildfire

c) Drought

[Redacted content]

d) Thunderstorm

[Redacted content]

e) High Wind/Dust Storms

[Redacted content]

f) Extreme Heat

[Redacted content]

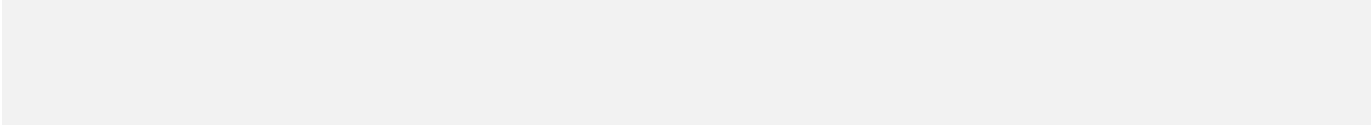
g) Water scarcity

[Redacted content]

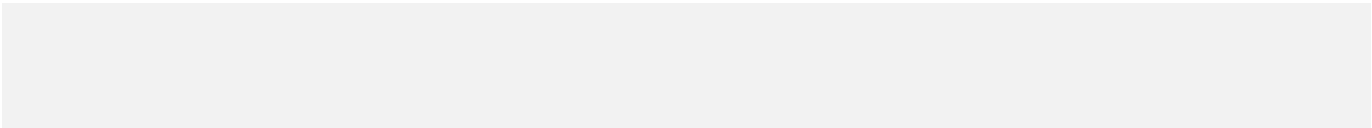
h) Deforestation

[Redacted content]

i) Land degradation



j) Increasing aridity



Q50 Please answer the following questions about disaster management

	Yes	No	Don't know
Is there a disaster management or emergency plan for the area you live			
Are there laws or policies that deal with disaster management in your community or village/district			
Has the community created its own laws or policies for disaster management?			
Is there another person in your family who can carry out the emergency plan, apart from you			

Q51 And do you understand what Disaster Management Plan is?

- a) Yes
- b) No >>>>SKIP TO Q59

Q52 Has anyone from the following helped you or your community in preparing a disaster management plan?

- a) National government
- b) Non-governmental organization or voluntary organization
- c) United nations agency
- d) Voluntary groups
- e) Local politician or a party

f) Other (Specify).....

Q53 What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to protect your family and prepare your home from hazard events?

- a) Television
- b) Radio
- c) Social Media i.e. Facebook, WhatsApp etc.
- d) Email
- e) Public Meetings/Workshops
- f) School Meetings
- g) Other (Specify).....

Q54 Are there any early warning signs of disasters experienced in this area?

- a) Yes
- b) No>>>SKIP TO Q62

Q55 What are the sources of early warning signs information?

- a) Short Message System (SMS)
- b) Television
- c) Radio
- d) Newspaper
- e) Social Media i.e. Facebook, WhatsApp etc.
- f) Information signage
- g) Other (Specify).....

Q56 And what are some of these warning signs of disasters available in this area?

- a) Early warning systems based on seasonal-to-interannual climate forecasts

- b) Crisis mapping
- c) Remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) applications
- d) Satellite communication technology
- e) Mobile phone technology
- f) ICTs for crowdsourcing
- g) Other (Specify).....

LET US NOW FNISH THE INTERVIEW WITH A FEW MORE QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS HOUSEHOLD.

Q57 What are the sources of food for this household? **MULTIPLE RESPONSES. DO NOT READ**

Q58 Of all these which are the main source of food for this household **SINGLE RESPONSE. DO NOT READ**

	Household sources of food	Main source of food
Humanitarian food distribution		
Household garden/farm		
Household stocks		
Shops or market		
Other (Specify).....		

Q59 What are the sources of income for this household as a whole? **MULTIPLE RESPONSES. DO NOT READ**

Q60 Of these which is the main source of income? **SINGLE RESPONSE. DO NOT READ**

	All sources of income	Main source
Livestock keeping		
Crop farming		
Self-employment		
Waged agricultural labour		
Waged non-agricultural labour		
Salaried skilled non-agricultural labour		
Salaried skilled agricultural labour		
Donations/gifts from family and friends		
International remittances from friends and family		
Renting out land, building, or housing structures		
Renting of equipment such as farming equipment		

Operating/renting transport vehicles (cars, trucks, motorbikes, bicycles, etc)		
Grants from NGOs or donor agencies		
Grants from government agencies		
Other (Specify).....		
No sources of income.		
Dont know		
Refused to answer		

Q61 Are you a member of any group?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q62 If yes specify the kind of a group

- a) Farmer group
- b) Women’s group
- c) Faith based organization
- d) Community based organization
- e) Youth club
- f) Farmer cooperative
- g) Welfare organization
- h) Savings and credit group
- i) Other (Specify).....

Q63 What is the main function of this organization?

- a) Produce marketing
- b) Input access
- c) Savings and credit

- d) Welfare
- e) Tree planting
- f) Faith based organization
- g) Other (Specify).....

Q64 In the last one year have you taken any credit facility?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q65 If yes which kind of a credit facility

- a) Financial
- b) In kind e.g. Inputs (specify).....
- c) Both financial and in kind (specify).....

Q66 Where did you get the credit facility from?

Q67 And what is the total average monthly income for your household in a month?

	Amount (Dollars)						
Average monthly income	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> </tr> </table>						
Dont know							
Refused to answer							

Q68 What is your occupation/professional status?

Working for someone as an employee	
Unemployed and looking for work	
Unemployed and not looking for work	
Business owner	
Housewife	
Student	
Retired	
Volunteer	
Intern	
Unable to work due to disability	
Other (Specify).....	

Q69 What is the highest level of education you achieved so far?

No formal education	
Some primary education	
Primary education completed	
Some secondary education	
Secondary education completed	
Some middle level college (not university)	
Completed mid-level college (not university)	
Some university education	
University education completed	
Post graduate level (Masters, PhD)	

Other (Specify).....	
No response	
Refused to answer	

Q70 Does any household member own a working television?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Q71 Does your household have any radio?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Q72 Thank you very much for your participation in this survey. Would you allow us to contact you for follow up interviews - visits?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No >> **END THE INTERVIEW**

Q73 Please give me your mobile phone number for future over the phone surveys from our office?

PHONE NUMBER:

Q74 Do you have any comments, questions or suggestions related to this interview and topics?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No >> **END THE INTERVIEW**

Q75 Please state your comments - questions suggestions related to this interview and topics

Q76 Capture the GPS Coordinates

[.....] **[End the interview]**

WE HAVE COME TO THE END OF THIS INTERVIEW, THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME

6.2. Annex II: Key Informants Interview Guide

Section A: Interview Information	
Interview Date: (DD) / (MM)/2021
District:	
Location of Interview:	
Interview Start Time:: (HH:MM)
Interview End Time:: (HH:MM)
Interviewer's Names:	

Introduction

Good morning/afternoon/evening. Thank you for accepting to have this interview. My name isfrom Rufmo Consulting, a company that conducts research studies in Somalia/ Somaliland. We are conducting a survey on humanitarian aid dependency and the impacts of climate change in Somalia/Somaliland.

The results of the survey will help NEXUS to better understand dependency on humanitarian aid and climate change impacts and provide clear, innovative and practical remedies.

Your views will be combined with views of other respondents to write a report that might be published or presented in one or more forums. I would like to assure you of the anonymity of your views. Your names will not be included in the report or in any presentation.

Audio Recording: I will be audio recording this discussion because I am not able to write everything and I would not like to miss any point because your views are very important. The recording will help us to summarise the discussion when we write the report.

The interview will take about 30 minutes. Do you have any question before we start?

Discussion Guide

I would like us to start off with a brief introduction about yourself:

- Your name
- Your position
- Your current role
- How long you have been in the organization

Community Leaders, Ministries, Local Authorities

- Q1 What activities do most communities get involved in?
- Q2 What would you say are the main sources of income for most households?
- Q3 Do people receive enough information about assistance from humanitarian service providers?
- Q4 From your experience as a leader, what would be the best way to communicate with the people?
- Q5 Do you have the opportunity to share your opinion with humanitarian service providers about what is needed in the communities?
- Q6 In your opinion, are people receiving the type of assistance they need the most?
- Q7 In your opinion, is assistance arriving at the time people need it the most?
- Q8 And do you think the assistance people receive is good quality? If not, why not?
- Q9 Are most people satisfied with the assistance they receive? Why or why not?
- Q10 Some communities/households tend to heavily depend on humanitarian aid. What would you say are some of the reasons that make communities/households depend on humanitarian aid?
- Q11 Why do some internally displaced persons remain in camps when many displaced people already have settled elsewhere? Is it a survival tactic for the IDPs or what exactly happens?
- Q12 What environmental issues mostly affect communities?
- Q13 Are there any existing local environmental conservation efforts in the communities that you are aware of? Can you give examples of such efforts?
- Q14 Which hazards would you say are highest/greatest threat to communities?
- Q15 Are there any early warning signs of disasters available that you are aware of? What are some of these warning signs of disasters?
- Q16 How do displaced communities assess climatic factors as reasons for their crisis?
- Q17 What are the current sources of livelihood for displaced communities?
- What role does aid play as a livelihood strategy?
 - How are pastoral livelihoods changing?
- Q18 What actions are displaced communities taking to create (climate-resilient) livelihoods?
- Q19 How are the NGOs work contributing to communities efforts? And how is it hindering?
- Q20 What should the sector do in response to communities efforts for the future beyond immediate relief?

Humanitarian Workers (NEXUS Partners and CSOs, INGOs, Relevant UN bodies)

- Q1 Does your organisation take opinions of affected people into account during design and implementation of programmes? **If yes, probe for instances when this happened.**
- Q2 Does your organisation have enough information about the way affected people see aid programmes? What do these people say about these aid programmes?
- Q3 Some communities/households tend to heavily depend on humanitarian aid. What would you say are some of the reasons that make these communities/households in the areas you operate depend on humanitarian aid?
- Q4 Why do some internally displaced persons remain in camps when many displaced people already have settled elsewhere? Is it a survival tactic for the IDPs or what exactly happens?
- Q5 Do you think that if affected people make a complaint to your organisations, they will get a response?
- Q6 Do humanitarian organisations have the flexibility to adjust their ongoing projects and programmes when conditions change? **If yes, probe for instances when this happened.**
- Q7 Do agencies take corrective action in project implementation based on feedback from affected people? **If yes, ask for any specific actions.**
- Q8 Does aid provision go to those who need it most? Who do you think is left out?
- Q9 Does the aid provided cover the most important needs of affected people? Which important needs are not covered?
- Q10 Do cash programmes contribute to better outcomes than other kinds of aid? Why do you say so?
- Q11 Has your organisation increased or decreased the share of cash-based programming in the past year?
- Q12 Is there an adequate balance between funding for emergency needs and funding for durable solutions? Which area needs more funding?
- Q13 Do you feel that the humanitarian community in Somalia is adequately prepared for an emergency crisis? If not, what do you think needs to be done?
- Q14 Do local and national organisations/ aid providers receive sufficient support in Somalia?
- Q15 Do local organisations in Somalia have the capacity to deliver high-quality assistance?
- Q16 Do international organisations in Somalia have the capacity to deliver high-quality assistance?
- Q17 Are there sufficient coordination efforts between organisations in Somalia?
- Q18 Do humanitarian and development actors' work together effectively in Somalia?
- In which ways do they work together?
 - Why don't they work together?

- Q19 Does your organisation regularly conduct joint needs assessments with other organisations?
- Q20 Does your organisation share logistical assets with other humanitarian organisations?
- Q21 Does your organisation make collective decisions with other humanitarian organisations?
- Which decisions do they make together?
- Q22 What do you think needs to be done to help humanitarian and development actors' work together effectively in Somalia?

We have come to the end of the interview. Do you have any final comment or thoughts you would want to share?

Thank the participant.

6.3. Annex III: Focus Group Discussions Guide

A. Moderator Checklist

Moderator: please ensure the following;

- Before beginning the group, please make sure that you have the following:
 - A digital recorder/Dictaphone
 - Notebook and pen for taking notes
 - Name tags
 - Markers
- All focus group discussions should be audio recorded so that transcripts can then be generated in the language of the interview and translated.
- Explain the need for audio but with the caveat of confidentiality, and make sure to receive consent prior to recording.
- Please make sure that each group discussion does not last longer than 120 minutes (2 hours).

B. Objectives of the Study

The main objective is to undertake participatory action research on dependency on humanitarian aid and climate change impacts and provide clear, innovative and practical remedies

C. Introduction (5 minutes)

- Thank you for agreeing to take part in this research. My name isfrom Rufmo Consulting, a company that conducts research studies in Somalia. We are conducting a survey on humanitarian aid dependency and the impacts of climate change in Somalia.
- Your thoughts and ideas are important to us. There are no right or wrong answers to our questions. Please feel free to express all your ideas and opinions. Everything and everyone's viewpoint is important and we do not want any criticism. We want to receive everyone's viewpoint.
- Any information that you provide will be considered private and confidential and will be used only for this research. Your name will not appear anywhere in the report and your responses will be combined with the responses of others to establish common trends. Your answers will be grouped with the answers of other participants and only your county may be identified in the report.
- If you agree to participate in the focus group it will take about two hours. Your participation is voluntary and there is no penalty for refusing to take part. I shall be recording the session but

this is mainly for report writing purposes. In this regard, I would like to request you to speak loudly and keep your cell phones on silent mode. We will have refreshments served during the discussions; please feel free to enjoy them. Further, if you need to visit the washroom in between the discussions, we would like to request that you leave quietly.

- Do you have any questions about the research? Can we proceed?
- Moderator: If yes, please proceed.

Gaining Consent

Moderator: Please seek permission to record and take photos from the respondents.

During our discussion, we would like to use a tape recorder to record our conversation. The tape allows us to remember what you said. No one in this community will hear the tape and it is only used by members of the study team. Do I have permission to tape record our conversation?

YES [Turn on the tape recorder]

NO [Make sure the Note Taker can take good notes!]

During our discussion, the research team would also like to take photographs of you for use in our reports to our clients. Your name will not be used with any photos. Do we have permission to take photographs and/or videos of you during the discussion?

YES

NO - [Make sure not to take photos/videos]

Before we start do you have any questions?

We have rules for this discussion. Please speak one at a time so that everyone can hear what is being said. Also, if anyone has a cell phone, they should turn it off to make sure that we are not interrupted.

(Moderator: THIS MEANS THAT ALL RESEARCHERS, NOTE TAKERS AND ANY OBSERVERS SHOULD TURN OFF THEIR CELL PHONES, TOO.)

Moderator	Prompts	Advice / Comments
Warm up (15 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant introduction • Where were you born? When? • For how long have you lived in this community/settlement? • With whom do you live in this 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probe the first 2-3 people and the others should volunteer appropriately with detailed answers • Don't be afraid to stop people

	<p>settlement/community? Do you have some family members right now in the settlement/community?</p>	<p>talking for too long</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participants may have quite a lot say, but please move on quickly
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What do you feel are the major concerns facing Somalia today on both a national and a personal level?• Let's start with the national level: overall what are you most worried about?• And in your community where you live: what are you most worried about right now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Probe on economy, drought, floods, health, education etc.

<p>Livelihood 10mns</p>	<p>Let us start this discussion with our source of livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What would you say are the main sources of income for households in this area? • What activities is this community involved in? And what are the constraints faced? • Which crops are grown in the area? Which crops are produced for sale? • Which livestock is reared in the area? • Would you say the country's economy is improving or not? Why do you say so? • Is your household's economic situation improving or not? Why do you say so?
<p>Humanitarian Aid 35mns</p>	<p>Let us talk about humanitarian aid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How would you describe the sources of food available for household's consumption in this area? Would you say they are from humanitarian distribution, household farms or what would you say? • What type of aid do the households receive aid? And from which specific organizations. • Do most people in your area feel like the type of assistance they receive is the type they need the most? Can you give an example? • Looking at all the sources of food for households in this area, what proportion does humanitarian food distribution account for? • Are there groups of people who you think are left out from the cash support? Which particular groups of people are these? • And looking at all the sources of money for the households in this area, what proportion does humanitarian cash support account for? • What would you say are some of the reasons that make households in this area depend on humanitarian aid? • Do people in your area usually feel like they are receiving enough information about the assistance that is available to them? If not, why? • Are there some people in your community who tend to know a lot about assistance? Are there some people who do not receive information? If

so, who are they?

- In general, does the aid provided reach the areas where it is needed the most?
- What prevents aid reaching where it is needed the most?
- What could aid providers do to improve getting assistance to areas where it is most needed?
- Who could potentially provide aid that you could reach safely?
- Do cash programmes contribute to better outcomes than other kinds of aid?

<p>Climate Change 30mns</p>	<p>Next let us talk about environmental issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What three environmental issues concern you the most? • What do you understand by the term “climate change”? And what do you think the effects of climate change are? • What impacts, if any, do you think climate change may have on agricultural and livestock productivity • Who do you think are the causes of climate change? • What do you think can be done to tackle climate change? • Which areas of conservation and protection of the natural world exist in this area? • What are some of the existing local environmental conservation efforts in this area?
<p>Natural Disasters 20mns</p>	<p>Next, we will talk about natural disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster? Please describe what type of hazard and how it affected you. • How concerned are you about the possibility of your neighborhood being impacted by a disaster? Why do you say so? • Which hazards would you say are highest/greatest threat to your community? • What actions has your community taken to make your neighborhood more resistant to hazards? • Are there any early warning signs of disasters experienced in this area? • What are some of these warning signs of disasters? • What do you do when you notice these signs? • If you do, where do you seek support from? • What is the primary channel of communication when reaching out for help? • When do communities mostly respond to disaster? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Immediately after early warning signs are detected – When disaster strikes • Is the community response individual or collective?