

# World Vision Somalia

## **GENDER AND CLIMATE-SENSITIVE LIVELIHOODS IN DHAHAR AND EYL DISTRICTS, PUNTLAND**

*Rapid Needs Assessment Data Report*

**1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2022**

The rapid needs assessment aimed to gather information on the gender and climate-sensitive livelihood in Dhahar and Eyl districts in Sanaaq and Nugaal regions respectively. The findings will service as evidence in WV Somalia’s project proposal on promoting gender-transformative, low carbon and climate resilient development in Sanaag and Nugaal regions in Puntland. Quantitative data was collected using a household questionnaire which was administered on 123 households. The questionnaire contained close-ended and open-ended questions. Qualitative data was gathered through three focus group discussions of men, women and youth.

**Objective of the assessment:** To generate primary data on gender and climate-sensitive livelihood for WV Somalia’s project proposal on promoting gender-transformative, low carbon and climate resilient development in Sanaag and Nugaal regions in Puntland.

Due to the big difference in the number of men and women who participated targeted for the household survey, most of the data herein is analysed within the different gender groups (female, male) rather than a linear comparison between female and male.

### 1. Respondents per region and district

Sanaag region / Dhahar district (50.4%, 62)

Nugaal region / Eyl district (49.6%, 61)

### 2. Respondent’s gender

Responses	Dhahar (62)	Eyl (61)	Grand Total (123)
Female	47%	69%	58%
Male	53%	31%	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 3. Respondent’s age

Years	Female (71)	Male (52)	Grand Total (123)
18-35	51%	38%	46%
36-59	39%	33%	36%
60 and above	7%	19%	12%
Below 18	3%	10%	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 4. Respondent’s marital status

	Female (71)	Male (52)	Grand Total (123)
Divorced	13%	4%	9%
Married	68%	69%	68%
Single	15%	27%	20%
Widowed	4%	0%	2%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 5. Respondent’s disability status

Responses	Female (71)	Male (52)	Grand Total (123)
No	93%	77%	86%
Yes	7%	23%	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**6. Main natural resources available for household food production and income generation?**

*According to the respondents' ranking (1 = highest, 4 = lowest)*

*Source: FGD and responses to the open-ended survey questions*

1. Livestock
2. Crop farming
3. Fishing
4. Small non-farm business

**7. Assets that households currently own to support food production and income generation?**

*According to the respondents' ranking (1 = highest, 3 = lowest)*

*Source: FGD and responses to the open-ended survey questions*

1. Livestock
2. Houses
3. Small business

**8. Who has full control and decision-making power on how the available livelihood assets in your household are used?**

Responses	Female (71)	Male (52)	Grand Total (123)
Another relative	13%	13%	13%
Husband	55%	81%	66%
Wife	32%	6%	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**9. Which of the following climate-change related natural disasters have concerned you the most in your community in the past 2-5 years?**

*According to the respondents' ranking (1 = highest, 5 = lowest)*

*Source: FGD and responses to the open-ended survey questions*

1. Degradation of livestock grazing fields
2. Flooding (heavy rains or cyclones)
3. Drought
4. Livestock diseases
5. Crop diseases

**10. Does your household have an activity that generates income/ money for the family?**

	Female (71)		Male (52)		Grand Total (123)
	Dhahar (29)	Eyl (42)	Dhahar (33)	Eyl (19)	
No	28%	24%	15%	21%	22%
Yes	72%	76%	85%	79%	78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Households where the head has a disability as well as an activity that generates income/ money for the family**

	Dhahar (0)	Eyl (17)
No	-	-
Yes	-	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100%</b>

**11. Who manages the activity(ies) from which you and your family earn income/money?**

According to the respondents' ranking (1 = highest, 5 = lowest)

Source: FGD and responses to the open-ended survey questions

1. Husband
2. Wife
3. Daughter
4. Other relative/s
5. Son

**12. Does your household have an alternative source of income to rely on, should the main source of income be lost due to natural disaster?**

	Female (71)		Male (52)		Grand Total (123)
	Dhahar (29)	Eyl (42)	Dhahar (33)	Eyl (19)	
No	62%	57%	45%	53%	54%
Yes	38%	43%	55%	47%	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Households where the head has a disability has alternative source of income to rely on, should the main source of income be lost due to natural disaster

**Dhahar (0) Eyl (17)**

- No - 47%
- Yes - 53%

**13. How is the wellbeing of women, men and young people in your household affected when natural disasters such as drought and flooding occur?**

Ranked according to the respondents' responses (1 = highest, 6 = lowest)

Effects on life during natural disasters	Women	Men	Youth (18≥)
Effect 1	Limited/no accessing livelihood assets	Limited/no accessing livelihood assets	Walk longer to fetch water
Effect 2	Limited access to health facilities	Limited access to health facilities	Limited/no accessing livelihood assets
Effect 3	Working long hours	Working long hours	Limited access to health facilities
Effect 4	Walk longer to fetch water	Walk longer to fetch water	Working long hours
Effect 5	Walk longer distance in search for food	Walk longer distance in search for food	5. Walk longer distance in search for food
Effect 6	Limited interaction with peers	Limited interaction with peers	Limited interaction with peers

According to the respondents' ranking. Source: FGD

14. What livelihood activities do women, men, and youth people in your community mostly do?

**Ranked according to the respondents' responses**

Women	Men	Youth
Off-farm livelihood activities mainly food vending. The reproductive work associated with female include: looking after livestock, taking care of children, and doing house work.	On-farm livelihood activities mainly fishing and livestock keeping. Few of the men reported doing casual work.	No income but attending school classes. Few of the young people help their parents on running IGAs like looking after livestock and small business.

Source: FGD and responses to the open-ended survey questions

15. What barriers keep women, men and young people in your community from establishing or improving their livelihood?

**Ranked according to the respondents' responses (1 = highest, 14 = lowest)**

	Women	Men	Youth (18 and above)
Barrier 1	Lack of skills (such as coping, business, financial and life skills)	Lack of/Limited access to usable land	Lack of skills (such as life skills, business skills, and financial skills)
Barrier 2	Lack of/Limited access to usable land	Lack of skills (such as coping, business, financial and life skills)	Limited access to higher education
Barrier 3	Illiteracy (not knowing how to read and write)	Limited access to higher education	Lack of/Limited access to usable land
Barrier 4	Lack of/Limited access to social networks	Illiteracy (not knowing how to read and write)	Lack of/Limited access to social networks
Barrier 5	Limited access to higher education	Lack of/Limited access to social networks	Lack of/Limited access to market place
Barrier 6	Lack of/Limited access to market place	Lack of business start-up capital	Illiteracy (not knowing how to read and write)
Barrier 7	Lack of business start-up capital	Lack of/Limited access to market place	Lack of business start-up capital
Barrier 8	Lack of information that is relevant to livelihood development	Lack of information that is relevant to livelihood development	Lack of information that is relevant to livelihood development
Barrier 9	Lack of/Limited access to financial services	Lack of/Limited access to agricultural inputs	Lack of/Limited access to financial services
Barrier 10	Lack of/Limited access to agricultural inputs	Not having alternative IGAs	Lack of/Limited access to agricultural inputs
Barrier 11	Not having alternative IGAs	Lack of knowledge on good handling of agro-vet products	Not having alternative IGAs
Barrier 12	Lack of knowledge on good handling of agro-vet products	Low market prices	Lack of knowledge on good agricultural practices
Barrier 13	Lack of knowledge on good agricultural practices	Lack of/Limited access to financial services	Lack of knowledge on good handling of agro-vet products

Barrier 14	Low market prices	Lack of knowledge on good agricultural practices	Low market prices
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Source: FGD and responses to the open-ended survey questions

**16. What capacity building support would the women, men and young people in your community need in order to enhance their livelihoods?**

**Ranked according to the respondents' responses (1 = highest, 13 = lowest)**

	Women	Men	Youth (18≥)
Capacity need 1	Livelihood training	Livelihood training	Livelihood training
Capacity need 2	Access to usable land for crop cultivation	Training in natural resource management	Training in natural resource management
Capacity need 3	Training in coping skills/mechanisms	Training in business and financial skills	Access to saving and financial services
Capacity need 4	Training in natural resource management	Training in coping skills/mechanisms	Training in business and financial skills
Capacity need 5	Access to social networks/groups	Access to usable land for crop cultivation	Access to usable land for crop cultivation
Capacity need 6	Access to saving and financial services	Agricultural inputs such as drought-resistant seeds	Training in coping skills/mechanisms
Capacity need 7	Training in business and financial skills	Access to saving and financial services	Access to social networks/groups
Capacity need 8	Agricultural inputs such as drought-resistant seeds	Access to social networks/groups	Agricultural inputs such as drought-resistant seeds
Capacity need 9	Training in good agricultural practices	Access to information such as prices	Training in life-skills
Capacity need 10	Access to information such as prices	Training in life-skills	Training in good agricultural practices
Capacity need 11	Training in good handling of agro-vet products	Training in good agricultural practices	Access to information such as prices
Capacity need 12	Lighting in market places	Training in good handling of agro-vet products	Training in good handling of agro-vet products
Capacity need 13	Training in life-skills	Lighting in market places	Lighting in market places

Source: FGD and responses to open-ended survey questions

**17. Do think you have knowledge of climate-smart livelihood?**

	Female		Male		Grand Total
	Dhahar (29)	Eyl (42)	Dhahar (33)	Eyl (19)	
No	45%	50%	30%	58%	45%
Yes	55%	50%	70%	42%	55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Households where the head has a disability as well as knowledge about climate-smart livelihood.

	Dhahar (0)	Eyl (17)
No	-	35%
Yes	-	65%

18. Do you know what worsens climate change?

	Female		Male		Grand Total
	Dhahar (29)	Eyl (42)	Dhahar (33)	Eyl (19)	
No	31%	62%	21%	63%	44%
Yes	69%	38%	79%	37%	56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Households where the head has a disability as well as knowledge about what worsens climate change.

	Dhahar (0)	Eyl (17)
No	-	35%
Yes	-	65%

19. If you have children that have dropped out of school in the last one year, how many boys and how many girls have dropped out of school?

Boys	45	59%
Girls	31	41%
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100%</b>

20. If you have children that have dropped out of school in the last one year, how many boys and how many girls have dropped out of school?

School drop outs	Dhahar (50)	Eyl (26)	Grand Total (76)
Girls	38%	46%	41%
Boys	62%	54%	59%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

21. If you have children that have dropped out of school in the last one year, what are the main reasons for the children to drop out of school?

According to the respondents' ranking (1 = highest, 3 = lowest)

Source: FGD and responses to the open-ended survey questions

1. Lack/loss of family income - mainly due to natural disasters which destroyed family income generating activities; leading to lack of school fees and seeing the children focus on family livelihood activities such as looking after livestock.
2. No reason for dropping out of school.
3. Community ignoring educating girls.

22. Do you have any household member above 18 years of age who has any form of physical disability?

	Dhahar (62)	Eyl (61)	Grand Total (123)
No	94%	92%	93%
Yes	6%	8%	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

23. If you had a household member above 18 years of age who has any form of physical disability, would this member be helped by family members in case of natural disasters?

	<b>Dhahar (62)</b>	<b>Eyl (61)</b>	<b>Grand Total (123)</b>
No	11%	2%	7%
Yes	21%	2%	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

24. Are you a beneficiary of the WV Somalia education project?

	<b>Dhahar (62)</b>	<b>Eyl (61)</b>	<b>Grand Total (123)</b>
No	16%	16%	16%
Yes	84%	84%	84%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

25. What changes do you see in the community resulting from the Irish Aid Education project?

*According to the respondents' ranking (1 = highest, 3 = lowest)*

*Source: FGD and responses to the open-ended survey questions*

1. Increase in the level of household income and foods;
2. Education improvement through educational support, including shoes for children, books, pens, bags, clothes, and food; and
3. Feeding children at schools

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