

Youth Livelihoods

Galkacyo South, Somalia, July 2019

Introduction

Since 1991, the multi-layered crisis in Somalia has been primarily driven by armed conflict and recurrent droughts and floods. Damages and losses from the most recent drought are estimated to exceed \$3.25 billion, approximately half the value of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2016.¹ As a result, previously common livelihoods were lost; for example, whilst an estimated **60% of the population were dependent on livestock for their livelihoods before the recent drought, just 24% of host community and 7% of internally displaced person (IDP) households reported owning livestock in 2018.**² More broadly, a report published last year by REACH found that approximately half of all households lost access to one or more income sources over the past year.³ Almost half of the population is unemployed or underemployed, **while youth unemployment is among the highest in the world.**^{4,5}

The primary drivers of the crisis led to large-scale internal displacement by people in search of livelihood, typically in urban areas.⁶ As of July 2018, more than 2.6 millions people are estimated to be internally displaced in Somalia.⁷ Given the widespread loss of agricultural income sources – including livestock – and the rapid urbanization of the country, **casual labour has become the main income source for around 30 to 50 percent of households in Somalia.**⁹ However, an increased reliance on daily labour as a major income source may further entrench the tenuous socio-economic position of vulnerable households, particularly IDP households.

Within this context, there is a significant gap in information regarding the potential for migration and associated change in livelihood. Particularly little is known about individuals under 30 years old, who are estimated to represent over 70% of the population. **In partnership with the Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia (DSIRS) Consortium, REACH conducted a “Youth engagement and livelihoods” assessment in Galkacyo South.** It aimed to fill information gaps on the employment status and occupation choices of young people between the ages of 18 and 35, and ultimately to provide consortium implementers in Galkacyo South with potential avenues for interventions.

¹ World bank, [Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment](#), July 2017

² Ibid

³ REACH, [Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment \(JMCNA\)](#), August 2018

⁴ World Bank, [Somali Poverty Profile 2016: Findings from Wave 1 of the Somali High Frequency Survey](#), June 2017

⁵ UNICEF, [Education in Somalia](#), 2015

⁶ REACH, [Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment \(JMCNA\)](#), August 2018

⁷ UNHCR, [Somalia Factsheet](#), March 2019

⁹ Somalia Food Security Cluster and WFP, [Adapting to an urban world](#), 2016

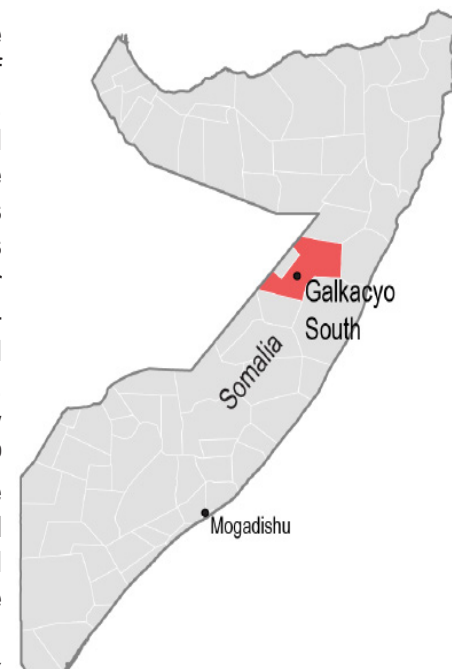
^{10,11} See Statistical Annex, “Sampling methodology” for greater details.

¹² UN, news.un [Displacement continues amid recurrent clashes in North central Somalia](#), 2016

Methodology

This situation overview is based on **quantitative and qualitative data** collected from the 23th of June to the 7th of July 2019 in Galkacyo South. The quantitative component consisted of individual surveys (with some questions asked at the household level) that measured trends in access and barriers to livelihood sources, as well as drivers of migration and migratory intentions, for displaced and host community youth (aged 18-35). In total, 433 host community and 97 displaced youth were interviewed as part of this assessment. The sample **was stratified by host community and displaced households at the district level.**¹⁰ Findings for host community youth are representative with a **95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error** while those for displaced youth are representative with a **95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error at district level.**¹¹

The quantitative data were complemented by **six Key Informant (KI) interviews** (including long-term IDP residents and business men and women). These latter provided a deeper and richer understanding of the factors influencing youth's access to economic activities and youth's intentions of movements. Findings from KI interviews should be considered as indicative only.



Snapshot of Galkacyo South¹²

- Galkacyo is a city divided between the Puntland and Galmudug administrations. The town is an important regional hub for commerce between southern and central Somalia, the Somali region of Ethiopia and the port of Bossaso. The service sector is very important in Galkacyo's economy and is strongly linked to livestock and livestock products trade.
- Recurrent droughts and conflicts displaced many families in the city and its environs, including due to tensions and recurrent clashes between armed actors.



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Key findings

Displacement

- Overall, displaced youth reported fleeing their regions of origin due to insecurity, drought and lack of livelihoods opportunities. Galkacyo South was mainly selected by displaced youth due to the presence of health services, food distribution as well as perceived security situation and opportunities for income generation.

Social cohesion

- The relationship between host community and displaced populations was reportedly good, especially due to the social bonds developed through working relationships and marriages, and the fact that both populations usually share the same culture. However, displaced youth were often blamed for **causing insecurity, competition for jobs and personal rivalries**, which were reported as potential challenges to social cohesion.

Livelihoods

- **Unemployment/ lack of economic opportunities** was perceived as one of the major issues affecting youth in their communities: more than half of youth reported having lost a livelihood source in the year prior to data collection
- Almost all youth reported having a livelihood source and being engaged in an income-generating activity at the time of data collection, however, **most youth reported day labour/ casual work as their main source of livelihood**.
- A significantly **higher proportion of displaced youth reported day labour/ casual work and humanitarian assistance** as their main sources of livelihood; but also that their livelihood source did not provide enough for them and their household, which likely indicates their greater vulnerability.
- Qualitative findings showed that **distinct skill sets, perceived unfair recruitment processes, inequalities in social networks and wealth, but also difficulties to access loans** were all factors reportedly explaining the differences in livelihood sources.
- Two third of youth **stated that they viewed themselves as self-employed**.
- Host community male youth was the population group that most commonly reported being involved in entrepreneurial activities, followed closely by host community female youth.

Livelihood sources' coping strategies¹³

- Findings show that the general lack of livelihood led many youth households to rely on negative coping strategies to meet their basic needs, as **almost all youth reported that their households had used at least one coping strategy** in the year prior to data collection.
- The most commonly reported coping strategy adopted by youth households was borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives.

Pastoralism

- 14% (39/285) of the youth who reported having lost their source of income in the year prior to data collection indicated that this latter was related to field crops or livestock rearing. Drought, flooding and urbanization were the most reported reasons for these losses.
- Findings from this assessment suggest that most host community and displaced youth do not own or manage someone else's livestock.

Vocational training program

- **A significantly higher proportion of displaced youth said they did not receive any vocational training in the year prior to data collection (73% vs. 58%)**. Most of the youth who did receive a vocational training reported having been trained on vocational skills, computer and marketing skills
- 85% (178 out of 209) of youth who reported receiving a vocational training said that the training allowed them to engage in an economic activity, and 142 (68%) said that this training was directly related to the economic activity they were undertaking at the time of data collection.

Entrepreneurship

- **An overwhelming majority of both host community and displaced youth reported being interested in starting their own business**. Most youth – regardless of their status and gender – were interested in launching a petty trade business, followed by livestock management and beauty care services.
- **The lack of access to capital/ liquidities was found to be the main barrier faced by youth in setting up a business, followed by the lack of land ownership**.

Skills and trainings needed to access economic activities

- **Computer, entrepreneurial and language skills (in particular English)** were the skills identified by youth as most needed in order to generate further income/find employment.
- **Life skills and entrepreneurship training** was considered the most useful training to access jobs by both population groups. **Lack of knowledge on agriculture** was also reported by both groups as an important barrier to access economic activities available in their communities.

Migration intentions

- **A very low proportion of youth (1% for both groups) reported intending to move to another location in the coming year**. The search for economic opportunities was reported to be the main pull factor for migration.
- The vast majority of youth who reported intending to change location in the coming year -regardless of their status- said they intended to move to another location within Somalia.

¹³Question related to livelihoods' coping strategies was asked at the household level.

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Demographics

Total host community population in Galkacyo District¹⁴ **270,000**

Total IDP population in Galkacyo South¹⁵ **54,573**

	Host community population 	Displaced population ¹⁶ 
Number of youth interviewed	433	97
% of households headed by men	52%	44%
Average age of household head	45 y.o	43 y.o
Average number of youth (18-35 y.o.) per household	2.1	2.2






55% (223/433) of host community households reported hosting people who were not usually members of their households and with whom they were sharing resources such as food and water. 41% (177) of host community and 48% (47) of displaced youth were females. 55% (236) of host community and 56% (54) of displaced youth reported being the head of household. On average, host community youth and displaced youth were **26 years old**.








Displacement

- ▶ **92% (89/97)** of the displaced youth reported being internally displaced.¹⁷
- ▶ **4% (4/97)** of the displaced youth reported being Somalis, returning from Ethiopia
- ▶ **3% (3/97)** of the displaced youth reported being Somalis, returning from Yemen

Top 5 most commonly reported **regions of origin of internally displaced youth**:

Banadir	25%	
Hiraan	22%	
Lower Juba	10%	
Bakool	9%	
Mudug	9%	

Top 5 most commonly reported **settlements of origin of internally displaced youth**:

Belet Weyne	15%	
Mogadishu	8%	
Mogadishu Hodan	6%	
Hobyo	4%	
Jalaqsi	4%	

Half of KIs corroborated the above finding that some displaced were coming from Ethiopia and the Somali region of Ethiopia. **30% (29/96) of displaced youth** reported having been displaced in at least another location before reaching the locations where they were settled at the time of data collection (referred as “current one”). On average, 11 months elapsed between the moment of their departure and the moment they reached their current area of residency.


¹⁴ UNFPA, 2014

¹⁵ REACH in partnership with the CCCM Cluster, Detailed Site Assessments (DSA), November 2019

¹⁶ For this analysis, “displaced population” includes (1) Somali youth who have moved within Somalia as well as (2) Ethiopian youth who moved to Somalia and (3) Somalis returning from Ethiopia.

All KIs indicated that **lack of livelihoods** in youth’s areas of origin was the primary push factors for displaced population in Galkacyo South. **General insecurity** and presence of armed groups were also reported to be important push factors by four of the KIs, as well as **drought** – resulting in a loss of agricultural livelihoods- especially for those for originally living in rural areas, as reported by three KIs.

Top 3 reasons reported by displaced youth for choosing to move to their present locations¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
	Absence of conflict 42% (41/97)	Presence of health services 32% (31/97)	Presence of food distribution/ food aid 30% (29/97)

Safety, presence of health services and presence of food distribution/ food aid were reported as the most important pull factors by displaced youth. The importance of safety and the location’s relative stability was further confirmed by almost all KIs. Five out of six KIs further emphasized the importance of perceived better income opportunities as one of the main pull factors for displaced populations in Galkacyo South.

Two KIs further confirmed that the humanitarian assistance provided in Galkacyo South was driving displaced populations to the area, and one KI mentioned that displaced people from the rural parts of the region of Mudug –affected by prolonged periods of droughts- were coming to Galkacyo South to access food and drinking water. Families and friends in Galkacyo South were said to be the main providers of information for displaced people arriving to the area.

Community relationships

While five out of the six KIs reported that relationships between host communities and IDPs were generally good, two of them also indicated that some tensions could arise as displaced youth were sometimes blamed for crime and insecurity incidents. Business competition, personal rivalries and perceived arbitrary arrests of displaced youth were also reported to worsen this relationship as per one KI.

On the other hand, three KIs mentioned working relations as a factor improving this relationship, while one KI reported marriage between people coming from both population groups as a factor improving social cohesion, as well as the fact that the two population groups were sharing a similar culture.

¹⁷ i.e. coming from a different location in Somalia.

¹⁸ Several answers could be selected.

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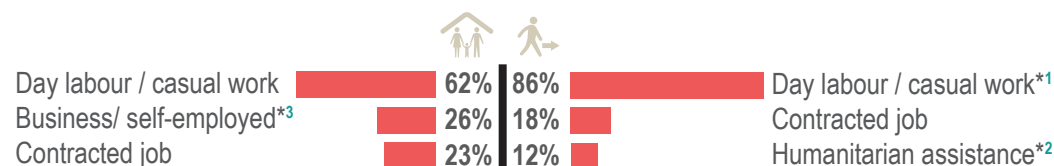
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Livelihoods¹⁹

Unemployment and lack of economic opportunities were perceived by all KIs as one of the main issues faced by youth in their communities, and almost all KIs agreed on the fact that many youth were unemployed in their areas. They generally agreed that this was due to the poor economic situation, itself a consequence of a low level of investment and insecurity, difficulty in accessing financial services, and youth's lack of marketable skills. Examples of youth's livelihoods mentioned were: petty trade, salesperson, taxi drivers, tailoring, construction work, carpentry, plumbing, cleaning/ laundry and waitering work.

Top 3 most commonly reported youth's livelihoods sources at the time of data collection:^{20,21}



A significantly higher proportion of host community youth reported being involved in business/ self-employed activities³ which might indicate a differentiated access to start-up capital. On the other hand, a significantly **higher proportion of displaced youth reported day labour/ casual work and humanitarian assistance** as their main sources of livelihood*^{1,2} which might indicate their economic vulnerability. Finally, a significantly higher proportion of host community than displaced youth reported selling livestock as their main source of income (11% vs. 0%).*⁴

KIs explained that differences in skill sets, wealth inequalities and more limited contacts/ social network were creating these differences between displaced and host community youth's livelihood sources.



1% (3/460) of host community youth reported having **no** livelihood source at the time of data collection.



3% (2/69) of displaced youth reported having **no** livelihood source at the time of data collection.

Almost all youth reported having a livelihood source at the time of data collection, with a similar proportion between both groups, and almost all youth (94% (495/530)) - irrespective of their status (host community/displaced) and sex- reported that their main livelihood sources at the time of data collection included **at least one income generating activity**.²²

¹⁹ Throughout this section, indicators for which the differences between host community and displaced youth were found to be significant are marked with an asterisk. Superscripts in turquoise have their corresponding references placed in the statistical annex.

²⁰ Several answers could be selected.

²¹ As part of this survey, "Livelihood sources" includes both economic activities and other sources of livelihood such as remittances, community support, and humanitarian assistance.

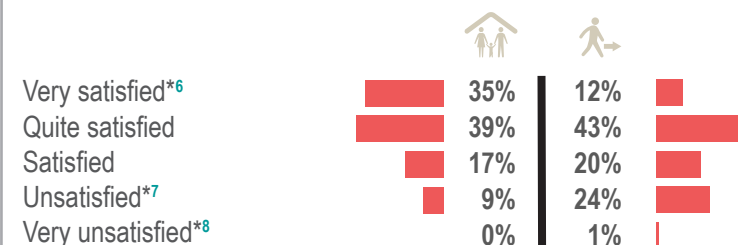
However, these two last findings should not be over-interpreted as they do not necessarily reflect sustainable, full-time sources of livelihood. As indicated by KIs, unemployment/ lack of economic opportunities was perceived **as one of the major issues affecting youth in their communities.**

Youth's main employers

67% of youth (332/495) stated that they viewed themselves as self-employed, when asked to identify their main employer, and four KIs out of six reported that some youth in their communities were engaged in entrepreneurship activities. On the other hand, among the 332 youth who reported being their own employers, only 23% (76/332) said that one of their (if not the only) most common source(s) of income at the time of data collection was business/self-employment activities, while 79% (262/332) reported being engaged in daily job/casual work and 16% (53/332) in contracted jobs. **This highlights the fact that demarcation between self-employment and other forms of work is not clear-cut.**

Additionally, only 4% (117/495) of the youth reported being mainly employed by the private sector, with a significantly higher proportion of host community youth (26% vs. 12%)*⁵, and 3% (17/495) reported being employed by the government. Finally, only 5% (25/495) reported being employed by local business owners. This, in addition to the fact that findings also showed difficulties with accessing liquidities, might suggest that **those enterprises generally do not expand to a size that would permit them to hire staff.**

Youth satisfaction towards their livelihood sources²⁴



The majority of youth (both displaced and host community combined) with at least one livelihood source said they were either very satisfied, quite satisfied or satisfied with it. **However, a significantly higher proportion of host community youth reported being very satisfied with their livelihood sources**.^{*7}

²² Income generating activities include business/self-employment, contracted jobs, selling of livestock, selling of agricultural farm products, casual work/day labour.

²⁴ Question was asked to all youth but the ones reporting having no livelihood source (i.e. 644 host community youth and 95 displaced youth answered the question related to livelihood sources' satisfaction).

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Conversely, the proportion of displaced youth who reported being either unsatisfied or very unsatisfied with their means of subsistence was significantly higher than host community youth.^{*8} In the Somali context, the fact that youth reported being generally satisfied with their personal sources of income seems to have a religious connotation (related to the necessity of gratitude). **This does not mean that their individual livelihood source allowed them to provide sufficiently for them and their households, as shown by the finding below:**

 **32% (140/431)** of host community youth reported that their livelihood sources **did not** provide enough for them and their households.  **67%*⁹ (65/97)** of displaced youth reported that their livelihood sources **did not** provide enough for them and their households.

According to one KI, youth were said to face high expenses (due to their family members who rely on them financially, the amount of money they spend on khat and the financial contribution they are expected to pay to their clans on regular basis in exchange of protection and social insurance), while receiving low salaries. Furthermore, a significantly higher proportion of displaced youth^{*9} reported that their livelihood sources did not provide them with enough income; which corroborates the idea that they **have access to lower skilled, less satisfying and less remunerative opportunities.**



Snapshot on youth entrepreneurship

- **21% of the youth (117/549) -irrespective of their status- reported that self-employment was one of their (if not their only) main source(s) of livelihoods.**
- **54% (63/117) of self-employed youth reported that it was their sole source of livelihood. The others (54/164) reported combining self-employment with at least another source of livelihood (including remittances, rent of land or property, contracted job, day labour/ casual work or selling of livestock).**
- The population group most involved in entrepreneurship activities as such were host community male youth (26%; 66/256), followed by host community female youth (25%; 45/177), displaced males (6%, 3/50) and displaced females (6%, 3/47).²⁵ When asked who their employer was, men were also more likely than women to report being self-employed (69% vs 64%).
- **89% (104/117) of youth (displaced and host community combined) who reported self-employment as one of their livelihood sources said they were either very satisfied, quite satisfied or satisfied with it.**

²⁵ The fact that the lines of demarcation between casual work and self-employment are not always clear-cut might have distorted those findings. According to ILO Estimates and Projections for Somalia, 87.9% of females (of all ages) are self-employed vs 70.2% of males.

Loss of livelihood source





53% (230/433) of host community youth said that they lost their livelihood source in the year prior to data collection.



57% (55/99) of displaced youth said that they lost their livelihood source in the year prior to data collection.

More than half of both population groups said they had lost their livelihood sources in the year prior to data collection.

Top 3 most commonly reported lost livelihood sources in year prior to data collection:²⁶

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
	Day labour/casual work 54% (124/230)	Business/ self employed* ¹³ Contracted job 16% (37/230)	Contracted job 14% (33/230)
	Day labour/casual work 82% (45/55)*¹²	Business/ self employed Contracted job 5% (3/55)	Selling of livestock 4% (2/55)

24% (40/169) of the youth (displaced and host community combined) who said that labour/casual work was the source of livelihood they lost in the year prior to data collection explained that they ran out of money to keep their own business going. This finding further emphasizes the fact that the lines of demarcation between casual work and self-employment were not always clear-cut for youth and that **the proportion of youth reporting being “self-employed” is likely to underestimate the proportion of youth engaged in entrepreneurship activities.**

Top 3 most commonly reported reasons by youth for having lost their livelihood source (all types of livelihood sources combined) in the year prior to data collection:^{27,28}



- 1 - There was no work anymore, got laid off (133/230)**
- 2 - Ran out of money to keep the business running (50/230)**
- 3 - Moved to an urban area and could not find the same work (20/230)**



- 1 - There was no work anymore, got laid off (26/55)**
- 2 - Ran out of money to keep the business running (18/55)**
- 3 - Moved to an urban area and could not find the same work (7/55)**

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Use of negative coping strategies²⁹



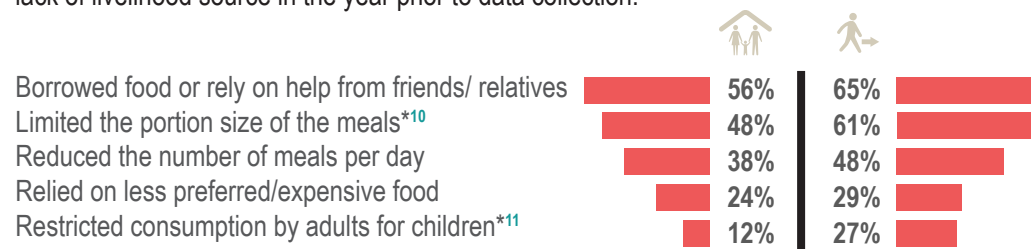
97% (429/433) of host community youth reported that their households employed at least one coping strategy in the year prior to data collection to cope with the lack of livelihood source, **57% (245/433)** said they used two.



99% (1/97) of displaced youth reported that their households employed at least one coping strategy in the year prior to data collection to cope with the lack of livelihood source, **67% (65/97)** said they used two.

The finding above demonstrates that the general lack of livelihood led many youth households to rely on coping strategies to meet their needs, as **almost all youth reported that their household have used at least one coping strategy** in the year prior to data collection. It also shows to a certain extent that youth from both communities are facing many of the same challenges in accessing income-generating activities.

Top 5 most commonly reported coping strategies adopted by youth households to deal with a lack of livelihood source in the year prior to data collection:³⁰



The most commonly reported coping strategy adopted by youth households was borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives. Displaced youth households were significantly more likely to limit the size of their meals and restrict the consumption of food by adults as coping strategies than host community youth households.^{*10,11}

²⁶ Findings relating to subsets of a population and therefore have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

²⁷ Several answers could be selected.

²⁸ Findings relating to subsets of a population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

²⁹ Question related to livelihood sources' coping strategies was asked at the household level.

³⁰ Several coping strategies could be selected.

³¹ This includes the following income sources: Selling of livestock, Selling of agricultural/farm goods, Farming for personal/ household consumption (not for sale), Livestock production for personal/household use (not for sale).

³² A snapshot on the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) activities under this project can be found on the last page of this situation overview.

³³ Findings relating to subsets of a population and may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

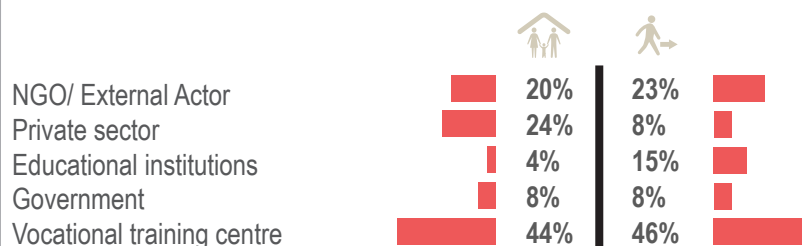
Pastoralism

14% (39/285) of youth (displaced and host community combined) who reported having lost a source of income in the year prior to data collection said that this latter was related to field crops or livestock rearing.³¹ Among them, **18** mentioned that their livestock or land was destroyed either during flooding or drought, and **8** said they lost their livelihood sources because they moved from a rural to urban area. Finally, a significantly higher proportion of host community youth than displaced youth reported owning livestock (24% vs. 10%),^{*14} but also reported managing someone's else livestock (21% vs. 10%).^{*15}

Vocational training participation³²

A significantly higher proportion of displaced youth than host community youth (73% vs. 58%)^{*16} said they did not receive any vocational training in the past year.

Top 5 most commonly reported vocational training providers³³



Vocational training centers were the most commonly reported vocational training providers for youth, followed by NGO / external actors.

Top 3 most commonly reported places where youths got offered their vocational training:

- 1 - School (140/209)
- 2 - Program center (42/209)
- 3 - Offices (23/209)



Top 3 most commonly reported vocational training taken by youth:

- 1 - Vocational skills (tailoring, carpentry, beautician (80/209)
- 2 - Computer skills (53/209)
- 3 - Marketing (44/209)



Out of the 209 youth who mentioned having received a vocational training in the year prior to data collection, **68% (142)** reported that the training was directly related to the economic activity they were engaged in at the time of data collection. On the other hand, one KI reported that trainings

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did not match the skills that youth need to find a job, and suggested that **youth should be consulted on the trainings' curricula**.



3 KIs out of 5 reported that the number of training provided was not sufficient to meet youth's needs, and most emphasized the fact that **disabled youth were excluded from these trainings**.

Availability of livelihood sources

Top 3 most commonly reported livelihood sources available in youth's locations:



The proportion of displaced youth who reported day labour/ casual work as one of the **most available livelihood sources** in their locations was significantly higher than of host community youth, while the opposite is true with regards to business/ self employment^{*17,18}. These findings corroborate the idea that the labour market is segregated according to displacement status.

Women involvement in economic activities³⁴

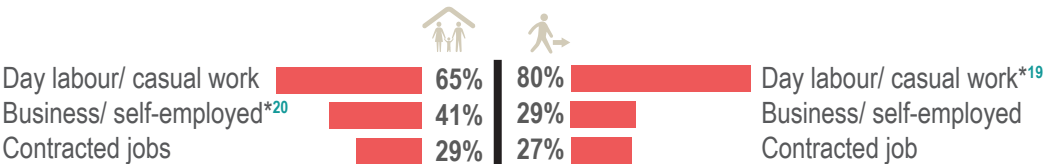


43% of youth (184/427) said that they **did not perceive that there had been an increase** in the number of young women among their coworkers in their place of work since they started working there;

33% (141/427) reported having seen an increase in the number of young women at their workplaces;

21% (90/427) did not know.

Top 3 most commonly reported livelihood sources **for young women** in youth's communities:³⁵





³⁴ Question was only asked to youth reporting "selling livestock" and/or "selling agricultural products" and/or being involved in "livestock production for personal consumption", and/or "agricultural production for personal consumption", and/or being engaged in "day labour/casual work" and/or "having a contracted job".

The type of livelihood sources that youth women were reported to be involved in was similar to the activities that youth, of each status, reported being engaged in. **However, almost all KIs agreed that women were the most disadvantaged groups with regards to accessing economic opportunities.**

Barriers to access to economic activities

Top 3 most commonly reported barriers preventing youth from accessing the economic activities available in their communities:³⁶

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
	Lack of finances to start the business 69% (122/178)	No land 64% (114/178)	No knowledge on agriculture 37% (65/178)
	Lack of finances to start the business 83% (34/41)	No land 51% (21/41)	No knowledge on agriculture 29% (12/41)

Both youth population groups agreed that lack of finance and access to capital to start the business were the main barriers preventing them from accessing economic activities available in their community. The absence of land and lack of knowledge on agriculture were also reported as important barriers, which suggests that youth could potentially be interested in engaging in this type of economic activities.

Other barriers faced to access economic opportunities reported by KIs included: perceived nepotistic hiring practices (positions being offered to one's family member/relative or clan), gender discrimination, lack of education and marketable skills and wealth inequalities (allowing youth from richer families to access better education than others).

All these factors were reported to explain why **IDPs in particular were facing more difficulties in accessing economic opportunities**. Moreover, according to two KIs, displaced youth particularly struggle to access loans that could allow them to start or develop small scale businesses.

Finally, one KI also reported that **youth in rural areas were particularly struggling to access income-generating activities** as development projects were usually located in urban settings. Interestingly, one KI added that some youth feared becoming the target of armed groups should they accept working for government or for non-governmental organizations.

^{35,36} Several answers could be selected.

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Economic activities intentions and preferences

A similar proportion of youth from both communities reported that they intended to continue the same activity during the year following data collection.³⁷

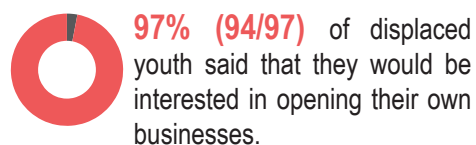
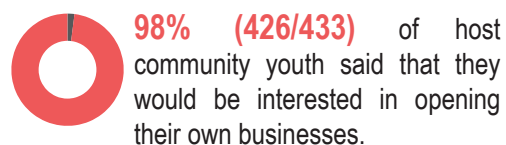


Top 3 most commonly reported youth's preferred livelihood sources:³⁸

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
	Business/ self-employed 47% (158/337)	Day labour / casual job 22% (74/337)	Contracted job 15% (51/337)²²
	Business/ self-employed 54% (49/90)	Day labour / casual job 34% (31/90)²¹	Contracted job 7% (6/90)

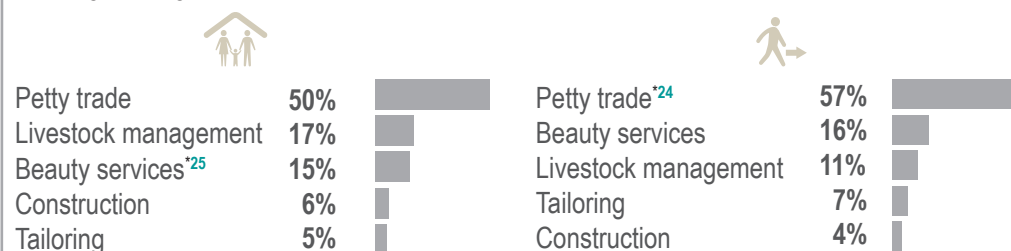
A significantly higher proportion of displaced youth than host community youth reported being interest to work in day labour / casual jobs. According to REACH data collection field officers, this reported preference for day labour/casual work can be explained by the fact that **youth gave very rational answers, i.e. taking into account their level of qualification and/or the type of income-generating activities available in their communities when answering.**

In any case, the majority of youth reported that they would open a business/ or be self-employed if given the choice. This finding is further emphasized by the fact that **an overwhelming majority of host community and displaced youth responded positively when asked whether or not they would be interested in starting their own businesses.** This interest was unanimously emphasized by the KIs.



^{37,38} Questions were only asked to youth reporting "selling livestock" and/or "selling agricultural products" and/or being involved in "livestock production for personal consumption", and/or "agricultural production for personal consumption", and/or being engaged in "day labour/casual work" and/or "having a contracted job"; i.e. 337 host community youth and 90 displaced youth.

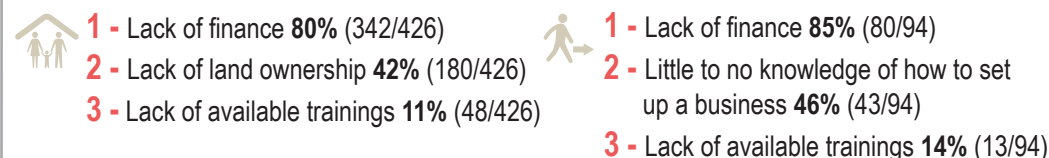
Top 5 most commonly reported types of businesses/services youth would be interested in opening/offering:³⁹



Petty trade was the type of business youth - regardless of their status and gender - were the most interested in launching. Young men tended to be slightly more interested in starting electricity and construction businesses than young women, while young women were more interested in opening beauty services than any other population groups. **These interests in retail trade and personal care sector were further confirmed by all KIs.**

In addition, KIs generally agreed on the fact that youth might be reluctant to engage in farming / livestock related activities due to unfavorable weather conditions (especially recurrent droughts), tedious labour and small financial retribution.

Top 3 most commonly reported issues faced by youth for setting up their own businesses:^{40,41}



The most reported issue by far faced by youth for setting up their own businesses was lack of finance. This was further confirmed by KIs who considered the lack of access to capital and loans as one the main barriers to engage in entrepreneurship activities and setting up a business.

Other reasons mentioned included the fact that most youth do not have the financial guarantees necessary to access loans. Half of KIs also identified youth's lack of entrepreneurship skills as an obstacle for entrepreneurship, the high rent for the well-located storefronts as well as the fear of getting into trouble for opening a business when not being part of a dominant clan/ not a host community member.

^{39,40} Question was only asked to youth reporting being interested in starting their own businesses, i.e. 426 host community youth and 94 displaced youth.

⁴¹ Several answers could be selected.

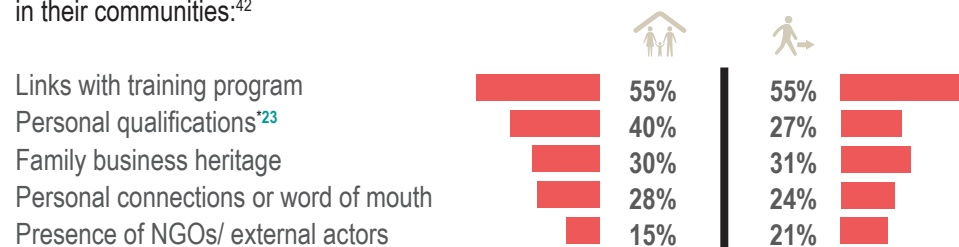
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Labour market

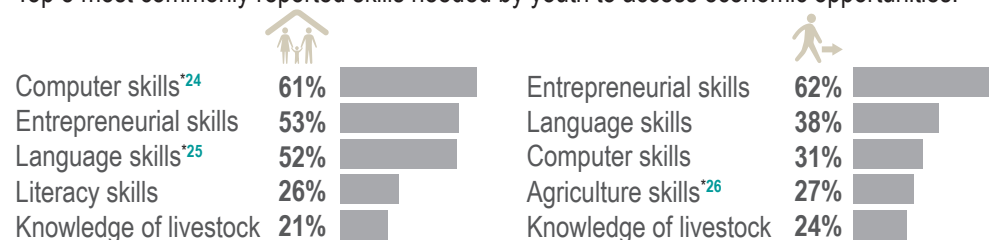
Factors facilitating the access of youth to economic activities

Top 5 most commonly reported factors determining youth's ability to access economic opportunities in their communities:⁴²



Education and vocational training programs were the most commonly reported factors for enabling youth to access economic opportunities. Four out of six KIs also reported that the **use of personal contact and/or clan support** were the main contributing factors in finding a job, as clan elders were usually notified when a job is available, and then select the youth with the highest education level to fill in the position, as explained by one KI. On the other hand, two KIs noted that **clan network was less useful to work for an NGO or a government office**. Finally, it should be noted that a significantly higher proportion of host community youth than displaced youth reported personal qualifications as an important factor to access economic opportunities (40% vs. 27%).^{*23}

Top 5 most commonly reported skills needed by youth to access economic opportunities:⁴³



Youth from both groups generally agreed on the most important skills needed to access economic opportunities, as they both reported **entrepreneurial, language and computer skills as their top three skills**. Host community youth were twice more likely to report computer skills as their most needed skills than displaced youth.^{*24} Among the youth who reported that language skills were needed to access economic activities, 73% mentioned that English would be the most useful one. Finally, a significantly higher proportion of displaced youth reported marketing (23% vs. 10%)^{*27} and agriculture skills (27% vs. 9%)^{*26} as being important skills to access economic opportunities.

⁴² Several answers could be selected.

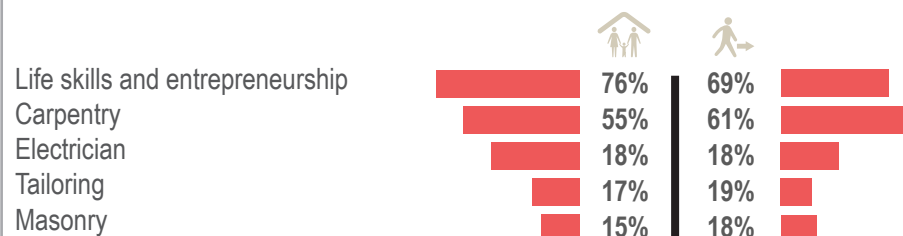
Youth's access to economic opportunities

Top 3 most commonly reported **most accessible economic opportunities for youth** in their communities:



These findings are in line with the reported overall available sources of livelihood in youth locations. In that regard one KI noted that youth were generally carrying out lower status jobs than people with more experience.

Most useful vocational trainings for youth to be engaged in economic activities in their communities:⁴⁴



Host community and displaced youth generally agreed that **life skills and entrepreneurship skills** were the vocational training that were the most useful for them and other young people in order to increase their access to economic opportunities in their communities.

Mechanic, carpentry, plumbing and tailoring skills were the most important skills needed to access economic opportunities according to KIs. Half of the KIs interviewed also emphasized the need to guarantee a good basic education for all youth (which would provide them basic reading, writing and numeracy skills).

More generally, the lack of access to basic education (especially for girls or displaced youth living in IDP settlements) was the second most reported issue by KIs.

⁴³ Youth could select up to 3 choices.

⁴⁴ Several answers could be selected.

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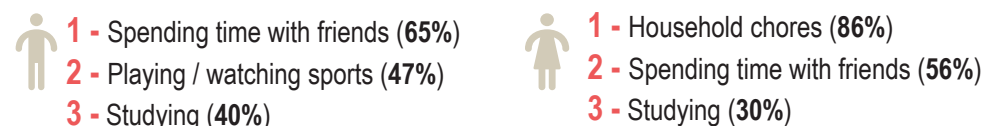
Youth's occupation

Top 5 most commonly reported activities youth engage in during their free time:⁴⁵



Youth from both population groups reported being engaged in similar activities in their free times, apart from the higher proportion of host community who reported studying in comparison to displaced youth (40% vs. 18%).^{*28} As a matter of comparison, KIs reported that youth on their spare time were doing sport, socializing with friends, going to the mosque and chewing khat.

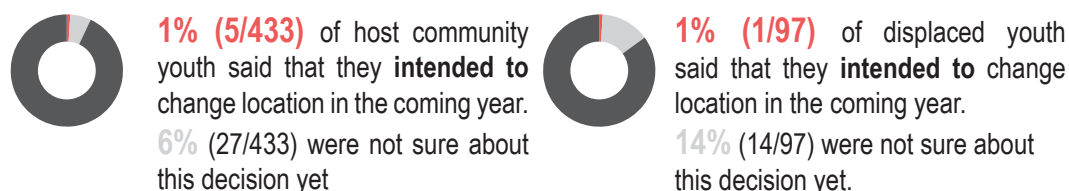
Top 3 most commonly reported activities youth engage in during their free time⁴



The top 3 most reported activities by male and female youth were rather different, most notably since a much larger proportion of young women reported doing household chores during their free time in comparison to young men (86% vs 33%). One KI indicated that female youth usually stayed indoor, reading book, doing chores and visiting their relatives. **KIs reported that** there was no public place available for women to spend time and that young girls specifically were spending most of their time indoors at home, hence further limiting their opportunities to develop their social capital.

Intentions of movements

Proportion of youth reporting intending to change location in the coming year



^{45,46} Several answers could be selected.

The majority of youth -regardless of their status- reported intending to remain in the same location for the coming year.

The absence of conflict and the presence of health services were reported to be the main potential pull factors for migration. Among the youth intending to change location in the coming year, the majority -regardless of their status- said they **intended to move to another location within Somalia** (although these findings refer to a very small subset of the population).⁴⁷

By way of comparison with quantitative findings, **4 out of 5 KIs reported that most youth in their communities would be willing to migrate abroad to access better economic opportunities.** The main barriers to emigration mentioned by the KIs were transportation costs, insecurity along the journey and uncertainty on what their lives could look like in their final destination. The difference **between intentions and willingness to move to new locations tends to suggest that youth would be interested in moving for economic opportunities; however, these desires are not concrete plans.**

Conclusion

The results of this assessment showed that **unemployment was one of the main issues** faced by youth in their communities, but also that **more than half of youth reported having lost their livelihood sources** in the year prior to data collection. This lack of livelihood led many youth households to rely on negative coping strategies to meet their needs. The fact that almost all youth reported having a livelihood source and being engaged in an income-generating activity does not reflect sustainable and decent livelihood, as **most youth reported day labour/ casual work as their main source of livelihood.**

The results of this assessment also highlighted the higher vulnerability of displaced youth, since a significantly higher proportion of them reported day labour/ casual work and humanitarian assistance as their main sources of livelihood. They were also significantly more likely to report that their livelihood source did not provide enough for them and their household. Qualitative findings showed that **distinct skill sets, perceived unfair recruitment processes, inequalities in social networks and wealth, but also difficulties to access loans** were all factors potentially explaining these differences in access to and type of livelihood sources.

Furthermore, **entrepreneurship appeared to be extremely appealing to host community and displaced youth;** with a special interest in petty trade business, livestock management and beauty services.

⁴⁷ Question was only asked to a very small subset of population, i.e. youth who reporting being interested in changing location in the coming year, i.e. 5 host community youth and 1 displaced youth

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However, the lack of access to financial capital and liquidity were reported to be the main barriers to setting up a business, as well as a lack of technical skills and training opportunities which would be directly related to their interest and the actual labour market. Furthermore, the majority of youth reported that they did not receive any vocational training in the year prior to data collection, while 85% of the youth who did report receiving a vocational training indicated that it enabled them to engage in an economic activity.

The absence of land and lack of agricultural knowledge were also reported as important barriers, which suggests that youth could potentially be interested in engaging in this type of economic activities. Finally, a very low proportion of youth reported being employed by local business owners, which could suggest that local businesses do not expand the number of employees past a relatively small size (if at all).

In sum, possible entry points for DSIRS consortium partners and government stakeholders for supporting youth's livelihoods in Galkacyo South are:

Further assess the potential of specific value chains, in order to increase the opportunities for youth to insert into more qualified and therefore better paid jobs, in line with the ILO "decent work agenda"⁴⁸. Linkages with traders or influential business actors in youth's community could also facilitate mentoring and development of social capital, which appeared as key elements in facilitating access to employment.

Increase youth's access to Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programs and especially those that introduce the concept of entrepreneurship. Computer and language skills were reported among the most important reported skills for youth to access economic opportunities; while carpentry, electrician and tailoring vocational training programs were perceived as very useful for youth to engage in livelihoods in their communities. **Systematically undertake market/ labour and value chain assessments so as to ensure that training curricula are tailored to actual market dynamics.**

Finally, increase youth's access to financial capital by **supporting and upscaling traditional financial mechanisms**, such as "ayuuuto"/Self-Help Groups/ Village Savings and Loans Associations, and linking them up with financial institutions such as banks and micro-financial institutions to help them secure loans for businesses. This could prove essential to tap into youth's economic aspirations. Trainings on financial literacy and business management are also crucial for youth engaging in a loan scheme, in order to ensure they are able to invest their resources wisely and do not become indebted in the future.

This assessment has been conducted on behalf of the DSRIS consortium which aims, among other, at improving relevant and sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth in Puntland and Galmudug regions. See below the details of the TVET activities undertaken in Galkacyo South:

TVET activities under the DSRIS consortium in Galkacyo South

Total number of beneficiaries per course, disaggregated by gender

Course	Male	Female	Total
Beauty Salon	0	30	30
Cooking	0	30	30
Electrical	25	0	25
Masonry	30	0	30
Mechanic	30	0	30
Plumbing	50	0	50
Tailoring	0	60	60
Total	120	135	255

Statistical Annexes

Sampling methodology

To obtain findings generalizable at the district level, the number of interviews that have been conducted in each settlement was proportional to the population size of the settlement (irrespective of whether DSRIS programming is implemented in the district). Since age-disaggregated population data is not available at the district or settlement level, the total population size has been used as a proxy for the distribution of the youth subset of the population being targeted for this assessment, assuming a smaller overall population correlates with a smaller youth population and vice-versa. Based on REACH's experience in Somalia, youth populations generally trend along with the overall population. However, some settlements may not follow this trend and there is a risk that the youth populations from these districts will be over or under-represented in district-level results. **In general, given that total population figures have been used as proxies for the youth's figures, sample sizes are likely to allow for the findings to be statistically more accurate than the 95/5 and 95/10 outlined in the methodology section.**

⁴⁷International labour organization in Somalia <https://bit.ly/2Gtr3up>

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HCP: Host Community Population, DP: Displaced Population

1. HCP (M=0.62; SD=0.49) where N=433 and DP (M=0.86;SD=0.35) where N=97, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
2. HCP (M=0.04; SD=0.2) where N=433 and DP (M=0.12;SD=0.33) where N=97, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
3. HCP (M=0.26; SD=0.44) where N=433 and DP (M=0.06;SD=0.24) where N=97, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
4. HCP (M=0.11; SD=0.32) where N=433 and DP (M=0;SD=0) where N=97, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
5. HCP (M=0.26; SD=0.44) where N=402 and DP (M=0.12;SD=0.32) where N=93, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
6. HCP (M=0.35; SD=0.48) where N=402 and DP (M=0.12;SD=0.32) where N=93, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
7. HCP (M=0.09; SD=0.29) where N=402 and DP (M=0.24;SD=0.43) where N=93, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
8. HCP (M=0; SD=0) where N=402 and DP (M=0.01;SD=0.1) where N=93, P Value = 0.04, thus significant difference.
9. HCP (M=0.24; SD=0.43) where N=431 and DP (M=0.59;SD=0.49) where N=97, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
10. HCP (M=0.48; SD=0.5) where N=433 and DP (M=0.61;SD=0.49) where N=97, P Value = 0.03, thus significant difference.
11. HCP (M=0.12; SD=0.33) where N=433 and DP (M=0.27;SD=0.45) where N=97, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
12. HCP (M=0.54; SD=0.5) where N=230 and DP (M=0.82;SD=0.39) where N=55, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
13. HCP (M=0.16; SD=0.37) where N=230 and DP (M=0.05;SD=0.23) where N=55, P Value = 0.04, thus significant difference.
14. HCP (M=0.24; SD=0.43) where N=432 and DP (M=0.1;SD=0.31) where N=97, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
15. HCP (M=0.21; SD=0.41) where N=432 and DP (M=0.1;SD=0.31) where N=97, P Value = 0.01, thus significant difference.
16. HCP (M=0.58; SD=0.49) where N=183 and DP (M=0.73;SD=0.45) where N=26, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
17. HCP (M=0.73; SD=0.44) where N=433 and DP (M=0.84;SD=0.37) where N=97, P Value = 0.04, thus significant difference.
18. HCP (M=0.45; SD=0.5) where N=433 and DP (M=0.27;SD=0.45) where N=97, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
19. HCP (M=0.65; SD=0.48) where N=433 and DP (M=0.8;SD=0.4) where N=97, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.

20. HCP (M=0.41; SD=0.49) where N=433 and DP (M=0.29;SD=0.46) where N=97, P Value = 0.03, thus significant difference.
21. HCP (M=0.22; SD=0.41) where N=337 and DP (M=0.34;SD=0.48) where N=90, P Value = 0.01, thus significant difference.
22. HCP (M=0.15; SD=0.36) where N=337 and DP (M=0.07;SD=0.25) where N=90, P Value = 0.04, thus significant difference.
23. HCP (M=0.4; SD=0.49) where N=433 and DP (M=0.27;SD=0.45) where N=97, P Value = 0.01, thus significant difference.
24. HCP (M=0.61; SD=0.49) where N=433 and DP (M=0.31;SD=0.46) where N=97, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
25. HCP (M=0.52; SD=0.5) where N=433 and DP (M=0.38;SD=0.49) where N=97, P Value = 0.02, thus significant difference.
26. HCP (M=0.09; SD=0.28) where N=433 and DP (M=0.27;SD=0.45) where N=97, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
27. HCP (M=0.1; SD=0.31) where N=433 and DP (M=0.23;SD=0.42) where N=97, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
28. HCP (M=0.4; SD=0.49) where N=433 and DP (M=0.18;SD=0.38) where N=97, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.