

Youth Livelihoods

Cadaado district, Somalia, February 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 urbanisation 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 Cadaado district.** 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 Cadaado 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

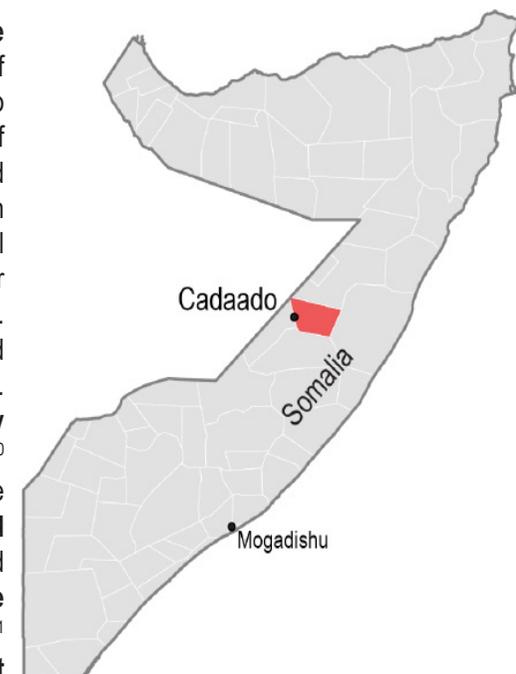
^{10,11} See Statistical Annex, “Sampling methodology” for greater details.

¹² Humanitarian response, [Interagency assessment in Galgaduud region](#) 2017

Methodology

This situation overview is based on **quantitative and qualitative data** collected from the 21st of January to the 8th of February 2019 in Cadaado district. 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, 608 host community and 198 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 **eight Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with youth** (disaggregated by gender and displacement status) and **nine 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 FGDs and KI interviews should be considered as indicative only.



Snapshot of Cadaado district¹²

- Cadaado, also known as Adado, is the largest city in the central Galgaduud region of Somalia and a rapidly developing city, notably thanks to the central main highway of Somalia which goes through the city.
- The humanitarian situation in larger Galgaduud region and particularly Cadaado has deteriorated since 2017 due to increased drought and conflict related displacements. Tens of thousands of pastoralists migrated to urban and the peri-urban areas of the region due to severe drought conditions. The migration was largely attributed to the loss of livestock as a result of lack of pasture, water and livestock related diseases.



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection and

Youth Livelihoods

Cadaado district, Somalia, February 2019

Key findings

Displacement

- Almost all FGD participants and KIs reported that displaced youths fled from conflict (including civil war, armed groups, clan conflicts), droughts and perceived famine. **Cadaado was generally perceived as a relatively large urban centre**, where displaced communities could find assistance from NGOs, safety, casual jobs, but also public services (health, education) and water.

Social cohesion

- The relationship between host community and displaced populations was reported to be generally good, with both communities co-existing peacefully, especially because **both populations are usually from the same clan as reported by one KI**.

Livelihoods

- All FGD participants and KIs agreed that **the lack of job opportunities and employment was perceived as one of the major issues affecting youth in their communities**.
- **Displaced youth were found to be more vulnerable and less self-reliant than host community, as they rely more on humanitarian assistance and their community support**. Conversely, the percentage of displaced youth who reported contracted jobs and being self-employed was significantly higher. Findings also show that a significantly higher proportion of host community youth were engaged in activities related to agriculture.
- **Displaced youth were reported to be at disadvantage compared to host community youth** because of perceived discrimination and more limited contacts/social network.
- **A significantly higher proportion of displaced youth than host community youth said they had lost their livelihood sources** in the year prior to data collection. Moreover, 70% (45/64) of the displaced youth who reported having lost a livelihood source in the year prior to data collection mentioned that it was either due to the effect of drought or displacement.
- Host community female youth was the population group that most commonly reported being involved in entrepreneurial activities, followed closely by host community young males.
- Youth of both statuses stated the **lack of education and of vocational skills** were the biggest barriers they faced in accessing economic opportunities.

Livelihood sources' coping strategies¹³

- **Almost all youth reported that their households have used at least one coping strategy in the year prior to data collection**. The percentage of displaced youth who reported that their households reduced the number of meal per day in the year prior to data collection was twice as high as host community youth.

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

Pastoralism

- Half of FGD participants mentioned the importance of pastoralism/ livestock related activities for youth and its accessibility as a livelihood source, and a **relatively high proportion of youth reported being interested in working in the agriculture/ livestock rearing domain**. The "absence of land ownership" was mentioned by a relatively large share of youth as a barrier to setting up their own businesses.
- However, some FGD participants also expressed youth's reluctance to undertake livestock management related activities because of the **recurrence of droughts**, which was confirmed by the finding according to which 37% (126/331) of youth 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.
- Finally, a significantly higher proportion of host community youth reported owning livestock (50% vs. 30%).*⁷

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 (93% vs. 79%)**. Most of the youth who did receive a vocation training reported having been trained on marketing skills, vocational skills and language skills.
- **123 of the 142 youth (87%) who reported receiving a vocational training said that the training allowed them to engage in an economic activity**, and 84 (59%) 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 tailoring and beauty care services. According to youth, KIs and FGD participants, **the lack of access to capital/ liquidities was the main barrier faced by youth in setting up a business**.

Skills and trainings needed to access economic activities

- **Life skills and entrepreneurship training were the most important skills needed to access economic opportunities according to both youth groups and KIs**.

Migration intentions

- **2% of host community youth and 6% of displaced youth reported intending to change location in the coming year**. The search for shelter and economic opportunities was reported to be the main pull factors for migration. The vast majority of youth intending to change location reported intending to move to another location within Somalia.

Youth Livelihoods

Cadaado district, Somalia, February 2019

Demographics

Total host community population in Cadaado district¹⁴ **45,630**

Total IDP population in Cadaado district¹⁵ **15,542**

Host community population 	Displaced population ¹⁶ 
---	--

Number of youth interviewed	608	198
% of households headed by men	31%	51%
Average age of household head	44 y.o	43 y.o
Average number of youth (18-35 y.o.) per household	1.7	2.5

54% (326/608) 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. 72% (440/608) of host community and 69% (136/198) of displaced youth were females. 69% (417/608) of host community and 59% (116/198) of displaced youth reported being the head of household. On average, youth from both communities were **27 years old**.

Displacement

▶ **100%** of the displaced youth reported being internally displaced.¹⁷

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

Galguduud	73%
Mudug	16%
Banadir	7%
Khansahley	2%
Cadaado	1%

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

Cadaado	18%
Dacadheer	12%
Biyo Gaduud	5%
Camaara	3%
Docoey	3%

Approximately **a quarter of displaced youth (47/198)** 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, 12 months elapsed between the moment of their departure and the moment they reached their current area of residency.

¹⁴ UNDP, 2005

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.

Almost all FGD participants and KIs reported that IDPs fled from conflict (including civil war, armed groups, clan conflicts), droughts and famine.

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

First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
Presence of food distributions/food aid 41% (81/198)	Safety / absence of conflict 40% (78/198)	Presence of health services 37% (74/198)

Cadaado was generally perceived as a relatively large urban centre, where displaced communities could find assistance from NGOs and find casual jobs. This overall impression is corroborated by the fact that **presence of humanitarian assistance and safety were reported as the two most important pull factors** by displaced youth, as well as in KI interviews and in FGDs. The **presence of water** was also highlighted as an important pull factor in the FGDs and KI interviews, and mentioned by **20%** (41/198) of displaced youth.

The presence of public services in general was also reported as an important factor in IDPs location decision, as 37% (18/89) of displaced youth mentioned the presence of health services, and 20% (39/198) the presence of education services.

Finally, the presence of cash distribution was also said to be an important factor for 17% (33/198) of youth.

Community relationships

According to all KIs except one and all FGD participants, relationships between host community and IDPs are generally good, and IDPs and host community were generally reported to co-exist peacefully.

One KI also highlighted that IDPs in his area were part of the same clan as the host community.

Finally, KIs reported that **IDPs were generally supported and welcomed by host community members.**

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

¹⁸ Several answers could be selected.

Youth Livelihoods

Cadaado district, Somalia, February 2019



Livelihoods¹⁹

Casual work and low-skilled jobs were reported by all FGD participants and KIs to be the main income-generating activities for youth, as they were mainly reported to be working in such jobs as construction work, tailoring, store keepings, firewood collection, shoe shining, tea selling, charcoal burning or working as carriers. Finally, 2 KIs said that youth were involved in small business activities.

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



Day labour/ casual work was the most reported livelihood source for youth. A significantly higher proportion of host community youth reported being involved in business/ self-employed activities,*¹ which might indicate a **differentiated access to start-up capital**. They were also more likely to have a contracted job than displaced youth (8% vs 2%).*³⁰

On the other hand, **displaced youths were found to be more vulnerable and less self-reliant than host community youth**, as 18%*³ of them mentioned **humanitarian assistance** as one of their major sources of income (as compared to only 4% of host community youth) but also as 23%*² of them reported relying on **community support** in comparison to 4% of host community youth.

Findings show that a significantly higher proportion of host community youth are engaged in activities related to agriculture, as 45% of host community youth reported being engaged in this field of work, in comparison to only 13% of displaced youth.

A significantly higher proportion of host community reported selling of livestock (18% vs. 6%)*⁵, selling of agricultural farm goods (10% vs. 2%)*⁶, livestock production for personal use (9% vs. 3%)*⁷, but also farming for personal household consumption*⁶ (8% vs. 2%)*⁷.

It is interesting to note as well that a significantly higher proportion of host community youth reported owning livestock (50% vs. 30%).*^{9,33} Finally in half of FGDs, **participants mentioned the importance of pastoralism/ livestock related activities for youth.**

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.

³³ Information on livestock ownership was collected during follow-up calls. In total, 104 youth answered this question. Findings relating to subsets of a population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



6% (39/608) of host community youth reported having **no livelihood source** at the time of data collection.



3% (6/198) 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.*⁸ However, these high proportions should not be over-interpreted as they do not necessarily reflect durable, full-time sources of livelihood. Unemployment/ lack of economic opportunities was perceived by FGD participants and KIs **as one of the major issues affecting youth in their communities**. This finding is corroborated by the fact that **almost a third of youth (31% (250/806)) were not engaged in any income-generating activity at the time of data collection.**

Youth's main employers²³

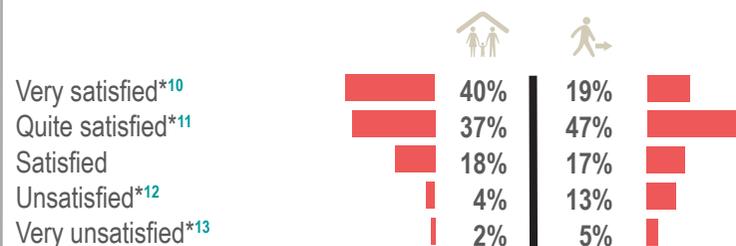
The most commonly reported type of employer by youth was self-employment, reported by 29% of youth. Among the 100 youth who reported being their own employers, only 14% said that one of their (if not the only) most common source(s) of income at the time of data collection was business/self-employment activities, while 51% reported being engaged in daily job/casual work and 5% reported that they had contracted jobs. **This highlights the fact that demarcation between self-employment and other forms of work is not clear-cut.**

The second most reported type of employer was the private sector, reported by 15% of youth, followed by local business owners (8%), and land or livestock owners (7%).

Interestingly, in half of FGDs, participants reported that their employers were relatives, such as family members or neighbors.

Youth's satisfaction towards their livelihood sources²⁴

Youth's level of satisfaction towards **their livelihood sources:**



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

²³ Information on youth's main employers was collected during follow-up calls. In total, 282 youth answered this question. Findings relating to subsets of a population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

²⁴ Question was asked to all youth but the ones reporting having no livelihood source (i.e. 569 host community youth and 189 displaced youth answered the question related to livelihood sources' satisfaction).

Youth Livelihoods

Cadaado district, Somalia, February 2019

The vast majority of youth 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 than displaced youth reported being very satisfied with their livelihood sources.**^{*10} 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.^{*12,13} 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:**

 **40% (76/189)** of host community youth reported that their livelihood sources **did not** provide enough for them and their households.

 **59% (54/91)** of displaced youth reported that their livelihood sources **did not** provide enough for them and their households.

FGD participants unanimously agreed on the fact that most of the youth were unsatisfied with the available jobs/economic opportunities in their communities due to low salaries, a finding confirmed by the quantitative data (73% and 59% of dissatisfied youth reported the “lack of money” as their main reason for dissatisfaction with their livelihood sources).



Snapshot on youth entrepreneurship

- **21% of the youth (166/806) -irrespective of their status- reported that self-employment was one of their (if not their only) main source(s) of livelihoods.**
- **51% (84/166) of self-employed youth reported that it was their sole source of livelihood. The others (82/166) reported combining self-employment with at least another source of livelihood (including remittances, day labour/ casual work or selling of livestock).**
- The population group most involved in entrepreneurship activities as such were host community female youth (25%; 111/440), followed by host community male youth (22%; 37/168), displaced males (13%, 8/62) and displaced females (7%, 10/74).²⁵
- **94% (156/166) of youth (displaced and host community combined) who reported self-employment as their only livelihood source 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. However, the greater likelihood of women to be self-employed than men seems to be consistent with ILO Estimates and Projections for Somalia. 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



38% (232/608) of host community youth said that they lost their livelihood source in the year prior to data collection.



50% (99/198) of displaced youth said that they lost their livelihood source in the year prior to data collection.

A significantly higher proportion of displaced youth than host community youth said they had lost their livelihood sources in the year prior to data collection (50% vs 38%).^{*15} 70% (45/64) of the displaced youth who reported having lost a livelihood source in the year prior to data collection mentioned that it was either due to the effect of drought or displacement.

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 26% (61/232)	Livestock rearing for personal consumption 20% (47/232)	Business/ self employed 12% (27/232)
	Livestock rearing for personal consumption 36% (36/99)*16	Day labour/casual work 13% (13/99)	Business/ self employed 5% (5/99)

Most of displaced youth reporting having lost their livelihood source in relation to livestock rearing for personal consumption. 26% (19/74) 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 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 under-estimate 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 (46/232) |  | 1 - Livestock or land was destroyed during drought (20/99) |
| | 2 - Ran out of money to keep my own business going (37/232) | | 2 - Moved to an urban area and could not continue in agriculture/ livestock (10/99) |
| | 3 - Livestock or land was destroyed during drought (24/232) | | 3 - There was no work anymore, got laid off (11/99) |

Youth Livelihoods

Cadaado district, Somalia, February 2019

Use of negative coping strategies²⁹



96% (582/608) 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, **35% (211/608)** said they used two.



95% (188/198) 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, **40% (80/198)** said they used at least two.

The finding above demonstrate 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 households have used at least one coping strategy** in the year prior to data collection. Host community youth households were as likely as displaced ones to report that their households did not have to use any coping strategy to deal with a lack of livelihood source.

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 strategies reported by both youth groups were relying on less preferred/ expensive food and borrowing food or relying on help from friends/ relatives. The percentage of displaced youth who reported that their households reduced the number of meal per day in the year prior to data collection was more than twice as high as the proportion of their host community youth counterparts.^{*14}

²⁶ Findings relating to subsets of a population may 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 Information on livestock ownership was collected during follow-up calls. In total, 104 youth answered this question.

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

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

Pastoralism

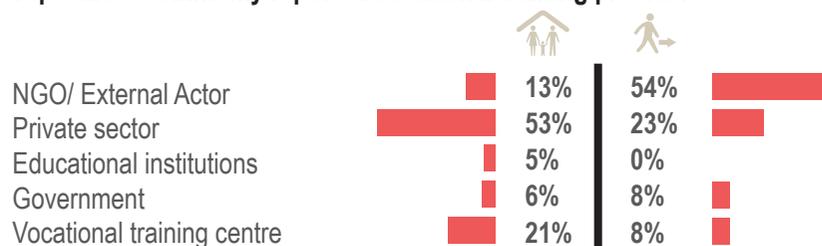
37% (126/331) of the youth (displaced and host community combined) who reported having lost a source of income in the year prior to data collection said that this latter was related to **field crops or livestock rearing**³¹. Among them, **44** mentioned that their livestock or land was destroyed either during flooding or drought, and **11** mentioned the effects of drought as a reason why they lost their livelihood. This findings are indirectly confirmed by some FGD participants who expressed their **reluctance to undertake livestock management related activities because of the recurrence of droughts**. Finally, **33** youth said they lost their livelihood sources because they moved from a rural to urban area (which prevented them from keeping working in farming/ livestock related activities), and **15** reported having been laid off.

A significantly higher proportion of host community youth reported owning livestock (50% vs. 30%)*⁹. 30% of host community youth and a quarter of displaced youth reported managing someone else' livestock. Finally in half of FGDs, **participants reported the importance of pastoralism/ livestock related activities for youth**.

Vocational training participation

Almost all youth reported that they did not received any vocational training in the year prior to data collection, with a significantly higher proportion of displaced youth (93% vs. 79%)*³². **Only 3 displaced youth and 129 host community youth reported having received a vocational training in this period.**

Top 5 most commonly reported vocational training providers³³



Private sector and NGOs/ external actors were the most commonly reported vocational training providers for youth.

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

- 1 - Program centre (41/142)
- 2 - School (37/142)
- 3 - Offices (36/142)



Top 3 most commonly reported vocational training taken by youth:

- 1 - Marketing (53/142)
- 2 - Vocational skills (30/142) (such as tailoring, carpentry, beautician etc.)
- 3 - Language skills (22/142)



Youth Livelihoods

Cadaado district, Somalia, February 2019



89% (115/129) of host community youth reported that the training they received had allowed them to engage in an economic activity.



62% (8/13) of displaced youth reported that the training they received had allowed them to engage in an economic activity.

Out of the 142 youth who mentioned having received a vocational training in the year prior to data collection, 59% (84) reported that the training was directly related to the economic activity they were engaged in at the time of data collection, 20 reported that the skills they got were somewhat transferable to the job they were carrying out at the time of data collection and 21 that there was no relation between the training they were offered and their current occupation.

Availability of livelihood sources

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



These findings are slightly different from the livelihoods sources each population group reported having access to at the time of data collection (where day labour / casual work was the most reported livelihood source instead).

Women involvement in economic activities³⁴



25% of youth (136/538) 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;

39% (210/539) reported having seen an increase in the number of young women at their workplaces;

33% (180/539) 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".

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

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, one KI pointed out the fact that men were typically more engaged in doing physical work than women, in general. Incidentally, a higher proportion of host community youth (17% (106/608)) reported that women in their communities were engaged in selling agricultural farm products, as compared to only 8% of displaced youth (15/198).^{*31}

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
Host Community Youth	Educational background 47% (284/608)	Vocational training 24% (146/608)	Transportation/distance to work 20% (121/628) ^{*17}
Displaced Youth	Educational background 41% (42/198)	Vocational training 30% (59/198)	Lack of relations/social network 11% (21/198)

Youth of both statuses stated the **lack of education and of vocational skills** were the biggest barriers they faced in accessing economic opportunities. This was in line with what the KIs and FGD participants unanimously reported. The general lack of investment in public education, but also the lack of qualified teachers and school books were highlighted.

When interviewed individually, a relatively low proportion of youth reported the lack of social network and relations as an important barrier (7% and 11% of youth). However, this factor was identified by half of FGD participants and KI as having a major impact on the likelihood of finding a job. **Displaced youth were reported by some FGD participants to be at disadvantage compared to host community youth** because of perceived discrimination and more limited contacts/social network. A significantly higher proportion of host community youth than displaced youth (20% vs 6%) reported transportation and the distance to work as an obstacle in performing an economic activity.^{*17}

Finally, one KI mentioned that due to insecurity and conflicts, NGOs could not operate in their areas anymore and thus could not provide job opportunities there.

Youth Livelihoods

Cadaado district, Somalia, February 2019

Economic activities intentions and preferences

A significantly higher proportion of host community youth were found to intend continuing their current economic activities for the coming year, which might suggest that they have access to more gratifying and/ or more remunerative jobs than their displaced counterparts.³⁷

 **87% (358/412)^{*18}** of host community youth reported that they intended to continue their current economic activity during the year following data collection.

 **63% (80/126)** of displaced youth reported that they intended to continue their current economic activity during the year following data collection.

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

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
	Business/ self-employed 25% (103/412)	Day Labour / casual work 25% (101/412)	Livestock production, not for sale 14% (58/412)
	Business / self-employed 41% (52/126)^{*19}	Day labour / casual work 20% (25/126)	Livestock production, not for sale 11% (14/126)

A relatively high proportion of youth reported being interested to work in the agriculture/ livestock rearing domain with an aggregated proportion of 39% (159/412) for host community and 22% (28/126) of displaced youth. A significantly higher proportion of host community youth reported rearing livestock for sale as their preferred livelihood sources (13%^{*20} vs 6%). Finally, only 10% (12/126) of displaced youth and 5% (22/412) of host community youth reported that they would like to have a contracted job.

The most commonly reported preferred livelihood sources by youth was making business / being self employed, with a significantly higher proportion of displaced youth reporting so.^{*19} This interest was further emphasized by all KIs, but also by the finding according to which 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.

 **94% (573/608)** of host community youth said that they would be interested in opening their own businesses.

 **100% (198/198)** of displaced youth said that they would be interested in opening their own businesses.

^{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. 412 host community youth and 126 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. According to KIs, some of the other business activities that youth would like to be engaged in were **beauty shops, stationary shops, tailoring, taxi driving, selling livestock products, farming and investing in recreational activities**. Young women tend to be more interested in starting beauty services than young men, whereas young men were more interested in construction and electricity services. Young displaced women tend to be slightly more interested in starting tailoring services than other population groups.

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

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | 1 - Lack of finance 80% (460/573) |  | 1 - Lack of finance 91% (181/198) |
| | 2 - Lack of land ownership 31% (178/573) | | 2 - Lack of land ownership 43% (86/198) |
| | 3 - Little to no knowledge of how to set up a business 18% (104/573) | | 3 - Little to no knowledge of how to set up a business 25% (149/198) |

According to youth, **lack of capital and access to liquidity was the main barrier they were facing when setting up a business**. In two FGDs participants mentioned that youth were regularly borrowing money from friend or relatives to launch their own business, suggesting the absence of national and/or commercial banks that would normally support youth in launching their businesses. The lack of entrepreneurship skills were also mentioned by some KIs.

Finally, the **"absence of land ownership"** was mentioned by a relatively large share of youth - a third or more of youth irrespective of their status-, which corroborates the idea that agriculture/ livestock related activities are quite attractive amongst youth. **In half of the FGDs, pastoralism/ livestock related activities were also perceived as accessible options by the participants.**

^{39,40} Question was only asked to youth reporting being interested in starting their own businesses, i.e. 573 host community youth and 198 displaced youth.

⁴¹ Several answers could be selected.

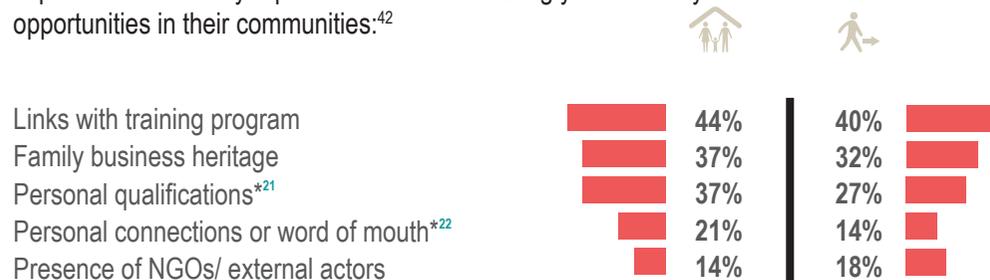
Youth Livelihoods

Cadaado district, Somalia, February 2019

Labour market

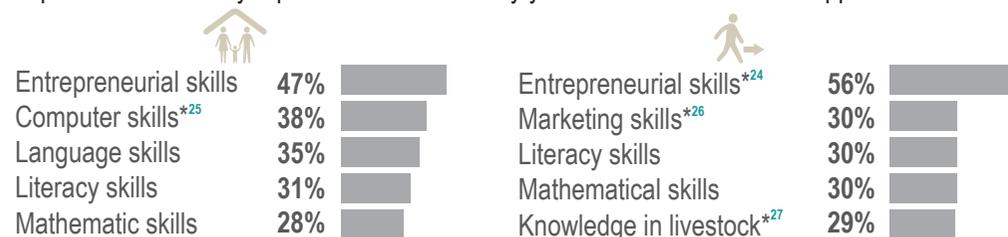
Factors facilitating the access of youth to economic activities

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



Host community and displaced youth generally agreed on the most important factors influencing youth's ability to access economic activities in their communities. However, a significantly higher proportion of displaced youth reported personal qualifications and personal connections as a determining factor to access economic opportunities in their communities.^{*21,22} This in line with what participants in some FGDs and KIs mentioned, as they reported that **nepotism, perceived discrimination and social networks were sometimes important to access economic opportunities.**

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



Entrepreneurial skills were the most important skills needed to access economic opportunities according to both youth groups and KIs, and all the more importantly by host community youth.^{*24} The proportion of host community youth who mentioned computer skills among the top 3 competencies necessary to find a job was significantly higher than displaced youth (38% vs 21%)^{*25}, while the opposite is true regarding marketing skills (17% vs 30%).^{*26} Finally, a significantly higher proportion of displaced youth reported livestock management skills than host community youth (29% vs 22%)^{*27}.

The lack of farming skills was also identified by one KI.

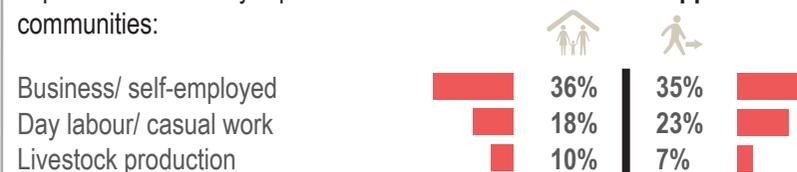
⁴² Several answers could be selected.

⁴³ Youth could select up to 3 choices.

⁴⁴ Several answers could be selected.

Youth's access to economic opportunities

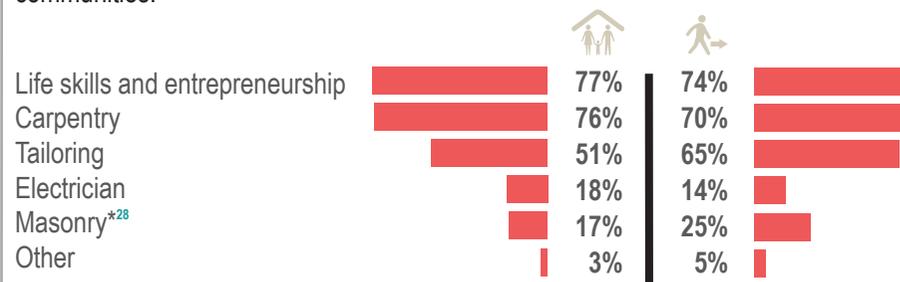
Top 3 most commonly reported **most accessible economic opportunities for youth** in their communities:



Youth generally agreed on the most accessible economic opportunities for them in their communities.

Interestingly and despite the perceived obstacles to setting up a business, the proportion of youth reporting that business/self-employment was accessible to youth in their communities was larger than the one reporting being involved in business/self-employment activities at the time of data collection.

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



Life skills and entrepreneurship training was considered the most useful vocational training, which resonates with the findings above on the most needed skills by youth from both communities.

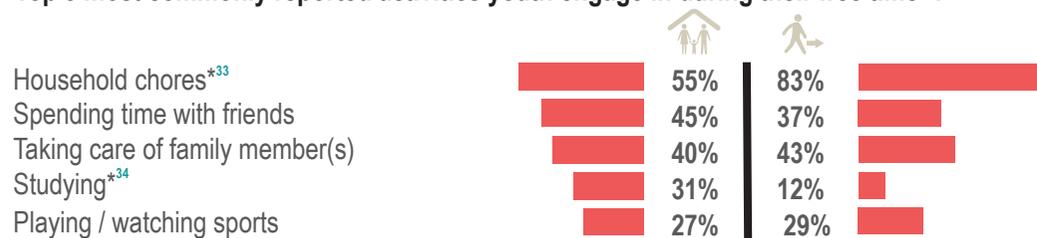
Host community and displaced youth generally agreed on the type of vocational training that is most useful for them and other young people in order to increase their access to economic opportunities in their communities. However, a significantly higher proportion of displaced youth reported vocational trainings in masonry than host community youth.^{*28}

Youth Livelihoods

Cadaado district, Somalia, February 2019

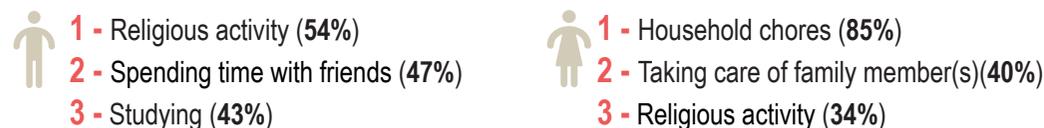
Youth's occupation

Top 5 most commonly reported activities youth engage in during their free time⁴⁵:



A significantly higher proportion of displaced youth than host community youth reported doing household chores during their free time (83% vs 55%).^{*33} Conversely, host community youth were more likely to study during their free time than displaced youth (31% vs 12%).^{*34} According to KIs and FGD participants, the main activities of youth during their spare time included doing sports (football, wrestling), playing *Jar* (traditional game), visiting relatives and relaxing/ drinking tea in teashops.

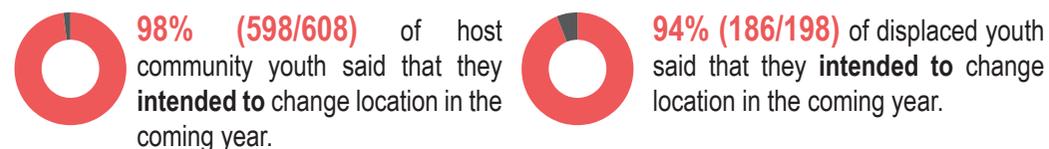
Top 3 most commonly reported activities youth engage in during their free time⁴⁶:



The top 3 most reported activities by male and female youth were distinct, irrespective of their status. A much larger proportion of young women than young men reported doing household chores during their free time (85% vs 31%). Women were also more likely to report taking care of family members during their free time than men (40% vs 18%). **27% of the male youth reported participating in physical activity (playing/ watching sports), as compared to only 2% of female youth.**

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. **Youth who have already been displaced were more inclined than host community youth to intend to change location in the coming year.^{*29}** The search of shelter and of economic opportunities were reported to be the main pull factor 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, KIs generally reported that most youth in their communities would be willing to migrate to bigger cities such as Gakacyo, Mogadishu, and neighboring countries and Europe; while FGD participants had more mixed feelings about the idea of moving, as many said that they would like to stay in their locations for safety, access to assistance, water and education. The main barriers to emigration mentioned by the KIs were travel costs, parents' disapproval, and the fear of being tortured or sent to jail. 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 a lack of job opportunities and employment was perceived as one of the major issues affecting youth in their communities, but also that a third of youth -irrespective of their status and gender- were not engaged in any income-generating activity. 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 households have used at least one coping strategy in the year prior to data collection. Displaced youth were also found to be more vulnerable and less self-reliant than host community,** as they rely more on humanitarian assistance and their community support. More generally speaking, a relatively high proportion of youth reported to be interested in working in the agriculture/ livestock rearing domain, and a significantly higher proportion of host community youth reported being engaged in these livelihood sources.

The lack of general education and vocational skills were also reported as among the most important issues affecting youth, but also perceived as the biggest barriers youth faced in accessing economic opportunities. The majority of youth reported that they did not received any vocational training in the year prior to data collection, although most youth who reported receiving a vocational training said that it allowed them to engage in an economic activity.

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. 10 host community youth and 12 displaced youth

Youth Livelihoods

Cadaado district, Somalia, February 2019

Entrepreneurship appeared to be extremely appealing to host community and displaced youth; however, a lack of capital and access to liquidity was reported to be the main barrier to setting up a business. Furthermore, 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 Cadaado district are:

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

Given youth's appeal for entrepreneurship, promoting micro-credit schemes that are accessible to them could be an essential complementary activity, to allow youth to launch themselves into the business sector.

Finally, **increase youth' access to financial capital by supporting and upscaling traditional financial mechanisms** such as "ayuuto"/SHG/VSLAs 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.

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 DSIRS 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.**

HCP: Host Community Population, DP: Displaced Population

1. HCP (M=0.24; SD=0.43) where N=608 and DP (M=0.09;SD=0.29) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
2. HCP (M=0.04; SD=0.2) where N=608 and DP (M=0.23;SD=0.42) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
3. HCP (M=0.04; SD=0.21) where N=608 and DP (M=0.18;SD=0.39) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
4. HCP (M=0.08; SD=0.27) where N=608 and DP (M=0.02;SD=0.14) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
5. HCP (M=0.18; SD=0.38) where N=608 and DP (M=0.06;SD=0.24) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
6. HCP (M=0.1; SD=0.29) where N=608 and DP (M=0.02;SD=0.12) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
7. HCP (M=0.09; SD=0.29) where N=608 and DP (M=0.03;SD=0.17) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
8. HCP (M=0.06; SD=0.25) where N=608 and DP (M=0.03;SD=0.17) where N=198, P Value = 0.07, thus no significant difference.
9. HCP (M=0.5; SD=0.5) where N=64 and DP (M=0.3;SD=0.46) where N=40, P Value = 0.04, thus significant difference.
10. HCP (M=0.4; SD=0.49) where N=560 and DP (M=0.19;SD=0.39) where N=189, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
11. HCP (M=0.37; SD=0.48) where N=560 and DP (M=0.47;SD=0.5) where N=189, P Value = 0.02, thus significant difference.
12. HCP (M=0.04; SD=0.19) where N=560 and DP (M=0.13;SD=0.34) where N=189, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.

Youth Livelihoods

Cadaado district, Somalia, February 2019

13. HCP (M=0.02; SD=0.13) where N=560 and DP (M=0.05;SD=0.21) where N=189, P Value = 0.01, thus significant difference.
14. HCP (M=0.09; SD=0.29) where N=608 and DP (M=0.2;SD=0.4) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
15. HCP (M=0.38; SD=0.49) where N=608 and DP (M=0.5;SD=0.5) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
16. HCP (M=0.2; SD=0.4) where N=232 and DP (M=0.36;SD=0.48) where N=99, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
17. HCP (M=0.2; SD=0.4) where N=608 and DP (M=0.06;SD=0.23) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
18. HCP (M=0.87; SD=0.34) where N=412 and DP (M=0.63;SD=0.48) where N=126, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
19. HCP (M=0.25; SD=0.43) where N=412 and DP (M=0.41;SD=0.49) where N=126, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
20. HCP (M=0.13; SD=0.34) where N=412 and DP (M=0.06;SD=0.23) where N=126, P Value = 0.02, thus significant difference.
21. HCP (M=0.37; SD=0.48) where N=608 and DP (M=0.27;SD=0.45) where N=198, P Value = 0.02, thus significant difference.
22. HCP (M=0.21; SD=0.41) where N=608 and DP (M=0.14;SD=0.35) where N=198, P Value = 0.04, thus significant difference.
23. HCP (M=0.38; SD=0.49) where N=608 and DP (M=0.21;SD=0.41) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
24. HCP (M=0.47; SD=0.5) where N=608 and DP (M=0.56;SD=0.5) where N=198, P Value = 0.03, thus significant difference.
25. HCP (M=0.38; SD=0.49) where N=608 and DP (M=0.21;SD=0.41) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
26. HCP (M=0.17; SD=0.38) where N=608 and DP (M=0.3;SD=0.46) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
27. HCP (M=0.22; SD=0.42) where N=608 and DP (M=0.29;SD=0.46) where N=198, P Value = 0.05, thus significant difference.
28. HCP (M=0.17; SD=0.38) where N=608 and DP (M=0.25;SD=0.43) where N=198, P Value = 0.02, thus significant difference.
29. HCP (M=0.98; SD=0.13) where N=608 and DP (M=0.94;SD=0.24) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
30. HCP (M=0.08; SD=0.28) where N=608 and DP (M=0.02;SD=0.14) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
31. HCP (M=0.17; SD=0.38) where N=608 and DP (M=0.08;SD=0.27) where N=198, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.
32. HCP (M=0.79; SD=0.40) where N=129 and DP (M=0.93;SD=0.29) where N=13, P Value = 0,00 thus significant difference.