



Garowe Urban Baseline Report

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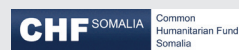
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgement	1 ii
Table of contents	iv
List of tables	v
List of figures	v
List of maps	vi
List of acronyms	vi
Executive summary	viii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. METHODOLOGY	2
2.1 Analytical Framework	2
2.2 Fieldwork planning, data collection and analysis	3
3. DESCRIPTION OF GAROWE URBAN LIVELIHOOD ZONE	4
3.1 Overview of Garowe town	4
3.2 Historical Timeline	4
3.3 Seasonality	6
3.4 Market trends	7
4. SECTORAL ANALYSIS	10
4.1 Building and Construction Sector	10
4.2 Administrative institutions	11
4.3 Health sector	12
4.4 Education institutions	15
4.5 Agriculture and Livestock sector	17
4.6 Other Services	19
5. LIVELIHOOD ASSETS AND STRATEGIES	24
5.1 Wealth breakdown	24
5.2 Livelihood Assets	25
5.3 Livelihood Strategies	27
5.4 Risks and vulnerability	29
5.5 Coping strategies	29
5.6 Proposal for Monitoring Garowe Urban Livelihood	30
6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	31
6.1 Conclusion	31
6.2 Recommendations	31
REFERENCES	32
APPENDIX 1: MAIN GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES IN GAROWE URBAN	33
APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES IN GAROWE TOWN	34

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Household characteristics by wealthgroup	viii
Table 2: Sectoral Summary	viii
Table 3: Historical timeline of Garowe town	6
Table 4: Average market prices of essential food/non-food items	7
Table 5: Summary of actors in the construction sector by gender and wealth level	10
Table 6: Actors directly involved in the construction sector by income levels and gender	11
Table 7: Actors indirectly involved in the construction sector by income levels and gender	11
Table 8: Breakdown of public administration sector in Garowe town	12
Table 9: Staff composition and remuneration in Garowe (MoH)	13
Table 10: Staff composition and remuneration in Nugal regional health centre and MCHs	13
Table 11: Staff distribution and income levels in the private health institutions	14
Table 12: Breakdown of actors in Public and private health sector in Garowe town	15
Table 13: Enrolment of pupils in formal primary schools by gender	15
Table 14: Number of teachers in formal primary schools by gender	16
Table 15: Enrolment and staffing in informal primary schools	16
Table 16: Student enrolment and staffing in secondary and tertiary institutions	17
Table 17: Main jobs in the livestock marketing by gender	18
Table 18: Breakdown of actors in livestock market according to income levels	18
Table 19: Income from vegetable trade by gender	18
Table 20: Breakdown of actors in meat marketing by gender and income levels	19
Table 21: Breakdown of urban actors in NWC	20
Table 22: Breakdown of urban actors in Al-naciim water companies	20
Table 23: Breakdown of urban actors in Al-naciim and Farjanno water companies	21
Table 24: Income levels and employment in the transport sector	21
Table 25: Breakdown of income levels from different types of vehicles	22
Table 26: Breakdown of actors in the hotel and restaurant sectors	23
Table 27: Wealth group characteristics in Garowe Town	24
Table 28: Access to social services	25
Table 29: Household Linkages with other areas outside Garowe town	26
Table 30: Physical assets owned by wealth groups	26
Table 31: Response strategies by wealth groups in Garowe town	30

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Mean annual climatic trends in Garowe town	4
Figure 2: Seasonal calendar of critical events and activities in Garowe town	6
Figure 3: Trends in camel local quality prices	8
Figure 4: Trends in goat local quality prices	8
Figure 5: Trends in Red Rice Prices	9
Figure 6: Trends in Wheat Flour Prices	9
Figure 7: Trends in Red Sorghum Prices	9
Figure 8: Trends in Sugar Prices	9
Figure 9: Trends in Labour Wage Rates	9
Figure 10: Wealth breakdown in Garowe town	24
Figure 11: Enrolment in formal primary school by gender	25
Figure 12: Sources of food	27
Figure 13: Sources of Income	28
Figure 13: Expenditure patterns	28

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Somalia Administrative Units	1
Map 2: Map of Garowe town	5
Map 3: Somalia <i>Deyr</i> 2010/11 Local Cereal Map	8

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
AFLC	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea
BFI	Borderline Food Insecurity
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FEG	Food Economy Group
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutritional Analysis Unit
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
HEA	Household Economy Approach
HH	Households
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IRC	International Rescue Committee
MCH	Maternal and Child Health center
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MSF-Holland	Médecins Sans Frontières - Holland
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SDRO	Somali Development and Rehabilitation Organization
SLA	Sustainable Livelihood Approach
SoSh	Somali Shilling
SRCS/IFRC	Somali Red Crescent Society / International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ToT	Terms of Trade
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between 16th April and 11th May 2011 FSNAU conducted a baseline livelihoods assessment of Garowe town. The main objectives of the study have been to analyze the performance of different socio-economic sectors in Garowe and their importance in sustaining urban livelihoods; to assess the linkages between the urban livelihood system and the surrounding rural and urban areas within Somalia as well as with countries outside Somalia; to examine the key risks (including gender dimensions) that predispose the urban poor to livelihood and food insecurity; to identify key monitoring indicators that can inform sustainable urban interventions related to advocacy, programming and development planning; and to build the capacity of key partners on the use of HEA and SLA frameworks in urban baseline surveys.

This study applies FSNAU's expanded Baseline Livelihood Analytical framework which integrates the Household Economy Approach (HEA), the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) and market analysis for contextualizing and crosschecking livelihood information. To aid data collection Garowe town was divided into seven quarters or sections (*degmo*) and further subdivided into 27 sub-sections (*laan*). From these a total of 59 wealth groups and seven community representative interviews were conducted. The reference year for the baseline study was January-December 2011 because this was the most recent full commercial period making recall of events easier.

Main findings of the study

Garowe Urban Livelihood Zone Description

Garowe town is located in Nugaal Region between two *wadis*: Togga-Garowe to the north and Lan Alifirin to the south. It is the administrative capital of Puntland State. The climate in the town is arid with orographic and coastal influences contributing to the high rainfall variability. Temperatures range from a minimum of 14°C to a maximum of 34°C. Land use activities in the town are predominated by commerce (wholesale, retail shops and remittance bureaus), transport, housing, catering services, sale of petroleum products, *Qat* trade and other small-scale enterprises (vehicle repair, metal work, carpentry, construction and health care).

The population of Garowe town is estimated to be 33,395¹ people. Provision of basic social services is fairly good, though the infrastructural support is inadequate. The highway system which connects the towns between northern and southern Somalia traverses Garowe town and supports linkages of trade, local cereal supply and labour migration. Garowe town serves as a key market for local quality livestock and a transit point for exporting quality livestock through the port of Bossaso.

Seasonality and the Market

Garowe's location along the international trunk road, an important channel for trade flow, has made it a significant business hub in Puntland. Seasonality influences trading of food items from the south such as cereal, pulses, fruit, vegetables and livestock products (milk and ghee).

The dry periods (*Jilaal* and *Hagaa*) in the south are associated with limited agricultural activities and low livestock production in the North. This results in low supply of local produce, increased demand and high food commodity prices. Households rely mainly on imported food items and locally produced cereals from southern Somalia to meet staple needs. The prices of locally produced food increase in June-August and October-November. Imported food prices increase in June-September, because rough monsoon winds hinder shipping activities. In the reference year the average price of imported foods recorded a 136-172 percent increase from the 5-year average (2003-2007). Average livestock prices for local quality camel and goat were 166 percent and 188 percent above the 5-year averages, respectively. This was due to improved livestock body conditions from the good pasture conditions and from high demand in the Gulf States during *Ramadan* and *Hajj*. Casual labour and petty trade decline when import and export activities slow down, triggering an increase in social support seeking and loan taking. Women play an important role in urban trade. In the reference year more women than men were involved directly in meat marketing (69%) and vegetable trade (100%).

Urban Wealth Breakdown

Three wealth groups were identified for Garowe town: Poor, Middle and Better Off. The wealth breakdown is summarized in the table below:

¹ Various estimates of population have been produced by different institutions including Puntland State Authority and other agencies. The estimates reported in this paper are by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2005).

Table 1: Household characteristics by wealthgroup

Characteristics		Wealth group		
		Poor	Middle	Better off
Household Size		7-8	8-9	10-12
Number of Wives		1	1-2	1-2
Number of children in school		2	2-3	2 -4
% of Population		25-35%	45-55%	15-25%
Number of income sources		2	2-3	3-4
Family members in work		2	1-2	1-2
Annual income	SoSh ('000)	48,000-81,500	82,000-205,000	210,000-500,000
	(USD)	1500 - 2550	2565 - 6410	6565 - 15630
Main sources of income		<input type="checkbox"/> Casual labour <input type="checkbox"/> Paid domestic work <input type="checkbox"/> Firewood collection <input type="checkbox"/> Gifts from family, friends or neighbors <input type="checkbox"/> Petty trade (purchase and resale of goods)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salaried employment <input type="checkbox"/> Small to medium scale trade (purchase and resale of goods on a small scale) <input type="checkbox"/> Remittance (e.g. from salaried household member)	<input type="checkbox"/> Large-scale trade <input type="checkbox"/> Medium trade <input type="checkbox"/> Transport (e.g. taxi, pick-up)
Food Summary (Kcal/pp pd)		91%	104%	118%
Food sources		Purchase: 83%; Gifts: 8 %	Purchase: 104%	Purchase: 118%
Access to social services				
Sanitation		<input type="checkbox"/> No access to public sanitation services <input type="checkbox"/> Use shared toilet <input type="checkbox"/> Own waste dispose/burning	<input type="checkbox"/> No public sanitation services <input type="checkbox"/> Use own toilets <input type="checkbox"/> Hire garbage collector <input type="checkbox"/> Self dispose/burn	<input type="checkbox"/> No public sanitation services <input type="checkbox"/> Use own toilets <input type="checkbox"/> Hire garbage collectors <input type="checkbox"/> Self dispose/burn
Level education		Primary	Primary and Secondary	Primary, Secondary and Tertiary
Water sources		Kiosks, Stand pipe, Shallow wells, wheelbarrow	Water tanker, Pipeline, Berkard	Water tanker, Pipeline, Berkard
Electricity		Battery; Lanterns, lamps	Battery, Power line	Private power line or generator
Access to health services		Some access to MCHs	Access to private medical sectors or Pharmacy	Private clinics, pharmacy and overseas treatment
Access to education		Less access to primary school	Access to primary and secondary schools	More access up to tertiary level
Building	Home	Owned/rented	Owned/rented	Owned
	Use of asset		Partially rent out	Fully Rent out; Shop
	Type of house	Plastic sheets and Sandaqaad	Stones	Stone and Concrete
	Surface area	4mx4m; 6x12m	40x60m	More than 80mx80m
Land		None	Some have plots for sale	Most have plots in the town and outskirts

Sectoral Overview

The main sectors of the economy from which people obtain income in Garowe town are depicted in the table below. The information in the table refers to the reference year (January-December 2010) and all prices and income figures represent averages for the period (numbers should be considered approximate). The sectoral inventory classifies economic activities into building and construction; administration; international organizations; transport and communication; health; education; agriculture and livestock; water services; hotels and restaurants; and energy. In some of the sectors, based on availability of data, economic activities have been classified by wealth group or disaggregated by gender.

Table 2: Sectoral Summary

Sector	Sub-Sector	No. of people involved			Wealth Groups			
		Male	Female	Total	Poor	Middle	Better-off	
Building and Construction	Construction	2,243	45	2,288	170	713	1,405	
	Indirectly involved	682	45	727	266	299	162	
	Directly involved	1,561	0	1,561	1,139	414	8	
Public administration			241		No Data			
International organisations	UN agencies	Permanent	19	0				71
		Temporary	48	4				
	INGOs	Permanent	51	23				105
		Temporary	31					
Transport			1,140					
Health		153	49	68				
Livestock		80	25	105				
Meat Marketing		150	338	488				
Vegetable Trade		0	2,705	2,705				
Hotels		No Data			170	30	20	
Restaurants		No Data			900	320	20	
Water services			183					

Livelihood Assets

Human capitals	<p>Household size and Composition: Poor HHs in Garowe town have 7-8 members and comprise 25-35% of the urban population. The middle wealth group comprise of 8-9 persons and account for 45-55% of the population; the better-off wealth group represent 15-25% of the urban population and have 10-12 members.</p> <p>Education: Poor HHs in Garowe town access Koranic education. Some middle and better-off wealth groups have more access to private primary and secondary schools, although the better-off afford tertiary education. In 9 out of the 14 primary schools, the number of boys attending school was higher than the number of girls. Likewise, the proportion of employed male teachers is higher than the number of female teachers. In the 13 vocational training institutions, 43.7% of the instructors in the vocational institutions are female.</p> <p>Health and Nutrition: The poor households can only meet 91% of the daily food requirements (which is 1890 kcals) per person per day. The middle and better-off meet 104% and 118% of their daily food requirements per person per day. The only health facilities available include health posts, private clinics and MCH hospitals. Poor households access public hospitals and MCHs while the middle and better-off wealth groups access private clinics because they provide better services. The IPC progression shows that about 45% and 55% of the urban population were classified under AFLC and BFI in <i>Post Deyr'10</i>, respectively. In the <i>Post Gu'10</i>, 24% and 76% of the urban population in Garowe was classified as AFLC and BFI, respectively.</p>
Physical capital	<p>Housing: Almost all poor households live in rented houses with one room, while some middle and all better off own one or more concrete houses of more than two rooms.</p> <p>Public/Common Assets: Garowe is traversed by the highway that links major urban areas in northern and southern Somalia. This asset has spurred economic activities and transformed Garowe to a small to medium-size town. Garowe has major health institutions (Garowe Regional Hospital and private health clinics), housing facilities for international organizations, an orphanage, Garowe Airport, a stadium, religious institutions, primary and secondary schools, Garowe Teachers Education College and Puntland University.</p> <p>Transportation and communication infrastructure: Garowe town has poor road networks. The main trunk road is linked to various primary and secondary feeder roads that connect to various parts of the town. The airport facilitates both international and domestic travel. Telecommunication is provided by the private sector and most HHs in own mobile phones. Electricity is mainly supplied by public sector and private generators.</p> <p>Industries: Manufacturing is a key sector driving the production of products like pasta, canned fish, candy, detergent powder soap, tannery, beverage, bottled water and ice.</p> <p>Water Supply: Most middle and better-off households access water using tankers or water pipelines or from <i>berkads</i>. In the reference year, the cost of 1 m³ was Sosh 32,000 and Sosh 500-700 per 20 litre Jerrican. The poor access water from shallow wells.</p>
Social capital	<p>Social support systems: Community dynamics, neighborhood support (community money collection for the most vulnerable), food gifts and kinship support play a key role in sustaining urban households. Informal social support to vulnerable groups (orphans, poorest, sick and during death), kinship and formal support (religious obligation through seasonal or annual <i>zakat</i>) are also available. Most HHs indicated that they participate in collective savings or self-help groups of about 20-30 members. The average daily contribution ranges from Sosh 20,000-30,000.</p> <p>Linkages to Urban and Rural: Garowe town is a transit point for export quality livestock, and the main market for essential food and non-food items. The town is the supply source for products retailed in the village markets. The agro-pastoral and key crop producing areas of southern Somalia supply cereal (maize, sesame, fruits, vegetable, etc) traded in the town. Garowe town also provides a key source of income (casual labour) for pastoral communities in times of drought as well as the IDPs and urban poor.</p>
Financial assets	<p>Income and Remittances: Poor households mainly obtain their income from casual labour in the meat marketing and construction sectors, petty trade, portering, local remittances, paid domestic, collection and sale of water, firewood and charcoal. Most middle rely on small to medium scale trade, remittances and salaried employment, while the better-off operate large-scale businesses, have access rental income or employed in government.</p> <p>Capital Levels: All better off and many middle wealth groups own plots of land as a form of asset savings and for commercial purposes. These groups may own 1-2 rental buildings. The better off and some middle households may have some livestock (camel, sheep and goats) kept by relatives living in rural areas. These HHs do not benefit economically from these holdings, but in times of crisis, livestock can be sold.</p> <p>Access to loans: The poor have limited access to cash and loans, however, the middle wealth group receive loans from shopkeepers, both in kind and cash. Borrowing increases in <i>Jilaal</i> and <i>Hagaa</i> and over religious holidays (<i>Ramadan</i> and <i>Eid</i>).</p>
Natural capital	<p>Water Resources: Garowe town does not receive as much rainfall and hence benefits less from perennial surface water sources. Residents in the town rely on boreholes, hand dug shallow wells and <i>berkads</i> as the main sources of water. In addition, Lan Alifirin seasonal stream receives water during the rainy season and this provides water for domestic use. Water from <i>berkads</i> is easily contaminated by human and animal waste, hence a likely predisposing source of water related diseases.</p>

Livelihood Strategies

Access to Food

The total amount of cereals consumed by poor households is 65kg per month, of which rice constitutes 42 percent, wheat flour is 35 percent and sorghum accounts for 23 percent. These commodities are the most important in the food basket of poor households and account for about 51 percent of the basic kilocalorie requirements. Significant portions of their energy is also obtained from non-staple foods such as sugar (15kg/month), cooking oil (6kg/month) and cowpeas (5.5kg/month). These food sources constitute 32 percent of the total kilocalorie intake. About 8 percent of the food requirements is obtained from food gifts. Poor households consume more cereals, especially sorghum, than non-cereal foods because they provide a cheaper source of calories. In the reference year the poor met only 91 percent of their minimum energy requirements for survival through market purchase. The deficit of 9 percent was met through food aid. The middle and better-off wealth groups met 104 percent and 118 percent of their minimum energy requirements, respectively. These wealth groups accessed more nutrient-rich foods like pasta, camel milk, powdered milk, meat, fish, Irish potatoes, vegetables and fruits. This indicates a better dietary diversity for this group than for the poor.

Access to cash income

The overall income of the poor is low and is mainly used to meet consumption needs. In the reference year competition from displaced persons (from the southern regions of Somalia) and destitute pastoralists (from the surrounding pastoral livelihoods) reduced daily income wages. Poor households earned an average annual income between Sosh 48-81.5 million (USD 1,500-2,500²) in the reference year. This wealth group derived 50 percent of their annual income from casual labour, 39 percent from petty trade and 11 percent from other sources including gifts. On average in this wealth group only one household member was actively involved in income generation. The middle wealth group earn an annual income of SoSh 130 to 160 million (USD 4,000-5,000). The middle wealth groups engage in more diverse income sources and have more access to wider social support networks mainly remittances from the Diaspora. This group received about 100 USD on monthly basis, although this increased during religious festivals and *Ramadan*. The annual income of the better-off households ranges between Sosh 210 to 500 million (USD 6,565-15,630). The better-off households own large scale businesses and engage in import/export trade. This wealth group earns more income because more household members are engaged in income generation, they have more income sources and are more skilled.

Expenditure patterns

In the reference year the daily average expenditure for the poor, middle and better-off households is roughly Sosh 180,000, Sosh 400,000 and Sosh 998,000, respectively. The main staple foods purchased by all wealth groups include rice, wheat flour, sorghum and pasta, while non-staple foods include sugar, cooking oil, beans, milk powder, meat and vegetables. Poor households spend about 53 percent of their income on foods (22 percent on staple and 31 percent on non-staple foods). Middle and better-off wealth groups spent 46 percent and 40 percent of their income on foods, respectively. Poor households spend less on staple foods and usually buy their foods at retail prices on a daily basis. Middle and better-off households purchase at wholesale prices on a monthly basis. The middle and better-off households purchase larger quantities of the main staple and non-staple foods. Middle and better-off groups also buy more nutrient foods like vegetables, fruits, camel fresh milk, meat, canned fish, powder milk etc. Moreover, the middle and better-off households spend more on social services such as education, health, water and sanitation. The poor households have limited access to these services because of their limited income. However, the middle and better-off give obligatory (*zaka*) and other non-obligatory gifts to their poor relatives and neighbours either in cash or in kind.

Risks, vulnerability and coping mechanisms

The main risks affecting livelihoods in Garowe town are drought, poor hygiene and sanitation conditions, flooding and civil insecurity. In coping with these shocks, urban households in Garowe town employ a number of coping strategies in order to minimize the potential impact of the hazards. The main coping strategies include: seeking loans and social support, seeking labour opportunities, reduced food portions, reduced number of meals taken in a day and collection/sale of charcoal.

Proposal for monitoring Garowe urban livelihood

The best indicators to monitor changes in the urban livelihood include the following:

- Cost of expenditure basket of food and non-food items
- Incomes from small business (petty trade) sector
- Incomes in the construction sector and porter.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The results of this urban livelihood baseline study indicate that the urban economy in Garowe is mainly driven by trade and that seasonality influences the urban activities, particularly the availability of locally produced food items. Poor households earn lower incomes than the middle and better off wealth groups and can only meet 91% of the minimum energy requirements per person per day. Access to education is a major problem in the town. Generally waste management in the town and hygiene conditions in the slaughter houses are poor. In view of these, the following recommendations are proposed:

- Improve access to formal education through subsidies or lower education costs in formal institutions.
- Improve and modernize the slaughterhouses by providing training on proper handling and processing of milk and meat. Install storage facilities for milk and meat.
- Improve waste management and environmental sanitation through provision of urban waste management facilities and creating awareness and behaviour change in sanitation practices among urban households and business community. In particular, the local government needs to work with urban stakeholders from the private sector/business community in planning and designating appropriate methods for waste collection and solid waste disposal.
- Improve security, particularly along major trade routes that link different areas within the town.
- Increase the number of labour-intensive projects that will contribute in building livelihood assets, e.g. infrastructure, schools, public service infrastructure.
- Increase access to small business credit and loans for poorer and lower middle wealth groups.
- Improve access to healthcare services for the poor, especially the women and children. This could be achieved through collaboration and/or strategic partnerships with NGOs providing health interventions, or implementing cash incentive schemes, conducting health outreach schemes and formulating better health policy.
- Improve access to clean and safe water for human use, e.g. digging new, protected shallow wells in the outskirts of the town.

² The exchange rate used in this study is the exchange rate which prevailed during the reference year (USD 1 = 32,000 Sosh).

1. INTRODUCTION

Urban areas are places where complex networks of activities support basic human functioning and where the operations utilize the skills and labour of the population (Harris, 1992; UNCHS, 1996). Urban economies are characterised by a greater degree of commercialization, with most basic goods such as non-food and rent purchased from the market. This means that the livelihood strategies of the urban poor are defined largely by the opportunities and constraints under which they operate, hence poor households need higher cash incomes to survive (Satterthwaite, 1997) in such environments. According to Douglass (1988) informal activities generally, but not always, provide poor men and women with low cash incomes and insecure conditions. These frequently portend mixed impacts on poor households and particularly on the condition of women (Beall and Kanji, 1999; Moser, 1998).

In Somalia the macroeconomic developments of the past two decades have significantly influenced the rapid growth of major towns like Garowe. These urban areas have expanded as centres of trade, increased their social service provision and increasingly become areas to relocate to in times of livelihood crises. However, the coupling effects of fluctuating food commodity prices, persistent insecurity, associated influx of displaced persons and increased droughts have raised serious concerns about the food and nutrition security of households in Garowe town. These developments have prompted FSNAU to expand its scope of research to urban livelihoods in order to assess the economic characteristics and dynamics of urban households and integrate them into humanitarian action.

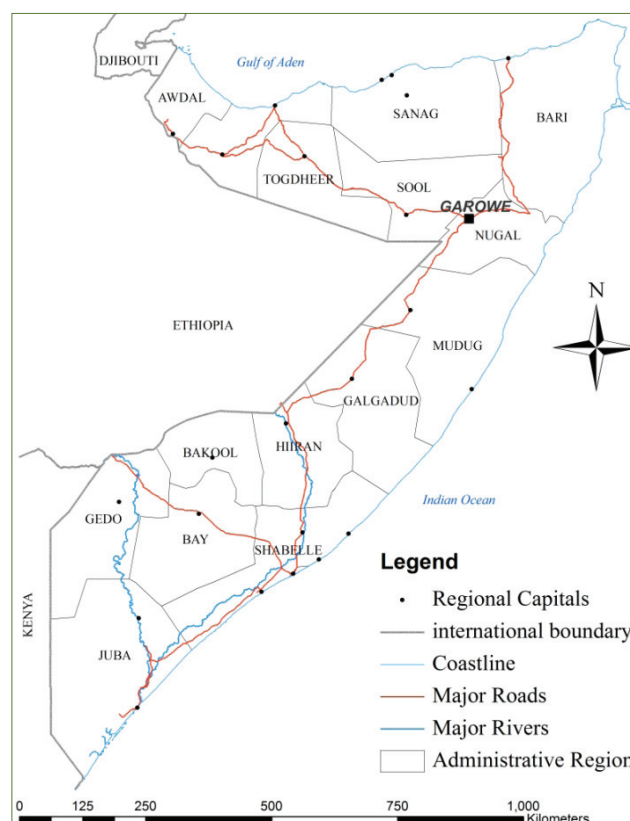
With the growth of urban areas in Somalia, measures to support urban livelihoods and understand the urban-rural linkages are increasingly important. Urban baseline studies generate insights into the nature of urban poverty and how it is influenced by the dynamics of rural and urban development. From April to May 2011 FSNAU, in collaboration with partners (FEWS NET Somalia, Puntland government authority, Municipality of Garowe, Ministry of National Planning and Puntland University), conducted the first baseline assessment of Garowe town, a major economic and political hub in Puntland State.

The objectives of this assessment were:

1. To analyse the performance of different socio-economic sectors in Garowe and their importance in sustaining urban livelihoods;
2. To assess the linkages between the urban livelihood systems in Garowe town and the surrounding rural and urban areas within Somalia as well as with countries outside Somalia;
3. To examine the key risks (including gender dimensions) that predispose the urban poor to livelihood and food insecurity;
4. To identify key monitoring indicators that can inform sustainable urban interventions related to advocacy, programming and development planning;
5. To build the capacity of key partners on the use of HEA and SLA frameworks in urban baseline surveys.

This baseline report is structured as follows. Chapter One discusses the background and objectives of the assessment; Chapter Two presents the analytical framework used in the baseline assessment; Chapter Three describes seasonality, historical timeline and market trends; Chapter Four analyses the key economic sectors; Chapter Five discusses the livelihood strategies, assets, risks and coping strategies and Chapter six concludes and outlines the recommendations. The findings also provide a basis for monitoring key livelihood and food security indicators.

Map 1: Somalia Administrative Units



Source: FSNAU, 20xx

2. METHODOLOGY

This baseline assessment used FSNAU's expanded Baseline Livelihoods Analysis framework, which integrates the Household Economy Approach (HEA) and Sustainable Livelihood Analysis (SLA). This integrated approach is suitable to build a better understanding of the functioning of the urban economy (main economic sectors and regional markets) and to understand how this influences processes in urban livelihood strategies as well as risks and vulnerability. FSNAU's market data was used for the market analysis, including seasonal and long-term trend analysis. A brief description of the HEA and SLA frameworks is presented below.

2.1 Analytical Framework

Household Economy Approach

The Household Economy Approach is an analytical tool that describes how typical households live in 'normal' times, what risks they are vulnerable (predisposed) to and how they respond to "shocks". It describes the assets and resources that different types of households access in order to meet their food and income needs as well as the strategies they employ to reduce the negative impacts of shocks. The framework particularly focuses on market access, employment opportunities and the relationship of households and communities within the wider economy. Therefore, HEA is used to assess the current food and livelihood security situation and to predict the effects of changes in the external environment.

By design, the HEA examines some of the same elements as the "Sustainable Livelihoods Framework", but it places a greater emphasis on quantifying the outcomes of livelihood strategies pursued by different households and livelihood groups. HEA was originally designed as a famine "early warning" tool and has predominantly been used in emergency situations to assist planning relief interventions. In relief contexts, the approach seeks to answer, with confidence, such questions as "*Who needs what kind of support? How much do they need? Where are they? When do they need it and for how long?*". In the last few years the approach has been applied to a wider range of livelihoods-related issues in both emergency and development contexts. These include identifying the causes of chronic poverty, understanding economic constraints to basic needs like health and education among the urban poor, designing "safety nets" and tackling child labour (FEG and Save the Children, 2008).

To better understand HEA, it is important to follow a line of questioning that generates focussed information. This is derived using participatory techniques with groups of households and key informants as well as collecting secondary data from different relevant sources. A typical HEA approach follows the following steps:

1. Identifying livelihood zones
2. Identifying wealth groups and reference years
3. Describing households' access to food and cash income and expenditure patterns
4. Understanding links to markets
5. Clarifying potential coping strategies
6. Problem specification
7. Calculating the response to and impact of shocks
8. Identifying intervention options.

HEA has been used as a standard framework for conducting baseline livelihood assessments in many parts of the world by organizations such as Save the Children UK, Oxfam, FEWSNET and FSNAU. This approach uses the household as the basic unit of analysis, since it is at this level that the terms of production and consumption are well defined. HEA presupposes that by understanding how households generate income and obtain food and non-food items (including their expenditure patterns) practitioners are able to better conceptualize how household economies function. In principle, the application of HEA in baseline assessment broadens users understanding of information on the vulnerability of a given population and provides information that can be used to make comparisons and measure the impact of potential or actual shocks on livelihood strategies.

In practice, the application of HEA in rural and urban settings differ contextually. In a rural setting, the relative homogeneity of livelihood systems makes enquiry into food and income sources the most efficient way to rapidly understand food security. However, in urban areas, the market typically serves as the main source of food and provides various income opportunities. This heterogeneity shifts the focus of enquiry in urban areas towards questions of cash income and expenditure. Typically, urban areas are characterized by a wider range of income sources than rural areas. The income generating activities are in most cases informal and the earnings are less regular. Whereas income sources in urban areas are heterogeneous but expenditure patterns are not. This is because the urban poor tend to spend similar amounts of money on similar food and non-food items, thus making inquiry into expenditure patterns the most useful approach in understanding urban livelihood systems.

Sustainable Livelihoods Approach

The sustainable livelihoods approach (SLA) is an integrative framework used to think about development issues that particularly address poverty. SLA links the concepts of capability, equity and sustainability, each concept being seen as both a means and an end (Chambers and Conway, 1992). The concepts are employed in both a social and environmental context, with sustainability

seen to encompass such elements as overexploitation of non-renewable resources and socio-economic and ecological resilience to shocks. Arguably, SLA has evolved from thinking about poverty as a problem of lack of income, to the basic needs approach, then an emphasis on food security and vulnerability, and most recently as an approach to designing programmes on poverty. SLA focuses on capacities rather than needs; assets and strengths rather than weaknesses and constraints.

The sustainable livelihoods framework is based on the following:

1. An analysis of the causes of vulnerability: shocks and stresses in the economic, social and political context, trends, seasonality, fragility of natural resources, etc.
2. An analysis of assets: at the individual, household and community level, comprising human, social, economic (financial), physical and natural resource assets.
3. The context within which livelihoods evolve: policies at both micro and macro levels; civic, economic and cultural institutions, both formal and informal; the nature of the institutions of governance and its processes at all levels in society.
4. Livelihood strategies: including, but not restricted to, consumption, production and exchange activities
5. Livelihood outcomes: assessed multi-dimensionally in terms of food and other basic needs, security, greater sustainability of the natural resource base, reduced vulnerability and increased income.

In this baseline assessment, SLA was used to profile urban livelihood assets, drawing heavily on primary data. Livelihood assets outline the context which largely influence and define the options and constraints that households face in pursuing various strategies. Assets do not only include those owned or controlled directly by households but this also includes communally owned and intangible capitals such as indigenous knowledge and social support. FSNAU's expanded livelihood baseline analysis approach identifies five major livelihood assets (Human, Social, Physical, Financial and Natural capital) based on the SLA framework. For each of the capitals, the indicators most relevant to the Somali context were further defined.

Additionally, gender issues were integrated in defining the livelihood strategies. These included aspects of access, control and allocation of household assets or resources, labour opportunities and income earning options. To this end, gender specific questions were incorporated into the baseline data collection tools and these are discussed in the relevant sections of this baseline report.

2.2 Fieldwork planning, data collection and analysis

The field assessment took place between 19th April 2011 and 3rd May 2011. FSNAU's baseline team in Nairobi planned and finalized all logistics for the assessment. Between 16th and 19th April 2011 a baseline training and fieldwork planning workshop was organized by FSNAU in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning, Puntland Authority, in Garowe. Initially, FSNAU's baseline team held discussions with representatives of Puntland Government Authorities to explain the purpose of the study, draw a plan for collaboration, seek consent to undertake the study and obtain basic information on Garowe town. Additional meetings were held with quarter/village chairpersons where Garowe town was divided into seven quarters or sections (*degmo*). The seven sections were further subdivided into 27 sub-sections (*laan*).

From these sub-sections, both primary and secondary data was collected. Primary data was obtained directly through interviews with community leaders who participated in the wealth breakdown exercise. In addition, focus group discussions were conducted with representatives of the different wealth groups. During fieldwork, resource persons and field analysts from FSNAU were divided into four teams and assigned to the seven sections. From these 59 wealth group and seven community representative interviews were conducted. Primary data on livelihood strategies (food and income sources, expenditure patterns), livelihood assets, risks and vulnerability conditions and coping strategies for each wealth group was collected. Additionally, interviews with key informants from government and other agencies were conducted to obtain data on the importance of the main economic sectors in terms of employment and income-generating opportunities.

Secondary data was obtained by reviewing existing published and unpublished documents as well as existing databases. Secondary data also included retrieving market price data of essential food and non-food items, local and export quality livestock, livestock products, daily labour wage rates and terms of trade from FSNAU Somali Livelihood Indicator Monitoring System (SLIMS). Garowe market data was profiled and market price trends for the reference year (January-December 2010) were analyzed, with commodity prices compared to the five-year (2003-07) averages. Upon completion of the fieldwork, an analysis workshop was held between 4th and 11th May 2011 in Hargeisa. Data entry, cleaning and analysis were conducted later and the baseline report was completed in Nairobi.

3. URBAN LIVELIHOOD ZONE DESCRIPTION

3.1 Overview of Garowe town

Garowe (Somali: *Garowe'*) is the administrative capital of Puntland State. In the 19th century Garowe and much of north-eastern Somalia were an integral part of the Majeerteen Sultanate, ruled by Boqor Osman Mahamud. The city was later incorporated into Italian Somaliland during the colonial period. After independence in 1960 Garowe was made a district centre of Bosaso. The city was subsequently re-assigned in the early 1970s as the regional capital of an area consisting of Lasaanod, Burtinle and Eyl districts. Straddling the Nugaal valley this new administrative division was later named Nugaal.

As a fast-growing city Garowe has evolved into a local media and cultural hub, hosting the regional parliament, the presidential parliament and government ministries. Garowe is a medium-size urban area with an estimated population of 33,395 inhabitants. Before the civil war there were only four Quarters in the town, which later increased to seven Quarters. Development activities in each Quarter are coordinated by a community development committee in partnership with the government, community and implementing partners.

The climate of Garowe is arid (Muchiri, 2007). Orographic and coastal influences are significant and cause a high degree of rainfall variability (Barry and Richard, 1992). The highest amount received in Garowe town averages 51mm and occurs in May. Mean annual rainfall is estimated at 10.8mm. Temperatures range from 14°C to 34°C and it has an elevation of 250m above sea level (Ombretta et al., 2008).

Garowe town is situated between two *wadis*. To the north the Togga-Garowe riverbed cuts through the town. Most of the urbanized area is on the southern bank of the Togga-Garowe. Lan Alifirin river flows through the southern end of the urban area. This area, also known locally as the "Old Airport" is the most developed part of the town. On the edge of this area, there are two IDP settlements. Lan Alifirin is a seasonal stream and Togga-Garowe, the larger river, receives more water especially after occasional rains in the upstream areas.

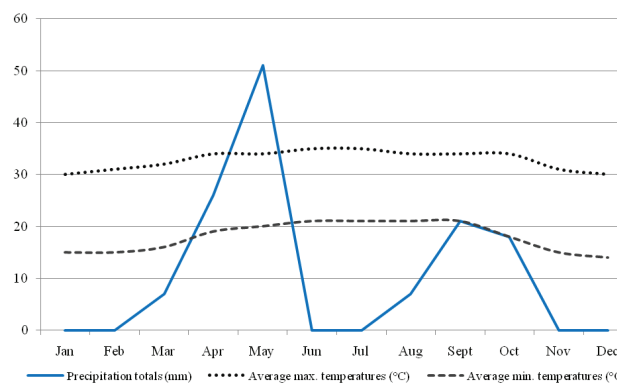
Garowe town is linked socio-economically to the urban and rural areas within Somalia. There are also significant links with the Diaspora. The town serves as a market for local quality livestock and livestock products as well as a transit point for export quality livestock. The town is the source of goods that are retailed in the village markets in the rural areas. Garowe town provides a key source of income (casual labour opportunities) for IDPs, urban poor and surrounding pastoral communities (Hawd, Nugaal, Addun and Sool Plateau) in times of crises. The town is also a market for local cereals (maize, sorghum), fruits and vegetables from southern Somalia.

Garowe is linked to Mogadishu and Beletweyne mainly through trade and labour migration. The port of Bossaso provides the main source of commercial imports to Garowe and the exit point for export of quality livestock. Garowe is a key point for transacting remittance flows from relatives in Europe, North America, Arabian Peninsula and Canada. The Post *Deyr*'10 Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) progression shows that due to drought 45 percent and 55 percent of the population in Garowe were classified under Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) and Borderline Food Security (BFI), respectively. In the Post *Gu*'10, 24 percent and 76 percent of the urban population in Garowe were classified as AFLC and BFI, respectively. This indicated an improvement in the food security and nutritional situation.

3.2 Historical Timeline

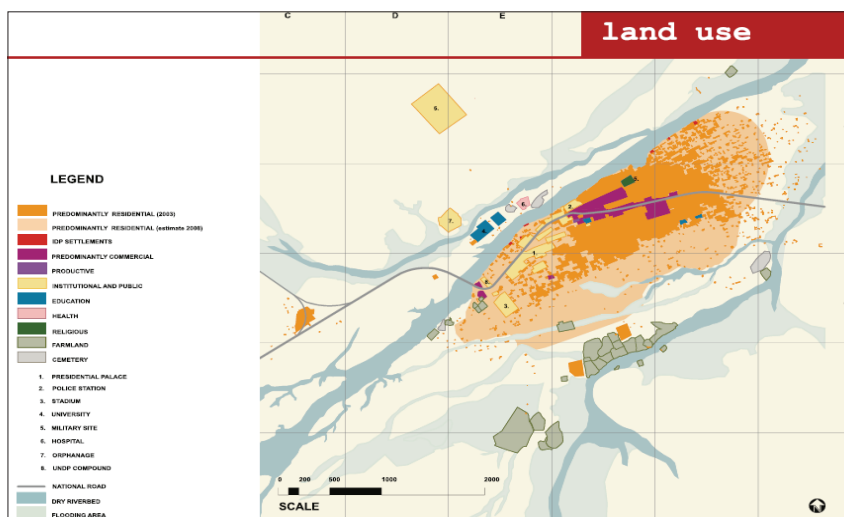
The historical timeline covers major events in the *Gu* and *Deyr* seasons and provides a broader understanding of the socio-political and economic conditions that prevailed in Garowe town over the past 12 months (commercial period between January–December 2011) as well as events in the last five years (2007-2011). The timeline (Table 1) takes into consideration the historical events that are of significant importance including rainfall, political events, import/export trends, trade, disease outbreaks, civil insecurity and market performance (terms of trade, price fluctuations and inflation rates).

Figure 1: Mean Annual Climatic Trends in Garowe Town



¹ The town is located 8° 24' North and 48° 30' East and lies north-east of the intersection between Puntland, Somaliland and Ethiopia (Ombretta et al., 2008).

Map 2: Map of Garowe town



Following preliminary discussions with the FSNAU baseline team, field analysts and community representatives, January to December 2011 was determined as the reference year for Garowe urban baseline assessment. The *Deyr* season performed below average due to drought, inflation and influx of destitute pastoralist to the IDP camps in the town. The following *Gu* season was average, with normal to good rainfall, stable food prices, improved Terms of Trade (ToT), improved job availability and daily wage rates, low milk prices and improved water availability. The good performance of *Gu* rains compensated for the poor *Deyr* season. While normal coping strategies were employed in response to the near normal *Gu* rains, most households employed strategies such as increased social support, increased loan taking, labour migration and seeking humanitarian assistance in the *Deyr* season,.

Both *Gu* and *Deyr* seasons in 2009 were average. However, despite normal to good rains, normal ToT and normal trade activities, *Deyr* was characterized by slightly higher food prices, while in the *Gu* season there was high inflation, increased sea piracy, sustained livestock export ban and drought. As a result there were limited job opportunities, increased food supply from other regions, decline in cereal prices, lower purchasing power, improved livestock trade, higher cereal prices and reduced trade activities. Due to the shocks that occurred in the two seasons, there was increased social support, job seeking, enhanced food and cash aid intervention, government intervention to reduce inflation, increased loan taking, increased remittance seeking and increased awareness against sea piracy.

In 2008 the overall food security situation was below average which put pressure on livelihoods. The year was characterized by high inflation, poor rainfall, printing and circulation of fake Somali shilling notes and increased sea piracy activities. These events led to high food prices, decreased ToT, increased labour opportunities and wage rates, reduced milk supply, and increased prices of staple foods, poor livestock condition, reduced trade activities and high milk prices. As a result large number of households migrated to urban centres, reduced the number of meals and portions eaten and resorted to purchasing cheap foods.

Below average rains prevailed during the *Gu* season of 2007 and military conflict increased (Somaliland forces captured Sool). This led to poor availability of job opportunities, poor purchasing ability, increased displacement, low livestock prices, increased food prices, increased destitution and high food prices. In response, households sought social support, loans or migrated in search of casual labour opportunities.

Table 3: Historical timeline of Garowe town

Year	Season	Rank ¹	Events	Effects	Response
2010 (slightly below average)	Deyr	1-2	<input type="checkbox"/> Drought <input type="checkbox"/> Inflation <input type="checkbox"/> Influx of destitutes	<input type="checkbox"/> Labour scarcity <input type="checkbox"/> Poor purchasing power <input type="checkbox"/> Food shortage	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased social support <input type="checkbox"/> Increased loan taking <input type="checkbox"/> Increased ICRC intervention <input type="checkbox"/> Labour migration <input type="checkbox"/> Minimized non-essential items
	Gu	3	<input type="checkbox"/> Normal to good rains <input type="checkbox"/> Stable food prices	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved ToT <input type="checkbox"/> Improved job Availability and daily rates <input type="checkbox"/> Low milk prices <input type="checkbox"/> Improved water availability	<input type="checkbox"/> Normal coping responses
2009 (Average Year)	Deyr	3	<input type="checkbox"/> Normal to good rains <input type="checkbox"/> High food prices <input type="checkbox"/> Normal ToT <input type="checkbox"/> Normal trade activities	<input type="checkbox"/> Low job opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Increased food supply <input type="checkbox"/> Normal purchasing power <input type="checkbox"/> Declined cereal prices <input type="checkbox"/> Improved livestock trade	<input type="checkbox"/> Increase social support <input type="checkbox"/> Increased job opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Intervention of food and cash for target vulnerable groups
	Gu	2-3	<input type="checkbox"/> High Inflation <input type="checkbox"/> Increased sea piracy <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock ban <input type="checkbox"/> Drought	<input type="checkbox"/> High cereal prices <input type="checkbox"/> Decline in job opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Low purchasing power <input type="checkbox"/> Increased good supply from other regions <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced trade activities	<input type="checkbox"/> Government intervention to reduce inflation <input type="checkbox"/> Increased social support <input type="checkbox"/> Increased loan taking <input type="checkbox"/> Increased call for remittance <input type="checkbox"/> Food aid intervention <input type="checkbox"/> Increased awareness against sea piracy
2008 (below average)	Deyr	2	<input type="checkbox"/> Hyper inflation <input type="checkbox"/> Poor rainfall <input type="checkbox"/> Printing of fake Somali shilling notes <input type="checkbox"/> Increased sea piracy	<input type="checkbox"/> High food prices <input type="checkbox"/> Declined ToT <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased labour opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased wage rates <input type="checkbox"/> High insecurity <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced milk supply <input type="checkbox"/> Increase expenditure on staple foods	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased social support <input type="checkbox"/> High loan talking <input type="checkbox"/> Food relief distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced foods portion <input type="checkbox"/> Increased call for remittance <input type="checkbox"/> New government intervention to reduce printing and circulation of fake Somali shilling notes
	Gu	1-2	<input type="checkbox"/> High inflation <input type="checkbox"/> Poor rainfall <input type="checkbox"/> Duplication of Somali shilling notes <input type="checkbox"/> Increased Sea piracy	<input type="checkbox"/> High food prices <input type="checkbox"/> Decline ToT <input type="checkbox"/> Poor livestock body conditions leading to low incomes <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced trade activities <input type="checkbox"/> High milk prices	<input type="checkbox"/> Increase social support <input type="checkbox"/> Food relief distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Labour migration to urban centers <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce number of meals <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced meal portions <input type="checkbox"/> Increased borrowing <input type="checkbox"/> Increased loan taking <input type="checkbox"/> Purchase of cheap food
2007 (below average)	Deyr	2	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict (Somaliland captures Sool) <input type="checkbox"/> Poor rains <input type="checkbox"/> Start of inflation	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor job opportunity <input type="checkbox"/> Post purchasing ability <input type="checkbox"/> Increased displacement <input type="checkbox"/> Low livestock prices <input type="checkbox"/> Increased food prices	<input type="checkbox"/> Seeking social support <input type="checkbox"/> Loan seeking <input type="checkbox"/> Labour migration
	Gu	1-2	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Poor rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased destitute numbers <input type="checkbox"/> High food prices	<input type="checkbox"/> Social support <input type="checkbox"/> Loan <input type="checkbox"/> Labour migration

3.3 Seasonality

The seasonal calendar depicts the critical events and activities which influence livelihood strategies in Garowe town. Most of the urban households access income by engaging in trading activities, seeking wage based employment and finding social support (remittances and local support). The town is an important trading hub. In the reference year climatic conditions in the Gu season were slightly below average with enhanced rains observed in the Deyr seasons. Water availability peaked slightly with the April-May and October-November rains. High water prices were experienced in dry periods (February-March and July-September) when water availability from natural sources declined. Similarly, local food prices increased in June-August and in October-November and the prices of imported food commodities increased in August.

Figure 2: Seasonal calendar of critical events and activities in Garowe town

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Season	Jilaal dry season			Gu wet season			Hagaa dry season			Deyr wet season		
Rainfall	Peak			Decline			Peak			Decline		
Water availability	Decline			Peak			Decline			Peak		
Water prices	Peak			Decline			Peak			Decline		
Local food prices	Peak			Peak			Peak			Peak		
Imported food prices	Peak			Peak			Peak			Peak		
Imported food supply	Decline			Decline			Decline			Decline		
Employment opport.	Decline			Decline			Decline			Decline		
Petty trade	Peak			Peak			Peak			Peak		
Labour wages	Peak			Peak			Peak			Peak		
Hunger period	Peak			Peak			Peak			Peak		
Religious festivals	Peak			Peak			Peak			Peak		
Diseases	Peak			Peak			Peak			Peak		

Households in Garowe town rely mainly on imported food supplies to meet their staple food needs. This was supplemented by locally produced cereals sourced from other regions of Somalia. The prices of food commodities in Garowe market vary periodically with high prices seen from June to September because of the monsoon winds that hinder shipping activities. The prices of locally produced food commodities peak during *Gu* and *Deyr* rainy seasons when agricultural production peaks in southern Somalia. The onset of the dry seasons (*Jilaal* and *Hagaa*) coincides with the harvest periods, which improves supply of essential food commodities, hence marking a decline in the market prices of these food commodities.

Similarly, livestock supply in the market normally increases in the dry seasons because of improved livestock body conditions following the good performance in the preceded rainy season. Since crop production in the season declines, demand for cash to meet household water and food needs increases, thus enhancing livestock sales. The return of livestock closer to permanent water points during the dry seasons enhances market access since most water points are located near the towns. Livestock sales also peak during *Ramadan* and *Hajj* because of increased demand in the Gulf States.

The main water sources in the town are composed of one main borehole, numerous shallow wells and *Berkads* (*xareed*). Water in the town is available during most of the year and is scarce in the dry season towards the end of *Jilaal*. Purified water (AlNaciim and Faranno companies) is available, but the poor and the lower middle wealth groups usually cannot afford these commodities. Usually, water-borne diseases like Diarrhoea, Typhoid and Hepatitis peak at the start of the wet season. This is because urban households use water from rivers and shallow wells for domestic consumption, which are easily contaminated, due to lack of alternative water sources that are clean and safe.

Income opportunities and daily wage rates from most casual labour and petty trade decline when import and export activities are suppressed. This coincides with the peak monsoon tides and marks the onset of the hunger period in the town, triggering an increase in social support seeking and loan taking from traders and relatives. Remittances from abroad play an important role in urban household income which do not change seasonally except during the month of *Ramadan* and *Eid* festivals when they normally increase. The poor, however, have limited access to such remittances.

3.4 Market trends

Garowe market is an important market in Puntland state because of its location and linkage to different urban and rural livelihoods. Seasonal variations in climate influence trading activities in the market. Imports of essential food (rice, wheat flour, sugar, vegetable oil) and non-food commodities through the Port of Bossaso strongly influence market activities in Garowe town. Additionally, trade linkages with the surrounding pastoral livelihoods of Nugaal, Mudug as well as Region 5 of Ethiopia sustain market access to export and local quality livestock, cereals and other locally produced commodities from the agricultural zones in southern Somalia. The trade linkages also help with access to labour opportunities.

Table 4: Average market prices of essential food/non-food items

	Market Prices ²			Ref. year price as % of 5-year average	Reference year as % of 2010
	5-year average	Price in 2010	Reference year Price		
Local Quality Camel	3,545,816	10,375,000	9,432,083	266	91
Local Quality Goat	400,949	1,282,250	1,155,208	288	90
Export Quality Goat	500,789	1,516,722	-	-	-
Red Sorghum (1kg)	8,193	18,442	15,071	184	82
Imported Red Rice (1kg)	7,355	20,796	19,979	272	96
Wheat Flour (1kg)	7,780	19,193	18,338	236	96
Vegetable Oil (1 litre)	16,821	49,079	41,046	244	84
Sugar	9,161	23,200	26,183	286	113
Water (one Drum)	1,000	3,796	3,869	387	102
Daily Labour Rate	41,979	103,021	106,500	254	103
TOT Labour to Rice (kg/daily wage)	6	5	5	91	103
TOT Labour to Sorghum (kg/daily wage)	5	6	7	139	121
TOT Goat (Local) to Rice (kg/head)	56	65	58	103	90
TOT Goat (Export) to Rice (kg/head)	71	-	-	-	-

* Note: The five-year average is taken for the period 2003-2007.

Livestock trade

Livestock trade in Somalia is a major economic activity that contributes substantially to income generation, employment creation and foreign exchange earnings. Garowe town is a key livestock trade centre for local quality livestock and a transit point for export of quality species. Supply of livestock to the markets is influenced by seasonality and demand. Generally demand peaks during *Ramadan* and *Hajj*. The main markets for export quality livestock, through the port of Bosasso, are Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman, Kuwait and Yemen.

² Market prices and remuneration are expressed in both Sosh and USD. The exchange rate used in this study is the exchange rate which prevailed during the reference year (USD 1 = 32,00 Sosh).

Figure 3: Trends in camel local quality prices

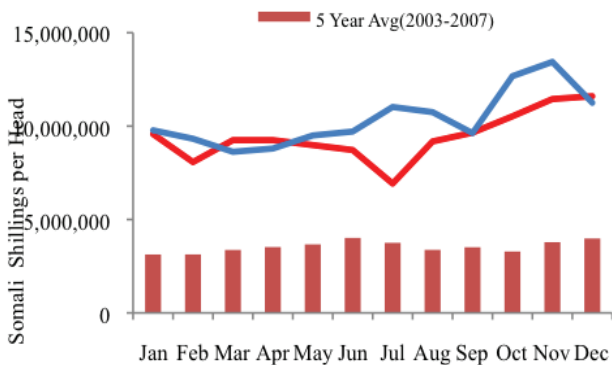
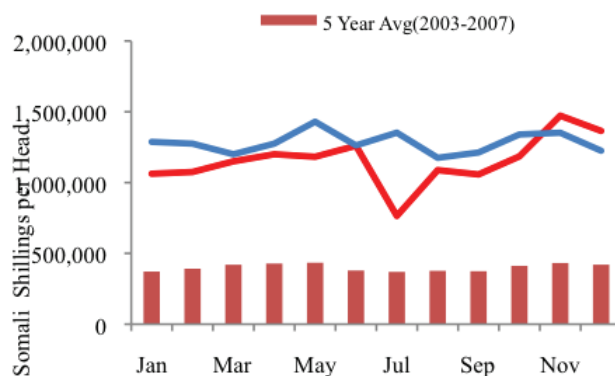


Figure 4: Trends in goat local quality prices



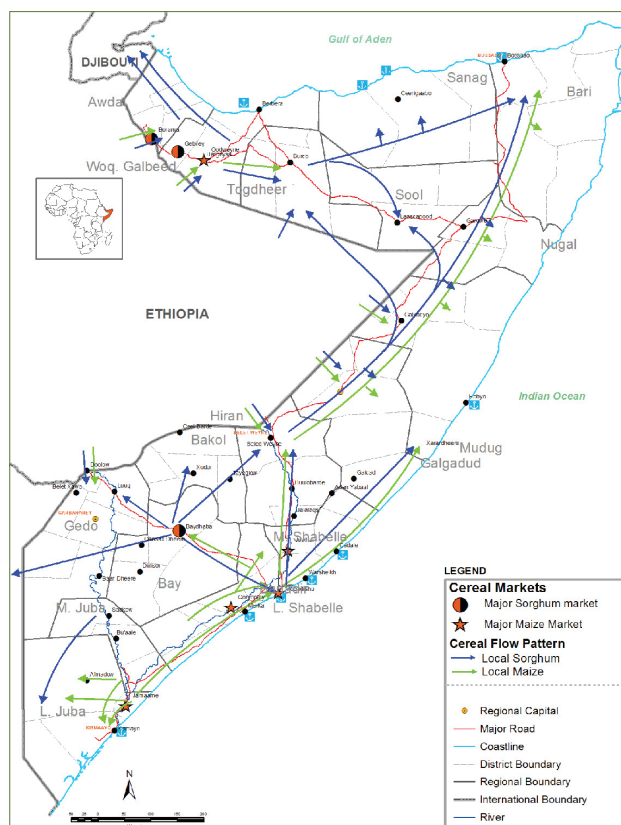
In the reference year, the average price for local quality camel was SoSh 9,432,083 (166 percent above the five-year average but nine percent lower than the previous year). The average price for goat was SoSh 1,155,208 (188 percent above the five-year average but ten percent lower than the previous year). The price of local quality camel in Garowe market dropped in January and February then appreciated in March but dropped to its lowest point in July. The price of local quality goat increased steadily from January to June and then dropped sharply in June-July, before appreciating.

Cereals and imported commodities

The most prominent economic activities in Garowe include trade in imported cereals such as rice, wheat flour, sugar, vegetable oil and non-food commodity supplies. However, trade in locally produced cereals and non-cereal (vegetable, fruit) commodities is limited. The latter is normally produced in the southern regions of Somalia and in Region 5 of Ethiopia. The demand for and supply of locally produced cereals increases with the rise in the price of imported cereals. In the south this is highly disrupted by ongoing conflicts. In the reference year prices of two basic staple foods (rice and wheat flour) in Garowe markets declined slightly by four percent, while vegetable oil prices decreased by 16 percent when compared to the period preceding the reference year.

The average price of imported foods recorded a 136-172 percent increase from the five-year average (2003-2007). Sugar prices remained high in all local markets, reflecting an increase of 13 percent and 186 percent compared to the previous year and the five-year average, respectively. Both local and imported commodity prices are influenced by seasonal supply. The supply dwindles with the closure of the seaports due to the periodic monsoons. The traders rely on their remaining stocks which are sold at high prices. In the reference year, the price of sorghum declined by 18 percent according to the preceded year, due to improved supply from other regions and improved food aid distribution in many rural parts in the region. The improved trends of the food commodities are due to improved global food prices and food aid distribution in different regions of Somalia.

Map 3: Somalia Deyr 2010/11 Local Cereal Map



Labour wage rates

Numerous labour wage opportunities are available in Garowe town and are derived directly or indirectly from construction and trade-related activities. The poor and displaced people from the southern regions of Somalia are mainly employed as casual labourers. The most common labour opportunity for men is found in the construction sector, while women usually engage in small and medium scale trade. Income from central and local government as well as humanitarian agencies also generate labour opportunities.

Figure 5: Trends in Red Rice Prices

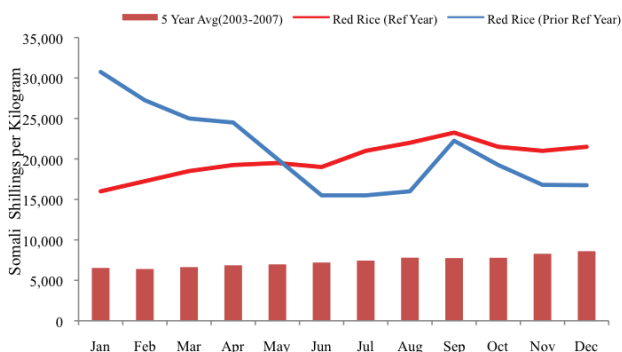
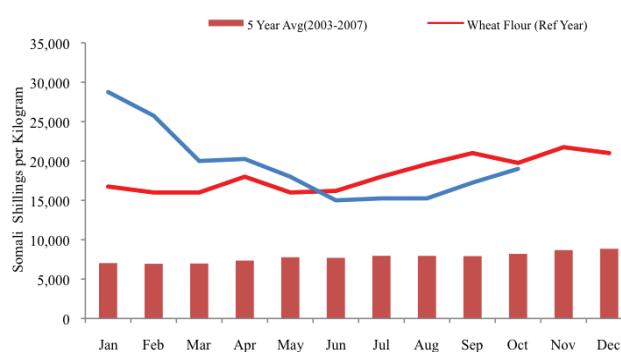


Figure 6: Trends in Wheat Flour Prices



Wage rate levels for poor households slightly increased from Sosh 103,021 (by 3 percent) to Sosh 106,500 compared to the preceding year. Although there was no major seasonal variation in labour opportunities, daily labour wages depict an increasing trend since July of the reference year. In the reference year, overall terms of trade reflected favourable trends for the urban poor. The average labour to rice ToT remained unchanged, however, terms of trade between labour and sorghum indicated an increase of 17 percent (from 6kg/daily wage to 7kg/daily wage) compared to 2009 and the previous year. That was when poor households consumed less expensive (but less preferred) sorghum.

Figure 7: Trends in Red Sorghum Prices

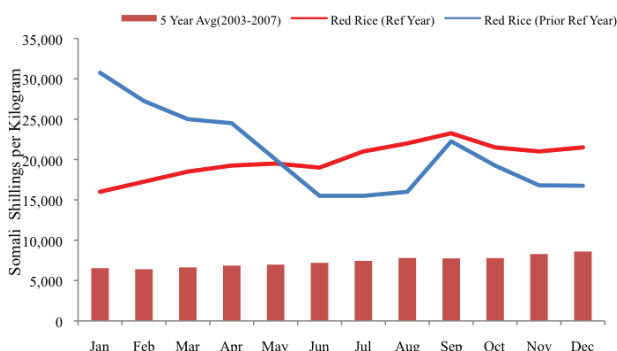
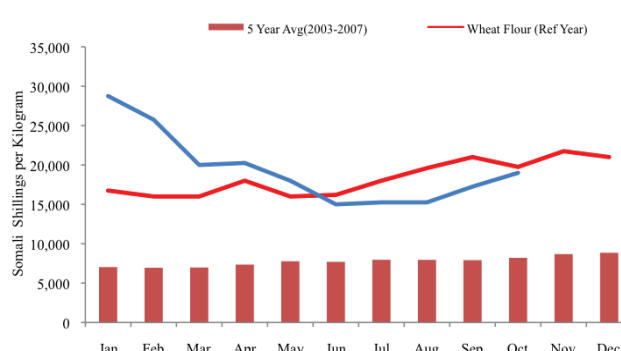


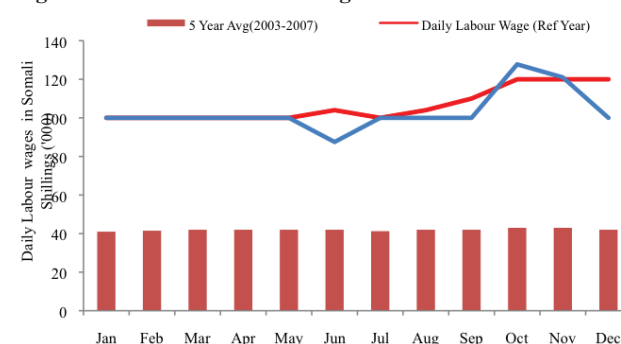
Figure 8: Trends in Sugar Prices



Terms of trade

The ToT for labour to sorghum show an increase, meaning that more income from labour opportunities in the reference year was needed to purchase the same quantity of red sorghum compared to the 5-year average and the previous year. Likewise, ToT (Labour to Rice) increased marginally compared to the reference and to the previous year. This indicated a higher cost for accessing rice based on income earning from labour. Conversely, local quality goat ToT to rice reduced slightly compared to the previous year and reference period respectively.

Figure 9: Trends in Labour Wage Rates



Women and trade in Garowe Market

Women play an important role in Garowe urban market. In addition to their daily household chores, women are actively involved in income generating activities through employed labour and self-employment. In the reference year, almost 85 percent of the petty and small traders were managed by women. In addition, nearly all milk traders, 80 percent of Qat (*Catha edulis*) sellers, 50 percent of meat sellers, 50 percent of fruit and vegetable traders are women. Although only 3 percent of livestock traders are women, more women are involved in the sale of small ruminants (sheep and goats) and livestock products (milk, meat and ghee). Men are involved in the sale of high value livestock like camel. Income earned is high during the rainy seasons, when livestock productivity is high. Trade in high value livestock constitutes the bulk of livestock trade sector. Women however have more control over household expenditure related to both essential and non-essential household items.

4. SECTORAL ANALYSIS

Garowe town, being the capital of Puntland State Authority, is an important administrative, economic and financial centre for the regions of North East Somalia. The town hosts the local government together with various administrative institutions and the regional educational and health services. The building and construction, administrative, agricultural (especially livestock), water services, hotels and transport sectors are of particular importance to the local economy. This chapter discusses the various sectors and their relative importance in sustaining the economy and livelihoods in Garowe town.

4.1 Building and Construction Sector

The major construction activities in Garowe started in 1973 when the town was upgraded to be the headquarters of Nugaal region. The town has since hosted many government buildings and public institutions. After the overthrow of the government led by Siyad Barre in 1991 and the subsequent anarchy in Somalia, many people from the south settled in Garowe town. In 1998, the administration in Puntland state designated Garowe as its capital, a decision that attracted more people in to the town. As a result, building and construction activities in Garowe town have increased following the demand for new buildings and for the expansion of existing buildings. Most of these new buildings serve the government, the parliament headquarters, offices of line ministers, municipal offices, public buildings, housing and business premises.



Building and construction activities in Garowe town

In Garowe, about 2,288 people are involved in the construction sector. Men make up the lion share of this sector (98 percent) while women occupy only 2 percent of the jobs in the construction sector. They are mainly confined to sub-contracting activities, truck ownership or operating food outlets, a common universal phenomenon in the construction sector. Lack of skills and clustering of jobs as “masculine” and “feminine” are the driving factors in women’s disproportionate participation in the sector. Women participate in the sector as shareholders/partners in construction companies, bidding for competitive tenders in the construction sector or operators of temporary restaurants and food canteens near the construction sites. The major constraints experienced in the construction sector include high price of land and high taxes imposed by the Puntland government.



Women operation food kiosks in construction sites

This sector plays an integral role in the creation of job opportunities and income. About 40 percent of the construction investment comes from the Diaspora; 35 percent from local business people; 10 percent from the United Nations (UN), NGOs and Puntland state; and 5 percent from government officials like ministers, vice ministers, director generals. The remaining 10 percent is from households who migrate from rural areas. These households usually construct simple houses, mostly two-bedroom residential blocks. Two main construction companies (Najax and Mubarak) operate in the town, alongside 10 small contractors. In addition, 5 other companies (Opec, Tabaarak, Al-baraka, Al-najax and IL-dabey) import the construction materials from Dubai and China. These companies are owned on a share holding system or as business partnerships of between 2 to 4 persons.

Table 5: Summary of actors in the construction sector by gender and wealth

	Distribution by gender		Total	Wealth groups		
	Men	Women		Better Off	Middle	Poor
Number of people	2,243	45	2,288	170	713	1,405
%	98%	2%	100%	8%	31%	61%

In Garowe the number of ongoing constructions per month is estimated at 15 and dominated by single-family bungalows. In the reference year, the pay rate of the construction force and the price of construction materials were stable due to the stability of the Sosh exchange rate against the USD. The price of cement was USD 7-8 per 25 kg bag and timber was purchased at USD 2.5 (1x2 inches), USD 4.5 (for 2x2 inches) and USD 6 (for 2x3 inches). The price of one iron sheet was USD 10-12 and depended on supply. Construction activities are low during monsoon winds when the price of construction materials are relatively high, prices peak when monsoon winds recede.

Table 6: Actors directly involved in the construction sector by income levels and gender.

Type of activity	Number of people			Estimated daily income (SoSh)	Wealth group disaggregate				
	Men	Women	Total		Better Off	Upper Middle	Lower Middle	Poor	Very Poor
1. Main construction companies/contractors- Shareholders	70	10	80	600,000	80	0	0	0	0
2. Main construction companies/contractors - Managers	2	0	2	500,000	2	0	0	0	0
3. Main construction companies/contractors - Accountants	2	0	2	300,000	0	2	0	0	0
4. Main construction companies /contractors-Storekeepers	2	0	2	200,000	0	0	2	0	0
5. Small Contractors-Owners /managers	10	0	10	400,000	10	0	0	0	0
6. Small Contractors-Assistants	10	0	10	300,000	0	10	0	0	0
7. Companies for building materials - shareholders	40	10	50	500,000	50	0	0	0	0
8. Companies for building materials - Managers	5	0	5	600,000	5	0	0	0	0
9. Companies for building materials - Accountants	5	0	5	500,000	5	0	0	0	0
10. Companies for building materials - Storekeepers	5	0	5	450,000	5	0	0	0	0
11. Companies for building materials - Watchmen	5	0	5	150,000	0	0	0	5	0
12. Brick makers (main with machines) – Owners	3	0	3	400,000	0	3	0	0	0
13. Brick makers - Motorist	3	0	3	250,000	0	0	3	0	0
14. Brick makers - labourers	6	0	6	150,000	0	0	0	6	0
15. Brick makers (small/manual) - owners	11	0	11	250,000	0	0	11	0	0
16. Brick makers (small/manual Labourers	33	0	33	120,000	0	0	0	33	0
17. Joinery workshops -owners	5	0	5	500,000	5	0	0	0	0
18. Joinery – qualified	10	0	10	350,000	0	10	0	0	0
19. Joinery – assistants	10	0	10	150,000	0	0	0	10	0
20. Carpenters – qualified	10	0	10	250,000	0	0	10	0	0
21. Carpenters – senior	25	0	25	200,000	0	0	25	0	0
22. Carpenters – assistants	40	0	40	120,000	0	0	0	40	0
23. Tipper trucks – owners	80	10	90	350,000	0	90	0	0	0
24. Tipper trucks – drivers	90	0	90	250,000	0	0	90	0	0
25. Tipper trucks – assistants	90	0	90	150,000	0	0	0	90	0
26. Electric shops--Owners	13	0	13	350,000	0	13	0	0	0
27. Electric shops--Assistants	7	0	7	130,000	0	0	0	7	0
28. Quarrymen	50	0	50	150,000	0	0	0	50	0
29. Canteen (temporary restaurant – owners	0	15	15	150,000	0	0	0	15	0
30. Rented - out tools (Ladders, empty drums, etc)--owners	10	0	10	130,000	0	0	0	10	
31. Plumber	30	0	30	250,000	0	0	30	0	0
Total	682	45	727		162	128	171	266	0

Table 7: Actors indirectly involved in the construction sector by income levels and gender

Type of activity	Number of people			Estimated daily income (SoSh)	Wealth group disaggregate				
	Male	Female	Total		Better-Off	Upper Middle	Lower Middle	Poor	Very Poor
1. Engineers	8	0	8	900,000	8	0	0	0	0
2. Foremen	30	0	30	400,000	0	30	0	0	0
3. Masons	250	0	250	220,000	0	0	250	0	0
4. Mixing machine owners	4	0	4	200,000	0	0	4	0	0
5. Mixing machine Motorists	4	0	4	150,000	0	0	0	4	0
6. Steel fixers	30	0	30	250,000	0	0	30	0	0
7. Steel fixer assistants	60	0	60	150,000	0	0	0	60	0
8. Painters	60	0	60	250,000	0	0	60	0	0
9. Painter assistants	60	0	60	130,000	0	0	0	60	0
10. Electricians	40	0	40	250,000	0	0	40	0	0
11. Labour (unskilled)	1,000	0	1,000	100,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
12. Watchmen	15	0	15	120,000	0	0	0	15	0
Total	1,561	0	1,561		8	30	384	1,139	0

4.2 Administrative institutions

The legislative, executive and judicial organs of the Government of Puntland are all based in Garowe town. The executive structure of the town is composed of the Governor, two Deputy Governors, twenty-seven civil servants (who run the daily affairs in the region) and a number of assisting secretaries.

Administratively, Puntland Authority is composed 18 Ministries, 25 Vice-ministries and 21 Director General Offices and heads of parastatals. The total number of civil servants (permanent and wage-based) in Puntland authority is 4,404 people. The role of Garowe municipality is to facilitate the development, delivery and maintenance of basic services to the urban community. The municipality

achieves this by prioritizing development opportunities and channelling resources to the key sectors which form the backbone of the economy. These sectors include road maintenance, health services, water supply, sanitation, electricity and sewage/waste management. Garowe municipality, due to its relative stability, has attracted a lot of international organizations which have assisted the Government in providing essential services to the urban residents.

There are 23 international agencies actively operating in Garowe. Of these, 13 (57 percent) are UN agencies and 10 of them (43 percent) are International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs). The UN organisations employ 19 permanent staff and 52 are temporary staff. Although the respondents were reluctant to reveal their salaries, the monthly income earned by UN personnel was estimated to range from USD 300, for personnel employed drivers, cleaners and external staff, up to USD 2,000 for Programme Officers. Comparatively, INGOs employ a total of 105 staff members of whom 74 are permanent and 31 are temporary (wage-based). Of the permanent staff, 51 (69 percent) are male and 23 (31 percent) are female. The monthly salaries earned by employees in the INGOs range between USD 200-3,000. INGOs provide both project and programme based contracts to their employees.

Table 8: Breakdown of public administration sector in Garowe town

Title	No.	Remuneration (Monthly)		Remuneration (Annual)	
		SoSh	US\$	SoSh	US\$
Breakdown of public sector administration in Garowe town					
1. Governor	1	2,100,000	66	25,200,000	792
2. Vice governor	2	1,700,000	53	20,400,000	636
3. Regional coordinator	1	1,500,000	47	18,000,000	564
4. Secretaries	5	1,500,000	47	18,000,000	564
5. Clerks	2	1,200,000	38	14,400,000	456
6. Archive	1	1,200,000	38	14,400,000	456
7. Driver	1	1,200,000	38	14,400,000	456
8. Security	6	1,200,000	38	14,400,000	456
9. Watchmen	3	900,000	28	10,800,000	336
10. Cleaners	2	900,000	28	10,800,000	336
11. Servants	3	900,000	28	10,800,000	336
Total	27	12,200,000	449	171,600,000	5,388
Salary Breakdown of Garowe municipal sector administration					
1. Mayor	1	3,000,000	94	36,000,000	1,128
2. Vice mayor	1	2,800,000	88	33,600,000	1,056
3. Secretary	1	2,800,000	88	33,600,000	1,056
4. Head of departments	6	2,300,000	72	27,600,000	864
5. Head of sections	19	1,700,000	53	20,400,000	636
6. Permanent council	7	2,300,000	72	27,600,000	864
7. Head of quarters	7	2,000,000	63	24,000,000	756
8. Depute head quarters	7	2,000,000	63	24,000,000	756
9. Coordinator of quarter	1	1,400,000	44	16,800,000	528
10. Sanitation	41	1,500,000	47	18,000,000	564
11. Advisers	5	1,600,000	50	19,200,000	600
12. Customs	30	1,400,000	44	16,800,000	528
13. Clerks	4	1,700,000	53	20,400,000	636
14. Driver	8	2,400,000	75	-	900
15. Security	60	3,000,000	94	36,000,000	1,128
16. Watchmen	4	2,000,000	63	24,000,000	756
17. Cleaners	7	1,000,000	31	12,000,000	372
18. Servants	5	1,000,000	31	12,000,000	372
Total	214	35,900,000	1,125	402,000,000	13,500

4.3 Health sector

Puntland Authority has five operational public health facilities. The main public health institutions in Nugaal region include Garowe General Hospital, Garowe Tuberculosis Centre, Waberi, Gargar and Gambol Maternal and Child Health Centre (MCH). Garowe General Hospital is the most accessible health institution to majority of the urban population. This health institution is supported by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and an Italian NGO Comitato Collaborazione Medica (CCM), and has the capacity to provide general and specialized medical, surgical, pediatric and maternity services. It has in-patient ward with a capacity of 80 beds, in addition to other services such as outpatient and emergency unit, pharmacy, medical store, administrative section, laboratory, X-Ray room and an operation theatre.

Akram Hospital is a private facility, which mainly provides orthopedic and surgical services. There are about 30 private clinics and pharmacies including Qaran, Somali, Kismayo and Altowba. Other healthcare facilities which operate on a smaller scale include Garowe Health Centre, International Chemist and Clinic, Aideed and Salama Polyclinic. Consultation fees in most of the private clinics range between USD 3-5 (Sosh 100,000 - 150,000). Medical supplies for the private health facilities above are sourced from Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and Kenya.

Table 9: Staff composition and remuneration in Garowe (MoH)

Description	Number employed	Gender		Income	
		Male	Female	Monthly (Sosh)	Annual (Sosh)
1. Minister	1	1	0	25,200,000	302,400,000
2. Vice minister	2	1	1	17,640,000	211,680,000
3. Director General	1	1	0	12,450,000	149,400,000
4. Consultant	1	1	0	3,337,000	40,044,000
5. Directors	4	4	0	2,424,000	29,088,000
6. Head of sections	23	16	7	1,663,000	19,956,000
7. Secretary	12	6	6	1,425,000	17,100,000
8. Drivers	4	4	0	1,425,000	17,100,000
9. Cleaners	7	0	7	900,000	10,800,000
10. Watchman	9	9	0	900,000	10,800,000
11. Motorist	1	1	0	1,425,000	17,100,000
12. Accountant	1	1	0	1,663,000	19,956,000
13. Logistic	2	2	0	1,425,000	17,100,000
Total	68	47	21		

The Ministry of Health in Puntland Authority employs 68 staff. Most of the professional medical positions are filled by men due to their academic background and professional experience which they acquired before the collapse of the Somalia Government. Women access a third of the middle level jobs. This gender disparity in employment is primarily influenced by their low education levels. Since the collapse of the Somalia Government in 1991 very few women have pursued training in medical fields. Cultural factors also influence the allocation of gender roles and responsibilities.

The common ailments treated in the public health facilities are food and waterborne related (Diarrhoea, Typhoid, Dysentery, Intestinal worms). Others include liver diseases, vector born diseases (Malaria), Urinary Tract Infections (UTI), Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD), Trauma, Gynaecological and Obstetric presentations, Malnutrition, Brucellosis and eye problems.

Access to health services varies across wealth groups in Garowe town. Despite the availability of these health facilities most poor households cannot access medication in the private clinics due to high consultation fees (10,000-15,000 Sosh) and cost of drugs. Consequently, poor households access health services from public hospitals and MCH facilities while the middle and better-off access private clinics, which provide better services.

Table 10: Staff composition and remuneration in Nugal regional health centre and MCHs

Description	Gender	Regional Office			Gambol MCH			Gargar MCH			Waberi MCH										
		No	Estimated income		No	Income		No	Income		No	Income									
			Monthly	Annual		Monthly	Annual		Monthly	Annual		Monthly	Annual								
1. RMO	Male	1	\$ 50	\$ 600	No Data																
	Female	0																			
2. Vice RMO	Male	1	\$ 50	\$ 600																	
	Female	0																			
3. HMIS	Male	1	\$ 50	\$ 600																	
	Female	0																			
4. PHC	Male	1	\$ 50	\$ 600																	
	Female	0																			
Total		4																			
1. Nurses	Male												0	\$ 40	\$ 480	0	\$ 40		2	\$ 40	\$ 480
	Female												3			1					
2. Auxiliary	Male												1	\$ 35	\$ 420	0	-		2	\$ 35	\$ 420
	Female															1					
3. Midwives	Male												2	\$ 40	\$ 480	1	\$ 40		1	\$ 40	\$ 480
	Female												0			0					
4. Pharmacist	Male												1	\$ 40	\$ 480	0	-		0	-	-
	Female			No Data	0			0													
5. Cleaners	Male				0	\$ 30	\$ 360	1	\$ 30		1	\$ 30	\$ 360								
	Female				2			0													
6. Guard	Male				3	\$ 30	\$ 360	1	\$ 30		1	\$ 30	\$ 360								
	Female				0			0													
7. Lab Tech	Male				1	\$ 40	\$ 480	0	-		2	-	-								
	Female				1			0			0										
Total					14	-	-	5	-		9	-	-								

Table 11: Staff distribution and income levels in the private health institutions

Institution	Gender	GHC	Qaran	Rayan	Tawxid	Salama	ICH C	Ksm 2	Nuux2	Alami	Shakir	Albaraka	Mubark	Sabo	Aided	Altowba	Qudus	AKRAM	Puntland	Somali	Puntland	Kismailot
Staff distribution in private health institutions																						
1. Doctors	M	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Nurses	M	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3. Lab Tech	M	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
4. Managers	M	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Receptionist	M	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Midwives	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Salesmen	M	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. X-Ray	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Non medical	M	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	1
	F	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Total		20	11	3	2	7	4	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	5	4	8	12	6	9	3
Income levels of staff in the private health institutions																						
1. Doctors	M	1,548				1,451	1,451								903			1,200			968	
2. Nurses	M		300	145	90	200	150	100	30	90	100	120	110	120	100	150	100	250		150	100	200
3. Lab Technician	M	130		20		50	150															
4. Managers	M		300																		250	300
5. Receptionist	M	120				90												250			100	
6. Mid wives	M																					
7. Salesmen	M	80	200		45				30		100						50			90		
8. X-Ray	M	300																				
9. Cleaners	M	50/80	50/25	16		50/30	20/80								50	100/50	50/50	50/200		16/96	32/32	45

Table 12: Breakdown of actors in Public and private health sector in Garowe town

Description	Number of people			Estimated income (USD)	
	Male	Female	Total	Monthly	Annual
Garowe Hospital: Public sector					
1. Doctors	5	1	5	680	8,160
2. Head Nurses	5	3	8	216	2,592
3. Nurses	3	5	8	200	2,400
4. Auxiliary employees	-	-	11	205	2,460
5. Administration	1	0	1	550	6,600
6. X-Ray Technician	2	0	2	200	2,400
7. Drivers	2	0	2	140	1,680
8. Lab Technicians	3	1	4	200	2,400
9. Gardener	1	0	1	110	1,320
10. Motorist	2	0	2	155	1,860
11. Cooks	1	1	2	130	1,560
12. Pharmacist	1	1	2	200	2,400
13. Total	26	12	48	2986	35832
AKRAM Private Hospital (Orthopedic and surgical services)					
1. Doctors	1	1	0	1,200	14,400
2. Nurses	3	2	1	250	3,000
3. Cleaners	2	0	2	50	600
4. Guard	1	1	0	200	2,400
Total	33	16	51	4686	56232

4.4 Education institutions

Access to education varies by wealth category in Garowe town. The middle and better-off wealth groups have better access to primary school education and can usually afford secondary and tertiary education as well. While there are a few privately owned schools that offer formal education, they cannot match the demand for education in the town. In the reference year a total of 14 primary schools (public and private) operated in the town. In these schools, gender disparities are found both in student enrolments and staff employment. For instance, in 9 out of the 14 primary schools where data was available, the number of boys attending school was higher than the number of girls. Likewise, the proportion of employed male teachers is higher than the number of female teachers.

Table 13: Enrolment of pupils in formal primary schools by gender

School	Gender	Class								Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Kaalo	B	22	19	20	21	16	17	17	18	150
	G	122	70	67	62	24	26	22	20	413
2. Nugaal	B	102	76	79	82	56	57	23	27	502
	G	92	75	81	57	47	24	24	18	418
3. Xaahlo Tarko	B	20	30	13	0	0	0	0	0	63
	G	31	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	58
4. H/Dhexa Dawat	B	125	131	128	131	122	125	116	194	1,072
	G	110	89	84	92	105	99	109	98	786
5. Wabari	B	67	24	24	69	36	41	54	67	382
	G	76	35	31	63	25	37	32	46	345
6. New Waaba	B	36	23	43	37	15	13	14	10	191
	G	28	27	43	36	13	14	5	5	171
7. Max'ed aw Omar	B	28	11	12	16	25	20	34	77	223
	G	15	14	13	10	15	5	21	23	116
8. Nawadi	B	30	25	32	48	30	27	30	30	252
	G	16	30	20	28	21	30	16	20	181
9. Al Xikma	B	73	75	57	54	51	49	33	0	392
	G	55	65	49	34	26	41	18	0	288
10. Agoonta	B	14	19	14	16	6	8	0	0	77
	G	3	2	1	1	1	3	0	0	11
11. Al-Waaxa(B)	B	0	0	124	0	52	47	0	0	223
	G	0	0	119	0	43	85	0	0	247
12. Al-Waaxa(A)	B	112	130	0	16	47	0	135	0	440
	G	116	119	0	23	92	0	107	0	457
13. Xitadan	B	27	9	9	12	0	0	0	0	57
	G	16	11	10	8	0	0	0	0	45
14. Kulan	B	48	33	20	15	0	0	0	0	116
	G	70	37	31	30	0	0	0	0	168
Total by Gender	B	704	605	575	517	456	404	456	423	4,140
	%	48.4	50.7	50.6	53.8	52.5	52.6	56.3	64.8	
	G	750	589	561	444	412	364	354	230	3,704
	%	51.6	49.3	49.4	46.2	47.5	47.4	43.7	35.2	
Total		1,454	1,194	1,136	961	868	768	810	653	7,844

There are four secondary schools in the town, but most poor households cannot afford the fees. It is more common for children from the better-off and middle wealth groups to attend formal schools. However, Koranic education is widespread and affordable in most parts of Somalia. Due to this it is the most accessible form of schooling for children from the poor wealth category. Koranic schools are generally held in the mosque or in an outdoor location and Koranic teachers are paid on a monthly basis.

Table 14: Number of teachers in formal primary schools by gender

Schools	Teachers				Total
	Male	%	Female	%	
1. Kaalo	9	5.0	7	3.9	16
2. Nugaal	21	11.7	0	0.0	21
3. Xaahlo Tarko	5	2.8	3	1.7	8
4. H/Dhexa Dawat	19	10.6	18	10.0	37
5. Wabari	10	5.6	4	2.2	14
6. New Waaba	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
7. Max'ed aw Omar	8	4.4	1	0.6	9
8. Nawadi	14	7.8	0	0.0	14
9. Al Xikma	11	6.1	1	0.6	12
10. Agoonta	5	2.8	0	0.0	5
11. Al-Waaxa(B)	12	6.7	0	0.0	12
12. Al-Waaxa(A)	18	10.0	2	1.1	20
13. Xitadan	3	1.7	2	1.1	5
14. Kulan	7	3.9		0.0	7
Total	142	78.9	38	21.1	180

Except in Nugaal Secondary school, student enrolment and staff employment by gender in the secondary schools is skewed in favour of males. Similarly, none of the other secondary schools (except for Gambol secondary school) have any female staff. A similar pattern exists in intermediate schools and in universities where no female lecturer is employed. Although UNICEF (2006) reveals that gender disparity in education increases in higher grades and favours the boy child, in Garowe town more girls enrol in vocational and middle-level colleges than boys. Several factors hinder the urban poor from accessing formal and secondary education. These include high school fees, cost of learning materials and uniforms, lack of transport and the competing need to provide household labour.

Table 15: Enrolment and staffing in informal primary schools

Institution	Students				Total	Instructors/Teachers				Total
	Female	%	Male	%		Female	%	Male	%	
1. Kalo Wom	360	16.4	0	0.0	360	11	12.6	8	9.2	19
2. SWA VTC	340	15.5	0	0.0	340	8	9.2	6	6.9	14
3. Sacom Xawo Tako	225	10.2	0	0.0	225	7	8.0	5	5.7	12
4. Darwiish	20	0.9	70	3.2	90	2	2.3	5	5.7	7
5. Xaaji Adam	100	4.6	80	3.6	180	4	4.6	0	0.0	4
6. Gahayr	80	3.6	40	1.8	120	2	2.3	2	2.3	4
7. Al-Xigma	142	6.5	0	0.0	142	3	3.4	1	1.1	4
8. Nasar	70	3.2	30	1.4	100	1	1.1	2	2.3	3
9. Bulsho NFE	150	6.8	50	2.3	200	4	4.6	2	2.3	6
10. Benderqasim	80	3.6	70	3.2	150	1	1.1	3	3.4	4
11. Umulqura	80	3.6	40	1.8	120	2	2.3	2	2.3	4
12. Nugaal NFE	60	2.7	30	1.4	90	2	2.3	1	1.1	3
13. Multi-purpose Kenadiid	40	1.8	40	1.8	80	2	2.3	1	1.1	3
Total	1,747	79.5	450	20.5	2,197	49	56.3	38	43.7	87

There are 13 vocational training institutions in Garowe town. The courses offered are designed mostly by international NGOs to empower women and hence enrolment in these institutions is in favour of females. A similar pattern of gender disparity is shown among the instructors and teachers where 56.3 percent of the instructors in all the institutions are female while 43.7 percent are male. Just like in many other parts of Somalia the gender gap in education is wide in Garowe. For example only the better off wealth group has at least two boys and two girls attending formal school, the middle group have one boy and two girls and the poor households have only one boy. The main reason for the gender gap is that, when household resources are limited, families tend to favour educating the boy child. Notwithstanding the compounding socio-cultural beliefs, young girls are expected to assist their mothers in domestic work which is considered their primary responsibility. Due to lack of disaggregated information on access to formal education (tertiary, secondary and primary) it is difficult to establish the ratio of girls and boys in school. It can be assumed that school drop-out is likely to occur at both secondary and the tertiary levels.

Table 16: Student Enrolment and Staffing in Secondary and Tertiary Institutions

Schools	Students			Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Secondary schools						
1. Gambool	702	651	1353	33	2	35
2. Alwaha	152	145	297	8	0	8
3. Imamu-nawawi	165	109	274	10	0	10
4. Nugaal	59	63	122	6	0	6
Total	1078	968	2046	57	2	59
Vocational training institution						
Sheek Hamud	461	396	857	18		18
Universities						
1. Garowe Teachers Education College	271	91	362	31		31
2. Puntland State University	533	338	871	27		27
3. East Africa University	158	137	295	23		23
Total	962	566	1528	81	0	81

4.5 Agriculture and Livestock sector

Livestock sector

There are two main livestock markets in Garowe town that cater for the surrounding pastoral livelihoods of Nugaal, Caduun and Hawd. Apart from livestock sales the market provides employment opportunities to livestock brokers. Two markets (*suuqa xoolaha* and *Suuqa Injiga*) are the main points for livestock trade. *Suuqa xoolaha*, the older market, is located outside the town and is the main camel and cattle trading point. There are other informal places of livestock trade, mostly for export of quality sheep and goats. *Suuqa Injiga* livestock trading market is located in the centre of the town (Hodan section) and is used for the sale of small ruminants.

Livestock export volume in Garowe town fluctuates with seasonality and demand. The export volume for goat and sheep from January to December 2010 was 1,500 herds per month, of which 75 percent were goats and 25 percent were sheep. The herd describes an undefined number of animals. The export volume for November-December 2010 declined to 1,000 herds per month (33 percent less) due to low livestock supply because of persistent droughts. Despite the decline in livestock export volume, there was an increase in the price of shoats (from SoSh 1,240,000 to SoSh 1,395,000 per herd). About 60 camels were exported per month (not sold directly from Garowe market). Demand for goat/sheep species peaked in August-October as a result of *Ramadan* and *Haji* festivities. This increased goat/sheep export volume to 6,000 heads in the three months. About 200 to 250 cattle that were exported through the port of Bossasso to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen in the reference year (field data).

Normally, about 200-250 goat/sheep (75 percent goat and 25 percent sheep) and 14-16 camels are slaughtered daily in Garowe town mainly for domestic consumption. Most of the meat is supplied to the main meat market in the town. 55 percent of this meat is sold within the main market, 20 percent is sold in Maja-goroyo branch (and in other informal sites) and 25 percent (about 50 goats) is distributed to the restaurants. There are 72 meat outlets within the main meat market in addition to numerous goat meat outlets scattered in the town. In the reference year 1kg of camel meat was sold for SoSh 140,000-150,000 while the price for one limb (500 gms) of goat meat was SoSh 70,000-80,000.

Due to the effects of drought the number of livestock slaughtered for local consumption in November to December 2010 declined by 22 percent to 150-200 sheep/goats and to 12-15 camels. This also increased the price of a goat limb by 20 percent from SoSh 75,000 in the beginning of the reference year to 90,000 late in the reference year. Generally a very small number of cattle, about 3-4 herds, are slaughtered for domestic consumption per month. The total number of live animals sold in Garowe market, both for the local and export market, on a monthly basis include approximately 9,500 goat/sheep (6,500 goat for local consumption; 2500 goats for export and 500 goats for re-stocking purposes), 505 camels (445 for the local market and 60 for export) and 19 herds of cattle.

Approximately 68 percent of the marketed goat/sheep slaughtered target domestic consumption, while 27 percent were exported and 5 percent were purchased for re-stocking purposes. 88 percent of the camels were slaughtered and consumed domestically, while 12 percent were exported. The volume of goat/sheep and camel for domestic use is much higher than the export sales. There are three main commercial routes for local and export quality livestock species supplied to Garowe market. These include Nugal, Mudug and Sool, which contribute 50 percent, 30 percent and 20 percent of the livestock traded, respectively. The average price of local and export quality goat and sheep in the reference year was SoSh 1,100,000 and 1,395,000 for each herd, respectively. The price of camel and cattle was SoSh 11,000,000 and SoSh 5,000,000, respectively.



Women involved in livestock trade

Livestock trade in Garowe town is a key revenue generating source for Puntland State Authority which imposes a tax of SoSh 60,000 for camel, SoSh 40,000 for cattle and SoSh 20,000 for goat/sheep. Traders from Zone 5 of Ethiopia use trucks to transport livestock overland to Garowe market, which contributes 30 percent of the total livestock supplied to Garowe town. In the reference year, in spite of some localized clan conflicts in parts of the Ethiopian and Somali border, no major incidents restricted livestock transport routes. While the ban in livestock export trade has had significant impacts on pastoral livelihoods, key informants reported that the livestock ban in 2000 did not affect livestock exports. This was due to continued demand from some Arabian countries.

Table 17: Main jobs in the livestock marketing by gender

Men	Women
1. Livestock export dealers	1. Local goat/sheep dealers
2. Middlemen	2. <i>Fashle</i> (buy and sell goat/sheep)
3. Brokers	
4. Transportation	
5. Herders	

In the reference year an estimated 105 people were directly involved in the livestock sector. Among these, 11 (10 percent) were in the better-off wealth group, 32 (31 percent) were in the middle wealth group, and 62 (59 percent) were in the poor wealth group. Women's share in livestock trade is only 3 percent and deals mainly in local quality goat and sheep. Men are involved in the export of high value goat/sheep and camel, which generates more income. Women are involved in several activities at the production level of the value chain, such as feeding, herding, collecting of fodder, cleaning shelters, caring for young and sick livestock. Most men are involved in seeking pasture, water and veterinary services for camels and cattle. Among the actors involved in the livestock market sector, about 80 were men and 25 were women. Table 18 provides a breakdown of the actors in the livestock marketing sector.

Table 18: Breakdown of actors in livestock market according to income levels

Activity	Number involved		Estimated monthly income (SoSh) per person
	Male	Female	
1. Export Dealers	5	0	37,200,000
2. Middlemen	5	0	9,450,000
3. Brokers - goat	13	0	8,928,000
4. Brokers - camel	8	0	6,510,000
5. Herders	10	0	3,100,000
6. Livestock herding towards the port (by truck)	15	0	1,500,000
7. Truck owners	6	0	33,790,000
8. Driver	6	0	10,850,000
9. Co-driver	12	0	3,100,000
10. <i>Faashle</i> (buying and selling live shoats)	0	25	3,900,000
Total	80	25	118,328,000

Vegetable Trade

There is only one main market in Garowe town called ENC, which is situated in the town centre where women are the sole actors. In the reference year, there were about 955 wholesalers and 2,850 retailers engaged in vegetable trade. Vegetables and fruits are mainly sourced from South-Central Somalia, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Hiran, and Zone 5 of Ethiopia. In a normal year tomatoes and onions are produced in Garowe and Hiran. Apart from wholesale trade which generates between USD 6-13 (SoSh 192,000-416,000) per day, retail trade attracts as low as USD 2 per day. This forces women traders to diversify their income options in order to cope with the food and non-food needs of their respective families.

Table 19: Income from vegetable trade by gender

Activity	Number of people		Income (Sosh)	Estimated daily income (USD)
	Male	Female		
1. Potatoes-wholesalers	0	75	300,000-400,000	10-13
2. Potatoes-retailers	0	750	100,000-150,000	3-5
3. Onion-wholesalers	0	80	200,000-300,000	6-10
4. Onion-retailers	0	800	100,000-150,000	3-5
5. Tomato-wholesaler	0	100	150,000-200,000	5-6
6. Tomato-retailers	0	700	50,000-100,000	2-5
7. Fruits-wholesalers	0	50	100,000-150,000	3-5
8. Fruits-retailers	0	150	80,000-100,000	3-4

Meat Marketing sector

There are two main slaughter houses in Garowe located in two different sections (*Hodhan* and *Hantiwadaag*) of the town. Numerous butchers sell the meat from meat kiosks located in front of their homes but are not recognized as meat markets. The main slaughterhouse for camel, which was established in 2007, is located in *Waabari* section. However, goat/sheep butchers use standing poles in *Suuqa injiga* or unofficial sites around their homes as slaughter points. Business people engage in meat marketing by paying daily user fees to the government in order to access the official meat markets and slaughter houses. In the reference year skin and hides business activities in Garowe town was minimal since there was no demand for these products. The price for a skin of goat/sheep was SoSh 30,000 to 40,000.

Women are mainly engaged in the slaughter and sale of goats/sheep, while men are mainly engaged in slaughtering camel, collecting animals from the market, pottering, transport and skin/hides activities. Among the estimated 247 people involved in the meat sector, 69 percent were women and 31 percent were men. The breakdown of actors involved in the meat marketing sector is summarized in table 20. Of the total number of people earning their daily income from meat marketing activities, only one percent fall in the better-off wealth category, 37 percent in the middle wealth group and 62 percent in the poor wealth group.



Women involved in meat marketing

Activities in this sector are also sex segregated. The women are involved with retailing low quality meat in the local markets, operating own butcheries, cleaning slaughterhouses, *Odkac* processing and bone frying. The men slaughter camels, crush bones, and work as porters, herders and watchmen. These activities generate low incomes and are performed by poor households. Women perform activities which are traditionally performed by the poor, such as cleaning of slaughter house and the ovals, a task that men would normally not undertake.

Table 20: Breakdown of actors in meat marketing by gender and income levels

Activity	Number of people		Estimated monthly income (SoSh)
	Male	Female	
Main butchery (Kawanka Injiga)			
1. Butchers (owners)	0	87	7,500,000
2. Slaughterers (camel)	4	0	6,375,000
3. Assistants slaughterers	4	0	3,000,000
4. Poor quality meat retailer	20	40	2,400,000
5. Bone crushers	18	0	1,500,000
6. Muqmad (Odkac) processing	9	9	1,500,000
7. Part-time cleaners 1	1	7	700,000
8. Part-time cleaners 2	2	0	1,500,000
9. Wheelbarrow porters (part time)	9	0	1,500,000
10. Transport(busses/pickups)	1	0	19,500,000
11. Watchmen	2	0	3,000,000
12. Borne fryers	0	9	3,000,000
13. Camel herders before slaughtered	2	0	3,000,000
Sub-total	72	152	54,475,000
Branch (Maja-dhogore butchery)			
1. Butchers (owners)		9	3,600,000
2. Part-time cleaners		3	1,200,000
Sub-total	0	12	4,800,000
Skin/hide trade			
1. Export dealers	0	1	4,650,000
2. Collectors	0	2	1,500,000
3. Sub-total	0	3	6,150,000
4. Slaughtering house			
5. Watchmen	2		1,500,000
6. Part-time cleaners	1	2	700,000
Sub total	3	8	1,450,000
Grand total	75	172	73,775,000

4.6 Other Services

Water Services

In general Garowe town and its surrounding areas do not receive much rainfall. Lan Alifirin, a seasonal stream which receives water after occasional rains in the upper regions of the river, provides the main source of surface water. In terms of hydrology the most reliable source of water for residents is through boreholes and shallow wells. *Berkads* are another major sources of water that rely on rainwater and empty during times of successive seasonal rain failures.

Before the establishment of Nugaal Water Company (NWC) in 2006, two sources of water were used in Garowe town. About 80 percent of water used was obtained from shallow wells and 20 percent sourced through water trucking from boreholes and *berkads*. Currently, about two thirds of the total households in Garowe town rely on shallow wells. Contamination of these water sources is the main cause of periodic health problems, through the ingestion of *Escherichia coli* bacteria. This is further exacerbated by the construction of latrines near unprotected water sources. In the dry seasons, *salmonella* and *hepatitis* infections increase due to water shortage which forces households to rely on poor quality water sources

In response to these public health problems and the increasing need for potable water, Nugaal Water Company (NWC), since its inception, has supplied piped water to 2,720 houses. The cost of pipe water has increased with time from 0.85 USD per cubic meter in 2006 to 1 USD per cubic meter in 2008. This was due to the expansion of the urban population and subsequent increase in the demand for clean and safe water. From the beginning of its operations NWC has mobilized the local community and initiated sanitation education programmes on use of clean and safe water. As a consequence, the number of shallow wells used has since declined to about 800. The remaining wells are mainly used by the poor households and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Table 21: Breakdown of urban actors in NWC

Activity	Number of people	Gender		Estimated daily income (SoSh)
		Male	Female	
1. Owners/shareholders	30	28	2	Depend on share holding
2. Manager	1	1		640,000
3. Supervisors	2	1		425,000-480,000
4. Head of the finance	1	1		380,000
5. Generator operator	2	1		160,000-200,000
6. Salespersons	1		1	266,000-300,000
7. Salespersons	3	3		160,000-200,000
8. Guards	9	9		105,000-140,000
9. Cash collectors	4	3	1	160,000-250,000
10. Drivers	2	2		160,000-200,000
11. Plungers/Tubiste	4	4		180,000-250,000
12. Water seller (Biyooole)	60	60		80,000-100,000
13. Cleaner	1		1	85,000-100,000
14. Kiosks	4	4		80,000-120,000
Total	129	117	5	

However, with assistance from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), one third of the shallow wells are protected and fitted with hand pumps, with water available free of charge (*Waqaf*). Water from the shallow wells is an important source of income for IDPs who fetch water and sell to the middle and better-off households at a cost of Sosh 3,000 for a jerrican of 20 liters. There are three main boreholes in Garowe town but only one of them is reliable. In addition WC has extended 10 standpipes in different parts of Garowe town to cater for the increased demand. There are also free water kiosks fixed for the IDPs and other public institutions such as schools, MCHs and Mosques. Despite this, water supply is still inadequate. Residents in Garowe town obtain water from other sources such as:

- Berkads in the town: Most middle and better-off households have their own small berkads for harvesting rainwater using roof catchment. With a capacity of 50-100 drums, the water is used for cooking, drinking, cleaning and washing.
- Berkads in the villages: during times of shortage, water trucking occurs in the villages, where big berkads exist, namely from Kalabeyr village (60km south of Garowe). Water prices from the berkads vary with seasons. The price in jilaal period is 140-180 USD for a tank of 40-50 drums.
- Water catchments: Dams constructed by the government around the town are used after the cessation of the rains. The water from this source is less costly compared to water from other sources. Upon exhaustion of the water from these sources, most middle and better-off households resort to purchasing Al-naciim purified water.

Due to the chronic water problems in Garowe town, the number of private companies providing water has increased over the past 3-4 years. The most important ones are discussed below.

a) Al-naciim water purification

Al-naciim water purification is a private company established in 1998. The company initially distilled water from shallow wells before the establishment of NWC. However, as droughts persisted and ground water resources diminished, the company dug additional boreholes in 2010. Activities of Al-naciim are highly influenced by seasonality. Most of the population consumes this purified water since most of the other sources supply hard water which is not potable. Its production capacity is 150,000 gallons per day and declines in the dry period to 200 barrels (1 Barrel= 31.5 gallons). The selling price at this time is 120,000 Sosh/barrel, about half the price during the rainy season.

b) Farjanno Water Company

Table 22: Breakdown of urban actors in Al-naciim water companies

Activity	Number of people	Gender		Estimated daily income (SoSh)
		Male	Female	
1. Owners	4	4	-	544,000-640,000
2. Managements	4	3	1	160,000-320,000
3. Engineers	1	1	-	320,000
4. Salesmen	16	10	6	160,000-224,000
5. Drivers	4	4	-	160,000-224,000
6. Guards	6	6	-	105,000-120,000
7. Ice seller	6	5	1	105,000-120,000
Total	41	33	8	

This company was established in 2011 and is able to produce 3m³/hr, because they use low water yielding wells dug in the streams. The company sells 150-165 tanks of water at 100,000 Sosh/haan. The company also produces 200 pieces of ½ kg ice in the dry period and 100 pieces in the wet season. The wholesale price for each stamp is 3,500 Sosh while the retail price is 5,000-6,000 Sosh/stamp.

c) Jubba water bottling company

Table 23: Breakdown of urban actors in Al-naciim and Farjanno water companies

Activity	Number of people	Gender		Estimated daily income (SoSh)
		Male	Female	
1. Owners/shareholders	2	2	-	500,000-700,000
2. Manager	1	1	-	640,000
3. Accountant	1	-	1	224,000
4. Drivers	3	3	-	105,000-120,000
5. Generator operator	1	1	-	160,000
6. Guards	2	2	-	64,000-80,000
7. Cleaner	1	-	1	85,000
8. Ice processors	2	2	-	64,000-80,000
Total	13	11	2	

Jubba Bottle Company was established in 2005. It produces about 250-300 cartons containing 24 bottles each and has employed 6 people who earn 150-250 USD per month. The price of 1 carton is 4 USD. The company produces water in 750ml, 1.5lt and 20 litre bottles for family consumption at a cost of 1 USD, and 1 litre plastic bag for 4,000 SoSh.

In total, about 183 people in Garowe town are actively involved, on a daily basis, in the water sector. Most middle and better-off households use tankers, standpipes and pipes. In the reference year, the cost of accessing water per cubic meter or local unit of measure in Garowe was Sosh 32,000, and Sosh 3,000 for a 20 litre jerrican. Many parts of the town frequently experience water shortage. The poor access water from shallow wells, while households in the middle and better off wealth groups use water from *berkads* and water supply pipeline. In the reference year the price of 1 drum of water was purchased for Sosh 3,869 compared to Sosh 3,796 in 2010. The reference year price indicates a slight increase from the 2010 price. However, when compared to the 5-year average, the reference year price is almost four-fold.

Sanitation and Garbage disposal

In Garowe Municipality, private companies and community waste management agencies collect garbage. The municipal waste management system is accessible free-of-charge, but the community and public-private companies charge a fee for collecting and disposing solid waste using wheel barrows and trucks. Although data on the rates charged for this service was not available, the payments vary according to the distance and the size of garbage collected.

Transport and Communication sector

Garowe Town has experienced an economic boom and grown to a small-to-medium-size urban area. Despite the town having a poor transport network this economic boom is partly due to the highway linking Garowe to the towns in the south. The Bossaso-Garowe road provides the main transport link to the port. This road is an important asset to the urban livelihood system as it facilitates import-export trade of essential food and non-food commodities as well as export livestock to the Arabian Gulf. Within the town, seasonal roads function as primary feeder roads that link the different sections of the town and serve as trade routes between the town centre and the residential areas.

In the recent past, the population in Garowe town has increased in tandem with the expansion of the town. In concert, vehicle

Table 24: Income levels and employment in the transport sector

Income level from transport sector by Wealth groups		
Wealth groups	Income range (SoSh)	
Poor	2,000,000 – 9,000,000	
Middle	11,000,000 – 18,000,000	
Better-off	24,000,000	
Number of vehicle and employment in reference year 2010		
Type of vehicle	Number of vehicles	Number of people involved
1. Minibus	70	210
2. Taxi	80	160
3. Water tanker	60	180
4. Fuel tanker	7	14
5. Dyna	30	90
6. Dump truck	25	50
7. Big trucks	12	36
8. Land cruisers	50	100
9. Luxury vehicles	300	300
Total	634	1,140

ownership at the household level has also increased with about 25 percent of the households in Garowe town owning vehicles. The most common type of vehicles available include water and fuel tankers, trucks, canters, mini-buses, land cruisers, saloon cars and motorcycles. These vehicles play important social and economic roles like transportation of goods and construction materials, movement of people between Garowe and other urban areas as well as with the rural hinterland.

In the reference year, taxis, mini-buses, water tankers and waste dump trucks account for the largest proportion of vehicles that were actively involved in economic activities in the town. The better-off wealth group mainly own big trucks, fuel tankers and land cruisers, while the lower middle and upper middle wealth groups own mini busses, taxis and dump trucks. About 53 percent of vehicles are predominantly used for economic purposes while 47 percent are for personal use. Big trucks are mainly used to transport food supplies, construction materials and clothes from Garowe to Bossaso, Galkacayo and other urban areas. Dyna type is mainly used for transporting food as well as livestock and livestock products (milk) between Garowe and the rural villages. There are 8 main transport routes that link Garowe town to other urban areas such as Bossaso, Galkacayo, Hudun, Hasbahale,

Eyl, Qarhis, Awrculus and Las Anod. Five of these roads, which are all seasonal, are linked to the rural areas, while the other three are tarmac and are linked to the main towns. Poor road infrastructure is the main challenge hindering effective transport activities and the trade linkages between rural and urban areas. In the reference year nearly 1,140 people were directly involved in the transport sector.

Monthly income gained from transportation services in Garowe town depends on the capacity of vehicle services and on the opportunities for activities. The highest income (Sosh 46,500,000 to 80,000,000) is fetched by big trucks, followed by the rented land cruisers, fuel tankers and Dynas. While the lowest income (24,150,000 to 27,900,000) is obtained from Minibuses, dump trucks, water tankers and taxis. Air transport facilitates both international and domestic connections between Garowe and other areas within and outside Somalia. However, like the roads, the main airport is poorly developed. Following the destruction of public assets during the civil war, telecommunication services are mainly provided by the private sector. Most households in the town have access to communication services (cellphone); internet services are limited.

Table 25: Breakdown of income levels from different types of vehicles

	Vehicle Type	People involved	Average Monthly income (SoSh)
Taxi	Owner	80	18,600,000
	Driver	80	9,300,000
	Sub-total	160	27,900,000
Minibus	Owner	70	13,000,000
	Driver	70	6,500,000
	Conductor	70	4,650,000
	Sub-total	210	24,150,000
Water tanker	Owner	60	11,000,000
	Driver	60	5,500,000
	Conductor	60	2,200,000
	Sub-total	180	18,740,000
Dump truck	Owner	25	17,050,000
	Driver	25	8,525,000
	Sub-total	50	25,575,000
Fuel tanker	Owner	7	31,000,000
	Driver	7	15,500,000
	Sub-total	14	46,500,000
Dynas	Owner	30	24,800,000
	Driver	30	12,400,000
	Conductor	30	9,300,000
	Sub-total	90	46,500,000
Big trucks (>18MT)	Owner	12	60,000,000
	Driver	12	25,000,000
	Conductor	12	10,000,000
	Sub-total	36	95,000,000
Land cruise	Owner	50	37,200,000
	Diver	50	18,600,000
	Sub-total	100	55,800,000

Hotels and restaurant services

Medium size hotels and restaurants in Garowe town are owned and operated by families. The rapid growth of this important sector in the recent years has greatly been influenced by the pace of urbanization and by the upgrade of the town to the capital of Puntland State. Currently, the town hosts key government ministries and departments, administrative offices for local and international non-governmental organizations as well as UN offices. The relative civil security and political stability has also attracted many investors into the industry. Equally, the business sector is sustained by a lucrative customer-base ranging from workshop participants to holiday makers from abroad.

Activities in the hotels and restaurants are influenced by seasonality. Hotel and restaurant operators interviewed reported that the major seasonal events that boost customer numbers and incomes earned in the sector are:

- Haggaa migration from Bossaso to Garowe.
- Organized regional sports events and political meetings in the town.
- Summer holiday makers (Somalis) from the Diaspora.

In the *Jilaa* dry period, hotels and restaurant traders record low incomes. During this period, Nugaal pastoral communities migrate to other parts in search of good pasture and water while production in the key agricultural and agro-pastoral areas of the south declines. As a consequence, livestock products and vegetables supplies from Hiraan also decline. This increases the demand for available supplies, making them expensive and subsequently leading to low sales and low incomes.

Other seasonal events that influence the sector include the political and social changes in Puntland, such as relationship between the Federal Somali government and Sool, Sanaag and Ainabo regions. These events are associated with the flow of political delegates, Federal government members troop to Puntland alongside other visitors like local elders and political aspirants from Sool, Sanaag, and Mudug and Bari regions. These socio-political occasions increase demand for hotel and restaurant services, thereby increasing sales.

Some of the hotel and restaurant businesses in Garowe town are owned by the better-off wealth group, but in most cases they are rented. Employment opportunities in this sector include employment as hotel managers, cooks and cashiers. Big hotels or restaurants sometimes employing cooks from as far as Indonesia and India. The lower cadre jobs are mainly allocated to the investor's relatives and labour migrants from South Somalia.

Energy services

Electricity is mainly supplied in the town through public/private power lines and private diesel generators. The cost of accessing electricity per megawatt or average cost per house per month is SoSh 320,000-480,000(10-15 USD) per month. Although electricity is available, the poor only access battery lamps, while the middle access public and private power lines and battery lamps. The better off generate their own electricity using private generators.

Manufacturing Services

Manufacturing is also a key sector driving production in the town and contributes about 5 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The manufactures include those of pasta, canned fish, candy, detergent, tannery, beverage, bottled water and ice.

Table 26: Breakdown of actors in the hotel and restaurant sectors

Sector	Sub-sector	Job Title	Poor 100-150	Middle 200-350	Better-off 800-1000	Total		
Income range by wealth group								
Hotels	Class A (20)	Owner			20	20		
		Manager		20		20		
		Receptionist	20			20		
		Cleaners	80			80		
		Guards	40			40		
	Class B (10)	Managers/owners		10		10		
		Receptionist	10			10		
		Cleaners	20			20		
		Restaurants	Class A (5)	Managers		10		10
				Cashiers		10		10
Cooks				5		5		
A/cooks	10					10		
Waiters	30					30		
A/waiters	30					30		
Cleaners-Overall	5					5		
Dish cleaners	5					5		
Drinks and soft drinks attendants	5				5			
Class B (20)	Managers				20	20		
	Cashiers			20	20			
	Cooks		20		20			
	A/cooks	40			40			
	Waiters	40			40			
	A/waiters	20			20			
	Cleaners-Overall	20			20			
	Dish cleaners	20			20			
Drinks and soft drinks attendants	20			20				
Class C (60)	Owner/Cashier			60	60			
	Cooks	60			60			
	Waiters	60			60			
	Dish cleaners							
Total			535	175	20	730		

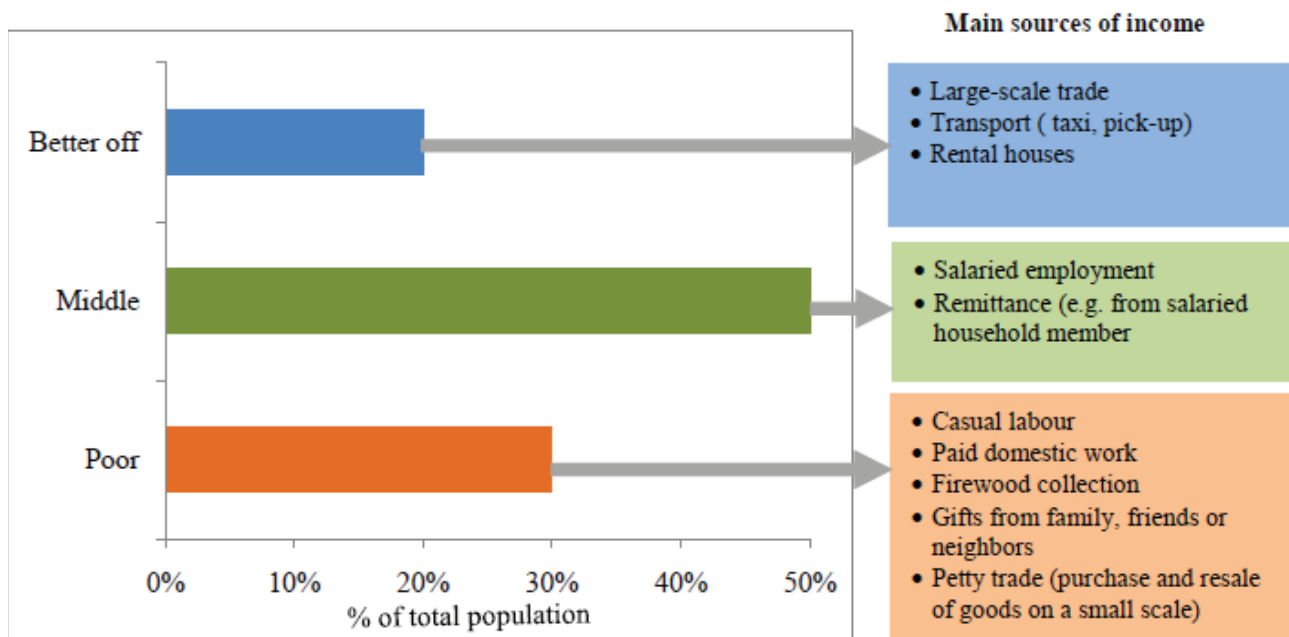
5. LIVELIHOOD ASSETS AND STRATEGIES

This section discusses the livelihood assets owned and strategies employed by the urban households. Specifically, the chapter discusses the characteristics of the different wealth groups, the livelihood assets (natural, social, financial, physical and human capitals), strategies (sources of food, sources of cash income and expenditure patterns), risks and vulnerability, coping strategies as well as the indicators to monitor livelihood and food security.

5.1 Wealth breakdown

In the Household Economy context a wealth group is a relative term, which can be defined as a group of households within the same community living in a particular geographic area, who share similar access to the different food and income options. Unlike rural livelihoods where wealth is mainly determined by the level of asset holdings and access to own production based on cultivated land, livestock or other assets, in urban areas wealth can be categorized on the basis of market and asset transformation through market interaction. This is in addition to access to income sources and type of income, which are mainly derived from regular employment, business and irregular casual labour and petty trades.

Figure 10: Wealth breakdown in Garowe town



Three wealth groups can be distinguished in Garowe town, namely: poor, middle and better-off. Most of the urban poor are monogamous and comprise approximately 25-35 percent of the urban population. The middle wealth group represents 45-55 percent and the better-off represent about 15-25 percent of the urban population. A summary of the characteristics of each wealth group is presented in Table 27.

Table 27: Wealth group characteristics in Garowe Town

Wealth group characteristics	Wealth group		
	Poor	Middle	Better off
Household Size	7-8	8-9	10-12
Number of Wives	1	1-2	1-2
Number of children in school	2	2-3	2 -4
% of Population	30	50	20
Number of income sources	2	2-3	3-4
Number of family members actually working	2	1-2	1-2
Average annual income	SoSh ('000)	48,000-81,500	82,000-205,000
	(USD)	1500 - 2550	2565 - 6410
		210,000-500,000	6565 - 15630
Food Summary Average	91%	104%	118%
Food sources	Purchase: 83% Gifts: 8 %	Purchase: 83%	Purchase: 118%

5.2 Livelihood Assets

The summary of the livelihood assets own by the three wealth groups in Garowe town are presented in the table below.

Table 28: Access to social services

	Poor	Middle	Better off
Sanitation	<input type="checkbox"/> No access to public sanitation services; <input type="checkbox"/> Use shared toilet; Own waste dispose/burning	<input type="checkbox"/> No public sanitation services; <input type="checkbox"/> Use own toilets; <input type="checkbox"/> Hire garbage collector; <input type="checkbox"/> Self dispose/burn	<input type="checkbox"/> No public sanitation services; <input type="checkbox"/> Use own toilets; <input type="checkbox"/> Hire garbage collectors <input type="checkbox"/> Self dispose/burn
Level education	Primary	Primary and Secondary	Primary, Secondary and Tertiary
Water sources	Kiosks, Stand pipe, Shallow wells, Wheelbarrow/donkey cart	Water tanker and Pipeline	Water tanker; Pipeline
Electricity	Battery; Lanterns and Lamps	Battery; Power line	Private power line; Private generator
Access to health services	Some access to MCHs	Access to private medical sectors or Pharmacy	Access to private medical sectors or Pharmacy and even to abroad treatments.
Access to education	Less access to primary school	Access to primary and secondary schools (but school fee is high)	More access up to tertiary level
Buildings	Home Use of asset	rented	Owned
	Type of house	Plastic sheets (very poor) and Sandaqad for the poor	Partially rent out
	Surface area	4mx4m; 6x12m	40x60m
Vehicles	Car/pickup	No	Own/rented
	Truck	No	Own/rented
Donkeys	0-1	0	0
Land	None	Some have plots for sale	Most have plots in the town and outskirts

Human Capital

Household size and Composition

Poor households in Garowe town are the smallest, containing seven to eight persons on average. In addition, poor households rarely practice polygamy as most of them cannot afford to take on any additional family members. Households in the middle wealth group contain eight to nine persons and the better-off households are the largest with ten to twelve members.

Education

Access to formal education in Garowe town varies by wealth categorization. The better-off have better access to primary and secondary education compared to the poor households. In the reference year there were 14 primary schools in the town. In these schools, gender differentials exist at the different levels of primary school students and staff.

Health and Nutrition

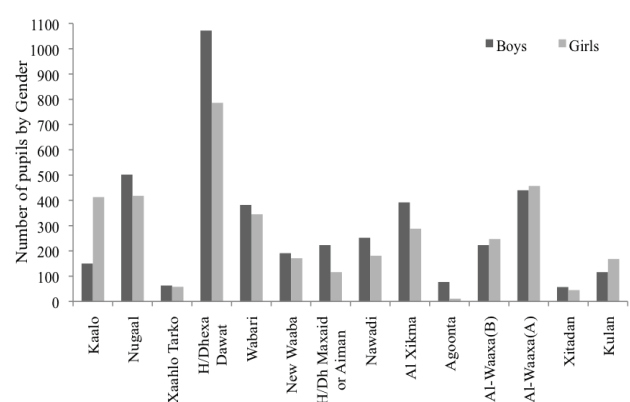
Access to health services varies across wealth groups in Garowe town. The main health facilities available to the urban population include health posts, private clinics and MCH hospitals. Poor households have access to public hospitals and MCHs while the middle and better-off wealth groups access private clinics. This is because the private health facilities provide better services that are easily afforded by these wealth categories. The Post *Deyr*'10 Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) progression shows that due to drought 45 percent and 55 percent of the population in Garowe were classified under Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) and Borderline Food Security (BFI), respectively. In the Post *Gu*'10, 24 percent and 76 percent of the urban population in Garowe were classified as AFLC and BFI, respectively. This indicated an improvement in the food security and nutritional situation.

Social Capital

Social support systems

In the reference year households in Garowe town relied on various social support systems in sustaining their livelihood strategies. Community dynamics, neighbourhood support (community money collection for the most vulnerable), food gifts and kinship support played key formal and informal roles that enabled urban households to support each other. In addition, informal social support to vulnerable groups (orphans and the poor), kinship and formal support based on religious obligation through seasonal or annual *zakat* were also available.

Figure 11: Enrolment in formal primary school by gender



However, due to the increasing number of people (pastoral destitute and other immigrants) seeking social support the amount of support available has declined over the years. Among the interviewed households most indicated that they benefit from community savings systems or self-help groups. Specifically, 74 percent of the households benefit from collective saving systems. In most of the saving systems the number of group participants or members is 20-30, with the average daily contribution ranging from Sosh 20,000 and Sosh 30,000. In terms of accruing benefits from these groups the average amount a member would access is Sosh 1,500,000. The households normally use the money for general use, investment in trade, education and meet households needs such as purchase of essential food and non-food items.

Linkages to Urban and Rural areas

Garowe town is linked socio-economically to the urban and rural areas within Somalia and to areas outside Somalia. The town provides the main market for livestock and livestock products and a transit point for export quality livestock. It is also the main trading centre for essential food and non-food items. Linkages to rural areas facilitate local remittance flows to relatives in the rural areas during times of crisis. Additionally, linkages with urban areas within and outside Somalia also facilitate the flow of remittances, which are important sources of income and a critical strategy for coping with shocks.

Table 29: Household Linkages with other areas outside Garowe town

Location	Livelihood linkages	Main linkage activities
Rural	<input type="checkbox"/> Hawd <input type="checkbox"/> Nugaal <input type="checkbox"/> Addun <input type="checkbox"/> Sool Plateau	<input type="checkbox"/> Trade exchange <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock and livestock product supply <input type="checkbox"/> Kinship support and gifts <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of charcoal and firewood <input type="checkbox"/> Water tracking and livestock feed <input type="checkbox"/> Source for casual labour <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping livestock for relatives
Urban	<input type="checkbox"/> Bossaso <input type="checkbox"/> Garowe <input type="checkbox"/> Zone 5 of Ethiopia <input type="checkbox"/> Mogadishu <input type="checkbox"/> Beletweyne	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial food supply <input type="checkbox"/> Local cereal supply <input type="checkbox"/> Retail and food supply from south <input type="checkbox"/> Labour migration <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock export <input type="checkbox"/> Local money transfer
Abroad	<input type="checkbox"/> Europe <input type="checkbox"/> North America <input type="checkbox"/> Arabian peninsula <input type="checkbox"/> Canada	<input type="checkbox"/> Remittance <input type="checkbox"/> Trade (business) <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Medical opportunities

Linkages of kinship support and gifts provided by the better off in Garowe area benefit the rural poor. Some better off households operate business enterprises in the town and also keep livestock in the rural areas. This form of livelihood diversification, apart from cushioning the better off against likely shocks in the urban areas, also provides a way of spreading risks (risk management strategy). This also accrues benefits to the poor who herd livestock through provision of labour opportunities.

Physical Capital

Garowe town is served by the main international trunk road that links the Northern and Southern parts of Somalia. Within the town, numerous primary and secondary feeder roads form the main transports links to the different parts of the town. Garowe International Airport is situated about 12 km from the city centre and Mire Aware Stadium, religious institutions and an orphanage are also important physical assets in Garowe. Most better-off households live in their own houses and own plots inside and outside the town. Most of their houses are spacious with more than 2 rooms and are constructed from stone and concrete.

Table 30: Physical assets owned by wealth groups

Asset	Poor	Middle	Better off	
Buildings	Own houses	None	Yes	Yes
	Rented out to others	None	Yes	Yes
	Use as shop	None	Yes	Yes
	Housing Type	N/A	Stone	Stone
	Owned/Rented	Most Rented	Owned	Owned
Land	No	Yes	Yes	

Water Supply

Water supply infrastructure in Garowe is poorly developed. Most middle and better-off households access piped water and in times of water scarcity these households purchase water which is supplied by tankers and sourced from *berkads*. Many parts of the town frequently experience water crises. The poor access water only from shallow wells because the water from these sources is obtained freely.

Financial Capital

Poor households mainly obtain their income from casual labour in the meat marketing and construction sectors, petty trade, portering, local remittances, paid domestic work and collection/ sale of water, firewood and charcoal. Most middle wealth groups rely on small to medium scale trade, remittances and salaried employment. The better-off wealth groups run large scale business like import-export shops, have access rental income or are salaried employees and own trucks for transport. All better off and most middle wealth group households own plots of land as a form of asset saving or keep the land for commercial purposes.

These groups also own one or two buildings which are rented out. The residents of the town are very much tied to an urban livelihood system and do not hold much livestock as a capital asset. However, the poorer groups in the town, especially those that have migrated from southern Somalia (including the drought affected IDPs), have a few goats for milking which can be sold. The better-off and upper middle households have some livestock, mainly camel, sheep and goats which are usually kept by relatives living in rural areas. Urban households do not usually benefit from these holdings economically. Livestock holdings indicate a certain level of wealth and, in times of stress, they are sold to earn additional income.

Access to loans

The poor households have limited access to cash and to loans because they lack assets which could be used as collateral. However, significant numbers of households from the middle wealth group receive loans from shopkeepers, both in kind and in cash. These loans are repaid in several instalments and agreed upon between the lender and the recipient. Borrowing increases during the dry seasons (*Jilaal* and *Hagaa*) and in religious holidays (*Ramadan* and *Eid*).

Natural Capital

Garowe town is not endowed with many natural resources that benefit the urban residents. However, Lan Alifirin is a seasonal stream which provides the main natural source of surface water during the rainy seasons. Other natural sources, especially for the better-off, are *berkads*. Residents in the town rely on groundwater resources by digging boreholes or shallow wells. In addition, Lan Alifirin seasonal stream receives water during the rainy season and this provides water for domestic use. Water from *berkads* is easily contaminated by human and animal waste, causing water related diseases.

5.3 Livelihood Strategies

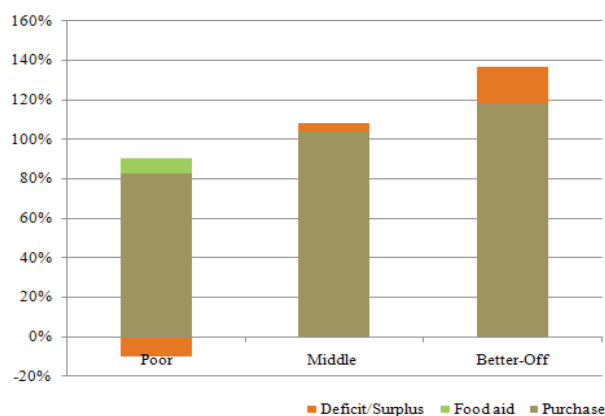
Access to Food

In the HEA framework, access to food implies that households should be able to regularly acquire sufficient quantities of food, through own production, market purchase, barter, gifts, relief food or borrowing. In this study the sources of food include patterns and amounts of food consumed by each wealth group in the reference year. Annual food consumption is expressed as a percentage of 2100 kcals per person per day.

All wealth groups in the town have access to high proportions of food accessed through market purchases and loans in kind. The total amount of cereals consumed by the poor households is 65kg per month, of which rice constitutes 42 percent, wheat flour 35 percent and sorghum 23 percent. These foods are the most important items in the food basket of the poor households, covering about 51 percent of the basic kilocalorie requirements. Significant portions of their energy are also obtained from non-staple foods such as sugar (15kg/month), cooking oil (6kg/month), and cowpeas (5.5kg/month). These food sources constitute 32 percent of the total kilocalorie intake. Food gifts contribute about 8 percent of the total kilocalorie intake. Poor households consume more cereals, especially sorghum, than non-cereal foods because they are cheaper sources of calories. In the reference year the poor met only 91 percent of their minimum energy requirements for survival through market purchase. The deficit of 9 percent was met through food aid.

The middle and better-off wealth groups managed to obtain 104 percent and 118 percent of their minimum energy requirements, respectively. The diversity of their dietary intake was much better than that of the poor since they have access to more nutrient-rich foods such as pasta, camel milk, powdered milk, meat, canned fish, Irish potatoes, vegetables and fruits.

Figure 12: Sources of food



Access to cash income

Most wealth groups in Garowe town get their income from casual and formal employment, petty trade, remittances and businesses of various type and scale. The vast majority of the poor households generate their income from casual labour, operating primarily in the meat marketing and construction sectors. Other sources of their income include transport (using donkey carts and wheelbarrows), collection and sale of water, firewood and charcoal, while many others work as waiters and cashiers in restaurants and lodges. These activities are mainly operated by men, and most women involved in petty trades and medium scale business.

Among the poor wealth group, one person in the household is actively involved in income generation, while among the middle and better-off, about 1-2 people are actively engaged in employment. In spite of the shocks from persistent droughts that would ordinarily have increased humanitarian intervention, civil insecurity in recent years has hindered the systematic flow of donor support for development, as well as the inflow of foreign investments. Due to increasing competition by displaced persons (who migrated to Garowe from the southern regions of Somalia) and high numbers of rural destitute (who came from the surrounding areas of the region), daily income wages declined during the reference year.

Poor households earned an average annual income between Sosh 48 to 81.5 million (USD 1,500-2,500) in the reference year. This wealth group derives 50 percent of the annual income from casual labour, 39 percent from petty trade and 11 percent from other sources including gifts. Only one household member is actively involved in these activities, which are essential for survival. The overall income is relatively low and it is neither saved nor invested, rather consumed.

The middle wealth groups earn an annual income of SoSh 130 to 160 million (USD 4,000 – 5,000). The annual income of the better-off households ranges between Sosh 210 to 500 million (USD 6,565 - 15,630). The better off represents the smallest percent of the population in the town. Middle wealth groups engage in more diverse income sources and have more access to wider social support networks from the Diaspora. They receive about 100 USD on monthly basis, but more than that during the occasional time of festivals and Ramadan. Better-off households own more large scale businesses and engage in import and export trade of various commodities. There is a significant difference in income earnings between wealth groups, which is determined by the number of active household members, type of income sources and levels of skill.

Expenditure patterns

The graph below shows the proportion of the annual expenditure pattern of the different wealth levels on food and non-food commodities. The amount of cash income spent on different food and non-food items varies across wealth groups. Men normally spend more money than women. In the reference year, the daily average expenditure for the poor, middle and better-off households is roughly Sosh 180,000, Sosh 400,000 and Sosh 998,000, respectively.

The main staple foods purchased by different wealth groups include rice, wheat flour, sorghum and pasta, while non-staple foods include sugar, cooking oil, beans, milk powder, meat and vegetables. The middle and better-off households purchase larger quantities of the main staple and non staple foods than the poor households. Middle and better-off groups also buy more nutrient foods like vegetables, fruits, camel milk, meat, canned fish and milk powder etc.

Poor households spent about 53 percent of their income on foods (22 percent on staple and 31 percent on non-staple foods), while better-off and middle groups spent 40 and 46 percent of the income, respectively, on foods. Expenditure on staple food in better-off households was much less than that of the poor households. Poor households usually buy their foods at retail prices on a daily basis, while middle and better-off households purchase at wholesale prices on a monthly basis. Moreover, the middle and better-off households spend more on social services such as schooling, health, water and sanitation. The poor households have limited access to these services because of their limited income. However, the middle and better-off give obligatory (*zaka*) and non-obligatory gifts to the poor relatives and neighbours either in cash or in kind.

Figure 13: Sources of Income

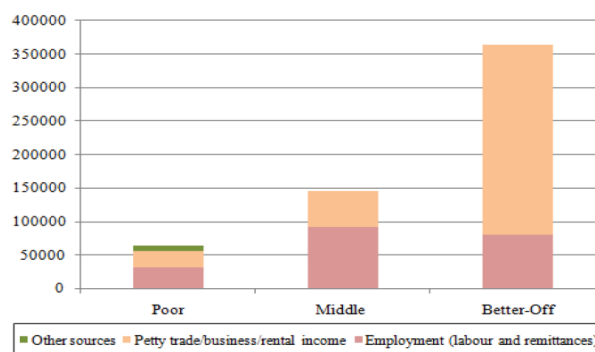
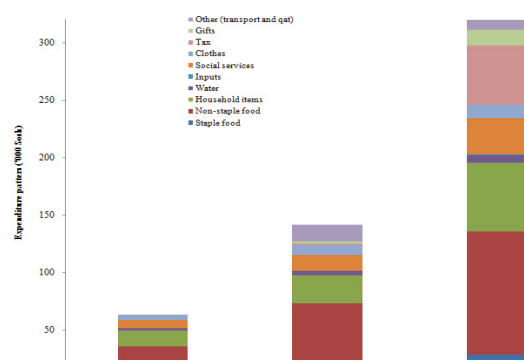


Figure 14: Expenditure patterns



5.4 Risks and vulnerability

Garowe town, like most urban areas in the Horn of Africa and in Somalia, face numerous risks which affect daily life.

Drought

Destitute pastoralists have migrated to Garowe town on a large scale due to recurring droughts in the surrounding livelihoods of Sool, Addun, Hawd and Nugaal. Normally, when drought occurs due to the consecutive rain failures, pastoralists lose their herds or engage in distress livestock sales. Migration into the towns due to destitution increases demand for wage labour, which decreases per capita wage rates. Population influxes into the town exert pressure on limited basic urban infrastructure and drought incidences decrease the volume of livestock traded in the town. This in turn decreases sales and may lead to low incomes. Considering that most women are engaged in trading small ruminants this makes them more vulnerable during shocks.

Poor Hygiene and environmental sanitation

Hygiene and environmental sanitation are critical problems in Garowe town. Despite the public and private waste collection and disposal companies which operate in the town, health risks related to poor sanitation or contaminated water are common. This situation worsens when the river floods. In general the main conditions which increase the vulnerability of the urban population to hygiene related ailments are poor access to latrines; contamination of the water source; inappropriate handling (lack of safe storage) at the household level; and irresponsible waste management. As indicated in the findings of the study the poor and some of the middle wealth groups do not have access to toilets at all. As a consequence, these households resort to open defecation with frequent overflowing of septic tanks worsening during times of flash floods, hence increased contamination of water for drinking and cooking. This increases health risks.

Where water is drawn from shallow wells the risks of contamination include the infiltration of human refuse into the aquifer through seepage from septic tanks and pit latrines. *Berkeds* can be polluted by all kinds of waste when surface waters are channelled to refill the reservoirs. Accumulation of garbage, including large amounts of food leftovers and plastic bags are a common menace. The absence of local authorities to designate appropriate temporary dumping sites and organise routine collection and burning is compounding the existing problems that result in diarrhoea.

Civil Insecurity and political instability

Continuing insecurity and restrictions imposed on aid agencies by the insurgents in southern Somalia has triggered an increase in the number of IDPs and asylum-seekers in Garowe town. Insecurity in Garowe has frequently resulted in human fatalities, economic distress as well as social and political shocks among the urban community. Refugees from neighbouring countries are also seeking refuge in Garowe. This population influx into the town is exerting pressure on existing infrastructure, where the demand for housing and related services cannot be matched by the existing capacity in the town. Within Puntland region, military confrontations and frequent factional or clan-based conflicts in the surrounding areas affect trade linkages between the town and the rural and urban areas.

Flooding

Large parts of the town are affected by rapid floods, especially from the Lan Alifirin stream. During times of erratic rains and flash floods, areas to the east and south of the developed area are the most affected. However, the risk of flooding is most serious in the east, where the development of the town is restricted. In most cases, the most affected segments of the urban population due to floods are the IDPs and the urban poor who reside in the flood-prone areas. Flooding also disrupts transport services by making roads impassable. In some instances, flooding destroys transport infrastructure, making the roads impassable for several days, thus disrupting the flow of goods and service to and from the town.

Human diseases

The most common diseases are food and waterborne related including Diarrhoea, Typhoid, Dysentery and Intestinal worms. Others include liver diseases, vector born diseases (Malaria); Urinary Tract Infections (UTI); Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD); Trauma; Gynaecological and Obstetric infestations; Malnutrition; Brucellosis and eye problems.

5.5 Coping strategies

Households in Garowe employ a numerous coping strategies (low, medium, and high cost) in order to minimize the potential impact of the hazards. The aim of analyzing coping strategies for a particular group is to understand how to support people's own efforts and to provide appropriate intervention before households resort to damaging strategies. The main coping strategies include the following.

Loans: Poor households seek loans in kind from the client shopkeepers, which is paid in short periods within the months, depending on how they have access to available jobs and daily income rates. An important income opportunity for the poor is the collection of food and non-food commodities from wholesalers and selling in retail shops (*Cadeeyn*). This is a common coping responses for poor households in Garowe Town.

Social Support: When a shock occurs, seeking social support is a commonly employed strategy for every livelihood. The findings of this study show that there are two major types of support. One is based on normal gifts (non-obligatory) either from relatives and the other is from other community and religious obligatory gifts, which is mainly in cash and in kind. Poor households receive cash *zakat* from rich people in the town or other urban centres or relatives in the Diaspora. The poor also seek livestock *zakat* from their kinship in the neighbouring rural livelihoods. Other supports include *zakat* in kind (rice, sorghum, maize) which is paid to vulnerable groups during the end of every Ramadan month. Local money transfer from other parts of the country is also an existing support.

Table 31: Response strategies by wealth groups in Garowe town

	Coping strategies		
	Women	Men	Mixed
Average year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petty trade • Fuel wood • Cleaning • <i>Qat</i> • Business • Paid salary • Casual labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver • Government workers • Construction • Portery • Business • Hotel work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petty trade • Paid sales • <i>Qat</i> sales • Cleaning • Business
Bad year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casual labour • Domestic work • Petty trade • Labour migration • <i>Qat</i> sale • Porter • Seek loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction • Seek gifts • Porter • Petty trade • Labour migration • Paid salary • <i>Qat</i> sale • Casual labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek gifts • Casual labour • Petty trade • Seek remittances • Labour migration • <i>Qat</i> sale

Seeking labour opportunities: in times of shock, households migrate in search of labour to other urban centres. Among the poor, especially, the number of household members seeking jobs increases. These are aimed at increasing income sources and purchasing power.

Reduced food portions: Some households, particularly the poor, reduce the number of meals eaten per day or switch to cheaper foods.

Charcoal burning: In spite of its environmental (ecologically destructive) unsustainable nature, collection and sale of firewood as well as charcoal provide a ready source of income for the rural households. This is because most poor and some middle urban households use biomass as the main source of fuel.

5.6 Proposal for Monitoring Garowe Urban Livelihood

The monitoring systems of the rural and urban livelihoods are different. In the rural areas there is a regular seasonal cycle of production and consumption, which can clearly be identified. In urban livelihoods, seasonal variations are less obvious and more difficult to predict, particularly the timing of hazards. The poor urban households are very vulnerable to changes in basic food and non-food prices. This necessitates regular monitoring instead of periodic assessments. The following provides a summary of what is being proposed to monitor:

- Cost of expenditure basket of food and non-food items
- Incomes from small business (petty trade) sector
- Incomes in the construction sector and porter.

Monitoring the Cost-of-Living

In terms of tracking changes in the cost of living, measured through a minimum expenditure basket (MEB), FSNAU already monitors the prices of a number of key food and non-food items in Garowe town on a weekly basis. This is normally expressed as the minimum quantities of essential food and non-food items needed for a household of 6-7 to live for a period of one month. The total quantity of food items in the food section of the basket needed to provide 2100/kcal/day/person.

In view of this, there is a need to monitor the prices of the following essential food items: rice, wheat flour, sorghum, sugar, oil, cowpeas, fresh milk, milk powder, meat purchase, tea and salt. Non-food items include: medicine, kerosene, bar soaps, firewood, water for humans, school fees, social taxes, rent.

Monitoring Incomes

Unskilled daily labour wage rate is already being collected weekly by FSNAU and this can easily be tracked over time against the cost of living. Additional activities such as petty trade and construction should be considered for daily monitoring among the urban poor. However, monitoring the availability of work (i.e. the number of days of casual work per week or month) is difficult. Analysis of average income, particularly for the urban poor households, should be compared to the cost of the MEB in order to identify any significant expenditure gaps and to subsequently measure the effects of inflation on the poor households ability to cope.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusion

The results of this urban livelihood baseline study indicate that although trade mainly drives the urban economy in Garowe, seasonality influences the urban activities, particularly the availability of locally produced food items. Water availability tends to peak during the rainy seasons, while high water prices are experienced in the dry periods (*Jilaal* and *Hagaa*). Similarly, local food prices increase in June-August and October-November, when monsoon winds hinder sea imports. Livestock supply to the markets increase in the dry seasons and during *Ramadan* and *Hajj* because of increased demand.

The poor wealth group in Garowe town who constitute about 25-35% of Garowe town dwellers lack resources to meet their basic needs. The poor households earn an average annual income of 48 to 81.5 million (USD 1,500-2,500); the middle earn SoSh 130 to 160 million (USD 4,000 – 5,000); and the better off wealth group Sosh 210 to 500 million (USD 6,565 - 15,630). In particular, poor households in Garowe are only able to meet 91% of their minimum energy requirements for survival. Of the total annual income of the poor households, 50% is derived from casual employments; 39% from petty trade and 11% from other sources like gifts.

Most poor households cannot afford formal education and hence prefer Koranic education, which is widespread and affordable in most parts of Somalia. This is the most common form of schooling for children in the lower wealth categories in Garowe town. In most formal institutions, pupil enrolment is skewed in favour of males. Families favour educating the male child over the female children. This is fuelled by the socio-cultural believe that the education of the male child is more important, and that young girls are expected to assist their mothers in domestic duties.

6.2 Recommendations

The main priority for urban poor in Garowe is improved access to formal education through subsidies. The Puntland Authority in collaboration with other stakeholders such as NGOs should provide free education facilities. In addition, capacity building for the provision of clean water and construction of latrines away from water sources are other areas that urgently require intervention. Support to the main sectors that drive the economy of Garowe town should have benefits beyond improved urban household incomes. Increased opportunities for casual employment and wage rates could help to curb illegal human outmigration and the temptation to be drafted into militant groups.

The most important sectors, which, together with remittances, drive the economy of the town, are: livestock and livestock products, trade and transport. It is important to improve and modernize the slaughterhouses; provide training on proper handling and processing of milk and meat; and install storage facilities for milk and meat. There is also need for improved waste management in the town, particularly, garbage collection and disposal at designated places. This will reduce risk associated with improper waste management.

Other recommendations for action include:

- Improve access to formal education through subsidies or lower education costs in formal institutions.
- Improve and modernize the slaughterhouses by providing training on proper handling and processing of milk and meat. Install storage facilities for milk and meat.
- Improving waste management and environmental sanitation through provision of urban waste management facilities and creating awareness and behaviour change in sanitation practices among urban households and business community. In particular, the local government needs to work with urban stakeholders from the private sector/business community in planning and designating appropriate methods for waste collection and solid waste disposal.
- Improve security, particularly along major trade routes that link different areas within the town.
- Increase the number of labour-intensive projects that will contribute in building livelihood assets, e.g. infrastructure, schools, public service infrastructure.
- Increase access to small business credit and loans for poorer and lower middle wealth groups.
- Improve access to healthcare services for the poor, especially the women and children. This could be achieved through collaboration and/or strategic partnerships with NGOs providing health interventions, or implementing cash incentive schemes, conducting health outreach schemes and formulating better health policy.
- Improve access to clean and safe water for human use, e.g. digging new, protected shallow wells in the outskirts of the town.

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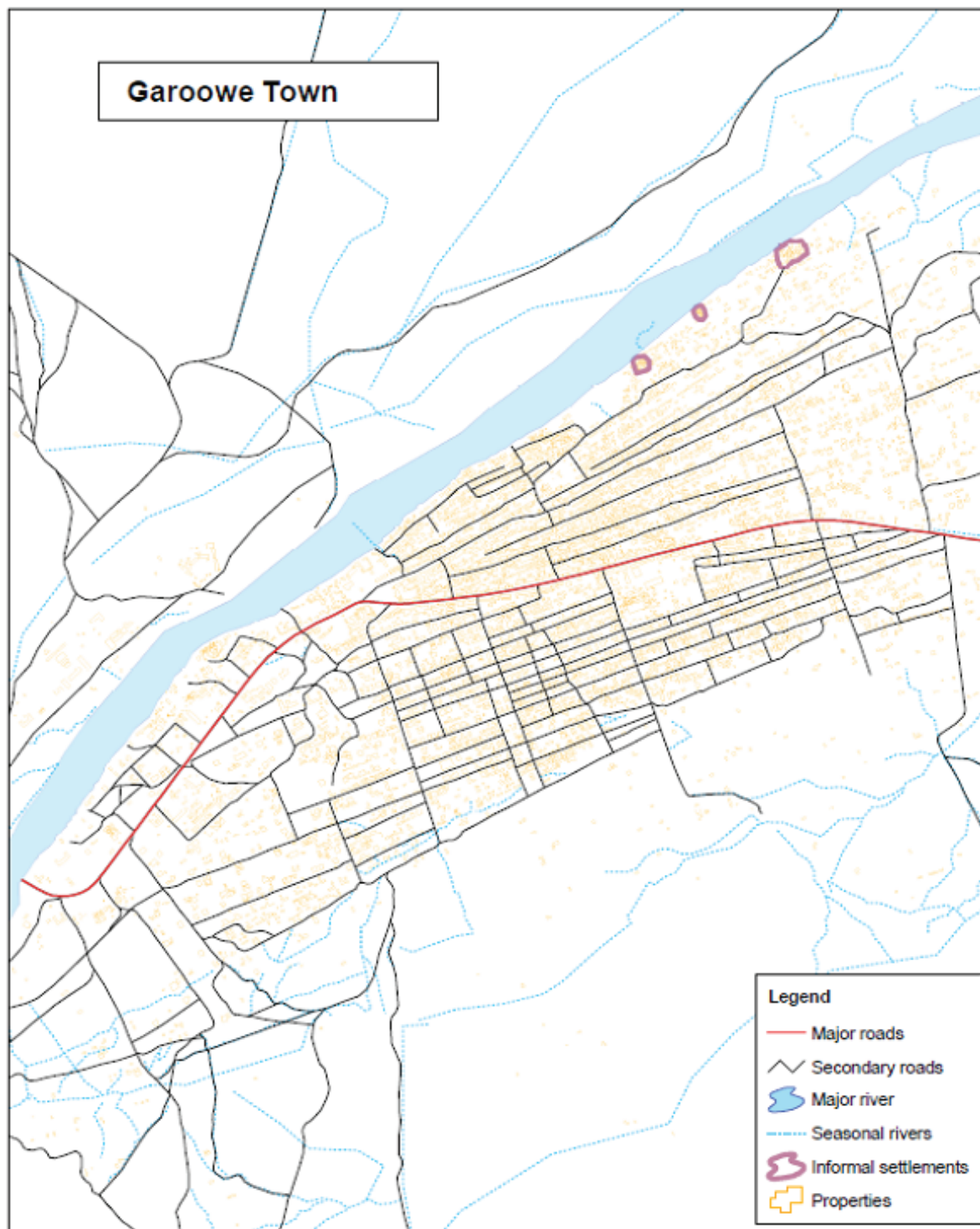
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(Footnotes)

1 Rank: 5 = excellent year for household food security (due e.g. to low prices, good wage rates, etc); 4 = a good or above average year for household food security; 3 = an average year in terms of food security; 2 = a below average year for household food security; 1 = a poor year for household food security (e.g. due to high prices, low wage rates, etc.)

2 Market prices and remuneration are expressed in both Sosh and USD. The exchange rate used in this study is the exchange rate which prevailed during the reference year (USD 1 = 32,00 Sosh).

Appendix 1: Main Geographic features in Garowe Urban



Quickbird image supplied by Digital Globe
 Image purchased by UN-HABITAT SUDP
 Vector data supplied by UN-HABITAT SUDP
 Date of acquisition 05 March 2003
 Projection: UTM Zone 38 North
 Spheroid: WGS84



1:10,000

Produced by: The Somalia Water and Land Information Management Project (SWALIM)
 SWALIM is funded by the European Commission with 5% co-funding provided by UNICEF

0 0.050 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5
 Kilometers

Map Reference: ADMIN-06/RD-2006/1023-Garowe-43-001
 For copies contact enquiries@swalim.org

Appendix 2: Summary of livelihood strategies in Garowe town

	Poor	Middle	Better-Off
Sources of food			
Purchase	82%	104%	118%
Food aid	8%	0%	0%
Deficit/Surplus	-10%	4%	18%
Sources of income			
Employment (labour and remittances)	31,800,000	91,800,000	80,160,000
Petty trade/business/rental income	24,850,000	54,000,000	284,400,000
Other sources	7,715,000		
Total Income (Sosh)	64,365,000	145,800,000	364,560,000
Total Income (USD)	2,010	4,560	11,390
Expenditure patterns			
Staple food	14,078,000	20,604,000	30,649,000
Non-staple food	19,760,000	47,237,000	108,954,000
HH items	14,736,000	26,624,001	61,402,000
Water	3,312,000	8,160,000	3,888,000
Inputs			
Social services	7,878,000	15,200,000	33,250,000
Clothes	3,000	8,250,000	12,500,000
Tax			62,000,000
Gifts		3,650,000	14,500,000
Other (transport and Qat)	1,790,000	16,000	25,600,000
Total (Sosh)	61,557,000	129,741,001	352,743,000
Total (USD)	1,924	4,054	11,023
Staple/Total income	22%	14%	8%
Income minus expenditure (Sosh)	2,808,000	16,058,999	11,817,000
Income minus expenditure (USD)	90	500	370

The Information Management Process

Gathering & processing

- FSNAU has a unique network of 32 specialists all over Somalia, who assess the food security and nutrition situation regularly and 120 enumerators throughout the country, who provide a rich source of information to ensure a good coverage of data.
- Food security information is gathered through rapid assessments as well as monthly monitoring of market prices, climate, crop and livestock situations.
- Baseline livelihood analysis is conducted using an expanded Household Economy Approach (HEA).
- The Integrated Database System (IDS), an online repository on FSNAU's official website www.fsnau.org, provides a web-based user interface for data query, data import and export facilities from and into MS Excel, graphing, spreadsheet management and edit functions.
- Nutrition data is processed and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), EPIInfo/ENA and STATA software for meta-analysis.
- FSNAU developed the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), a set of protocols for consolidating and summarizing situational analysis. The mapping tool provides a common classification system for food security that draws from the strengths of existing classification systems and integrates them with supporting tools for analysis and communication of food insecurity.

Validation of Analysis

- Quality control of nutrition data is done using the automated plausibility checks function in ENA software. The parameters tested include; missing/flagged data, age distribution, kurtosis, digit preference, skewness and overall sex ratio.
- Quality control of food security data is done through exploratory and trend analysis of the different variables including checks for completeness/missing data, market price consistency, seasonal and pattern trends, ground truthing and triangulation of data with staff and other partner agencies, and secondary data such as satellite imagery, international market prices, FSNAU baseline data, etc.
- Before the launch of the biannual seasonal assessment results (Gu and Deyr), two separate day-long vetting meetings are held comprising of major technical organizations and agencies in Somalia's Food Security and Nutrition clusters. The team critically reviews the analysis presented by FSNAU and challenges the overall analysis where necessary. This is an opportunity to share the detailed analysis, which is often not possible during shorter presentations or in the briefs.

Products and Dissemination

- A broad range of FSNAU information products include, monthly, quarterly and biannual reports on food and livelihood insecurity, markets, climate and nutrition, which are distributed both in print and digital formats including PowerPoint presentations and downloadable file available on the FSNAU site.
- Feedback meetings with key audiences enable us to evaluate the effectiveness of our information products. We constantly refine our information to make sure it is easily understandable to our different audiences.
- FSNAU has also developed a three year integrated communication strategy to ensure that its information products are made available in ways appropriate to different audiences including, donors, aid and development agencies, the media, Somalia authorities and the general public.

United Nations Somalia, Ngecha Road Campus

Box 1230, Village Market, Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254-(0)20-4000000/500, Cell: +254-(0)722202146 / (0)733-616881

Fax: +254-20-4000555

Email: info@fsnau.org

Website: www.fsnau.org