| **Category** | **Fafan (formerly Jijiga)/ Somali Region**  **45% AGRO PASTORALIST**  **37% Non-Pastoralist ;** 18% Pastoralist | **Borena/ Oromiya Region**  **42% Pastoralist ; 40% Agro pastoralist**  19% non-pastoralist |
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| **I. Contextual Information** | | |
| **Historical information on shocks and stressors** | * Ongoing climate change is expected to lead to more frequent droughts and floods. (p 1 VA). * 64% experienced sharp food price increase in last year (p 10, VA) * 40-47 % experienced 3 main climate shocks: drought, livestock/ crop disease/ bad harvest in last year (p 10, VA) * *recurrent drought, accompanied in recent years by heavy flooding, that people perceive as the biggest threat they face on a continuing basis (QUAL p 10 VA)* * 25% of HH in FtF ZOI report that their livestock suffered from Gendi – a disease transmitted by tsetse flies that often leads to the death of livestock.(p 39, FTF PBS). * 25% of HH in FtF ZOI report that their livestock suffered from Gendi – a disease transmitted by tsetse flies that often leads to the death of livestock. 27% report livestock suffered from other disease.(p 39, FTF PBS). * 40% of HH in FtF ZOI report lack of grazing land as shock. (p 39, FTF PBS). | |
| **Broad** social information & trends | * Over 40,000 Somali refugees registered in 3 camps (p 2 VA). * 27% of HH practice polygyny, more than double national average (p 28, DHS) | * Voluntary resettlement of more than 9100 farming households from overpopulated areas in 2004 (p 2 VA). * 13% of HH practice polygyny (p 28, DHS) |
| * Women tend to marry relatively early (approx. 17 yrs). Men tend to marry at older ages (23-24 yrs). (p 28, 29 DHS) * Reduced mobility for pastoralists due to overgrazing, increased sedentarization, and the increased presence of agriculture (p 2 VA). * Increased competition for pasture and water has led to conflict (p 2 VA). Conflict exacerbated during severe drought (p 11,VA) * Increased rural/ urban migration (p 2 VA). Recurrent migration with livestock during dry season (p 6, VA). * Less than 4% HH report theft or violence (p 10, VA) | |
| **Broad** economic information/ trends | * Increased numbers of commercial farms and in private enclosure. (p 1, VA) * 40% experienced increase in ag. and livestock input prices in last year. (p 10, VA) * 64% experienced sharp food price increase in last year (p 10, VA) | |
| **Broad** health & nutrition trends | * Between 2000 and 2011, nationally, infant mortality declined by 39 percent, from 97 deaths per 1,000 live births to 59 deaths per 1,000 live births. U5 mortality declined by 47 % from 166 deaths to 88 deaths per 1,000 live births (p 30, DHS). * Nationally, 10% of births in the past five years were delivered by a skilled provider. 61 % of women state that a health facility delivery was not necessary, 30 % stated that it is not customary. (p 31, DHS) * Trend: Since 2005 small increase nationally in # of HH vaccinating children; seeking advice or treatment from health care professionals for various issues. ( p 31, 32, DHS) * Nationally, a marked decline in the proportion of children stunted and underweight in the last 11 years. (p 33, DHS) | |
| **Broad** environmental information / trends | * High mean temperatures, erratic and unpredictable rainfall, and patchy vegetation. Sedentary arable farming not an option in many areas (p 1, VA) * Diminishing natural resource base due to overgrazing. (p 1 VA) * 40-47 % experienced three main climate shocks: drought, livestock/ crop disease/ bad harvest in last year (p 10, VA) | |
| **Broad** politicalinformation / trends | *FG respondents in a pastoral area report that relations with the government have gone from very little contact to what is now a “useful” relationship in terms of social protection and conflict mitigation. (QUAL, p 26, VA)* | |
| **Infrastructure: quality and level of access** | * 43% HH have access to vaccination; 28% have access to disease treatment; few have access to deworming. * Cell phone use common ( p 24, VA) * 6 % of communities can be reached by paved road * Very few (4%) communities offer adult education ( p24, VA) * Obstacles to accessing health care for women 15-49 is transportation (78%); distance (72%); concern there may not be a health care provider (77%) concern no drugs available (78%) (p32, DHS) * Market infrastructure better in Fafan than Borena ( p 18, VA) | * 57- 61% HH have access to animal services (vaccination, disease treatment); 35 % have access to deworming. * Cell phones use not common ( p 24, VA) * 18% of communities can be reached by paved road * Most (77%) communities offer adult education ( p24, VA). * Obstacles to accessing health care for women 15-49 is transportation (80%); distance (75%); concern there may not be a health care provider (62%); concern no drugs available (64%) (p32, DHS) * Market infrastructure worse in Borena compared to Fafan( p 18, VA) |
| * Majority live in thatched huts or tents, do not have access to a latrine, and have limited access to clean drinking water. (p 4 VA) * No electricity ( p 24, VA) * Most communities have a primary school within 5 km, but few have secondary school within 5 km (p 24, VA) * Most communities have a human health center and animal services within 5 km. Most have access to ag. extension.( p 24, VA) * *Limited road infrastructure and transportation= multiple negative impacts, incl. access to markets access to emergency services, health services (especially for pregnant women), purchase of food and implementation of development activities. (QUAL, p 21 and 23 VA)* * Limited market infrastructure beyond local markets ( p. 18, 19) * Pastoralist 55% have pond as major water source vs. 33-36 % of other groups. (p 4 VA) * Limited access to finance & business upstart services. (p 2 VA). * *Vaccination campaigns exist, but the campaigns are severely understaffed and under-resourced.(Qual p 9, VA)* * *Lack of adequate transportation and road infrastructure are major issues preventing health extension workers from accessing remote and scattered rural communities.(Qual p 9 VA)* | |
| **Demographic information** | 45% AGRO PASTORALIST 18% Pastoralist  37% Non-Pastoralist ( p 1 VA) | 42% Pastoralist ; 40% Agro pastoralist  19% non-pastoralist ( p 1 VA) |
| Agro-pastoralists have largest household size (5.9), NP have smallest households (5.0). (p 3 VA)  Most HH have both M & F adults. NP HH more likely than AP and Past. to be FHH (18%). Borena more FHH than Fafan (13% vs 7%) (p 3 VA)  10% of HH have member with disability. (p 3 VA) | |
| **II. Livelihood assets - access to and quality of** | | |
| **Human capital**   * Skills * Knowledge * Ability to labor * Health * Nutritional status | * Access is very limited to many types of information: weather, animal health, market prices, grazing conditions, child nutrition & health, market prices for food, etc. ( 11-25% of HH). Slightly better access to animal product market information (30%) * Teen pregnancy affects 19% of young women   (p 29, DHS)   * 20% children U5 suffering from diarrhea. (p 33, DHS) * Avg. duration of BF is 17 months. ½ month for exclusive breastfeeding. (p 34, DHS) * Less likely to consume milk and milk products than Borena HH (60% vs 85%) (p 7 VA) | * Generally have much better access to information (45- 70% of HH) about weather, livestock threats, grazing conditions, child nutrition and health, and market prices for animal products and food than HH in Fafan zone ( p 21, VA) * Teen pregnancy affects 16% of young women (p 29, DHS) * 11% children U5 suffering from diarrhea. (p 33, DHS) * Avg. duration of BF is 24 months. 2 months for exclusive breastfeeding. (p 34, DHS) * High consumption of milk and milk products (85%) |
| **SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE**   * Limited skills to obtain alternative livelihoods (numeracy, literacy, technical). (p 2 VA) * 92% of females/ 75% of males have no formal education. (p 4 VA) * Limited access to information about business and investment opportunity; borrowing money. ( p 21, VA) * *Several FGD participants (male and female) identified greater willingness to support school attendance and other trainings as an important means of adaptation to changing economic and environmental conditions.* *Some women are prepared to seek out educational opportunities for themselves.(QUAL. P 26 VA)*   **HEALTH & NUTRITION**   * Knowledge of contraception is nearly universal. Use of contraceptives for all Ethiopian women age 15-49 is only 20 %. ( p28, DHS) * Fertility levels higher than national average, and inversely related to women’s educational attainment, decreasing sharply from 5.8 children among women with no education to 1.3 children among women who have more than secondary education. (p 28, DHS) * In Somali/ Oromiya 96% of women 15-49 had no post-natal checkup ( p 31, DHS) * Nationally, 34% women who gave birth received antenatal care from a skilled provider. (p 31, DHS) * Limited knowledge of proper feeding practices for children with diarrhea ( p 33, DHS) * Breastfeeding is nearly universal in both regions (97-98% of HH). (p 34, DHS) * Fewer than 6% HH practice recommended IYCF practices. (p 34, DHS) | |
| **Natural capital**   * Natural resources available to HH and individuals * Land, forests, water, wildlife | Erratic and unpredictable rainfall, and patchy vegetation. (p 1, VA)  Diminishing natural resource base due to overgrazing. (p 1 VA)  More than 40% of all households in FtF ZOI report water shortage in the past 12 months.(p 39, FTF, PBS) | |
| * 35% use pond as main water source; (54% for Pastoralist) * .9 hours to fetch water (p 4 VA)   **LAND**   * Own 2.6 hectares on avg. ( p 17, VA) * 26% access to communal pasture for fodder; 58% access to private pasture * Mean time to get to pasture 1.1 hour ( p 20, VA) | * 45% use pond as main water source (54% for Pastoralist) * 1.8 hours to fetch water (p 4 VA)   **LAND**   * Own 1.1 hectares on avg. ( p 17, VA) * 88% access to communal pasture for fodder. * Mean time to get to pasture 2.1 hour ( p 20, VA) |
| **Social capital**   * Bonding, bridging, linking * Extended family structures * Community labor-sharing systems * Informal community support networks | 43% Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative when food insecure. (p 9, VA)  25% received some form of informal support in past year (mostly loans, gifts and restocking) (p 14, VA) | 30 % Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative when food insecure. (p 9 VA)  51% received some form of informal support in past year, mostly loans and gifts (p 14, VA) |
| *Conflict over pasture and water exacerbated during severe drought (QUAL p 11 & 27,VA)*   * Limited contacts and support networks to obtain alternative livelihoods. (p 2 VA) * 40% non-pastoralists borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative when food insecure vs. 30% Pastoralists (p 9, VA). * Very few < 4% report theft or violence (p 10, VA) * strong cultural norms to help the less fortunate, whether by providing food, grain, labor, wood or money as “gifts” or by sharing cattle, plows, or labor to prepare fields or reconstruct houses destroyed by floods, etc (QUAL p 9 VA). * Elders and the disabled receive help first; then religious and community leaders.( p 13, VA) * *HH are not in a position to make contact with traders due to limited road and telephone infrastructure. (QUAL, p 21, VA)* * *Some communities plan together to decide on a course of action for approaching government with requests for assistance & work collectively to prepare sandbags and other flood mitigation activities aimed at preventing damage to farm land. (QUAL p 25 VA).* * *Some households organize into groups of five to 10 households to plough fields together. (QUAL p 25 VA).* * *In the case of shocks, communities may request support from educated community members who are living far away and they often respond to such requests. (QUALp 27, VA)* | |
| **Physical capital**   * Business equipment * Farm tools * Basic infrastructure * Livestock * Bicycle/ car/ moto | * Most likely live in thatched house (48%) or tent (32%) with no toilet (96%) * Boreholes 8% (p 4, VA) * Asset poverty = 76% ( p 15, VA) * Lower ownership of many productive assets than in Borena (plough parts, garden tools, animals etc.) * Community- held lands and public lands exist in 7% - 15 % of communities; 98% of land is privately held ( p 17, VA) | * Vast majority live in thatched hut (90%) 63% No toilet; 34% pit toilet * Boreholes (15%) (p 4, VA). * Asset poverty = 48% ( p 15, VA) * Greater ownership of many productive assets than in Fafan (plough parts, garden tools, animals etc.) * Community- held lands and public lands exist in 96% - 92% of communities. ( p 17, VA) |
| * *Limited access to pumps to get the water to the crops and cement to line the wells, hinders community efforts toward installing irrigation systems (Qual 25, VA).* * The proportion of male and mature-headed households in FtF ZOI with access to sanitation is higher in all woreda subsamples relative to female and young headed households, respectively. (p 40, FtF, DHS) * More male-headed households own any livestock (90 %) compared to FHH (80 %). Compared to FHH, male-headed households own more oxen and sheep and goats. (p 41, FtF, PBS) * *Women’s livestock assets limited to chicken( within dual adult HH). (QUAL p 10, VA).* | |
| **Financial capital**   * Savings * Income * Credit (formal & informal) * Pensions | * 21 % at expenditure poverty line (p 15, VA) * 23% took out loan, primarily from friends, neighbors (73%) , or money lender (11%) ( p 23, VA). * Only 26% of HH who wanted to borrow were able to borrow. Main reason- no loan providers ( p 23, VA) * O% of communities have a savings group and 0% of HH borrowed from a savings group. ( p 23, VA) | * 70% at expenditure poverty line (p 15, VA) * 53% took out loan, primarily from friends, neighbors (65%), or savings group (22%) ( p 23, VA) * 72% of HH who wanted to borrow did take out a loan. ( p 23, VA) * 17% HH have cash savings. * 67% of communities have a savings group. |
| * Limited availability of jobs and other IGAs for those transitioning out of pastoralism. (p 2 VA) * 82% of expenditures are on food ( p 15, VA) * Non-pastoralists less likely to take out loans than other groups (36%) and least likely to have cash savings ( 10%) * Obstacle to accessing health care for women 15-49 is $$ for treatment (72- 75%) (p 32, DHS) | |
| **Political capital**   * Participation in community decisions * Power relations * Access to and influence on political systems | * *Many communities say they have good links with government. When a need arises, communities report to the government and if government can’t offer support, it will link them to NGOs. Government representatives have also worked to formally facilitate women’s empowerment by raising awareness of their rights to equality and ownership of assets. (QUAL, p 26, VA)* * *FG respondents in a pastoral area report that relations with the government have gone from very little contact to what is now a “useful” relationship in terms of social protection and conflict mitigation. (QUAL, p 26, VA)* * *Women in one community say that the government has supported them by providing farm inputs and information, and advice on which vaccinations to obtain for their animals. (QUAL, p 26, VA)* | |
| **III. Systems, Structures and processes** | | |
| **Institutional capacities**  **Influence of local government**  **laws, policies**  Presence/ integration / influence of:   * community-based organizations * private sector * civil society | * Over 40,000 Somali refugees registered in 3 camps (p 1 VA). * 33% of HH received formal support in last year (mainly food rations, FFW, CFW )(p 13, VA) * Very few communities have organized groups with exception of Zakat, youth, political, and women’s groups (p 24, VA). * No communities have government or NGO planning or response services for disasters. (p 25, VA). | * Voluntary resettlement of more than 9100 farming households from overpopulated areas in 2004 (p 1 VA). * 12% of HH received formal support in last year(mainly food rations, FFW, CFW.(p 13, VA) * Water user’s group in 66% of communities. (p 24, VA) * Majority of communities have many groups (water user’s, grazing users, credit, savings, mutual help, religious, political, women’s, youth, etc.) ( p 24, VA). * About 1/3 of communities have either government or NGO planning service for disasters and disaster response services. (p 25, VA). |
| * *Vaccination campaigns exist, but are severely understaffed and under-resourced. Often little or no supplementary/therapeutic foods available, even for those children diagnosed as malnourished.(QUAL p 8, VA)* * *When children are diagnosed as severely malnourished, they are referred to a community health clinic.(Qual p 9)* * Few households rely on access to food-for-work or cash-for-work schemes of government or NGOs in response to shock (p 11, VA) * Most common land tenure systems are customary-privately held, customary-community held, freehold and public land. Likewise, public land is a far more common form of land tenure in Borena than in Fafan. (p 17, VA) * *Female FG participants portray their community as relatively cohesive in terms of management of water access. (QUAL p 27, VA)* | |
| **Cultural norms**  **Gender norms** | * Community-held lands not common. (p 17, VA) * Farming own land is main occupation for 73% males; 12% females. * Obstacle to accessing health care for women 15-49: 51% say getting permission for treatment; 72% workload (p 32, DHS) | * Community-held lands very common. (p 17, VA) * Farming own land is main occupation for 42% males 10% females * Obstacle to accessing health care for women 15-49: 37% say getting permission for treatment; 67% workload. (p 32, DHS) |
| * Domains that contribute most to women’s disempowerment in FtF ZOI are weak leadership and influence in the community (30% HH), lack of control over time (28 % HH), and lack of control over resources (25% HH). Discomfort with speaking in public, lack of participation in groups, heavy workload and lack of leisure time each contribute 13-15 % to overall disempowerment. Lack of access to credit contributes 15 percent to disempowerment. (p 35, FTF PBS) * More than 60 % of women in FtF ZOI lack access to credit, while more than 40 % of women do not belong to groups, are uncomfortable speaking in public, have a heavy workload and lack leisure time. (p 36 FTF PBS). * Lack of access to credit, groups, and leisure time are the three largest contributors to men’s disempowerment in FtF ZOI (p 38, FTF PBS). 55-60% report lacking access to credit. 35-37% of men report they do not belong to any groups and 32-38% have inadequate leisure time. Fewer men than women report discomfort speaking in public or excessive workloads. * *Strong cultural norms to help the less fortunate, whether by providing food, grain, labor, wood or money as “gifts” or by sharing cattle, plows, or labor to prepare fields or reconstruct houses destroyed by floods, etc (QUAL p 8 VA).* * *Polygyny, and cultural reluctance to use family planning, contribute to malnutrition; difficult for men to provide for children from multiple wives. (QUAL p 10, VA).* | |
| **IV. Household strategies & actions** | | |
| **Coping strategies**  **Risk preparedness**  **Risk management** | * Very little migration (p 5 VA). * 40% purchase food on credit when food insecure. * 37% have skipped entire day without eating. (p 9, VA) * To get more food and money in times of shortage: * 17% take up new wage labor * 36 % take loans from friends and relatives * 17% HH use FFW or CFW programs * 28 % HH receive food or $$ from family (p 12, VA) * More likely than Borena HH to pull children out of school to reduce expenditures (15% vs 8%) * 56 % reduce food consumption in order to reduce expenditures ( p 12, VA) | * Higher rate of migration than in Fafan (13% in last 2 years) * Pastoralist more likely to partake in recurrent migration than other groups. * Main reasons among 13% who migrate: take livestock to water (58%) and seek other IGA (21%) (p 5 VA).   To get more food and money in times of shortage:   * 31% take up new wage labor * 47% take loans from friends and relatives * 29% FFW or CFW programs * 32% Receive food or $$ from family (p 12, VA) * More likely than Fafan HH to reduce food consumption in order to reduce expenditures (72% ) p 12, VA) |
| * 78% of pastoralist sell livestock in response to shock (p 12, VA) * *Rich can survive shocks and stressors by selling one or two cattle “before the shock began”.* *Poor households with few livestock do not sell their animals, fearing that they may be left with no livestock* (p 12, VA) * Pastoralist women: may need to resort to prostitution (p 2, VA). * GAP: Need more concrete information on recurrent vs. permanent migration. * Most commonly-used coping strategies for food insecurity are: relying on less-preferred and less-expensive foods, limiting portion sizes at meal times, and reducing the number of meals eaten in a day (p 7, VA) * Most common coping in response to shock: selling off livestock assets, reducing food consumption, and relying on family members for loans.( p 11, VA) * Few (< 16%) households rely on government or NGOs food aid in response to shock (p 12, VA) * Main reason for taking out loan is to feed family (62% of HH). (p22, VA) * *People no longer consider drought to be a normal cyclical phenomenon that they are able to cope with—it is viewed as a more frequent disturbance that disrupts household stability and community life (QUAL p 11 VA)* * *HH persuaded to sell livestock to brokers below fair market prices, because they lack information (QUAL p 22 VA).* * *Some communities plan together to decide on a course of action for approaching government with requests for assistance & work collectively to prepare sandbags and other flood mitigation activities aimed at preventing damage to farm land. (QUAL p 25 VA).* * *Some women have adapted to the threat of floods by building terraces on agricultural land and creating drainage canals for flood water. Other women have built a water reservoir for their cattle to reduce impact of drought. (QUAL p 25 VA).* | |
| **Household actions/ livelihood strategies** | 45% Agropastoralist ; 37% Non-Pastoralist  18 % Pastoralist (p 1, VA)   * Main occupation farming own land 73% males; 12% females (p 5 VA) * Main occupation livestock rearing: 9% males; 8% females. * 27% can sell/ buy livestock at Woreda level. 36% sell/ buy livestock at local market. Market infrastructure better than in Borena ( p 18, VA) | 42% Pastoralist; 40% Agro-pastoralist  19% non-pastoralist (p 1, VA)   * Main occupation farming own land; 42% males 10% females (p 5 VA) * Main occupation livestock rearing: 39% males; 10% females * Only 9% can sell/ buy livestock at Woreda level. 65% sell/ buy livestock at local market. Market infrastructure worse than Fafan: (p 18, VA) * Greater # of HH than Fafan who limit trading to local markets because unsure of market prices elsewhere (22%) ( p 18, VA) |
| Females primarily engage in unpaid domestic work (69%). Fewer than 15% of females in all livelihood groups are farming their own land. Female NP less likely than other groups to engage in unpaid domestic work (62%) vs. Pastoralist (73%) (p 5, VA).  *Pastoral areas: women who live near roads can engage in petty trade. Some women raising chickens—only livestock where women have full control.*  *Widows may be more “prosperous” because they are more free to engage in livelihood activities and sometimes qualify for targeted support.* *Widowed women can sell livestock, while married women cannot because they don’t have the authority to make household decisions. (QUAL p 5 VA).* | |
| **Asset maximizing strategies;**  **household resource investment** | * Sedentary arable farming not an option in many areas (p 1, VA) * Transport costs and length of time to reach markets limit HH ability to sell at preferred market. ( p 18, VA) * Pastoralist: sale and consumption of meat, milk and hides. (p 1, VA) * Poor pastoralists pursue survival-oriented, low-cost input strategies for raising production. Rich pastoralists increasing productivity via livestock-based market opportunities(p 2 VA) | |
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| **Adaptation to change (climate, economic, political, etc.)** | Pastoralist: reduced ability to manage risk via mobility due to increased presence of agriculture, sedentarization, & overgrazing (p 1 VA)  Pastoralist: inability to cope with shock causes transition out of pastoralism—seeking alternative livelihoods Rural/ urban migration, esp. for youth. (p 2, VA) | |
| **V. General observations on well-being outcomes** | | |
| **Nutritional status**  **Food security**  **Income security**  **Health security**  **Habitat security**  **Environmental security** | * 46% considered to be severely food-insecure / 32% suffer from hunger (p 6 VA) * 6% wasting (p 8 VA), * Lower dietary diversity than in Borena—HH access 3.5 food groups vs. 4.5. Much less likely to access vegetables than HH in Borena (18% vs 27%). * 21% under expenditure poverty line ( p 15, VA) * Asset poverty = 76% ( p 15, VA) | * 40% considered moderately food insecure/ 13% suffer from hunger (p 6 VA), * Rate of wasting = 15%; 7% severely wasted (p 8 VA), * 70 % under expenditure poverty line ( p 15, VA) * Asset poverty = 48 % ( p 15, VA) |
| * 46 % of sample is undernourished. Pastoralists more likely to be undernourished than AP and NP (55 % vs 41%). Non-pastoralists do the poorest on all experiential measures of food insecurity. * Avg per capita calorie consumption: 2,323 well above recommended 2030 Kl indicating great disparity among HH. (p 7, VA), * Wasting more prevalent among pastoralists and agro-pastoralists than non-pastoralists. (p 8 VA), * Limited access to diverse foods. Diets consist mainly of cereal, sugar, milk and milk products, and fats/ oils Limited access to fruits, meat, other animal protein, vegetables. Lowest diversity among non-pastoralists. (p 7 VA), | |