



FINAL REPORT

FOR

MARKET ASSESSMENT ON INCOME OPPORTUNITIES AND MHPSS IN BAIDOA

DISTRICT

PREPARED BY:

FELIX KARANI

HORNSOM CONSULTANTS

DATE: 15/11/2022

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
List of Figures	4
List of Tables	5
List of Abbreviations	6
Acknowledgement	7
Evaluation Team	7
Executive summary	8
1.0 INTRODUCTION	11
1.1 Background information	11
1.2 Purpose of the market assessment	13
1.3 Specific objectives	13
1.4 Scope of the market assessment	15
1.5 Key evaluation questions	15
2.0 STUDY METHODOLOGY	17
2.1 Assessment Approach	17
2.2 Assessment design	17
2.3 Sampling technique	17
2.4 Data collection tools and targeted population	18
2.5 Market and mental health psychosocial support services assessment Framework	19
2.6 Data management	24
2.7 Data Security and Ethical considerations	24
2.8 Data quality assurance	25
2.9 Enumerators' Qualifications and Training	26
2.10 Ethical Considerations of the evaluation	27
2.11 Limitations and Challenges	28
3.0 RESULTS AND FINDINGS	29
3.1 Sociodemographic characteristics	29
Priority needs	32
3.2 Findings based on the objective of the market assessment	33
3.2.1 Existing and emerging marketable livelihood opportunities for IDPs, returnees and host community	33
Market supply	34
Market Access	38

Source of supplies and business structures in Baidoa	39
Satisfaction with the livelihood opportunities	41
3.2.2 Main socio-cultural barriers and economic constraints and opportunities for entering specific economic sectors, livelihoods opportunities, vocational sectors	42
3.2.3 Current level of skills available and required in the labour market	44
Current level of skills available	44
Required skills needed to run micro and medium enterprises	46
Strategies used by IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community	47
3.2.4 Regulatory framework that guide micro-medium enterprises in Baidoa district	49
3.2.5 Inventory of existing vocational institutes in Baidoa district	49
Quality of the training	50
3.3.2 Findings based on the Mental health psychosocial support services assessments	51
4.0 CONCLUSIONS, CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS	56
4.1 Conclusions	56
4.1.1 Findings on the market assessment	56
Existing and emerging marketable livelihood opportunities	56
Main socio-cultural barriers and economic constraints and opportunities	56
Current level of skills available and required in the labour market	57
Strategies used by IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community	57
Regulatory framework that guide micro-medium enterprises	57
Inventory of existing vocational institutes in Baidoa district	57
4.1.2 Findings on mental health psychosocial support services	58
4.2 Challenges	58
4.3 Recommendations	59
ANNEXES- TOOLS	60

List of Figures

Figure 1: Enumerator training session	27
Figure 2: Level of education as per the host community, IDP and returnees.....	29
Figure 3: Priority needs for the people in Baidoa.....	32
Figure 4: Usage, availability and affordability of food items in Baidoa district.....	34
Figure 5: Usage, availability and affordability of cooking fuel in Baidoa district	35
Figure 6: Usage, availability and affordability of water and hygiene kits.....	35
Figure 7: Usage, availability and affordability of non-food items.....	36
Figure 8: Usage, availability and affordability of building materials in Baidoa districts	37
Figure 9: Usage, availability and affordability of services in Baidoa districts	37
Figure 10: Market accessibility.....	38
Figure 11: Means of access to the market in Baidoa districts.....	38
Figure 12: Customers served in a week.....	39
Figure 13: Frequency of accessing the marketing.....	39
Figure 14: Time taken to reach the market	39
Figure 15: Sources of the supplies in Baidoa district.....	40
Figure 16: Types of business infrastructures	40
Figure 17: Reasons for shortages of goods in the market	40
Figure 18: Participants satisfaction with the available livelihood opportunities	41
Figure 19: Access to credit facilities	41
Figure 20: Challenges facing micro and medium enterprises in Baidoa district.....	44
Figure 21: Training among IDPs, host community and returnees.....	45
Figure 22: Attended training in the TVET facilities in Baidoa district	45
Figure 23: Attended training in the TVET facilities in Baidoa district	45
Figure 24: Factors that hinders youths, women, IDPs and returnees from accessing the vocational training institutes.....	45
Figure 25: Government support to enhance training and skills development	46
Figure 26: Skills gap to support economic growth	46
Figure 27: Skills gap to support economic growth	46
Figure 26: Existence of the TVET facilities.....	50

Figure 27: Mental health psychosocial support services present in Baidoa.....	52
---	----

List of Tables

Table 1: Data collection tools and targeted population	18
Table 2: Market and mental health psychosocial support assessment framework	19
Table 3: Socio-demographic variables of consumers	30
Table 4: Socio-demographic characteristics of traders.....	31
Table 5: KIs and FGDs participants	32
Table 6: Access to credit facilities	42
Table 7: Mental health psychosocial support services.....	53

List of Abbreviations

COVID-19	Corona Virus 2019
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GIZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
GPS	Global Positioning Systems
GREDO	Gargaar Relief Development Organization
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
KIIs	Key In-depth Interviews
KOBO	KOBO Collect App
MS Word	Microsoft Word
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
ODK	Open Data Kit
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TVET	Technical Vocational and Education Training

Acknowledgement

The Hornsom consultants which took part in the market and mental health and psychosocial support assessment in Baidoa district would like to recognize the contributions of GIZ Somalia, key stakeholders such as Ministry of Labour, Planning, District Commissioner and Commissioner of the refugees and IDPs. Special thanks also go to the market actors and TVET representatives who agreed to take part in the study.

The consultant would also like to thank GIZ team for the logistical support you provided to team during meetings and data collection particularly Ms. Fahima, Ms. Clara and Mr. Muktar just to mention a few. Most importantly, my gratitude also goes to market and mental health and psychosocial support assessment participant including the federal and local government representatives, market actors, TVET representatives and household representatives, women, men and youth groups and the entire Baidoa district host and IDP communities. All your views, thoughts and information formed an integral part of the market and mental health psychosocial support assessment report. Last but not least, I would like to recognize the efforts of the field enumerators, supervisors who carried out the field work and data collection in Baidoa district. Thank you all for your support that made this process a success.

Evaluation Team

Hornsom Consultants

Felix Karani, Lead Consultant

Executive summary

Introduction: GIZ on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) commissioned Hornsom consultants to conduct market and mental health assessment and provide an analytical review of the existing and potential economic sectors that could help target group generate income and access the local urban and semi-urban markets. The assessment will also identify opportunities for entrepreneurship/new businesses and skills training(s) tailored to local market conditions. The results were disaggregated by gender, age and belonging to an IDP or host community household, where applicable disability.

Methodology: The assessment employed exploratory mixed research method where both quantitative and qualitative data will be collected. The assessment process involved desk review of existing and potential economic sectors, and identify opportunities for entrepreneurship/new businesses and skills training(s) tailored to local market conditions in Baidoa district, Bay region. Household surveys, key in-depth interviews, Focus group discussions and observation checklists were used. The key stakeholders were micro-entrepreneurs, consumers, market actors, producers, retailers, employers, representative of training institutes, members of the vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host community households with particular focus being youths and women, religious leaders, clan elders, and local government officials.

Results and Findings: Household representatives: A total of 35 IDPs (38.89%), 30 host community (33.33%), and 25 returnees took part in the study. About 72% were urban residents; 75.6% were female; and 43.33% and 40% had none and madarassa level of education. Majority of the respondents were unemployed (72%) and 23% were self-employed. Approximately 31% were aged between 25-29 years and 30-34 years old, 21% were aged 35-39 years and 16.7% were aged between 18-24 years. 15 out of 31 traders were returnees, 10 were from host community and 6 were from IDPs. All of the traders were urban residents. Majority of the traders were female with 74.19% (n = 23) whereas males accounted for 25.81% (n = 8). Most of them had attended Madarassa with 41.94% (n = 13); 35.48% (n = 11) did not have any level of education, 16.13% (n = 5) had primary level of education and 6.45% (n = 2) had attained secondary education. 10 out 31 traders were aged between 30-34 years representing 32.26%, followed by those aged between 25-29 years (25.81%, n = 8), 22.58% (n = 7) aged between 35-39 years. Most of the traders 74.19% worked alone, 16.13% (n = 5) had employed 1 employee and 9.68% (n = 3) had employed 2 to 5 employees.

Host community have high literacy levels up to college level as compared to returnees and IDPs. IDPs highest level of education is primary with only 1 participant.

Outcome 1: Market assessment

The available marketable livelihood opportunities such as bakery, weaving of local mats (Sali or Dariin), butchery services, tailoring, farming skills, Khat selling, carpentry, building and construction, livestock brokers, cloth selling and exchange of foreign currency. Areas which are still untapped include second hand clothes selling, electronic business, women beautifications center, vegetable farming and selling, livestock trade, butcheries or meat

trade, poultry farming and selling of poultry products. Food items, water and hygiene kits, non-food items, building materials and services are readily available. All the host community and returnees stated that the market is accessible. They access by tuk tuk (26.7%) and walking (63.3%) and it takes around 10 to 60 minutes to access. Most of traders get their supplies within the district and majority do not have access to credit facilities.

The socio-cultural barriers and economic constraints that prevent IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities' particular women and youth from entering a specific economic sector, finding employment or starting a business in any sector in Baidoa district include lack of financial support, lack of stable government and poor leadership, illegal taxation and unnecessary road blocks in the district, poor road networks and lack of skills to run their business. In addition, lack of equal opportunities and systemic marginalization among the community (discrimination based on tribes), erosion of assets due to armed conflict during the civil war and intermittent inter/intra-clan conflict, resulting in poverty, protracted conflict and insecurity and natural disasters such as successive droughts and floods also contributes to economic and livelihood constraints. It is also clear that absence of adequate governmental structures that provide assistance and protection and poor access to economic/employment opportunities are barriers to economic constraints.

Level of education is very low in Baidoa district with the majority having none to Madarassa level of education. It is also evident that 76% of the participants have not attended vocational training institutes in Baidoa district whereas only 22% have attended. The factors that have hindered youths, women, IDPs and returnees from accessing the vocational training institutes include lack of opportunities to attend the instituted, financial constraints, family commitments, and lack of qualified trainers. In addition, 97% of the participants agreed that youths and women do not receive government support to enhance their training and skills development as shown by the figure below. As a result of this 66% of the participants agreed that there are skills gap in Baidoa district to support economic growth

Only 36.4% and 13.6% of the Host community and returnees have undertaken special training to support their livelihood respectively. None of the IDPs has been trained.

The strategies used by IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community households to start micro and medium enterprises include getting startup funds from the family members to start a business; lobbying funds for international NGOs to support their business; selling their assets such as land, livestock for easy sourcing of capital to start a business; and undergoing trainings with skills such as mobile phone repairing, tailoring, weaving, and hinna service.

Seventy percent of the participants agreed that there vocational training institutes in Baidoa that offer necessary skills that facilitates both formal and informal employment. There are 4 TVET facilities in Baidoa district which are managed by NGOs such as government technical and vocational training institute, Baidoa;

There are 4 TVET facilities in Baidoa which include government owned facility, Mercy Corp, GREDO and NRC TVETs. KIIs with TVET representative

Mercy Corps technical and vocational education training institute; GREDO TVET and NRC TVET. The quality of training from these TVET facilities is not guaranteed because of the lack of federal or government certified curriculum; lack of adequate training equipments; lack of certified trainers and lack of motivation to the trainers.

Outcome 2: Mental health psychosocial support services

The assessment revealed that there are no established mental health psychosocial support services in Baidoa. More than half of the participants stated that the community do not have open and safe spaces, including child and baby-friendly spaces (BFS) where they can play and interact freely; 10% stated that they have focused care and specialized social service or mental health for distressed parents/caregivers with family members with mental disorders; 8% stated that have or their family have been supported to or engaged in community sporting or other events in Baidoa; and 6% have or family member or community have been engaged in establishing child protection committees; and 4% stated that there is child protection committee in place.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In this introductory chapter, background of the project; purpose, objectives, scope, and use of the final evaluation study are presented. Chapter 1 concludes with a listing of key evaluation questions. Chapter 2 focuses on final evaluation methodology including design; data collection; sampling procedures; data management; data entry and analysis; data integration; enumerators selection and training; data quality assurance; ethical consideration and risk management; and limitations and challenges. Chapter 3 focuses on final evaluation findings and discussions organized according two main objective of the study. Chapter 4 presents conclusions, challenges and recommendations.

1.1 Background information

After more than 30 years of conflict, Somalia's political, economic and social structures are in a state of widespread disarray. The prolonged conflict in Southern and Central Somalia and recurring natural disasters (droughts, floods) have led to systematic impoverishment and displacement of the population, especially from rural regions to urban centers. The number of 2.65 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) (UNHCR 2020) contribute to the rapid urbanization of Somalia (45% already live in cities). As a result of the improved stability following the election of a government in 2021, more than 91,000 persons are expected to return to Somalia, for example from the neighboring Kenya. The desire of many IDPs and returnees alike to integrate locally is clashing with limited absorption capacity in urban areas. Competition for already scarce local resources - land, income and employment opportunities and access to basic services is steadily increasing (GIZ, 2020).

Somalia is a young society with rapidly growing (urban) population which faces inadequate number of income and employment opportunities. This affects the poverty of the population with 11.5 million Somalis (77% of the population) live below the absolute poverty line of 1.9 USD/day and about 40% of the population lives on less than 1 USD/day. Extreme poverty, coupled with a lack of economic prospects, increases the risk of radicalization by extremist groups and the drift of young people into illegal activities. Due to their social position, women are considered particularly vulnerable and

are more affected by multidimensional poverty than the male population. There is increased risk of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). As a result of displacement, IDPs (and returnees) lose their livelihoods and property. The renewed loss of livelihoods and social networks increases the social marginalization and already precarious situation of IDPs. In 2018, over 250,000 IDPs were secondarily displaced. Further exacerbating the difficult living conditions and high vulnerability of extremely poor IDPs and residents of host communities has been the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Against this backdrop GIZ on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), in coordination with the Government of Somalia and Baidoa are implementing a new project in strengthening resilience for IDPs, returnees and host communities in Baidoa District through an increase in employment opportunities especially for young people and women and supporting the local government, non-governmental and private-sector actors to achieve a higher employment rate for the target groups.

The target groups of the project are internally displaced persons, returnees and the vulnerable members of the host communities living in the urban and peri-urban greater Baidoa area. The project particularly targets those parts of the local population that are considered disadvantaged and vulnerable due to their low qualification and the high pressure on existing scarce resources caused by the reception of IDPs/returnees.

A focus is placed on young people (18-36 years) and on women within the target groups mentioned. Young people, especially women, within the target group suffer from a particular lack of prospects and are given special attention for reasons of the principle "Leave No One Behind (LNOB)". Traditionally, women have had very limited participation in education and the formal labour market. In 2019, the proportion of women participating in the labour market was only 22%, according to World Bank data.

As intermediaries, employees of relevant authorities at the municipal and state level as well as civil society organizations supporting the target groups will be involved in project activities, as well as institutions from the private sector that are relevant for promoting

the employability of the project's target group. Due to the high volatility of the security situation in Baidoa district, the project is implemented partly by partners and managed remotely. The GIZ staff in Baidoa is required to follow strict security measures limiting movement and access to project sites.

Hornsom Consultants and Trading company is a consultancy company with operations in Kenya and Somalia that focuses on multidisciplinary services in the fields of Community Development, Research, Statistics and User Satisfaction survey, Peace and Conflict Management, Architecture, Civil Engineering and Construction Project management. Hornsom Consultant will provide the consultancy services and conduct market assessment and provide GIZ with an analytical review of the existing and potential economic sectors that could help target group generate income and access the local urban and semi-urban markets. The key stakeholders that will be involved in the project will include micro-entrepreneurs, consumers, market actors, producers, retailers, employers, representative of training institutes, members of the vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host community households with particular focus being youths and women, religious leaders, clan elders, and local government officials.

1.2 Purpose of the market assessment

The consultant conducted a market assessment and provided GIZ with an analytical review of the existing and potential economic sectors that could help target group generate income and access the local urban and semi-urban markets. It also identified opportunities for entrepreneurship/new businesses and skills training(s) tailored to local market conditions. All provided results were disaggregated by gender, age and belonging to an IDP or host community household, where applicable disability.

1.3 Specific objectives

The following were the key objectives of the assessment:

- a) Assess and identify existing and emerging marketable livelihood opportunities for IDP, returnees and host community households. The main focus will be on women and youth within Baidoa District, targeting various sectors of the formal and informal economy (at least 7 different sectors and the value chain, e.g. post

production processing of agricultural products), which provide employment and/or income opportunities.

- b) Identify main socio-cultural barriers and economic constraints and opportunities for entering specific economic sectors, livelihood opportunities, vocational sectors for IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community households among women and youth and coming up with recommend appropriate interventions.
- c) Provide an overview over existing micro and medium enterprises in Baidoa District, including main sector, main service provided, years established, number of employees.
- d) Identify the main socio-economic constraints for micro-entrepreneurs to run and grow their business and make recommendations for appropriate interventions to increase sustainability and income of micro businesses.
- e) Assess and identify current level of skills available and compare them to skills required by the labour market.
- f) Map the government of Somalia's and Baidoa District Administration overall approach, policy and strategy towards vocational skills training in both rural and urban areas, with an emphasis on granting access to vulnerable persons.
- g) Review existing regulatory frameworks and document enabling and disabling factors and how these can be harnessed or strengthened to enhance employability of vocational skills trainees.
- h) Review what kind of regulations exist to particularly promote the involvement of persons with disabilities into the (labour) market and/or support the participation of persons with disabilities in income-generating activities.
- i) List vocational training institutes in Baidoa District, listing their affiliations, funding situation, available trainings, training duration, which populations they service etc.,
- j) Assess quality and capacity of offered trainings by vocational training institutes, identify gaps and make recommendations for additional skills training
- k) To assess the mental health psychosocial support services that are present and existing in Baidoa district

1.4 Scope of the market assessment

The consultant targeted vulnerable women and youths in Baidoa district, Bay region. The consultant was also responsible for:

- 1) Development of a brief inception report including a comprehensive assessment protocol.
- 2) Detailed description and final design of the methods, interview guidelines, surveys and tools to be used for the data collection phase
- 3) Final list of stakeholders to be interviewed as Key Informants or members of Focus Group Discussions, and to be included in the survey based on discussion and agreements on the approach with GIZ at the beginning of the inception phase
- 4) Desk review of existing program documents (including but not limited to proposal, project progress reports, projects logical framework)
- 5) Development of evaluation data collection tools and upload to Kobo Collect
- 6) Data collection, analysis and management
- 7) Development of draft and final report
- 8) General oversight of the assessment process
- 9) Presentation on the final market assessment report including feedback of findings, to GIZ management and programme team.

1.5 Key evaluation questions

1. What kind of opportunities for entrepreneurship/new business that are present in Baidoa?
2. What are the skills trainings that are present and needed in Baidoa?
3. What are the sizes and sectors of the micro-entrepreneurship that are present in Baidoa district?
4. What are the key challenges that micro-entrepreneurs face especially women and youths in Baidoa district?

5. What are the recommendations to improve micro-entrepreneurs in Baidoa district?
6. What are the existing mental health psychosocial support services in Baidoa?

2.0 STUDY METHODOLOGY

This section presents the final assessment approach; assessment design; data collection methods; socio-cultural consideration; sampling techniques; data management and field testing; data entry and analysis; data integration; data quality assessment; enumerators selection and training; ethical considerations; and survey limitations and challenges.

2.1 Assessment Approach

The study adopted an exploratory, mixed research approach where both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Design of the market assessment tools were developed in order to establish key performance indicators which included relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, accountability and organizational capacity. The researcher did not control, manipulate or alter the predictor variables or project beneficiaries, but relied on discussions, interviews, interpretation, observation and interactions.

2.2 Assessment design

The consultant used exploratory mixed research method to conduct final evaluation where both quantitative and qualitative data will be collected. The assessment used household surveys, key in-depth interviews, Focus group discussions and observation checklists. The key stakeholders were micro-entrepreneurs, consumers, market actors, producers, retailers, employers, representative of training institutes, members of the vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host community households with particular focus being youths and women, religious leaders, clan elders, and local government officials.

The evaluation process involved desk review of existing and potential economic sectors, and identify opportunities for entrepreneurship/new businesses and skills training(s) tailored to local market conditions in Baidoa district, Bay region. Data collection was conducted in the Baidoa where trained enumerators using semi-structured questionnaires, KIIs and FGDs.

2.3 Sampling technique

Population-based simple random sampling was used to select the youths, women and household representatives from the IDPs and host community who took part in the

quantitative household survey. Purposive sampling was used to select market actors, government officials, vocational institute representatives, women, men and youth groups from IDP and host communities who took part in qualitative study. Observation checklist were also used to identify the different types of businesses that are conducted in Baidoa.

2.4 Data collection tools and targeted population

The following data collection tools were used during the market and mental health psychosocial support services assessment and their respective target population.

Table 1: Data collection tools and targeted population

Serial number	Type of data collected	Data collection tools	Targeted population
1	Quantitative data	Household survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 Youths from IDPs and host community • 30 Women from IDPs and host community • 30 Households representatives from IDPs and Host community • 30 Representatives of traders
2	Qualitative data	Key In-depth Interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Market actors • 2 Government officials • 2 Vocational institute representatives
3	Qualitative data	Focus Group Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Women group in host community • 2 Women group in IDP community • 1 women group for returnees • 2 men group in host community • 2 men group in IDP community • 1 men group for returnee • 2 youth group in host community • 2 youth group in IDP community • 1 youth group for returnees • 1 traders group in host community
4	Qualitative data	Observation checklist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of businesses

2.5 Market and mental health psychosocial support services assessment Framework

Table 2: Market and mental health psychosocial support assessment framework

Goal and objective Statements	Indicator	Data collection tool	Respondents Targeted	Key questions being answered
Goal of assessment: To identify opportunities for entrepreneurship/new business and skills training(s) tailored to local market conditions and assess the mental health psychosocial support services in Baidoa.	Number of opportunities for entrepreneurship/new business and skills training(s) tailored to local market conditions.	Household survey Focus group discussions with youths and women groups KIs with market actors and government officials	Youths and women from Host and IDP community Market actors Government officials	What kind of opportunities for entrepreneurship/new business that are present in Baidoa? What are the skills trainings that are present and needed in Baidoa? What are the sizes and sectors of the micro-entrepreneurship that are present in Baidoa district? What are the key challenges that micro-entrepreneurs face especially women and youths in Baidoa district? What are the recommendations to improve micro-entrepreneurs in Baidoa district? What are the existing mental health psychosocial support services in Baidoa?
Objective 1: To assess and identify existing and emerging marketable livelihood opportunities for IDPs, returnees and host community households.	Number of existing and emerging marketable livelihood opportunities for IDPs, returnees and host community households.	Household survey Focus group discussions with youths and women groups KIs with market actors and government officials	Youths and women from Host and IDP community Market actors Government officials	What are the economic sectors found in Baidoa? Which sectors remain untapped in Baidoa district? What is occupation of different categories of individuals in the district? What is the capacity of the market to absorb new workforce? What are the recommended areas of training to match the skills needed in the market?

<p>Objective 2: To identify main socio-cultural barriers and economic constraints and opportunities for entering specific economic sectors, livelihood opportunities, vocational sectors for IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community households.</p>	<p>Number of socio-cultural barriers and economic constraints and opportunities for entering specific economic sectors, livelihood opportunities, vocational sectors for IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community households.</p>	<p>Household survey Focus group discussions with youths and women groups</p> <p>KIIs with market actors and government officials</p>	<p>Youths and women from Host and IDP community Market actors Government officials</p>	<p>What are the socio-cultural barriers and economic constraints that prevent IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities' particular women and youth from entering a specific economic sector, finding employment or starting a business in any sector in Baidoa district? What are the strategies and skills IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community households have used in Baidoa district to successfully start businesses?</p> <p>What are the opportunities for entry into current and emerging sectors? Are there any social networks that support persons in generating an income? Have they received any advice or support from this or any other social network to generate an income for themselves?</p> <p>What is the relationship between stakeholders and job seekers in the market?</p> <p>What are the challenges and barriers to access the market?</p> <p>Are there any physical impediments that inhibit persons' ability to work?</p>
<p>Objective 3: To provide an overview of existing micro-medium enterprises in</p>	<p>Number of existing micro-medium enterprises in Baidoa district and challenges they face.</p>	<p>Household survey Focus group discussions with youths and women groups</p>	<p>Youths and women from Host and IDP community Market actors</p>	<p>What kind and sizes of micro-enterprises that exist in Baidoa district? What challenges do those micro-enterprises face in Baidoa? Are there any financial support that the</p>

Baidoa district and challenges they face		Klls with market actors and government officials	Government officials	enterprises get? What are the recommendations that can be given to them?
Objective 4: To assess and identify current level of skills available and required in the labour market	Number of current level of skills available and required in the labour market	Household survey Focus group discussions with youths and women groups Klls with market actors and government officials	Youths and women from Host and IDP community Market actors Government officials	What are the necessary skills set that are required for identified marketable livelihood opportunities in the various sectors of informal and formal economy, as entrepreneur or employee? What kind of training is required? What are the available skills sets among IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community households especially for women and youth? How can their skills be strengthened? Is there need for coaching or mentoring services to improve or start any type of income-generating activity?
Objective 5: To establish the regulatory framework that guide the micro-medium enterprises in Baidoa district	Number of established regulatory frameworks that guide the micro-medium enterprises in Baidoa district	Klls with market actors and government officials	Market actors Government officials	What is government local approach, policy and strategy towards vocational skills training in both rural and urban areas with an emphasis on granting access to vulnerable persons? What are the enabling and disabling factors and how can these be harnessed or strengthened to enhance employability of vocational skills trainees? What are the kind of regulations exist to particularly promote the

				involvement of persons with disabilities into labour market and participation in income-generating activities?
Objective 6: To provide an inventory of existing vocational training institutes in Baidoa district	Number of existing vocational training institutes in Baidoa district	Klls with market actors and government officials	Market actors Government officials	What vocational training institutes exist in Baidoa districts, their affiliations, funding situation, courses offered, training duration and populations they serve? What are their capacity in offering training and skills to the students? What is the quality of trainings provided by the institutes? How accessible and inclusive are the institutes?
Objective 7: To assess the mental health psychosocial support services that are available in Baidoa	Mental Health Psychosocial Support Services	Household survey Klls with market actors, vocational trainer and government officials FGDs with women and youth groups	Consumers Traders Market actors Government officials Women Youths	Does the community have children open and safe spaces to play and interact freely? Do we have child protection committees in place? Are there safe, accessible and inclusive structures for children's learning that meet minimum standards such as Early Childhood Centers in Baidoa? Is their inclusion of children and parents/caregivers with mental disorders or disabilities in basic service delivery and security? Do we have programmes to help adolescents develop skills and access vocational training? Do we have focused care and specialized social service or mental

				<p>health for distressed parents/caregivers with family members with mental disorders?</p> <p>Are there basic individual and group psychosocial support (e.g. empathetic listening, mentoring or counseling, conflict resolution etc.)?</p> <p>Do we have existing community structures that promote identifying, referring and supporting children and families in need of specialized services?</p> <p>Is there dissemination of information to communities about mental disorders and severe distress, in order to reduce stigma and promote care and protection of affected people</p> <p>Are there any support for the integration of mental health care into primary health care services in different health care facilities Baidoa district?</p>
--	--	--	--	--

2.6 Data management

Data collected from this market and mental health psychosocial support services assessment will be used to inform the project and strategic decisions and develop recommendations that will inform implementation of the project.

Primary data collected using semi-structured questionnaires, KIIs and FGDs will be cleaned before analysis is conducted. Quantitative data was collected through mobile data collection system (Kobo Collect Toolbox,) thus helping in doing real-time quality checks as information is submitted. There was also daily checks and briefs on the completeness and quality before going back to the field to avoid delays in data entry. Quantitative data was imported to SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) version 23.0 for data analysis.

Data analysis was conducted where the descriptive and inferential analysis were done. Descriptive statistics were conducted where measures of central tendency and dispersion were used to determine the distribution of the socio-demographic variables and related variables. In addition, variation was determined considering gender, level of education, occupation, IDPs and host communities, residence (rural and urban). Qualitative data will be analyzed using thematic analysis.

2.7 Data Security and Ethical considerations

Safety issues were considered to ensure that the data collected are safe such as key and lock cabinet, use of password protected computer and limiting access to the data by the evaluation team. Confidentiality and privacy were observed to all participants during the study. All the information obtained was strictly confidential and the data was stored on password protected computer, only accessed by the lead expert and other key staff from GIZ. Participants in the study were kept anonymous, being identified only by specific numbers assigned by the lead investigator. Verbal and written informed consent were sought from all participants who took part in the FGDs and KIIs respectively. The questionnaires and the interview guides were shredded after publishing the findings of this study. Participants had the right to stop or decline to participate at any point within the process with no repercussion.

2.8 Data quality assurance

Quality control was considered during the recruitment of enumerators in the field. The Consultant involved locals, competent and trained enumerators since in the past it has been noted that conducting interviews and filling questionnaires done by locals leads to high success. The Consultant lead and co-lead expert led the team in supervision and give guidance during the entire process.

The following best practices were adhered to during field work and data collection process to ensure quality of the work:

- No compromise on the quality of work; inaccurate and unchecked information would be unacceptable;
- Daily debrief between the lead consultant and data collection team to provide room to make adjustments and fill in gaps where necessary.
- Use of reliable sources of information, project documents provided by GIZ
- Design and use of the effective and verified data collection tools and methods for analysis;
- Inbuilt data quality check in KoboCollect;
- Rigorous training of enumerators to ensure they are conversant with tools used;
- Pretesting and reviewing the data collection tools based on feedback from pretest;
- Field supervisors and enumerators completed the questionnaires at the respondents' homestead or workplace;
- Field supervisors checked each and every questionnaire filled by the local surveyors and re-interview if information is incomplete or inaccurate;
- Co-lead expert visited each field site for supervision and monitoring, including random checking of completed questionnaires;
- Field supervisors send checked and signed copies to lead expert;
- Lead expert will make final checks before data entry and analysis is done.
- Provision of reliable means of delivering data collection tools from the field to the central office.

We also ensured data collection methods used were reliable and valid. Regarding reliability, we ensured data reflected consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time. Specifically, to ensure reliability, we:

- (1) designed the tools according to the internationally accepted standards;
- (2) pre-tested all data collection tools during enumerator training; and
- (3) rigorously trained the survey team on the proper use of the tools and their full responsibility of the data collection process.

In order to achieve validity in the survey, we ensured that the final evaluation methodology and results accurately reflected intended results. We also carried rigorous process of identifying enumerators who had good understanding of English, local Somali language and local dialects to ensure common understanding of the evaluation indicators, questions and consistency of responses received.

2.9 Enumerators' Qualifications and Training

Seven enumerators (3 males and 4 females) were contracted on short-term basis and deployed to participate in data collection. Each enumerator demonstrated deep understanding of local social cultural set up of local community. They had experience in qualitative and quantitative data collection, demonstrated good interviewing skills and community entry, high quality transcription and translation (especially in Somali and local dialect to English). All field staff were trained on introduction to the project, data collection techniques, mastery of the KoboCollect tool for data collection, interviewing strategies, safeguarding issues in research, ethical conduct of research, and other logistical considerations.



Figure 1: Enumerator training session

One full-day training was conducted in Baidoa district (October 6th 2022). The training was attended by enumerators, Hornsø staff, GIZ staff, Local authority representative, and community elder. The lead consultant presented the significant component of the training which involved enumerators having a deep understanding of the data collection tools, giving their views, opinions and feedback on the instruments. In addition, the enumerators were trained on the use of Kobo collect app. Other segments of the training focused on responsible conduct of research and ethical considerations, and safeguarding issues during research. Based on the feedback from field test, the instruments were revised.

2.10 Ethical Considerations of the evaluation

The following was considered during the final evaluation in order to ensure that the process was conducted in line with the ethical consideration of research:

- a) Informed consent was sought from all respondents. Nevertheless, besides obtaining signed or verbal consent from all respondents, respondents were allowed every opportunity to withdraw from participating should they experience discomfort.
- b) Maintaining confidentiality of data collected from various respondents (e.g., anonymizing data as necessary)

- c) Avoiding information considered private as this tantamount to infringing on the privacy of respondents
- d) Avoiding deliberately reporting wrong findings or wrong procedures as this tantamount to reporting bias
- e) Participants in the study were kept anonymous, being identified only by specific numbers assigned by the lead investigator.
- f) The questionnaires and the interview guides will be shredded after publishing the findings of this study.

Once household survey data were collected, each enumerator sent the finalized form which the Consultant downloaded as Excel CSV file. Field notes and other paper-based data were typed and emailed to the Consultant as word files. Similarly, FGDs and KIIs were transcribed and word file emailed to consultant. All data sets were password-protected. Paper copies were stored in locked storage rooms in cabinets accessible only to the Consultant. After completion of final evaluation project, the Consultant handed over paper and electronic versions to GIZ for safe keeping. The Consultant will keep the electronic copy for 5 years and delete them from the computer thereafter. Specifically, the file folder will be emptied to the recycle bin and the recycle bin emptied too. Data files shared with GIZ will be handled according to the institution's policies. We also adhered to code of conduct, do no harm approach,

2.11 Limitations and Challenges

The following are some of the challenges we encountered:

- 1) Persistent drought.
- 2) Low Internet connectivity disrupted capturing of GPS coordinates, however we supported and refunded all the enumerators when they used their own internet.

3.0 RESULTS AND FINDINGS

This section presents results and key findings from the final evaluation assessment. The purpose of the consultant was to conduct a market and mental health assessment and provide GIZ with an analytical review of the existing and potential economic sectors that could help target group generate income and access the local urban and semi-urban markets. The assessment identified opportunities for entrepreneurship/new businesses and skills training(s) tailored to local market conditions. The results were disaggregated by gender, age and belonging to an IDP or host community household, where applicable disability. The findings were presented in relation to the key evaluation questions and indicators included in the evaluation framework. Tables are used to summarize findings and text boxes to highlight significant findings from FGDs and KIIs.

3.1 Sociodemographic characteristics

Household survey respondents

Consumers: A total of 35 IDPs (38.89%), 30 host community (33.33%), and 25 returnees took part in the study. About 72% were urban residents; 75.6% were female; and 43.33% and 40% had none and madarassa level of education. Majority of the respondents were unemployed (72%) and 23% were self-employed. Approximately 31% were aged between 25-29 years and 30-34 years old, 21% were aged 35-39 years and 16.7% were aged between 18-24 years as shown by table 3 below. There is a discrepancy in terms of level of education between the IDPs, host community and returnees as shown by figure below. All the IDPs have none and madarassa level of education and only 1 had primary education as compared to host community who have up to college/university education.

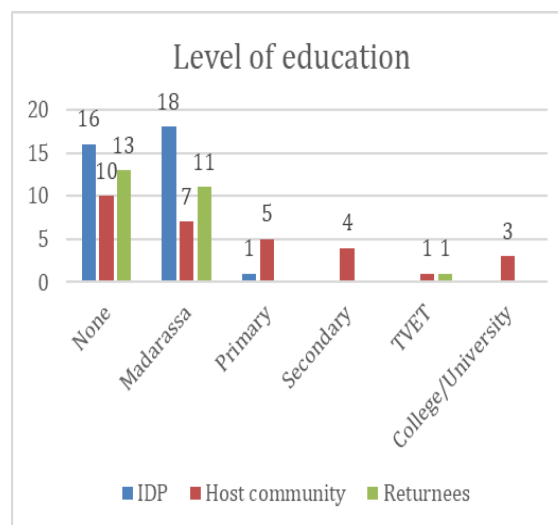


Figure 2: Level of education as per the host community, IDP and returnees

Traders: 15 out of 31 traders were returnees, 10 were from host community and 6 were from IDPs. All of the traders were urban residents. Majority of the traders were female with 74.19% (n = 23) whereas males accounted for 25.81% (n = 8). Most of them had attended Madarassa with 41.94% (n = 13); 35.48% (n = 11) did not have any level of education, 16.13% (n = 5) had primary level of education and 6.45% (n = 2) had attained secondary education. 10 out 31 traders were aged between 30-34 years representing 32.26%, followed by those aged between 25-29 years (25.81%, n = 8), 22.58% (n = 7) aged between 35-39 years. Most of the traders 74.19% worked alone, 16.13% (n = 5) had employed 1 employee and 9.68% (n = 3) had employed 2 to 5 employees. Only 1 trader had undergone training in tailoring and she was practicing her skills as shown by table 4 below.

Table 3: Socio-demographic variables of consumers

Variables	Count	Percent (%)
What best describes you?		
IDP	35	38.89
Host community	30	33.33
Returnee	25	27.78
Residence		
Urban	65	72.22
Rural	25	27.78
Gender		
Male	22	24.44
Female	68	75.56
Level of education		
None	39	43.33
Madarassa	36	40
Primary	6	6.67
Secondary	4	4.44
College/university	3	3.33
TVET	2	2.22
Occupation		
Un-employed	65	72.22
Self-employed	21	23.33
Employed	4	4.44
Age		
18-24 years	15	16.67
25-29 years	28	31.11

30-34 years	28	31.11
35-39 years	19	21.11

Table 4: Socio-demographic characteristics of traders

Variables	Count	Percent (%)
What best describes you?		
IDP	6	19.35
Host community	10	32.26
Returnee	15	48.39
Residence		
Urban	31	100
Gender		
Male	8	25.81
Female	23	74.19
Level of education		
None	11	35.48
Madarassa	13	41.94
Primary	5	16.13
Secondary	2	6.45
Age		
18-24 years	3	9.68
25-29 years	8	25.81
30-34 years	10	32.26
35-39 years	7	22.58
Above 40 years	3	9.68
Number of employees		
None	23	74.19
One	5	16.13
2 to 5 employees	3	9.68
Training Done		
Yes	1	3.23
No	30	96.77

KIIs and FGD participants

We conducted 8 KIIs and 6 FGDs as shown by table below. Government officials were represented by Ministry of Labour, District Commission, Commissioner of refugees and IDPs, and Ministry of Planning. Market actors and vocational institute representatives were also interviewed. Focus group discussions were conducted for

men, women and youths in host and IDP communities. The focus group discussion comprised of 8-12 members of the same gender.

Table 5: KIIs and FGDs participants

Tool	Respondent	Number
Key In-depth Interviews	Commissioner of refugees and IDPs	1
	Ministry of labour	1
	Ministry of Planning	1
	District Commissioner	1
	Market actors	2
	Vocational institute representatives	2
Focus Group Discussion	Women group in host community	1
	Men group in host community	1
	Youth in host community	1
	Women group in IDP community	1
	Men group in IDP community	1
	Youth in IDP community	1

Priority needs

The priority needs for the people in Baidoa district livelihood opportunities at 45.6% followed by water, food, education and shelter as shown by figure below.

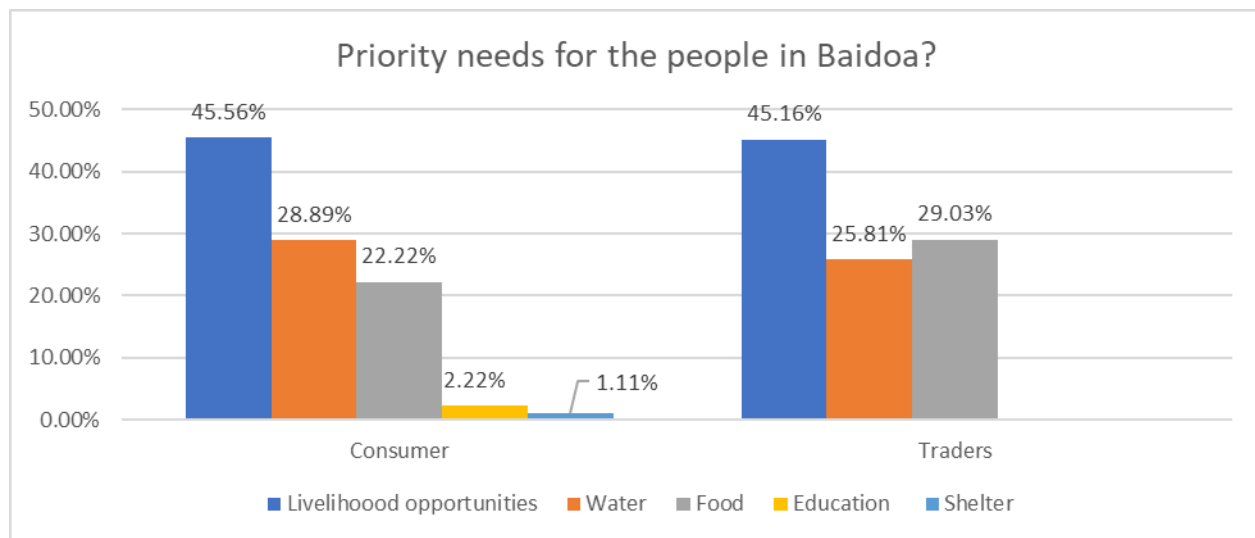


Figure 3: Priority needs for the people in Baidoa

3.2 Findings based on the objective of the market assessment

3.2.1 Existing and emerging marketable livelihood opportunities for IDPs, returnees and host community

The findings related to the above outcome was derived from both quantitative (household survey and observation checklists) and qualitative data (KIIs with market actors, TVET representatives and government officials, and FGDs with women, youths and men groups) collection tools.

Existing marketable livelihood opportunities

From the analysis of the data collected from the KIIs and FGDs it is evident that there are available marketable livelihood opportunities in various sectors of informal and formal economy in Baidoa district, Bay region include:

- Bakery
- Weaving of local mats (Sali or Dariin)
- Butchery services
- Making Xalwa
- Tailoring skills
- Hinna services
- Farming skills
- Driving skills
- Khat or miraa selling
- Provision of market stalls
- Tea vending
- Mechanical engineering skills
- Carpentry
- Building and construction
- Water delivery services,
- Livestock brokers (Dilaal)
- Cloth selling (wholesale and retail)
- Exchange of foreign currency

In addition, the sectors which remain untapped and have the potential in Baidoa district economically include:

- Second hand clothes selling
- Electronic Business
- Women Beautifications center
- Vegetable farming and selling
- Livestock trade
- Butcheries or meat trade
- Poultry farming and selling of poultry products

“Farming, second hand clothes, electronic business, and poultry farming and selling of poultry products.” FGDs with youths Abal village

Focus group discussion conducted with Men from Sumadlawe IDP camp revealed that *“Baidoa district have livelihoods opportunities which are enormous and they include small scale businesses, driving skills, urban constructions works, and carpentry which can be easily managed by IDPs if they are supported by either the government or international NGOs.”*

Market supply

The analysis shows that majority of the participants stated that most of the common food items were available in the market. These food items include grains (local and imported), followed by vegetables, powdered milk, eggs, milk, flour, fruits, processed food among others. The commonly consumed food are the most affordable food items which include grains (local and imported), followed by flour, powdered milk, vegetables, animal fats or cooking oils, eggs, meat, milk, nuts, and fruits as shown by figure below.

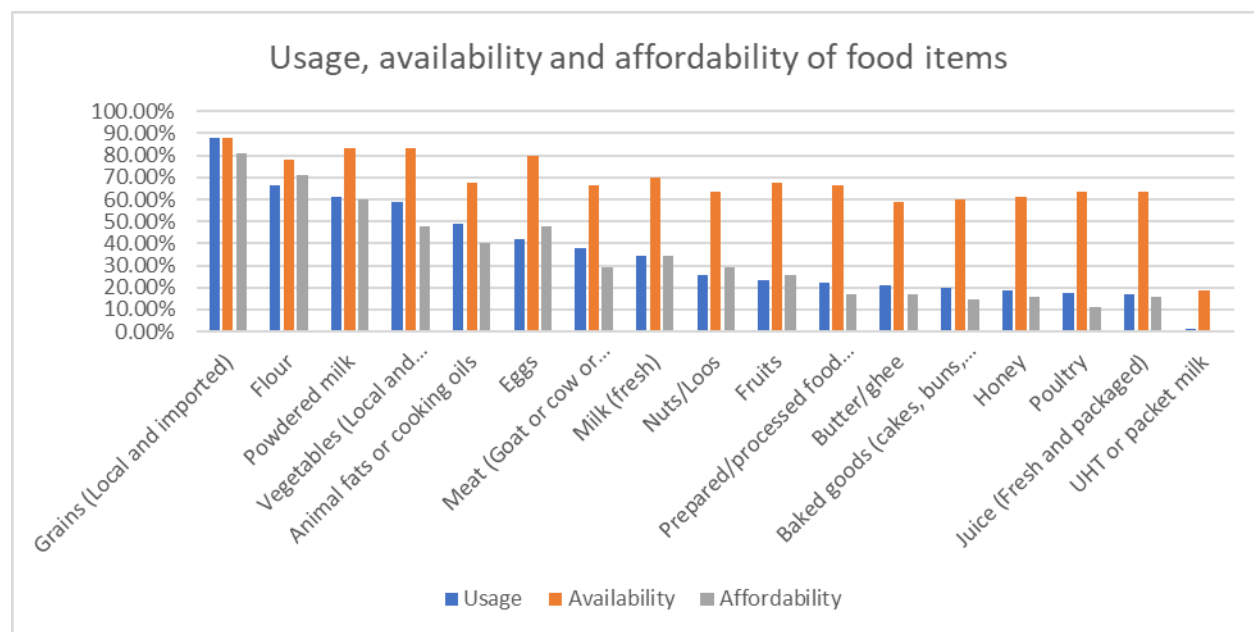


Figure 4: Usage, availability and affordability of food items in Baidoa district

The most preferred or used cooking fuel which is readily available and affordable is firewood as compared to charcoal which is the second most preferred cooking fuel than gas which is not used by majority of the participants and it is not affordable as shown by figure below.

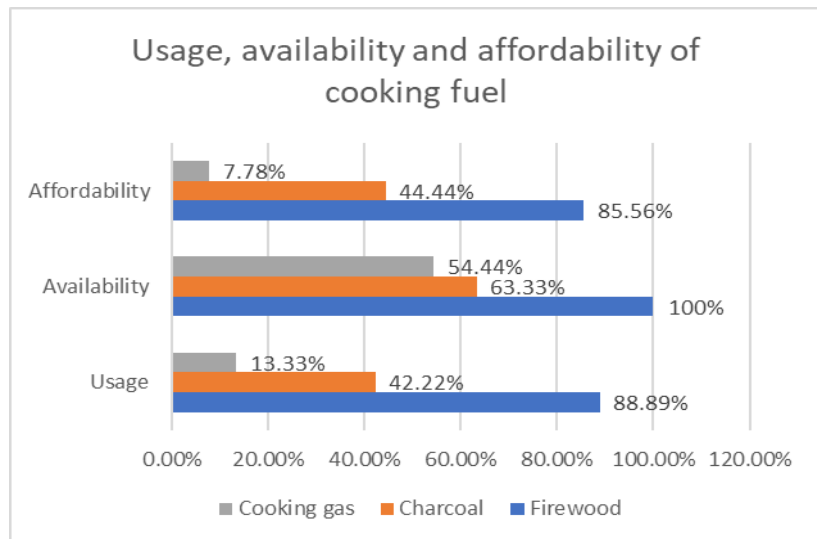


Figure 5: Usage, availability and affordability of cooking fuel in Baidoa district

Most of the families are able to access water and hygiene kits such as bar soaps, water, laundry, sanitary towels and water treatment kits which are readily available in the market. Most of the products are affordable since they are used daily such as bar soaps, water and laundry. Only 12.22% and 16.67% of the participants stated that the sanitary towels and water treatment kits are affordable and the usage being at 21.11% and 20% respectively as shown by figure below.

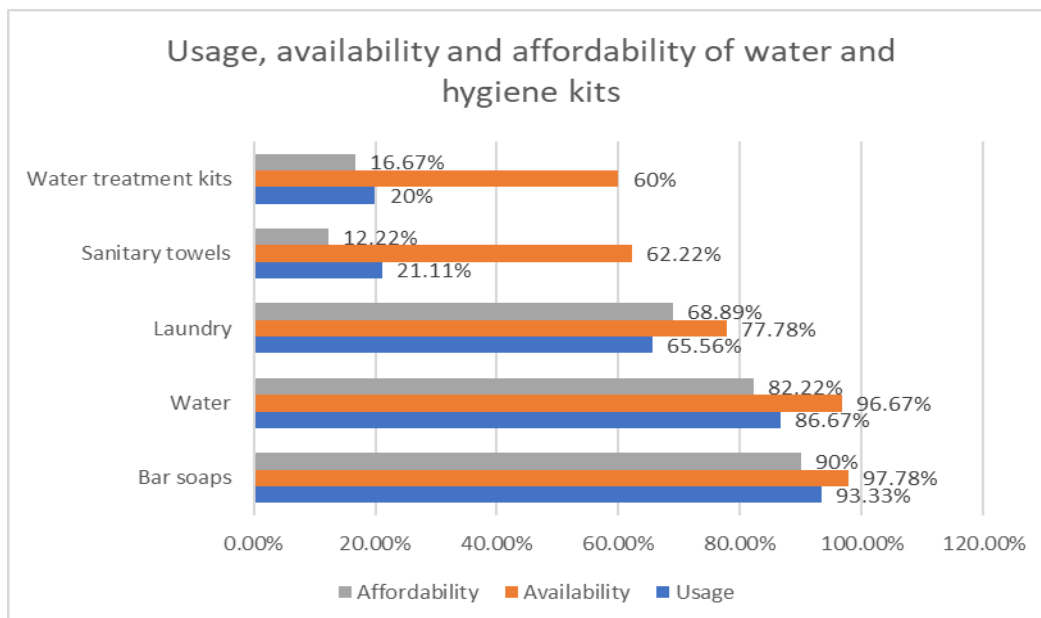


Figure 6: Usage, availability and affordability of water and hygiene kits

Most of the non-food items are readily available in the market. More than half of the participants agreed that sleeping mats, jerricans, cooking utensils, and mosquito nets are affordable. Non-food items which are not affordable include clothes and footwear, locally made goods and tools for agriculture, batteries and toiletries and beauty products as shown by the figure below.

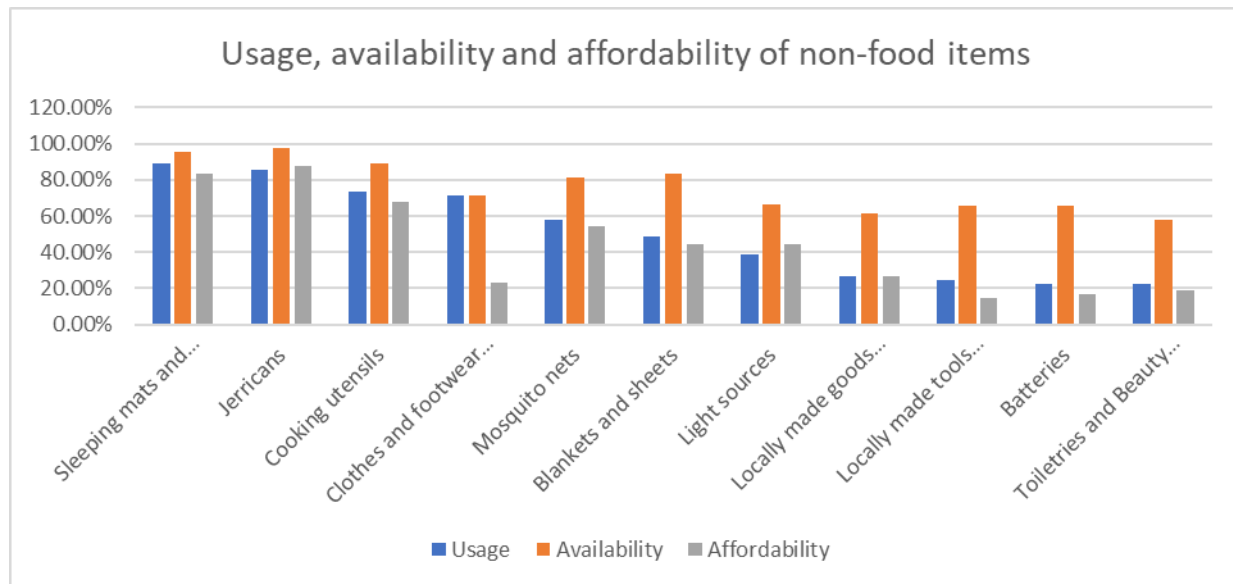


Figure 7: Usage, availability and affordability of non-food items

Building materials such as wooden poles, plastic sheering, building nails, iron sheets, timber and cement are readily available in Baidoa district. More than half of the participants use wooden poles, plastic sheering and building nails. Cement is used at 32.22% and affordable only to 17.78% of the participants indicating that it is not commonly used product and very expensive to many as shown by the figure 7 below.

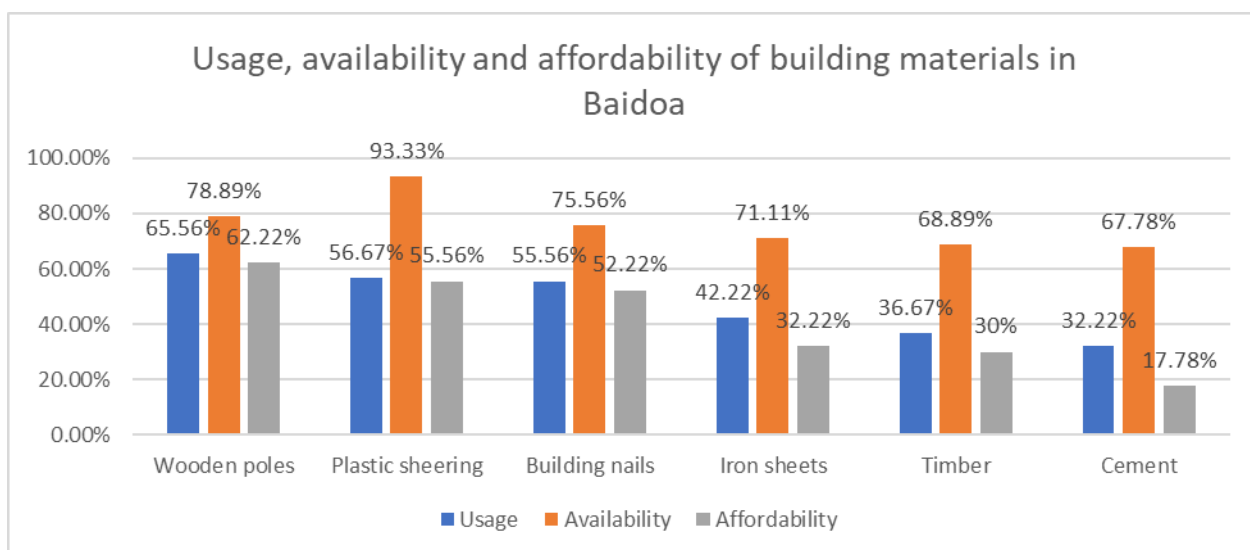


Figure 8: Usage, availability and affordability of building materials in Baidoa districts

Several services such as tailoring, farmers, construction workers, electrician among others are available in Baidoa. The figure below that there are opportunities in services such as construction workers or masons, electricians, beautician, provision of transport services via Minibus (Koostar) and Minivan (Caasi) which the youths, women, returnees and IDPs can take advantage and undertake the courses in TVET to improve their livelihood as shown by the figure below.

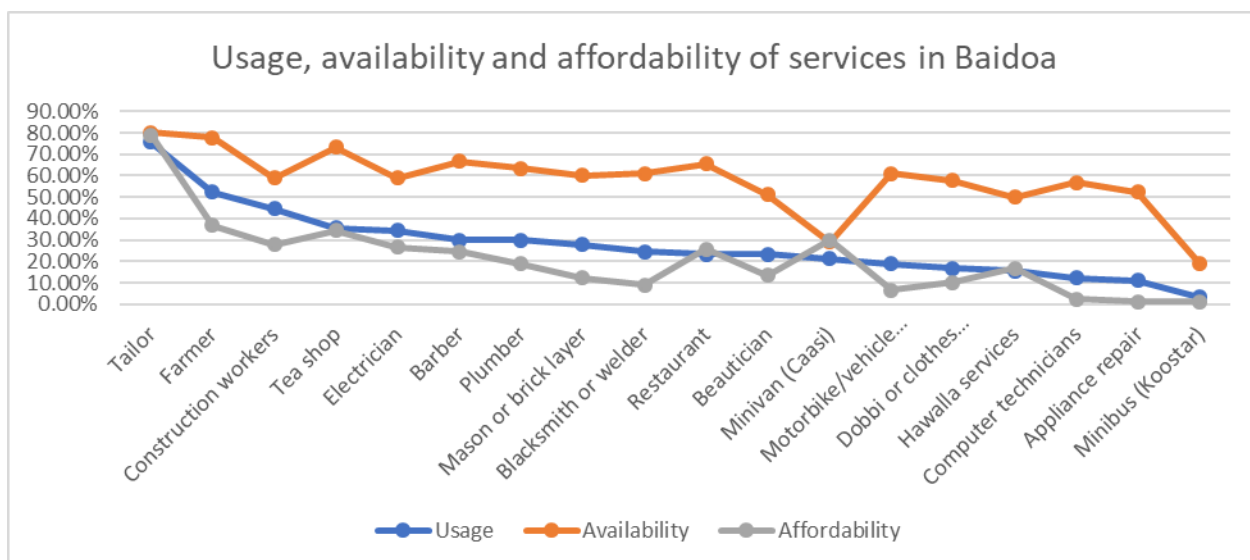


Figure 9: Usage, availability and affordability of services in Baidoa districts

Market Access

Markets in Baidoa are accessible by walking and use of tuk tuk. Approximately all the returnees and host community stated that market is accessible as compared to 85.7% IDPs. Majority of the customers access the market using tuk tuk with 66.7% as compared to their counterparts returnees and IDPs who access the market by walking 68% and 85.7% respectively as shown by the figures below.

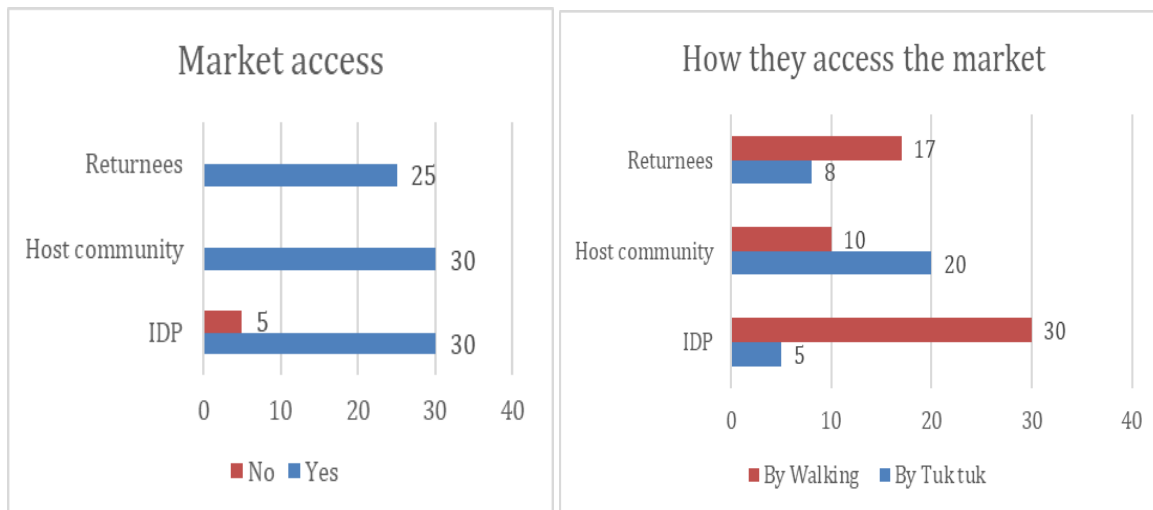


Figure 10: Market accessibility

Figure 11: Means of access to the market in Baidoa districts

Majority of the vendors, 68% (n = 21) stated that they serve less than 50 customers a week, followed by those who serve 50 to 100 customers a week with 19%, those who serve 101 to 200 customers a week with 10% and only 1 vender serves between 201 to 500 customers a week. Majority of the IDPs (57.1%) access the market once a week as compared to host community who access the market daily (36.7%), twice a week (33.3%) and returnees who access more than twice a week (60%, n = 15) and twice a week (36%, n = 9) as shown by the figure below.

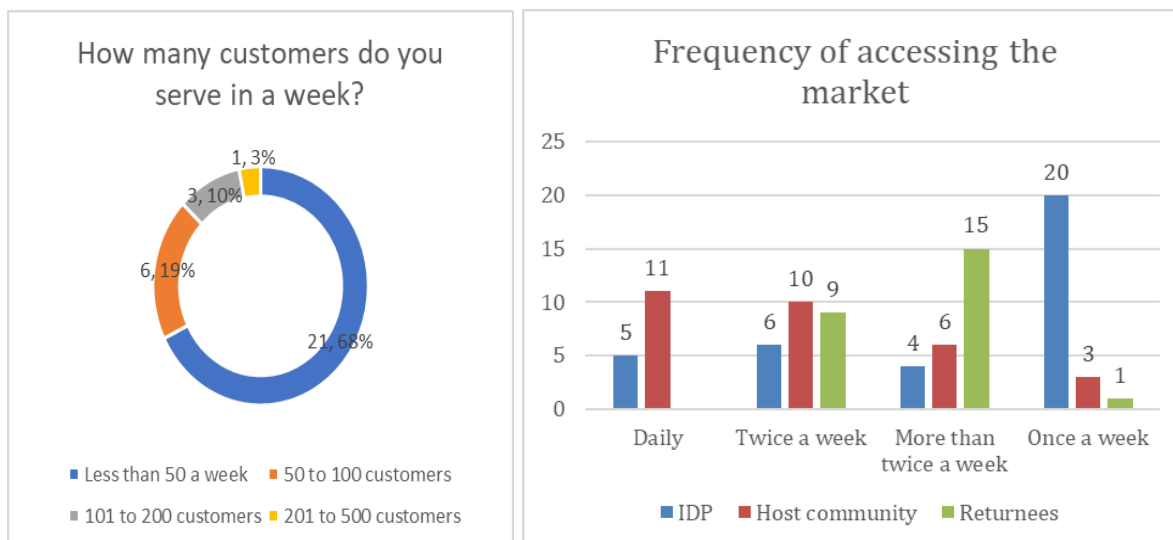


Figure 12: Customers served in a week

Figure 13: Frequency of accessing the marketing

It takes approximately 10 to 30 minutes for 42% of the customers to reach the market, followed by those who take 31 to 60 minutes (28%), more than 1 hour (27%) and only 3% of the customers take less than 10 minutes to reach the market. Those who take long time to reach the market are those that access the market by walking.

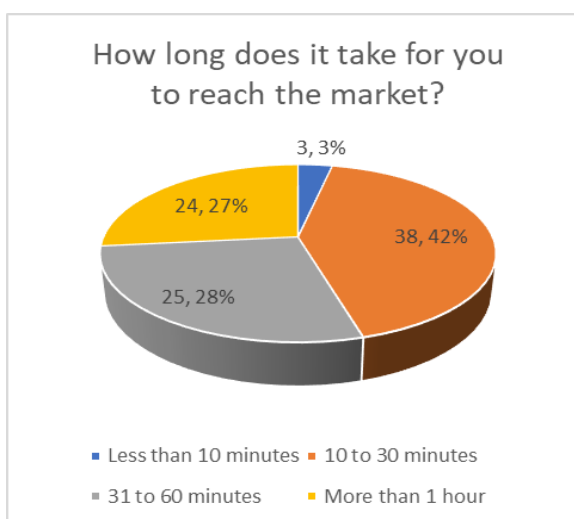


Figure 14: Time taken to reach the market

Source of supplies and business structures in Baidoa

The sources of supplies in Baidoa is from both the local wholesalers (65%) and wholesales from outside the district (35%) as shown below. It was also evident that majority of the businesses infrastructures are make shift stalls or temporary structures (42%), followed by 32% who stated that the infrastructure is permanent and 26% who operate in open air market as shown below.

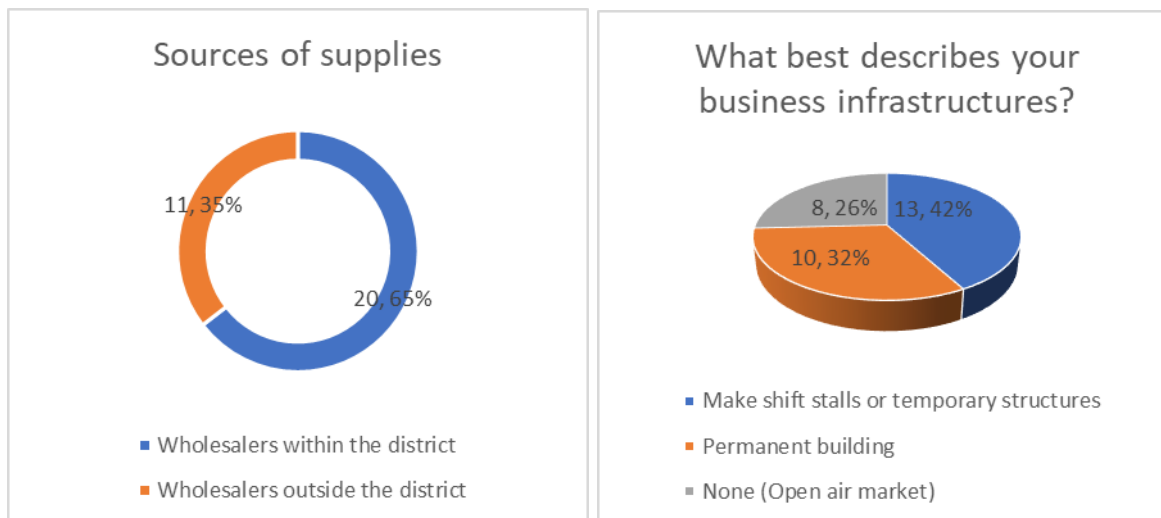


Figure 15: Sources of the supplies in Baidoa district

Figure 16: Types of business infrastructures

All vendors agreed that they face shortages of goods and services in the district. The reasons for shortages of the above goods in the market include lack of money (64.52%), heightened insecurity in the areas (35.48%), natural disasters (32.26%), difficult in finding alternate supplies (22.58%), challenges in the transport routes (22.58%), inability of supplies to meet the demand (16.13%), and armed grouped check points (6.45%) as shown by the figure below.

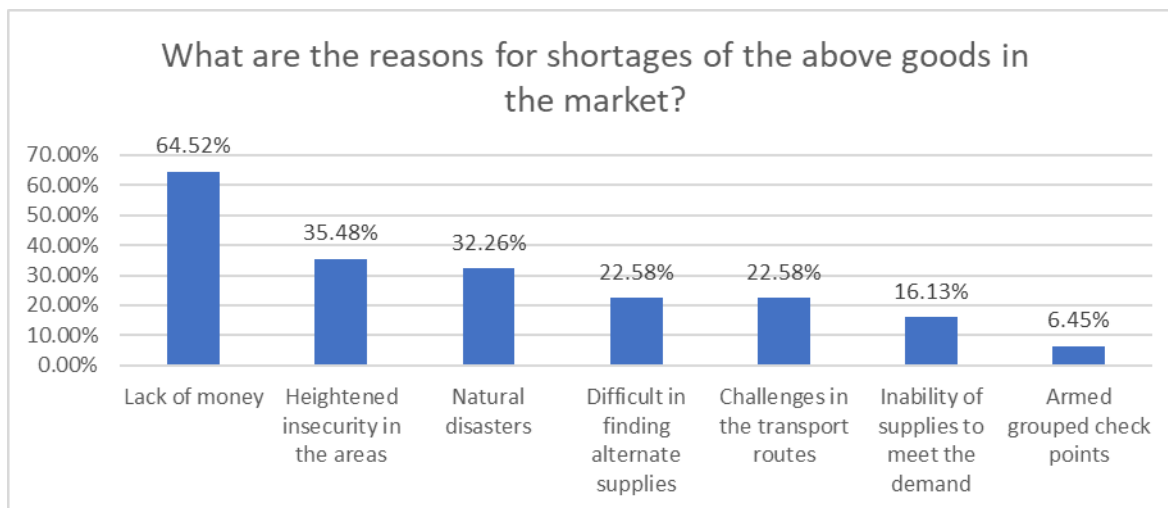


Figure 17: Reasons for shortages of goods in the market

Satisfaction with the livelihood opportunities

Majority of the participants (72%, n = 65) agreed that they are not satisfied with the livelihood opportunities in the district because of the challenges that they face to make ends meet in their daily livelihoods. Only 25% of the participants stated that they are satisfied with the available livelihood opportunities in the district.

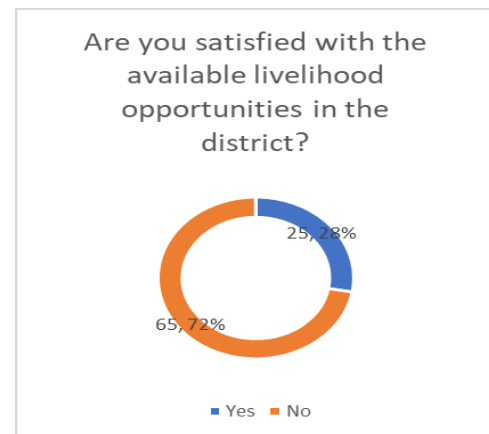


Figure 18: Participants satisfaction with the available livelihood opportunities

Access to credit facilities by vendors

Majority of the youths, women, IDPs and returnees (86%, n = 77) do not have access to financial services whereas only 14% have access to the financial services as shown by the figure below. About 20.7% of the IDPs, 20% of host community and 8.7% of the returnees have access to credit facilities.

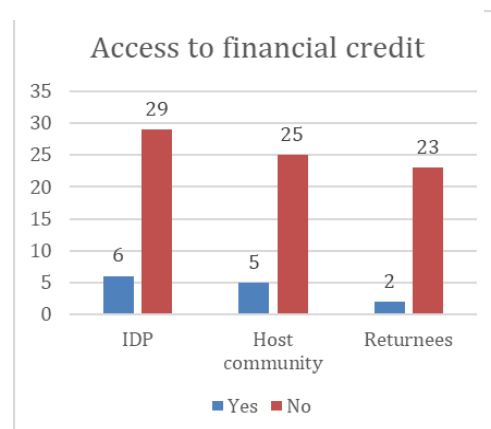


Figure 19: Access to credit facilities

In addition, 54.84% of traders do not have access to credit facilities whereas 45.16% have access to financial services. Out of 14 traders who have access to financial services, 64.3% get their loans from micro-finance organization or local money; 28.6% borrow from families and 7.1% borrow from friends. 78.6% (n = 11) of the traders stated that it was easy to get loans. The reasons for taking loans included buying materials or stock (50%); expand the business (42.8%); and 7.2% hire more employees.

Approximately 85.7% of the traders who accessed credit facilities were satisfied and they were able to meet the demands of goods and services from their customers whereas 14.3% were not satisfied. The obstacles of accessing credit facilities or financing included not meeting the eligibility requirements for lending (29.03%), don't know how to apply for financing (25.81%), cannot afford interest payments

(22.58%), others (12.9%) and do not have the required documents to apply for financing (9.68%) as shown by table 6 below.

Table 6: Access to credit facilities

Variables	Count	Percent (%)
Do you have access to credit facilities?		
Yes	14	45.16%
No	17	54.84%
Sources of the credit facilities		
Loans from micro-finance organization or local money	9	64.3%
Borrowing from families	4	28.6%
Borrowing from friends	1	7.1%
Is it easy to access the credit facilities		
Yes	11	78.6%
No	3	21.4%
What are the reasons for taking a loan or access the credit facilities		
Buy material goods / stock	7	50%
Expand the business	6	42.8%
Hire more employees	1	7.2%
Do you think the credit facilities made you satisfy and meet the demands from your customers?		
Yes	12	85.7%
No	2	14.3%
What are the obstacles to access credit facilities or financing		
Do not meet eligibility requirements for lending	9	29.03%
Do not know how to apply for the financing	8	25.81%
Cannot afford interest payments	7	22.58%
Others	4	12.9%
Do not have the required documents to apply for financing	3	9.68%

3.2.2 Main socio-cultural barriers and economic constraints and opportunities for entering specific economic sectors, livelihoods opportunities, vocational sectors

The findings related to the above outcome was derived from both quantitative (household survey and observation checklists) and qualitative data (KIs with market actors, TVET representatives and government officials, and FGDs with women, youths and men groups) collection tools.

The socio-cultural barriers and economic constraints that prevent IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities' particular women and youth from entering a specific

economic sector, finding employment or starting a business in any sector in Baidoa district include:

- Lack of financial support
- Lack of stable government and poor leadership
- Illegal taxation and unnecessary road blocks in the district
- Poor road networks
- Lack of skills to run their business
- Lack of equal opportunities and systemic marginalization among the community (discrimination based on tribes)
- Erosion of assets due to armed conflict during the civil war and intermittent inter/intra-clan conflict, resulting in poverty
- Protracted conflict and insecurity
- Natural disasters such as successive droughts and floods
- Absence of adequate governmental structures that provide assistance and protection;
- Poor access to economic/employment opportunities.

The findings from the household survey indicates that both the IDPs and host community face similar challenges when it comes to micro and medium enterprises in the district. Fifty-five percent (55%) of the host community as compared to 45% of the IDPs stated that they lack start up capital and funds to start micro and medium enterprises in Baidoa district. About 53% of the host community as compared to 47% from the IDPs who stated that they lack the necessary skills and training to start business. Other challenges that they face include road blocks and availability of goods; lack of food and water; poor leadership and governance; lack of opportunities; lack of credit facilities; insecurity issues; low purchasing power; and competition from other market actors as shown by the figure below.

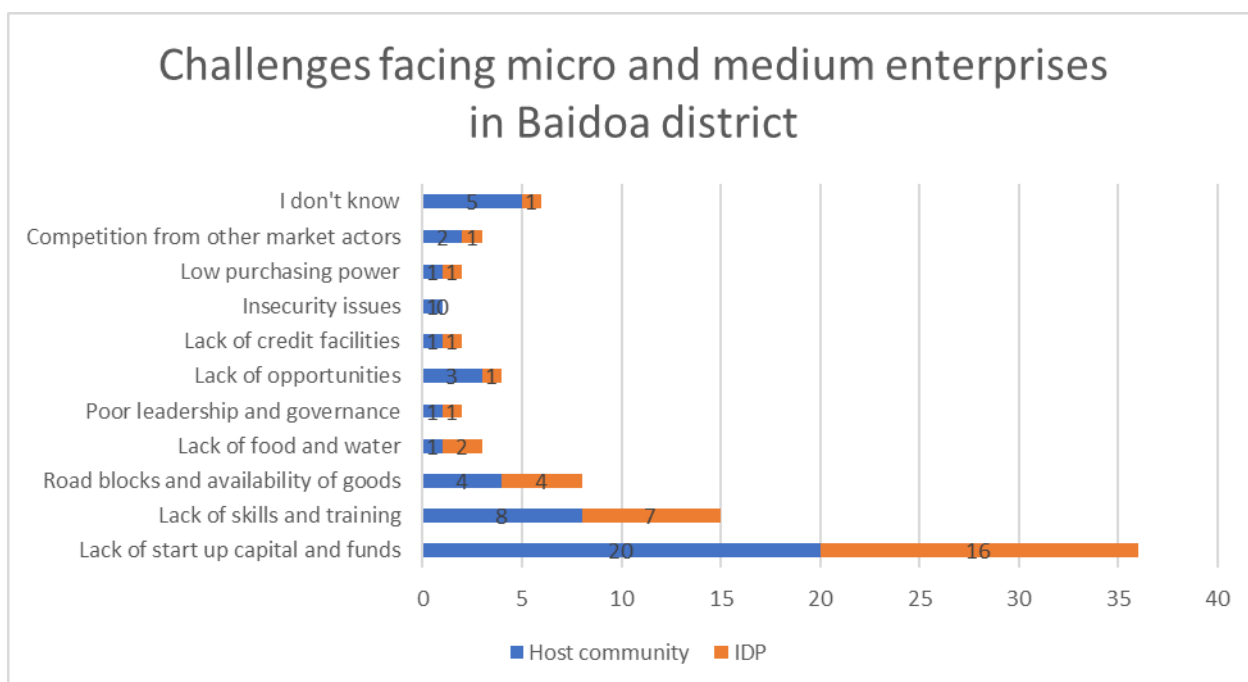


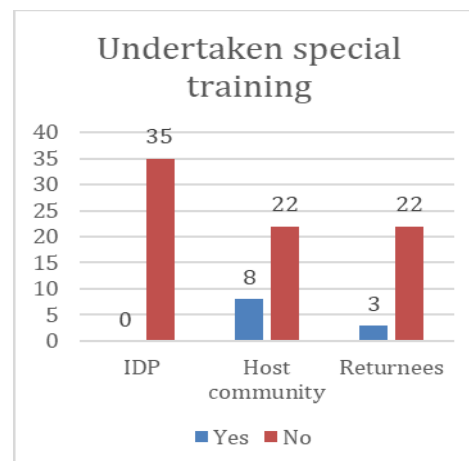
Figure 20: Challenges facing micro and medium enterprises in Baidoa district

The findings from the KIIs and FGDs is similar to the findings from the household survey. Women from IDP camps in Abal village identified the following socio-cultural barriers and economic constraints which include “*Lack of financial support, lack of stable government, illegal taxation (unnecessary road blocks, poor road networks, lack of skills to run the businesses, and lack of equal opportunities among communities as a result of the discrimination based on tribes.*”

3.2.3 Current level of skills available and required in the labour market

Current level of skills available

Socio-demographic characteristics indicates that the majority of the participants had none and Madarassa level of education. All IDPs have not attended any training in TVET facilities whereas 36.3% and 13.6% of the host community and returnees have received the training respectively. Majority of the participants (76%) stated that they



have not attended vocational training institutes in Baidoa district whereas only 22% have attended as shown by the figure below.

Figure 21: Training among IDPs, host community and returnees

The factors that have hindered youths, women, IDPs and returnees from accessing the vocational training institutes include lack of opportunities to attend the instituted (53.3%, n = 48), financial constraints (28.9%, n = 26), family commitments (6.7%, n = 6), no qualified trainers (5.6%, n = 5), some don’t think it will a make the difference (4.4%, n = 4) and only one participant stated that he is not interested in joining the TVET in Baidoa district as shown by figure below.

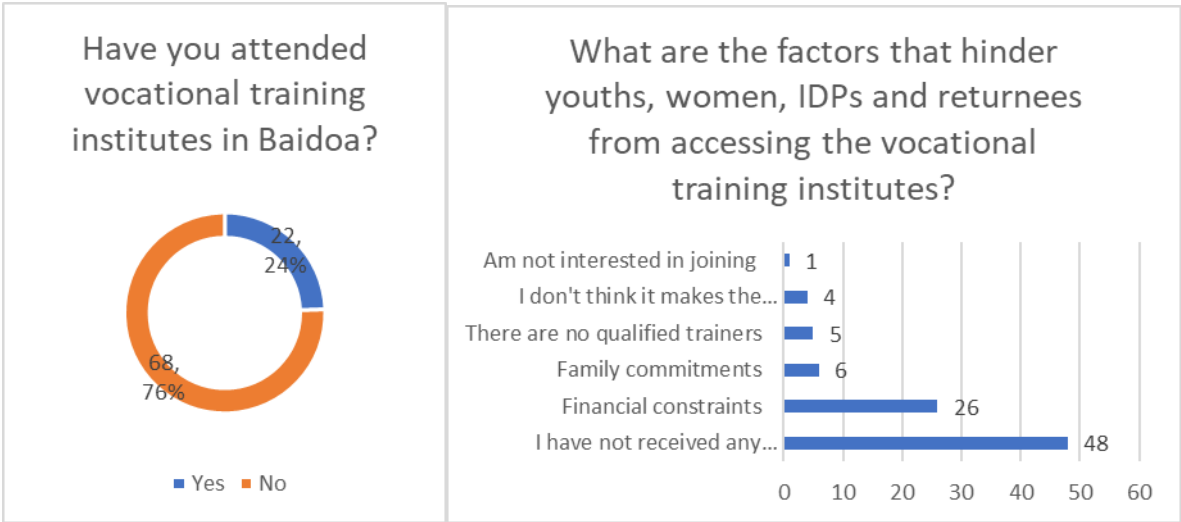


Figure 22: Attended training in the TVET facilities in Baidoa district

Figure 23: Attended training in the TVET facilities in Baidoa district

Figure 24: Factors that hinders youths, women, IDPs and returnees from accessing the vocational training institutes

In addition, 97% of the participants agreed that youths and women do not receive government support to enhance their training and skills development as shown by the figure below. As a result of this 66% of the participants agreed that there are skills gap in Baidoa district to support economic growth.

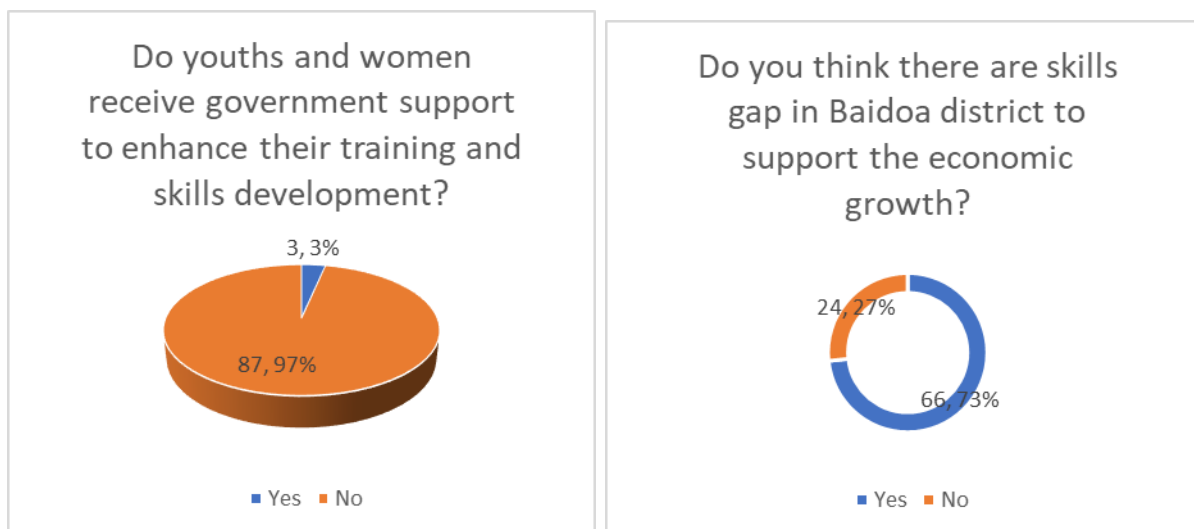


Figure 25: Government support to enhance training and skills development

Figure 26: Skills gap to support economic growth

Required skills needed to run micro and medium enterprises

Majority of the participants 66.7% (n =60) from the household survey agreed that for one to successful get an opportunity in the market and open a business he or she should have special skills or training in different areas such as tailoring among others, followed by college training in business 10%, others with 7.8% as shown by the figure below.

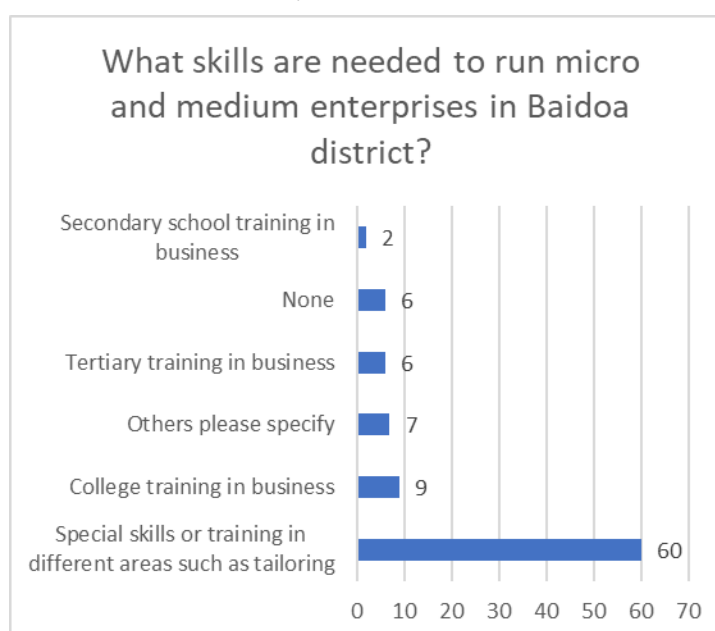


Figure 27: Skills gap to support economic growth

KII with the TVET representatives, government officials, market actors among others identified the following skills as necessary to run a business in Baidoa district:

- Training on Poultry Business

- Training on Vegetable farming including planting, harvesting, transportation, storage and trading
- Product marketing skills and customers relations
- Training on business management skills
- Planning skills
- Profit/loss calculations
- Numerical skills
- Other specific skills for the specific business like when you want to engage in women beautification centre there is need to have understanding.

One need to have “*specific skills for specific businesses such as beautification, electrician, plumbing in addition to the other skills. In addition, training on profit and loss, numerical skills is also important for every business.*” KII with Market Actor.

Another market actor went ahead and said “*it is important for people to trained on poultry business, vegetable farming including planting, harvesting, transportation, storage and trading, and product marketing skills and customers relations*”.

Strategies used by IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community

The strategies which the IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community households have used to successfully start business in Baidoa include:

- Getting startup funds from the family members to start a business
- Lobbying funds for international NGOs to support their business
- Selling their assets such as land, livestock for easy sourcing of capital to start a business
- Trainings with skills such as mobile phone repairing, tailoring, weaving, and hinna service.

Youths from Tawakal IDP camp stated that “*there is need to provide basic training skills such as recording keeping, business management, mobile repair, tailoring, waving and hina services; provision of start up or grants to start business; and allow them to sell their assets such as land and livestock to get source of capital to start a*

business,” as some of the strategies the IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community households have use in Baidoa to start businesses.

The skills of women and youths in Baidoa can be improved and strengthened through:

- Through skills developments in different fields
- Provision of the adequate and quality training equipments’ in the available TVET facilities in the district
- Employing and motivating well trained mentors in the already established TVET centres
- Provision of adequate self-employable technical skills such as agricultural training
- Provision of coaching or mentoring services to improve or start any type of income-generating activities.
- Reviving the collapsed industries in Baidoa during the Siyad Barre Regime such as ADC Serial industries, Timber, Shoes etc which could create lots of employment opportunities for the local people in Baidoa and could also contribute to the availability of local marketable products.

Women IDP FGD from Abal village stated that “*skills can be strengthened in Baidoa district through skills development, provision of adequate and quality equipment to the already available TVET facilities, and employment of the well trained mentors in those TVET centres.*”

In addition, men from the IDP agreed that there are no necessary and available skills sets among IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community households especially for women and youth in Baidoa district. They stated that “*there is need to provide them with the necessary financial skills to manage their business, training on business management, provision of free accessible vocational training centres for the IDPs and engagement with the private sector that provide skills which can create job opportunities for the IDPs.*” (Men FGD, Abal village).

3.2.4 Regulatory framework that guide micro-medium enterprises in Baidoa district

The role of federal and local government in Baidoa district to promote micro and medium enterprises include:

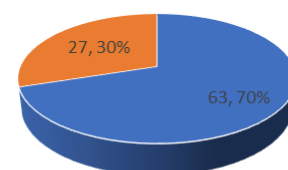
- Set standards, regulating measures and certifications
- Establishment of standard policy/curriculums
- Guide actors on key priority areas
- Create awareness for the local community and other stakeholders involved in business activities in best practices and avoidance of selling expired commodities in the market.
- Ensure inclusivity of persons with disabilities and other minority groups
- Providing a peaceful and enabling environment through ensuring security within the district
- Set specific budgets for the development and growth of formal and informal sectors

Ministry of Labour official stated that “*state government in Baidoa can prescribe policies on commerce, taxation, healthcare, education, and many other issues within their state, Notably, both the states and the federal government have the power to tax, make and enforce laws, charter banks, and borrow money.*” Ministry of Planning representative also stated that “*we are involved in the setting up or preparation of budget for upcoming formal and informal settlement and economic growth of Baidoa.*”

3.2.5 Inventory of existing vocational institutes in Baidoa district

The findings from the household survey shows that approximately 70% of the participants agreed that there vocational training institutes in Baidoa that offer necessary skills that facilitates both formal and informal

Are there vocational training institutes in Baidoa that offer necessary skills that facilitates both formal and informal employment?



■ Yes ■ No

employment whereas 30% were not aware of their existence as shown by the figure below.

Figure 28: Existence of the TVET facilities

The findings were supported by both the KIIs and FGDs conducted in the Baidoa. From the KIIs findings with the government officials it was not that there are 4 TVET centers in Baidoa district. These are:

- Government technical and vocational training institute, Baidoa
- Mercy Corps technical and vocational education training institute
- GREDO TVET
- NRC TVET

There are 4 TVET facilities in Baidoa district. KII with TVET representative

One of the TVET representative stated that *“There are quite a number of TVET centers in the districts which are mostly NGOs supported. These include main Government TVET centre and other agencies centres such as Mercy Corps TVET, GREDO TVET and NRC TVET which are operated/funded by the organizations. All these TVET centers offer similar service which include provision of livelihood Skills training to IDPs, returnees and Vulnerable host community members with mainly an average duration of 3-6 Months.”* The same sentiments were supported by the Commissioner of refugees and IDPs stated that there are TVETs in Baidoa which are *“TVET center managed by the Ministry of Labour, NRC and Mercy Corp”*.

Quality of the training

Baidoa district has 4 vocational training institute which is adequate to providing training to its population. Most of the TVET facilities are managed by the NGOs apart from one which is managed by the government. The quality of training cannot be certified because of the following:

- Lack of federal or government certified curriculum
- Lack of adequate training equipment

- Lack of certified trainers
- Lack of motivation to the trainers

TVET representatives agreed unanimously that the facilities have the capacity to offer quality training and skills to the beneficiaries. They went further and highlighted that they have the several challenges and stated that “*Yes, although there are still lots of challenges ranging from lack of sufficient technical staff, proper equipment, standard guiding strategies/policies/curriculum.*” KII with TVET representative.

In order to fully support the TVET facilities to provide quality training to the students it is important to furnish and equip the facilities, hire qualified personnel, approve certified curriculum and support youths and women. KII with the TVET representative stated that “*these facilities can provide quality training if they are fully equipping with the necessary various equipment for the divergent training skills and providing qualified technical staff while the government re-opens the collapsed major government industries in Baidoa to absorb the TVET graduates from the centres hence enhanced employment creation.*”

District commissioner also stated that “*There is no federal or government certified TVET curriculum in Baidoa.*” The TVET facilities are not adequately equipped with the necessary facilities such as equipments, qualified trainers and relevant policies. This was supported by Commissioner of refugees and IDPs who stated that “*the government needs to support the TVET facilities by providing them with sufficient necessary equipment for various TVET training skills; provide and employ adequate qualified trainers; and ensure standards are set and maintain in those TVETs.*”

Child protection committee present in the district are not properly trained as reiterated by the Ministry of Labour “*I have noted that some of the Committees are not well familiar with the activities to deliver quality service the vulnerable Community members.*”

3.3.2 Findings based on the Mental health psychosocial support services assessments

Majority of the participants (36%, n =44) stated that there are no mental health psychosocial support services in Baidoa. Thirty-three percent (33%, n = 40) of the

participants stated that the community have open and safe spaces, including child and baby-friendly spaces (BFS) where they can play and interact freely; 10% stated that they have focused care and specialized social service or mental health for distressed parents/caregivers with family members with mental disorders; 8% stated that have or their family have been supported to or engaged in community sporting or other events in Baidoa; and 6% have or family member or community have been engaged in establishing child protection committees; and 4% stated that there is child protection committee in place.

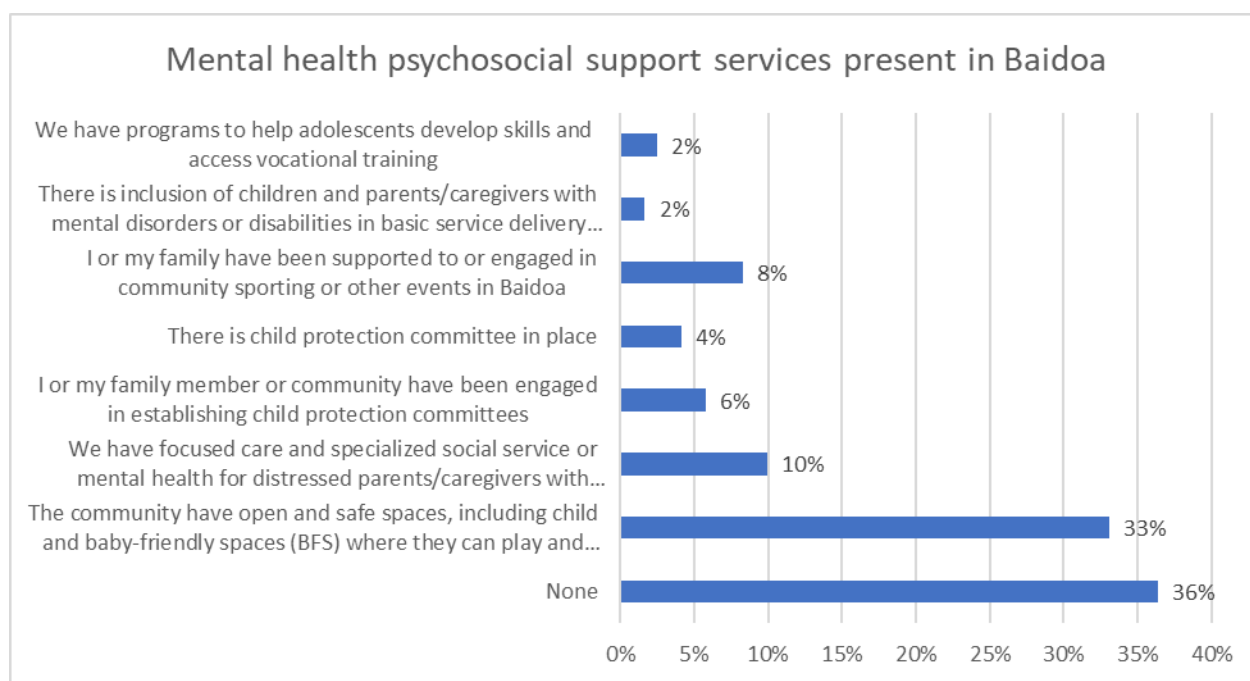


Figure 29: Mental health psychosocial support services present in Baidoa

This was supported by FGD conducted with Women IDP from Abal village who unanimously stated that *“they do not have the knowledge of mental support services, how information is disseminated, don’t have open and safe spaces that allow children to play and interact freely and that there is no established child protection committees and they have not been involved in setting up one in their IDP camp.”* Similar sentiments were highlighted by Men from Samadlawe IDP camp and youths from Kalthalan IDP camps.

Commissioner of Refugees stated that *“SWS Commission office has section of Protection and always dealing protection issues including child protection. In the IDPs*

camp, there are committees working camp child protection committee.” The Community –based child protection committees are therefore at the forefront of effort to address child protection in many places within the Government sectors. The ministry of labour representative stated that “There are Child Protection committees who are well trained and I have been involved in setting up and their main roles are to Protect exploitation from children, Neglect, abuse, Child labour, denial of resources and corporal punishment against children. They are also involved in identifying child friendly spaces, provide counselling to parents, mobilize and sensitize communities on importance of child protection.”

There is little which has been done in Baidoa in terms of provision of individual and group psychosocial support (e.g. empathetic listening, mentoring or counseling, conflict resolution etc.); and having in place expanded access to specialized mental health care for a range of emergency-induced and pre-existing conditions through general and community based mental health services. It is also evident that there is no existing community structures that promote identifying, referring and supporting children and families in need of specialized services; no accurate dissemination of information to communities about mental disorders and severe distress, in order to reduce stigma and promote care and protection of affected people; and only 7.5% respondents agreed that there is integration of mental health care into primary health care services in different health care facilities Baidoa district.

Table 7: Mental health psychosocial support services

Description		Count	Percent
Are there basic individual and group psychosocial support (e.g. empathetic listening, mentoring or counseling, conflict resolution etc.)?	No	119	98.3
	Yes	2	1.7
Are there expanded access to specialized mental health care for a range of emergency-induced and pre-existing conditions through general and community based mental health services?	No	120	99.2
	Yes	1	0.8
Do we have existing community structures that promote identifying, referring and supporting children and families in need of specialized services?	No	119	98.3
	Yes	2	1.7
Do you think there has been accurate	No	120	99.2

dissemination of information to communities about mental disorders and severe distress, in order to reduce stigma and promote care and protection of affected people?	Yes	1	0.8
Are there any support for the integration of mental health care into primary health care services in different health care facilities Baidoa district?	No	112	92.5
	Yes	9	7.5

Role of government in supporting mental health in Baidoa

The role of the government in supporting mental health in Baidoa include:

- Regulating systems by providing and protecting the rights of the mental ill health personnel.
- Providing funding for services and supporting research and innovation.
- Establish and enforce minimum standards that states can then expand upon.
- Information dissemination and awareness on mental health issues
- Stakeholder engagement to support mental health issues.

Commissioner of refugees and IDPs stated that “*The local and federal government supports mental hospital in Baidoa. The Ministry of health provides medical equipment supplies but this is not sufficient enough to cover the vast of mental health.*” KII participants agreed that mental health services are integrated to primary health facilities in the community. The priority of the government to support individuals and families living with the mental health issues is on provision of the foods and clothes. This is evident from the Commissioner of refugees and IDPs who stated that “*Yes, it happens community contribution like food and clothes assistance given to the mental hospital in Baidoa*”.

The district commissioner also stated that “*The mental health institution present in Baidoa is private, however the government supports in terms of providing food and other necessary items. Nevertheless, this is still not sufficient to cover the vast need of the mental health center. In addition, the government takes the role of creating awareness and ensuring the community are aware of the existing mental health center.*”

Ministry of labour representative stated that *“the role of the federal or stated government is to regulate systems by providing and protecting the rights of the mental ill health personnel; providing funding for services and supporting research and innovation; establish and enforce minimum standards that states can then expand upon; information dissemination and awareness; and building network and stakeholders engagement.”*

Ministry of planning representative stated that *“Yes, the government tries its best to ensure that person or groups with mental health issues are supported. There is actually one mental health center which although privately managed is supported by the government in terms food, medicines and security when needed.”*

4.0 CONCLUSIONS, CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

4.1.1 Findings on the market assessment

Existing and emerging marketable livelihood opportunities

The available marketable livelihood opportunities such as bakery, weaving of local mats (Sali or Dariin), butchery services, tailoring, farming skills, Khat selling, carpentry, building and construction, livestock brokers, cloth selling and exchange of foreign currency. Areas which are still untapped include second hand clothes selling, electronic business, women beautifications center, vegetable farming and selling, livestock trade, butcheries or meat trade, poultry farming and selling of poultry products. Food items, water and hygiene kits, non-food items, building materials and services are readily available. Market is easily accessible via tuk tuk and walking and it takes around 10 to 60 minutes to access. Most of traders get their supplies within the district and majority do not have access to credit facilities.

Main socio-cultural barriers and economic constraints and opportunities

The socio-cultural barriers and economic constraints that prevent IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities' particular women and youth from entering a specific economic sector, finding employment or starting a business in any sector in Baidoa district include lack of financial support, lack of stable government and poor leadership, illegal taxation and unnecessary road blocks in the district, poor road networks and lack of skills to run their business. In addition, lack of equal opportunities and systemic marginalization among the community (discrimination based on tribes), erosion of assets due to armed conflict during the civil war and intermittent inter/intra-clan conflict, resulting in poverty, protracted conflict and insecurity and natural disasters such as successive droughts and floods also contributes to economic and livelihood constraints. It is also clear that absence of adequate governmental structures that provide assistance and protection and poor access to economic/employment opportunities are barriers to economic constraints.

Current level of skills available and required in the labour market

Level of education is very low in Baidoa district with the majority having none to Madarassa level of education. It is also evident that 76% of the participants have not attended vocational training institutes in Baidoa district whereas only 22% have attended. The factors that have hindered youths, women, IDPs and returnees from accessing the vocational training institutes include lack of opportunities to attend the instituted, financial constraints, family commitments, and lack of qualified trainers. In addition, 97% of the participants agreed that youths and women do not receive government support to enhance their training and skills development as shown by the figure below. As a result of this 66% of the participants agreed that there are skills gap in Baidoa district to support economic growth

Strategies used by IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community

The strategies used by IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community households to start micro and medium enterprises include getting startup funds from the family members to start a business; lobbying funds for international NGOs to support their business; selling their assets such as land, livestock for easy sourcing of capital to start a business; and undergoing trainings with skills such as mobile phone repairing, tailoring, weaving, and hinna service.

Regulatory framework that guide micro-medium enterprises

The federal and local government work hand in hand in provision of security and peaceful environment; setting up standards, regulating measures and certifications; budgeting for upspringing and economic growth; guide actors on key priority areas; create awareness for the local community and other stakeholders involved in business activities in best practices and avoidance of selling expired commodities in the market.

Inventory of existing vocational institutes in Baidoa district

Seventy percent of the participants agreed that there vocational training institutes in Baidoa that offer necessary skills that facilitates both formal and informal employment. There are 4 TVET facilities in Baidoa district which are managed by NGOs such as government technical and vocational training institute, Baidoa; Mercy

Corps technical and vocational education training institute; GREDO TVET and NRC TVET. The quality of training from these TVET facilities is not guaranteed because of the lack of federal or government certified curriculum; lack of adequate training equipments; lack of certified trainers and lack of motivation to the trainers.

4.1.2 Findings on mental health psychosocial support services

The assessment revealed that there are no established mental health psychosocial support services in Baidoa. More than half of the participants stated that the community do not have open and safe spaces, including child and baby-friendly spaces (BFS) where they can play and interact freely; 8% stated that have or their family have been supported to or engaged in community sporting or other events in Baidoa; and 6% have or family member or community have been engaged in establishing child protection committees; and 4% stated that there is child protection committee in place. There is no integrated mental health services provided in the community and the primary health care facilities do not have capacity to provide mental health to the community.

4.2 Challenges

- 1. Lack of the stable government:** The livelihood opportunities have been affected by lack of the systems and process in place which can promote the opportunities and growth of both the micro and medium enterprises in the district.
- 2. Insecurity:** Inhabitants of Baidoa district raised the insecurity issues which has affected both their businesses and livelihoods. To them it is difficult to get supplies outside Baidoa because of the roadblocks and insecurity issues thus affecting their businesses.
- 3. Lack of accessing credit facilities:** Only 14% of the participants have access to credit facilities. Majority stated that it is difficult to access the credit facilities. The government and financial stakeholders should sensitize the community, provide conducive environment and support youths, women and vulnerable population to access credit facilities.

4. Lack of adequate and quality of training received from the TVET facilities:

There are only 4 TVET facilities which are not providing quality training because of the lack of certified curriculum, qualified trainers, and lack of equipment's.

5. Natural disasters such as prolonged drought has affected the livelihoods of the community since majority are agro pastoralists all their crops and animals were affected adversely.





4.3 Recommendations



1. **Literacy levels:** IDPs and returnees should be supported to improve their literacy levels and also be given training opportunities in TVET facilities so that they can improve their livelihoods.
2. **Livelihood opportunities:** government and other stakeholders should provide financial support for micro and medium enterprises or create conducive environment and policies where youths, women, IDPs and returnees in Baidoa can access credit facilities to start or expand their micro and medium enterprises in Baidoa.
3. **Quality of training provided in TVET facilities:** The government should work with key stakeholders in higher education and provide the certified TVET curriculum, employ qualified trainers and provide necessary equipment and facilities to provide quality training and learning in TVET facilities; and open up new facilities to support all the inhabitants in Baidoa.
4. **Provision of credit services facilities:** The government through the ministry of finance should take the steps and create conducive environment where the financial institutions can develop and provide SME lending programmes, while prioritizing the development of innovative solutions to collateral issues, such as the acceptance of more flexible forms of collateral, particularly for SMEs with few fixed assets; the use of group guarantees and loan guarantee schemes for SMEs; easy and effective loan application assessment methodologies.
5. **Strengthen the business support system:** Take steps to strengthen the business support system, through an intermediary role, by building capacities in business

services, both public and private (e.g. market, product and process information provision, accounting, market analyses and research, legal advice, transportation, express delivery, advertising).

6. **Child protection committee:** Government and other stakeholders should form child protection committee, train the committee members on their roles and responsibilities, support and provide them with the necessary tools and techniques to perform their duties.
7. **Mental health support:** There is need disseminate information about the mental health support to community; stakeholders to sensitize community about mental health; provide integrate services in the community; and support already health care facilities to provide mental health services in the community.

ANNEXES- TOOLS

Data collection tool	Actual tool
Household survey questionnaire for consumers	 Household Survey for consumers.doc
Household survey questionnaire for traders	 Household Survey for traders.doc
Key informant interview guide for government officials	 KIIs for government officials.doc
Key informant interview guide vocational institute officials/trainers	 KII for Vocational Trainers.doc

Key informant interview guide for market actors	 KIs for market actors.doc
Focus group discussion for women and youths (conducted separately)	 FGD – women and youth groups.doc