World Vision Somalia

Wajid Assessment Report

December 2016
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ii. Acknowledgements

We would like to extend our appreciation to the staff of Africa Relief & Development (ARD) our partner, World Vision staff: Napoleon, Ronny, Martin, George, Muhidin, and the local leaders of Wajid for their multi-pronged support in this assessment.

Their support was fundamental for the gathering of data and information which enabled the compilation of this assessment report. We are indebted to the PDU Manager, Wan Suen and national office staff members for their technical support and input during the development of assessment plan, tools and finally during the write up of this report.

We would like to appreciate the enumerators, communities and local authorities for their generous provision of data and information. I would like to thank all enumerators who dedicated their time and effort to the extensive household survey data collection. I am also indebted to all the local leaders’ community workers and Leaders of CBOs for their unreserved valuable information they provided during the exercise.

Finally, we would like to extend this many thanks to all the sampled households, the FGDs group members and KIIIs for sharing their ideas, perceptions and information regarding the effects of drought situation on the populations of Wajid.

Most obliged.

Martin Busingye
Ag. DME Manager Southern Zone

George William Ebulu
Quality Assurance & Strategy Manager
iii. Affirmation
Apart from the explicitly acknowledged references in this assessment report to other authors and publications, the assessment process, findings, interpretations, conclusions and recommendations written are solely emanating from Wajid community thoughts and opinions expressed on the subjects discussed and reflect the actual situation of Wajid based on community’s observations and experiences of the current drought situation.

This assessment report is produced in order to assemble evidence of the worsening wellbeing situation of children and disadvantaged sections of the population in Wajid, who require humanitarian assistance, without which their lives will be at most risk. The primary quantitative and qualitative data collected throughout the assessment reflect opinions of children, their families and communities described in this report, which information was gathered with their consent and is only being used for the purpose of securing humanitarian assistance for these affected communities.

The secondary data sources are appropriately acknowledged in the report by references or footnoted. Any omissions and errors in reporting would be entirely ours and we request appropriate comments directed to:

Martin Busingye  
Ag. DME Manager Southern Zone
iv. Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>Africa Relief &amp; Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>District Commissioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>Design Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGM</td>
<td>Female Genital Mutilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSNAU:</td>
<td>Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender Based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H/Hs</td>
<td>Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIs</td>
<td>Key Informants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDU</td>
<td>Programme Development Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Program (of United Nations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHAERIS</td>
<td>Wash, Health, Agriculture and Economic Recovery Intervention in Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLT</td>
<td>Senior Leadership Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWS</td>
<td>South West State</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.0 Executive Summary

The Wajid rapid assessment was conducted in December 2016 with an aim of determining the socio-economic situation, gathering vital demographic data, mapping-out major stakeholders and understanding essential needs for communities affected by the drought. The report is hoped to form a basis for planning activities to support communities during the drought response.

Primary and secondary data was collected on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Education, Protection and Livelihoods. Both qualitative and quantitative tools (12 FGDs, 428 household interviews, 4 KIIIs and observations) were used in the primary data collection.

Below are the assessment findings:

- The security still remains a big challenge as the only accessible area is Wajid town and the surrounding villages within 10km radius. Other areas are still under the insurgents and aren’t accessible to humanitarian agencies.
- Wajid population was estimated by Local authority at 69,694 people (17,424 male and 52,270 female) with an average household size of 6 people.
- A total of five primary schools (one public and 4 private schools) with a total population of 1,011 children (587 Boys & 424 Girls) exist in Wajid town and its environs (within 10km radius). These schools lack facilities like furniture, teaching materials, child playing spaces, text books, WASH facilities and qualified teachers. Pupils in school spend up to four (4) hours at school on a typical study day.
- There are no major actors providing protection and GBV services resulting in women and children (girls and boys) being targeted in conflicts and armed violence.
- Services like health, shelter, WASH and education are also still low and covering a small section of the community and their scale out would greatly contribute to the wellbeing of children and communities in Wajid district.
- There is poor latrine coverage. Out of the households assessed, 49.8% were found with latrines for excreta disposal while 50.2% are either sharing with neighbors or using the bush.
- Water access is good in Wajid town as a result of several reliable shallow wells (90%), but its safety remains a major concern since the majority of the shallow wells aren’t protected and hygiene is poor due to low latrine coverage.
- Communities in Wajid were reported to majorly rely on crop farming, livestock (goats & camels), petty trade and casual labor for their livelihoods but these have been depleted due to raging drought. The assessment established that only 12% of the households had engaged in crop production in the last farming season due to drought. Additionally 93.1% of the households in Wajid had for the past 2 years witnessed reduced harvests due failed rains.
- Apart from the security challenges, drought has resulted into IDPs influx in hope of accessing services being provided by humanitarian agencies.

In conclusion, the assessment recommends supporting WASH interventions that address protecting water sources, water treatment and hygiene promotion. Secondly, support technical capacity development of teachers through offering them relevant training and incentives, extending material support to the schools like text books, school furniture, children playing spaces, school meals and scholastic materials, promoting hygiene in schools as well as strengthening the functionality of school management committees. Thirdly, support the strengthening of informal and formal protection systems in the communities through a collaborative approach with local authorities, faith leaders and local partner NGOs is recommended. Lastly, supporting farmers to access inputs (seeds, tools) and irrigation kits, training farmers on improved agricultural practices, formation of farmer groups and farmer field schools, saving group formation and training, range land management, post-harvest handling and cash for work to access food.
2.0 Introduction/Background

Wajid district is located in Bakool region of South West State of Somalia. Wajid is the third most populous district in Bakool region after Xudur and Tayeeglow. The 2014 UNFPA population report estimated Wajid to have a total of 82,393 people. The district boarders, Luuq in the West, Xudur in North East, Baidoa in the South and Rab Dhure in the North. The district is under the leadership of the District Commissioner (DC) and his advisory team (elders). Wajid communities thrive on agro-pastoralism, nomadism, casual labor, petty trade and a few business persons.

For the past two decades, Wajid district has been an area of recurrent conflict and chronic food insecurity. In 2010, the district was seized by Al-Shabab. In March 2014, Wajid town and its neighboring villages (estimated within 10kms) were liberated and still remain under the protection of ENDF and SWS forces. Even Wajid town and its environs were liberated, the big part of the district still remains under blockade due to Al-Shabab insurgents. Like most of the places in Somalia, Wajid is generally on a positive political trajectory after several years of turmoil and this has been made possible by the presence of the above mentioned forces.

The above scenario notwithstanding, humanitarian organizations both UN and INGOs are still only able to access Wajid by air. Road access limitations continue to result in increased operational and transportation costs for humanitarian agencies delivering food to the affected population. It also increases commercial food prices as traders transfer the high cost of operating in insecure1 to the consumers.

The World Vision Rapid Market Assessment (June 2016) indicated that most of the commodities accessed in Wajid markets are sourced from Baidoa, transported by truck up to Buudhunle center and thereafter transported by donkey carts to Wajid town and surrounding markets. The FSNAU report (December 2016) indicated that trade within the district is still challenged as access roads are controlled by insurgents (Al Shabab). This has resulted in supply shortages hence commodity price increments especially in the last quarter of 2016. Additionally, the countrywide drought situation experienced as a result of below normal rainfall during Gu and Dyer in 2016 didn’t spare Wajid hence presenting an additional burden of food insecurity and IDPs influx into Wajid town hence exasperating an already fragile vulnerability situation. By December 2016, Wajid district was classified under IPC phase (food security crisis) and this was attributed to severe drought and continued adverse impact of trade disruption by Al Shabab blockades. Given all these weather and security challenges and the resultant effects they have had on the local population, Wajid households remain vulnerable hence requiring support to enable them meet their food needs as well as rebuilding their livelihoods.

3.0 Methodology

A rapid assessment was conducted in Wajid district in December 2016. The objective was to determine the socio-economic situation, gather vital demographic data, map-out major stakeholders and determine essential needs of communities affected by the current drought, which will be the basis for planning targeted project implementation. The assessment focused of the general population demographic information, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, protection and livelihoods.

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1 Humanitarian Needs Overview Report – October 2016
World Vision Somalia staff undertook the assessment in collaboration with local partners and local leaders in Wajid district. The assessment also built on updating the livelihood assessment that had been conducted in Wajid between April and May 2016 as well as the WHAERIS project baseline. Two approaches to information gathering were employed: primary data collection where new information was required; and secondary data collection through review of secondary information. Both qualitative and quantitative tools (12 FGDs, 428 household interviews, 4 KIIs and observations) were used in the assessment process. The data collected were analyzed and used to compile the final assessment report.

4.0 Findings and analysis
The findings and analysis are presented below as per the thematic area assessed.

4.1 Population and demographic characteristics
During the assessment efforts were made to capture the current population estimates and other demographic information. The Local Administration estimated the population at 69,694 people (17,424 male and 52,270 female). Additionally the district was estimated to comprise of 65 villages and 11,615 households with an average household size of 6 individuals. Out of these households 2,323 were estimated to be female headed while 581 to be child headed. Furthermore, the district is estimated to have 5,663 orphans (1,089 boys and 4,574 girls) while 2,788 people were estimated to be physically disabled. Regarding population of children, the assessment estimated it 22,650 accounting for 32.5% of the total population. Details are in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Information (estimates)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of villages</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population (Total)</td>
<td>69,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population (Male)</td>
<td>17,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population (Female)</td>
<td>52,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households (H/H)</td>
<td>11,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman headed H/H</td>
<td>2323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child headed H/H</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy orphan</td>
<td>1089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl orphan</td>
<td>4574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically disabled</td>
<td>2,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average H/H size</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population children (boys and girls)</td>
<td>22,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Population &lt;18yrs</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male to Female ratio</td>
<td>1:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Interview with Wajid Local Administration in December 2016

4.2 Protection
Al-Shabab militias took over Wajid district in 2010 and most people fled to other places like Luuq, Dolow, Baidoa and Mogadishu while those that remained had to endure insurgency. Wajid town was liberated on 9th March 2014 and since that time the town and its neighboring villages (within 10kms) has experienced relative peace. During the assessment an effort was made to establish the protection situation in Wajid given that insurgency and chronic vulnerability always result in violation of community members rights especially for children and women. The ARD Rapid Assessment report, indicates that issues of protection...
and concerns related to the safety and security of women and girls due to displacement resulting from drought and insecurity remain an issue of concern to humanitarian agencies.

From the assessment, it was established that girls and boys have since been particularly targeted in conflicts and armed violence. The Humanitarian Needs Overview Report for Somalia (October 2016) indicated that in the first half of 2016, 962 boys, and 410 girls were reportedly forcibly recruited and used by armed forces and groups in the entire Somalia. The situation only get worse in places like Wajid, where we noted absence of any community protection mechanisms including rehabilitation and referral system for abused women and children.

**Forms of Violence against Children**
Common forms of violence against girls and boys include early marriage, child labor, children recruited as militias /soldier and female genital mutilation; whereas for adolescent girls, common forms of violence include early marriage and rape. Additionally, some groups of children (minority clans, children born out of wedlock and those without known fathers and disabled children) were identified to be sometimes excluded from accessing existing services (e.g. health, education and shelter). Children (9 to 18 years) are typically involved in child labor activities like being maids, child soldiers, shoe shiners, donkey cart drivers and this affects boys and girls equally. Patterns of child marriage exist and these were noted to be sustained by traditions and Islamic faith. Culturally and from the Islamic point of view, if a girl reaches the age of 15 years, then she is considered as an adult and can be married off.

**Factors Pre-disposing children to abuse**
Girls are usually affected when fetching water from water points while boys are abused when looking after (during grazing and watering) the livestock. In trying to establish the common causes of death and injury to children in Wajid community, the assessment identified malaria, Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD), measles, conflict and malnutrition among others. From the assessment, it was estimated that up to 5 children die every year in Wajid town due to conflict (both directly and indirectly).

**Accessibility to basic services by marginalized groups**
Findings indicated that some sections of the community especially minority clans and physically disabled do not easily access basic services (protection, health, education and shelter) due to discrimination by strong clans. This creates a gap in the community with the discriminated sections left to survive on their own hence rendering them more vulnerable.

**Protection and Learning environments.**
Additionally, learning environments in schools do not promote protection and emotional wellbeing of learners hence affecting childhood development. In schools there are no learning spaces with life skills-based education on crisis-related issues and schools do not offer psychosocial support for children and youth. This affects the cognitive development that can sustain and save lives.

**Coping mechanisms.**
Positive coping mechanisms for children include migrating to safe places during conflict, school age going children keeping home to avoid effects of conflicts and schools closing for some time. The assessment
identified only one harmful coping strategy during conflict i.e. collaboration with militias where children are recruited and indoctrinated as insurgents.

The following are current harmful traditions that could get exacerbated with insecurity in the district

- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) due to lack of policies and active stakeholders to fight the practice
- Early marriages and rape due to non-existent laws and vulnerability resulting from conflict.
- Discrimination and marginalization of the minority groups in the community. Conflict results in already marginalized community members and female being harassed further through confiscation of their assets or being driven out of their communities to camps.

Protection services currently being offered

There are no major actors providing protection and GBV services in Wajid apart from WV mainstream child protection component offered in project implementation. Other services like health, shelter, WASH and education are also still low and covering a small section of the community and their scale out would greatly contribute to the wellbeing of children and communities in Wajid district.

Additionally community members lack knowledge on protection issues. The assessment indicated that no awareness exist among community members on gender and protection concerns and most of the highlighted practices are viewed as normal.

4.3 Education

For the qualitative information, the team held discussions with 23 community members randomly mobilized from three (2) sections of the Wajid town. Additionally 2 KII’s were conducted one with the DC and another with a teacher of Wajid Primary School.

Education facilities availability and community education committees

It was established that Wajid town and its environs (within 10km radius) has a total of five primary schools with one (1) public and 4 private schools. All these schools are offering up to grade six and are currently accessible and operational. Out of the five schools, it’s only the public school that has sufficient learning space with a big compound for playing and adequate classrooms compared to private schools which are squeezed with no spaces for playing, which does not meet the SPHERE standards that emphasizes recreation, play and sport as some of the enablers for quality education. Additionally these private schools lack other basic facilities like safe water sources, proper latrines and furniture; meaning pupils sit on the floor due to lack of chairs and desks. Additionally, it was noted that teachers in all the five schools are not professionals but rather “traditional teachers” selected by communities basing on their ability to instruct pupils.

A few education committees exist in the area but aren’t fully functioning due to lack of facilitation. These committees also lack necessary training and they do not clearly understand their roles. It was thus suggested that what structured trainings to these committees and ongoing support in terms of technical supervision would help in strengthening their supportive role in improving education in Wajid.

Enrolment and retention in school

A total of 1,011 children (587 Boys & 424 Girls) are enrolled in these schools. These children accessing schools spend up to only four (4) learning hours with teachers per day inclusive of breaks; usually children report to school at 8:00am and leave at mid-day. Unlike boys, girls were recognized to have limited
opportunities when it comes to schooling due to traditional / cultural inclination of not educating girls. This is evidenced by the fact that whereas the population of girls is higher than that of boys, on the contrary we have more boys in school than girls. See the table below the enrolment by December 2016.

Table 1.2: School Enrolment Data-Wajid Town, December 2016:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wajid primary &amp; intermediate School</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatirow Private School</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilal private School</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caamir Private school</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapis Education Center</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total School Enrolment:</strong></td>
<td>587</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>1,011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wajid Local Administration Records

**School learning environment**
Before the crisis (2010), the public school was getting support from agencies like UNICEF whereas most of the private schools were established after the crisis (2014). Assessment results established that before the crisis, the only public school was well facilitated but all facilities were destroyed during the insurgency; the school lost items including furniture, text books and playing materials for children.

The assessment further established that the learning environment across all schools does not promote mental and emotional wellbeing of learners due to lack of adequate playing materials, lack of equal opportunity for boys and girls and also due to limited facilities for learners. Additionally, the schools do not offer psychosocial support and life skill-based education that is tailored to averting or minimizing the effects of conflict on children and youth.

It was also established that the current learning environment doesn’t offer basic services like WASH facilities. In Wajid primary school two latrine stances were constructed by UNICEF and this was in addition to old four (4) stances which are in poor state hygienically and structurally. For Wajid Primary each stance is currently accommodating up to 100 pupils (1:100), which is too far below the Sphere standard of 1:50). The same facilities are shared with teachers and no hand washing facilities exist. Some private schools were observed with no latrine facilities. Lack of disability friendly facilities and feeding programs were mentioned to be affecting enrolment and retention of children in the schools.

In regard to the teaching and learning facilities/materials available in the community, the assessment established that schools in Wajid town only have buildings, voluntary traditional teachers (non-professionals) and some few books. The teachers were found to teach students/pupils Arabic, Somali, Mathematics and Science while after informal classes’ children attend Quranic School to get good grounding in Islamic faith and virtues.

**Technical and support supervision**
Further discussions and analysis revealed that the training accessed by teachers / instructors (with no known qualification) doesn’t adequately respond to learners’ education, protection and psychosocial needs due to lack of quality standards and controls in existing schools, teacher scarcity and lack of universal standards in education; this is attributed to lack of systems that has resulted from instability. The available voluntary teachers (a community resource available for further development) were established to have only received basic training in “child-to-child training” from WV supported by UNICEF. According to the local authorities and community opinion leaders, schools do not have adequate number of teachers to offer necessary skills to children.
On teachers’ support supervision, it was established that previously teachers were supported by UNICEF, but lately they don’t have the necessary support since UNICEF no longer provides this service. It was established that currently, there is no agency providing education services in the district. The education department of government has not been supporting Wajid due to its security challenges.

**Barriers to quality Education**

Barriers to access to education include lack of qualified teachers, insecurity, and lack of textbooks, teaching materials, scholastic materials, lack of meals for children while at school, cultural factors (parents not valuing girls education and boys taking care of animals) that limit access to education especially for girls and inadequate funds to pay teachers’ salaries/incentives. Community members additionally suggested that funding, improved security and continuous engagement of stakeholders (teachers, parents, elders and government officials) can help in solving most of the mentioned issues.

**Summary recommendations by the FGD members**

To the community, their priority education needs included having qualified teachers, accessing educational materials like textbooks, school furniture, children playing spaces, school meals and scholastic materials. The stakeholders recommended a total of 10 more qualified teachers for the existing schools.

**4.4 Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)**

The survey was conducted in 214 households and out of these 87.1% were returnees, 9.1% were IDPs while 2.9% were host communities. Majority (38.2%) of respondents were aged 36-45 years, followed by 26-35 years (27.5%), 16.4% were aged 46-55 years, 8.2% aged 19-25 years. Those aged below 18 years accounted for 1% while those above 76 years were only 0.5%. Refer to the table below for details.

**Figure 1.1: The distribution of respondents by age structure**

![Distribution of respondents by age structure](image)

*Source: Household data collected during the assessment*

**Gender of Household Heads and Household Size**

The gender analysis of household’s head showed that 58.2% of the households are headed by adult female while 41.8% are headed by adult male. The higher percentage of female headed households is associated with some men reported to have abandoned their households to join military while others are engaged in pastoralism (migrating with their animals).

On average households are comprised of 6 members with a minimum of 2 and maximum of 14 members. The assessment showed that on average there are 2 children under the age of 5 years per household with some households having none and highest number recorded of children U5 being seven (7).
4.4.1 Hygiene

**Latrine Ownership:** Out of the households assessed, 49.8% were found with latrines for excreta disposal while 50.2% had no latrines. For those with latrines, 93.1% were found with temporal latrines while 5.9% had permanent ones. Households without latrines had 76.6% using the bush for defecation while 23.4% were sharing with neighbors. For those sharing, it was revealed that on average the latrine is used by 4 people with the lowest number being 2 and highest being 10 members; both male and female were sharing the latrines. Although there is common agreement to sharing the latrines, there could still be other likely factors hindering women from accessing latrines especially in relation to lack of privacy.

In trying to establish whether existing latrines are user friendly to people with disabilities, 91.5% of the households reported that existing latrines are largely not friendly for people with disabilities. For children feaces, it was reported that 37.6% (N=202) of the households disposed it in latrines, 36.6% disposed it in the bush, 15.3% throw it just outside the compound, 7.6% bury the feaces while 2.5% use their compounds. Below is the summary table for the same.

**Table 1.3: Methods of disposal of children feaces by households (N=202).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of disposal</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bush</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the compound</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside compound</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrine</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bury in soil</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *Household data collected during the assessment*

**Challenges associated with using latrines**

Communities usually have different challenges with accessing and utilizing latrines. During the assessment, efforts were made to learn from communities on whether they face challenges in in both latrine access and utilization and below are the challenges identified:

- No water and soap for washing hands after use
- Latrines are not safe with unstable slab hence liable to cause accidents
- Existing toilets do not offer privacy especially for women
- The latrines are unclean and smelly and may work as breeding grounds for diseases
- Latrines are full and filthy hence no resources to construct new ones
- Cultural barriers were reported as serious impediments in using latrines

4.4.2 Water

**Sources of water for both domestic and animal use**

The assessment established that over 90% (N=214) of the households were accessing water for both domestic and animals from shallow wells while the rest of the households were getting water from water catchments and rain harvesting. During discussions with communities, they mentioned that almost every resident household in Wajid town has a shallow well and these were constructed a couple of years back only that they now need rehabilitation and protection as most of them are open. Additionally, the water table in Wajid was said to be high hence facilitating easy excavation of shallow wells. While there are reportedly many shallow water points, the survey established that only 24.3% (N=214) of the households
interviewed were accessing water from protected sources while majority were accessing water from unprotected sources.

**Water Treatment for drinking**
Assessment findings indicated that over 75% (N=214) of the households were not treating water before drinking; meaning water is taken in without any treatment. For the few households that were treating the water before taking it, the assessment established that 54% were boiling drinking water while 46% were using chlorine tablets. Other methods used are
- Use sedimentation method
- Use simple sand filtration
- We use sun exposure

**Distance to Water source**
Assessment findings established that 85% (N=214) of the households had sources within 100 meters from their homes, 7.5% reported source to be 100 – 500 meters, 5.1% had sources within more than 1 kilometer while 2.3% had water sources between 501 – 1 km. See details below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 100 meters</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>85.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 - 500 meters</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 – 1 kilometer</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than one kilometer</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Household data collected during the assessment*

**Time taken at the source**
The analysis of data collected on 214 sampled households indicated that over 80% of the households spend less than 15 minutes to queue for the water, followed by 10.3% who spend 16-30 minutes to get water, 4.2% take more than 1 hour while 2.3% take 46-60 minutes. Additionally all households were found not to be buying water or paying for its transportation; meaning water is free to all people. Further analysis established that water in Wajid is just near the household and several shallow wells exist, meaning that fetching water doesn’t take a lot of time but their challenge is whether this water is safe from contamination.

On average households reported to be collecting 51 liters of water per day with the lowest getting 2 liters and the highest getting 255 liters per day. On trying to confirm whether water that is collected is enough for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene for households, results indicated that 80.9% were using more than 15 liters per person per day, 11.3% were using 7.5 – 15 liters per person per day while 7.9% were using less than 7.5 liters per person per day.

**Water collectors in households:** In most Somali communities, water collection is either done by women or girls. From the assessment (N=214), results indicated that close to 60% of households had women who regularly collect water, 57.5% reported to be having girls that regularly fetch water. Households with men that could fetch water regularly accounted for 8.9% while households with boys who regularly engage fetching water accounted for 4.2%.

**Water storage:**
Results indicated that 88.8% (N=214) were storing water in jerry cans, those storing in pots accounted for 4.7% while the remaining percentage was for those using pots to store water. Additionally 50.5% of the households indicated that storage containers were covered to protect water while 49.5% indicated
otherwise. Those with containers were asked on the number of these containers and results revealed that on average households have 3 containers with a minimum of 1 and maximum of 8 containers. Furthermore, 48.7% of the households indicated that containers are adequate for collecting and storing water.

### 4.4.3 Sanitation.
During the assessment, efforts were made to establish the most critical times when people wash their hands and results indicated that 86.9% were washing hands before eating, 58.9% would do it after eating, 50% washed their hands after cleaning children faeces, 38.3% before preparing food while 29% would wash hands after visiting the latrines. Other occasion when people wash their hands is when going for prayers, early morning after waking up and before breastfeeding children.

#### Table 1.5: Events that necessitate washing hands (N=214)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After eating</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>58.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before eating</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>86.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After cleaning child faeces</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before preparing food</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After visiting latrine</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Raw Data from survey*

When communities were asked the several reasons (multiple response) for practicing hand washing, majority (61.7%) indicated that they do it to prevent diseases, 45.9% intend to prevent bad smell while 42% do it to maintain cleanliness.

#### Materials for washing after using latrine
On the several materials used to wash hands after using latrines/cleaning child faeces, results showed that from time to time (interchangeably) 46.8% of households use only water, 30.4% use water and soap, 22.5% use ash/soil, 8.9% reported not to wash their hands at all while 1.4% use leaves. This shows that over 50% of the households do not use recommended items (water and soap) to wash their hands after using latrines. All households targeted had no hand washing facilities at their latrines.

#### Solid waste management
In regard to waste management, the assessment established that only 14.1% were depositing their solid material in pit/container within household, 7.1% were using a community pit while the biggest percentage (78.8%) didn’t have a designated place for solid waste management.

### 4.5. Livelihoods

#### Gender & households' Type
Households interviewed and gender of respondents: This component covered a total of 214 households within Wajid town and surrounding villages. Respondents included 55.7% female and 44.3% male. Majority of the people interviewed were residents-host families (75.2%), followed by returnees (18.2%) while 6.5% were IDPs. The assessment equally noted that the number of IDPs was increasing as a result of the drought which forced people to move from neighboring villages to Wajid to access the several services (food, water and health services) being extended by humanitarian agencies. This is supported by a rapid assessment done by ARD which indicated that by December 2016, Wajid town was hosting 1,123 IDP’s households (December 2016).
Table 1.6 Household categories by residency type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internally displaced</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Community</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>75.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Raw Data from survey

The assessment established that only 12% of the households had engaged in crop production in the last farming season. In finding out why majority (88%) had not planted anything, insecurity which led to inaccessibility of farming land was strongly cited. Households that had engaged in agriculture during the most recent season, cultivated an average of 1.3 acres with biggest being 3 acres and the lowest being 0.15 acres. Only two households leased land for cultivation ranging from 0.4 to 1 acre. Additionally households that had engaged in crop farming majority recycled their seeds from previous harvests while a few purchased from shops and seed producers/input suppliers.

Effects of drought
The assessment indicated that 71.7% of the households in Wajid had for the past 3 years witnessed reduced harvests due to drought, 21.4% have witnessed the same for the past 2 years while 7% felt the effect of drought on yields in the past one year. Drought has been largely felt in 2016 due to failed Gu & Deyr rains and this has caused fear among the communities for likely famine and this is likely to be aggravated by influx of IDPs in Wajid town from neighboring villages.

Crop Irrigation
Since Wajid town has a high number of shallow wells and the fact that their water table is high simple crop irrigation initiatives would support food production for a considerable number of households. The assessment findings indicated that agriculture in Wajid is rain fed apart from a few households that water their vegetables using watering cans. The communities also noted that before insurgents took over Wajid, communities had irrigation kits (pumps and pipework) but all these were vandalized between 2010 and 2014. The need for support in accessing new equipment and supporting communities to install the same would go a long way to restore production without relying on rain.

Sources of Livelihood:
The assessment showed that majority of households rely on crop farming and animal production (camels and goats), petty trade and casual labor for their livelihoods. Other sources of livelihoods mentioned included business, remittance and formal employment. Households engaged in crop production engage in growing a number of crops i.e. Maize (51.4%), sorghum (76.9%), green vegetables and cow peas (29.6%) for food while onions (50.5%), carrots (20.8%), watermelon (13.6%) and tomatoes (60.6%) are grown for cash. The above information means that some households grow more than one crop.

Which of the farming practices are known to communities in Wajid
- Good Land Preparation (first and second tilling before planting)
- Timely Planting (planting on the on-set of rain season)
- Inter Cropping
- Crop Rotation
- Line Planting
- Proper Spacing
- Use Of improved Seeds (Hybrids)
- Use Of Fertilizers/Manure
- Use of proper crop storage facility
**Farmer groups:**
The assessment sought to establish whether farmer groups existed in Wajid. Results established that groups existed though only 8.3% of the households were aware of their presence while 3.2% of the households were members in these farmer groups. On trying to establish the perceived benefits of being in farmer groups communities were quick to point out an opportunity of receiving trainings from organizations, Collective marketing, access to Finance assistance, joint access to agricultural inputs, Easy labor mobilization and possibility of Saving money as a group. Demonstration Plots and Farmer field schools: From the assessment, 6.5% had knowledge about farmer field schools and 2.8% had benefited from the same whereby they learnt farming techniques.

**Community Requirements to promote agriculture and improve yields**
- Support with agricultural inputs (drought resistant crop seeds, pesticides & fertilizers)
- Capacity Building in new farming technologies and provision of on-going support supervision.
- Provision of farming tools (ox-ploughs, hoes, water pumps for irrigation, planting machines),
- Setting up demonstration plots and promoting farmer field schools.
- Support IDPs to acquire farming land
- Construction of water points for irrigation

**5.0 Key observations and Lessons Learned from the Assessment process**
From this assessment observations were made and lessons captured specifically covering the assessment design and how one can effectively engage Wajid communities:
- Amidst the security challenges, Wajid communities seemed zealous to partner with humanitarian agencies to revive the lost livelihoods and move towards recovery. The only challenge still remains insecurity caused by insurgents.
- The education system is significantly affected by the insurgency and schools lack necessary facilities and qualified teachers. For any education to be successful, there is need to harness the already existing local knowledge i.e. supporting the traditional teachers.
- Water access is well catered for in Wajid due to available shallow wells, but water safety remains the biggest challenge given that water sources are not covered/protected, the water table is high, toilets are near water sources while some families defecate in the bush thus increasing the risk of water contamination. Efforts can be invested in behavior change around open defecation and water source – latrine distance and supporting communities to protect their wells.
- Agriculture would have been a big livelihoods source but due to continuous threat of insecurity, peripheral farms are not used. Additionally communities lack inputs and knowledge in better agriculture and efforts can target supporting in these areas.
- Protection especially for women, children and marginalized groups seems to be a huge gap given the challenges of insecurity, cultures and lack of protection systems. Issues like early marriages, children being recruit in armed conflicts, child labor, GBV and FGM need to be targeted by any interventions.
- Due to inaccessibility challenges and the assessment timing, this exercise was coordinated by a local partner (ARD) and the work was good. Future investment should target building capacity of local partners in undertaking such short term activities that are valuable to humanitarian work.
6.0 Recommendations

1. **WASH**: Consider supporting WASH interventions that address protecting water sources, supporting communities to treat water for domestic use, promoting hand washing after using latrines and possibly supporting households to construct latrines for institutions and households through Cash for work. This can be strengthened through ongoing trainings and community sensitization on hygiene and how it links with good health. Use behavior change models to improve sanitation in Wajid town.

2. **Education**: Supporting teachers with incentives, offering them training, extending material support to schools like furniture through GIK, promoting hygiene in schools, lobbying WFP for school feeding opportunities and support school management committees.

3. **Protection**: Sensitizing communities on child protection, FGM, early marriages and GBV, working with local administration to deal with child right violations, supporting establishment of children friendly spaces, establishing protection committees in Wajid, supporting minority groups and women for economic empowerment activities.

4. **Livelihoods**: Supporting farmers to access inputs (seeds, tools) and irrigation kits, training farmer in improved agricultural practices, formation of farmer groups and farmer field schools, saving group formation and training, range land management, post-harvest handling and cash for work to access food.

7.0 Appendices

**Annex 1: PLAN FOR RAPID ASSESSMENT OF WAJID DISTRICT**

**Objective**: Conduct a rapid assessment of Wajid district to determine the socio-economic situation, gather vital demographic data, determine essential needs of communities and map-out major stakeholders to be targeted for future project implementation.

**Thematic sectors for investigation**: Sectors of focus for this assessment will include
- General population demographic information
- Health and Nutrition
- WASH
- Food Security and Livelihoods – including market function
- Displacement and Shelter
- Education & Protection

**Approach**: WV will undertake this assessment with all our staff and partners in Wajid district. Much as the assessment will focus on collecting data to update the livelihoods assessment conducted between April and May 2016, it will expand to cover all key strategic areas. The process will involve gathering both secondary (document reviews) and primary data (FGDs, household interviews, KII and observations where appropriate).

**Key outputs**
- Clear Assessment work-plan highlighting timelines, responsibility and resources needed
- Draft assessment report that is inclusive of all thematic sectors and demographic information
- Cleaned quantitative and qualitative Data Set for future reference
- Final report with key highlights/findings of the assessment

**Team composition and Roles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martin Busingye</td>
<td>Craft the assessment work plan and share it with relevant stakeholders for approval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Lead the process of assembling the assessment team. Do this in collaboration with operations Manager
• Train assessment team in data collection tools and methodologies
• Supervise data collection to ensure quality
• Take lead in data analysis and report writing processes

George Ebulu
• Provide technical guidance in the design of the assessment methodology
• Support report writing process through reviewing and inputting specific report sections
• Review assessment tools & draft consolidated report
• Engage SLT for any assessment needs beyond the field teams
• Assist in gathering secondary data for the assessment

Ronny Kajaga
• Consolidating all available assessment tools to come-up with draft data collection tools
• Lead in the design of the final assessment tools
• Draft a reporting template for the assessment and ensure its well understood by the team
• Support data analysis and report writing
• Help in gathering secondary information for the assessment

Napoleon Phiri
• Create a linkage between the assessment team, Local partners and staffs in Wajid
• Identify and allocate necessary resources needed for the completion of this assessment
• Participate in reviewing the draft report
• Provide field level guidance during data collection

Partners (African Relief & Development -ARD), Local Leaders & Wajid Staff
• Collect all necessary data from agreed sources using tools provided
• Provide any secondary information available to them
• Ensure that all data submitted is complete.

Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>What</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>Resources required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Initial meeting to discuss target sectors, likely approaches and crafting an assessment plan</td>
<td>3rd December 2016</td>
<td>Martin, Ronny, George Napoleon</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Engaging Partners and staff in Wajid to participate in the assessment</td>
<td>4th December 2016</td>
<td>Napoleon</td>
<td>Assessment Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tool design/adoption and finalization</td>
<td>5th – 9th December 2016</td>
<td>Ronny</td>
<td>Any available assessment tools for consideration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Follow-up meeting to review plans and concretize methodology</td>
<td>5th December 2016</td>
<td>George</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Assembling team and discussing the methodology/approaches</td>
<td>Tuesday 6th Dec 2016</td>
<td>Napoleon &amp; Martin</td>
<td>Airtime/internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activity Description</td>
<td>Date Range</td>
<td>Responsible Persons</td>
<td>Additional Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Training field teams on tools and information sources</td>
<td>10th – 11th Dec 2016</td>
<td>Martin &amp; Ronny</td>
<td>Assessment Tools, Training plan Stationery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Designing a reporting template</td>
<td>11th -15th Dec</td>
<td>Ronny, George &amp; Martin</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Meeting to update team on assessment progress</td>
<td>11th Dec 2016</td>
<td>Martin, George &amp; Ronny</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Data collection and entry</td>
<td>12th – 20th Dec 2016</td>
<td>Martin, George &amp; Nap</td>
<td>Vehicles, Stationery, Refreshments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Data analysis and draft reporting</td>
<td>20th – 30th Dec 2016</td>
<td>Martin, Ronny, George</td>
<td>Reviewers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Finalizing report and dissemination</td>
<td>2nd – 5th Jan 2017</td>
<td>Martin, Ronny, George</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** All names in color red indicate **RESPONSIBLE PERSONS** for each item.

**Annex 2: ARD Drought Assessment Report, Dec 2016**

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Report_Drought Assess