

LOOMING DROUGHT IN SOMALIA

February 2021

BACKGROUND

Acute food insecurity is expected to remain high in Somalia through May 2021. From November 2020 to February 2021, Save the Children Somalia (SC) has conducted 2 multi-sector needs assessments and SMART surveys across nine regions. The main objective of the drought needs assessments was to capture the household needs given the looming drought conditions to inform programming, awareness raising and resource mobilization.

METHODOLOGY

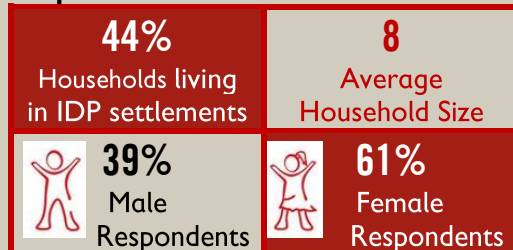
The data was collected from 16 districts in Mudug, Sool, Galgudud, Bakool, Lower Jubba, Togdheer, Maroodijeh (Wuqooyi Galbeed) and Sanaag. Between 14 February 2021 and 18 February 2021, a total of **632 households** were interviewed. Within the selected villages both locust and drought affected households in the IDP settlements as well as residents were interviewed.

Table 1: Sampling Distribution across the Districts

Drought Multi Sector Needs Assessment Regions	No. of HHs
Togdheer	45
Woqooyi Galbeed (Maroodijeh)	45
Sanaag	84
Sool (Somaliland)	120
Mudug (Puntland)	84
Sool	44
Mudug (Galmudug)	42
Galgaduud	42
Bakool	105
Lower Jubba	21
Total	632

FINDINGS

Respondents Profile



Meal Frequency

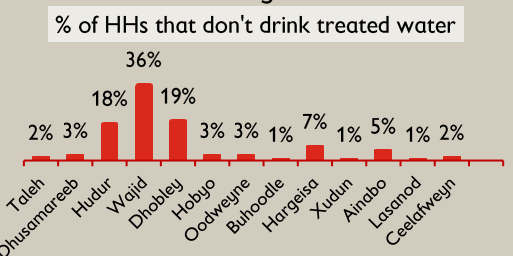
The percentage of households with children taking 2 or **fewer** meals in 24 hours is 33%, while percentage of households with an adult taking 1 or no meal in 24 hours is 12%. Dhusamareeb IDPs (18%), Dhobley (13%), Hobyo (13%) and Wajid (10%) score the highest for children taking 2 or fewer meals.

Source of Food

The common source of food was through purchase with cash/credit (66%). The main reason for not having enough food is **prices are too high**, followed by livestock have diseases/have died and crops are destroyed.

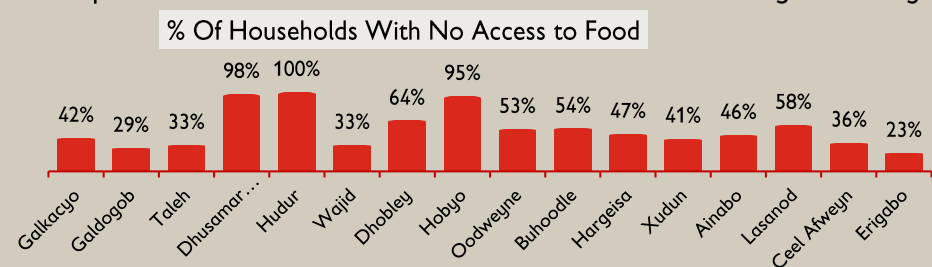
Drinking Water

Majority of households (81%) do not treat drinking water with Wajid 36%, Dhobley 19% and Hudur 18% having the highest number of HHs that do not treat their drinking water.



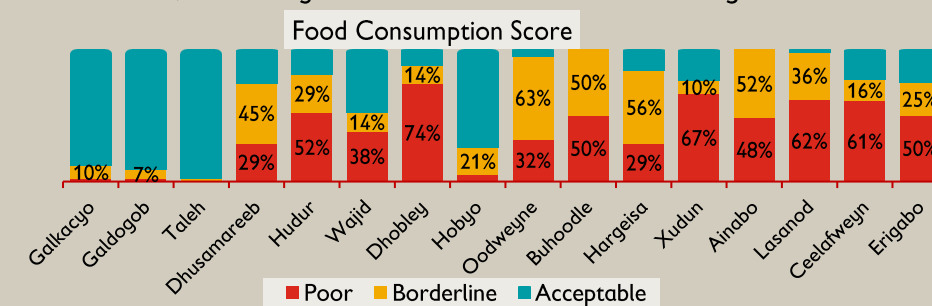
Food Security

Food security situation is **worse** in most of the districts. The percentage of households (HHs) with no access to enough food is 53% with Hudur, Dhusamareeb IDPs and Hobyo having the highest percentages. HHs reported that their current cereal stock will last for an average of 10 days.



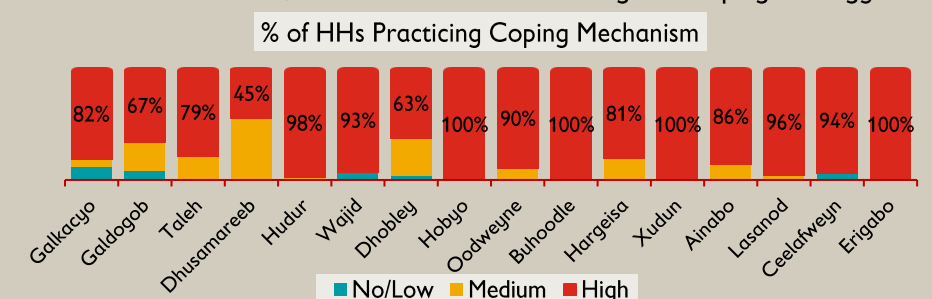
Food Consumption Score

Food Consumption Score is a weighted sum of food groups. Overall, 37% of households fell under the **poor** food consumption score, 26% borderline and 37% acceptable. Under poor food consumption score, Dhobley 74%, Xudun 67%, Lascanod 62%, Ceelafweyn 61% and Hudur 52% scored the highest.



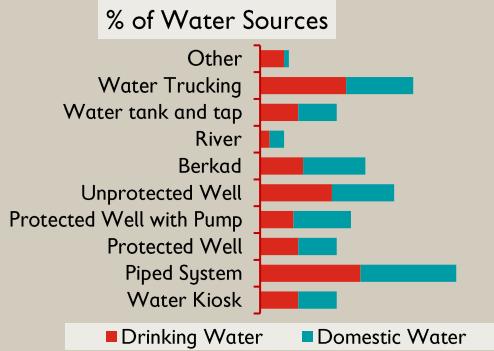
Negative Coping Strategies

Majority of the districts are practicing **high** negative coping strategies. The average number of households practicing high negative coping strategy for all the districts assessed is 84%, medium 14% and low/no negative coping strategy is 2%.



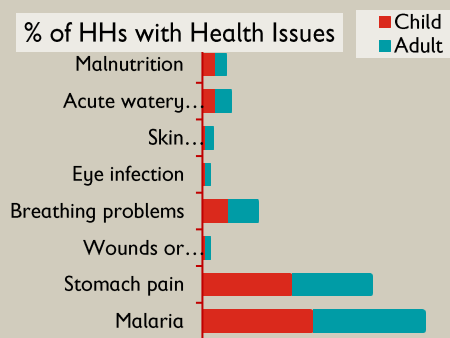
Sources of Water

Main drinking water source is piped system 21%, water trucking 18% & **unprotected** wells 15%.



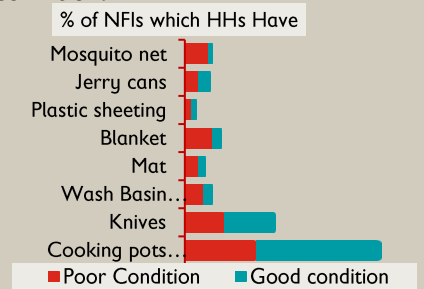
Morbidity

The main health issues were malaria, stomach pain and breathing problems for both children and adults.



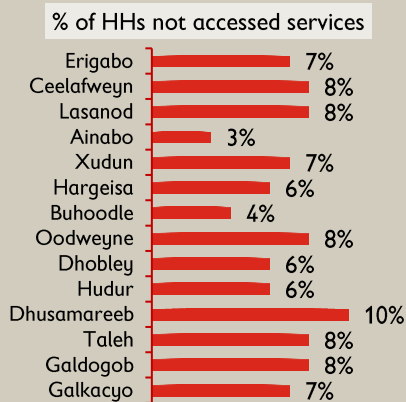
Non-Food Items

58% of HHs **do not have** a source of light at night. Jerrycans, Blankets, Plastic sheets, mosquito nets, and mats are the most NFIs in poor condition.



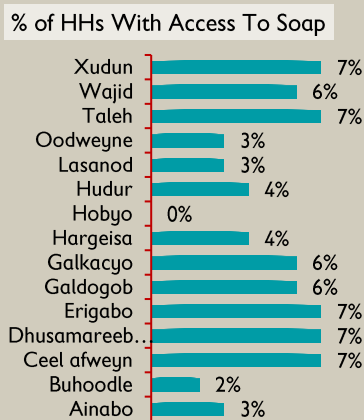
Access to Nutrition Services

62% of HHs have **not accessed** nutrition services in the last month. About a quarter (28%) of HHs walk more than 30 minutes to access nutrition facilities.



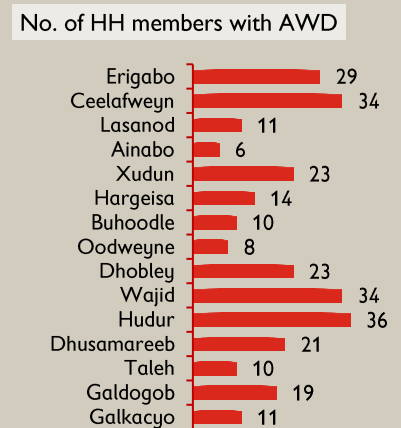
Access to Soap

30% of households **do not have** access to soap, where 84% of HHs cannot afford to purchase the soaps.



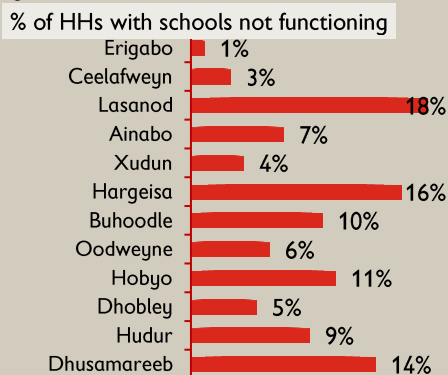
Acute Watery Diarrhea

Over half (54%) of HHs reported having a member experience AWD in the last three months.



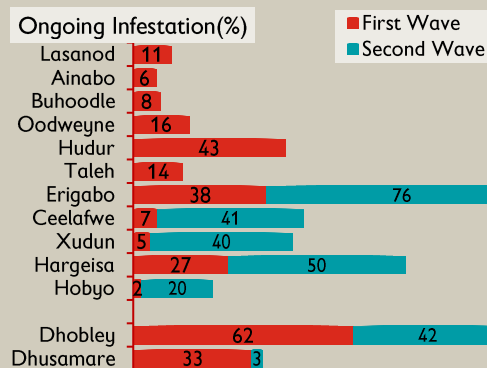
Schools not functioning

32% of HHs reported that schools in their home town are **not functioning** normally. 11% of HHs have children dropping out of school due to drought/COVID19.



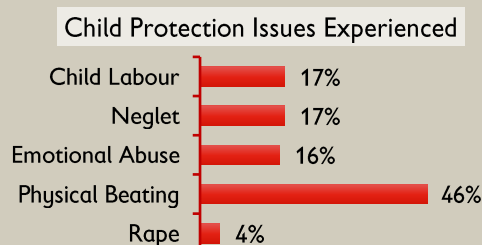
Locust Infestation

Locust infestation was experienced in **almost all** the districts (97%) in the last 6 months. Most crops were at pre-harvest (41%) and planting stage (31%) during the first locust outbreak.



Child Protection

Physical abuse was notably **high** across all districts especially Galdogob (86%), Taleh (84%), Galkacyo (73%), Lower Shabelle (43%) and Nugal (30%). Concern for rape was higher in Hobyo (28%) and Bakool (37%).



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Wajid & Hudur to be prioritized due to severe food insecurity, health issues and WASH needs.
- Improve health activities for districts reporting high fever, stomach pain and breathing problems.
- Need for parenting without violence (PwV) interventions especially in Galdogob & Taleh.
- GBV intervention is needed, to deal with the rape concerns in Hobyo and Bakool.
- Food interventions to vulnerable households facing poor food consumption and high coping strategies.
- Livelihood recovery support for districts affected by locust infestation
- WASH interventions for districts reporting unsafe water for drinking.
- Support back to school and continuity of learning.