



## Rapid need assessment conducted in areas of most in need people reside (Jalalaqsi, Bulaburde and Beleweyne)

### OVERVIEW

For the time being, the efforts of local communities and authorities in Hiran, as well as the continued scaling-up of humanitarian assistance, have prevented famine. Nonetheless, the situation is grave. Humanitarian needs continue to be significant, exacerbated by floods due by the April to June Gu rains, long-term displacement, increased fighting and security operations, and access barriers. At least 300,000 of the population requires humanitarian assistance; more than 287,000 are facing acute food insecurity, and 50,000 children are anticipated to be acutely malnourished by the end of this year (2023).




*More than 300,000 People demands assistance.*



*More than 159,000 are in prolonged displacement*

*250,000 people struggling food insecurity*



 *Hiran, Somalia*



## Health

Medical care for the anticipated 287,000 individuals in need are critical in preventing food and nutrition crises and famine situations, as well as reversing the causative association between poor nutrition, disease, and death. Health-care coverage gaps will increase morbidity and mortality from vaccine-preventable illnesses. The lack of specialist health care for the case management of children with measles and extremely malnourished children with sequelae may increase mortality. Unmet health needs, particularly delivery problems, can lead to increased mother, baby, and child mortality if sexual reproductive health treatments are not provided. Survivors of sexual violence, including rape, will be unable to receive medical treatment, and persons in need of mental health services will be unable to receive assistance.



## Education

Over 300,000 displaced and host community school-aged children (5 to 20) in Somalia lack access to protective quality education, with girls accounting for 51% of the total. More than one hundred thousand of these displaced youngsters require Education in Emergency help to achieve their rights.

The direct and indirect expenses of education are the primary causes of high school dropout rates, which have been worsened by the effects of periodic shocks such as drought, which have destroyed livelihoods. Families are forced to use negative coping techniques due to their

inability to handle daily expenses. Failure to deliver a prompt Education-in-Emergency response will heighten security concerns and reverse educational benefits.



## Food insecurity

For the time being, famine has been avoided, but the situation remains highly serious. The efforts of local communities and the expansion of humanitarian assistance, aided by rains that were more beneficial than expected, prevented starvation. Nonetheless, the situation is grave, through June, more than 200,000 people are experiencing severe food insecurity. Urgent and sustained support is required to maintain crucial food security advances and avoid famine. If the action failure it will certainly cost lives and livelihoods, and it may also intensify current tensions, leading to more displacement and economic disruption in the country.



## Shelter

Because of tensions and the possibility of seasonal re-flooding, displacements across 35 locations in Hiran's surrounds are predicted to continue throughout the year. Many of the displaced persons did not have access to secure and adequate shelter due to a lack of resources, limited access to affected areas, or gaps in response priorities, leaving them vulnerable to the elements and at risk of further displacement. The dangers of repeated

displacement are severe as frequent shocks aggravate the already vulnerable situation.



## Washing

More than 300,000 people in Hiran are facing severe water and sanitation shortages, including 100,000 children who are more vulnerable to infectious disease. Due to continued AWD/cholera epidemics in drought-affected areas, a lack of drinking water and limited access to sanitation and hygiene facilities poses an increased health risk. Walking great distances in search of water and sanitary services puts women and children at danger of harm. Due to the disruption of water and sanitation facilities, several schools and health institutions will be less than optimally operating.



## Agriculture

Hiran has been marked by recurrent drought and man-made crises that have harmed the population's livelihoods over the years. Almost three fourth of the population is an agrarian and riverine society that used to export fresh vegetables and cereals to neighbouring states like

Puntland, Somaliland, and Galmudug. the Riverine and agropastoral communities have been harmed over time by climatic change, which has resulted in failing rain for the last five seasons and a protracted conflict that has resulted in enormous displacement. Access to credit financing and extension services is a barrier for the community. Women's and youth's lack of agricultural technical expertise and infrastructure has hampered production and productivity. Over time of period Riverine and Agropastoral communities have been devaluated by the climatic change resulting into loss seasonal production due to both insufficient rain and river floods. Additionally, prolonged conflict that has led to destruction of livelihood, enormous displacement and demolition of infrastructure which destroyed the basic services. This encouraged the migration of many youths to foreign countries (Europe) looking for better living condition. Women and youth are the majority affected by the natural disaster and conflict whose income associated directly with farm production.

## The main causes of the displacement.

- ✓ *Poverty is distributed unequally across the country, affecting households in rural areas the most, where an estimated 72% of the population lives in poverty, compared to 64% in urban areas. This has been worsened further by the impact of*

four consecutive seasons with less-than-average rainfall on agricultural and livestock output, resulting in a considerable boost in Somalia's food-insecure rural populace.

- ✓ Due to widespread cattle migration from rain-deficient areas to places with higher rainfall, rural residents are currently confronting food and revenue source shortages. Many impoverished households in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones face significant food consumption gaps as a result of below-average or insufficient milk supplies, a restricted number of marketable animals, and rising debt as food and water expenses rise.
- ✓ Minorities and marginalized groups' access to water sources is also impacted by power inequalities among clans, particularly in areas where boreholes, shallow wells, rainwater catchments, and Berkads belong to majority clans. Minorities and marginalized groups may access water supplies owned by the majority clans in their area. However, such access is likely to be hampered during the dry seasons, as members of the dominant clans are given priority in the event of water scarcity.

*Action required.*

- 1. Improved food production at the household level, leading to increased incomes for smallholder farmers in Hiran.*
- 2. Enhanced food security and nutrition outcomes for households in the target area.*
- 3. Strengthened local institutions, including farmers' organizations and agribusinesses that will support the growth of the agricultural sector in Hiran.*
- 4. Greater alignment with the Somali National Development Plan and its goal of fostering long-term economic growth through a resilient and productive agricultural sector in Hiran.*
- 5. To extend a humanitarian assistance*
- 6. To scale the targeted people since the drought increases the effected people a time after time.*



**PHOTOS FROM THE GROUND**





