

# Joint Rapid Assessment Report, Adale and Adan Yabal Districts, Middle Shabelle

On 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> Jan, 2023.



## **A. Background;**

Middle Shabelle Region is one of central Regions of Somalia located North of Somali Capital Mogadishu, To the West Lower Shabelle Region and Northern Hiran and Galgaduud Region, towards, East Indian Ocean, the Region Formally consist of Seven District. Adale and Adan Yabaal Districts territories are the vastest hinterlands in Middle Shabelle Region, these area environmentally semi desert, past years different challenges

encountered the people live these areas, AS mostly dominant areas located here compared other areas in the Region, the harsh, hazard, cruel rules imposed on residents living under AS administration, resulted Displacement escaping to other cities run by SMA, 35% people living in these areas mentioned above are current returning their homes after liberated AS by the SMA and local militia forces backed by in the Air with drones Somalia friends counters, climatic changes resulted Droughts severely devastated the agricultural both herds and cultivation of Rain fed crop farms, locusts invention also ruined agriculture, clan conflicts also experienced in these areas which caused loss of human and properties, further more international humanitarian Agencies could not operate to respond the needed people, past 15 years in these areas because of AS militants characteristics of sabotages. People settling Adan Yayabaal and Cadale Districts have common same characteristics, 67% people are pastoralists, 33 are agro pastoralists, estimated population living on the grounds 85,000 HH In Adan yabaal, 154,000 HH in Cadale Districts according interviewed administrative officials, last 15 years movements of migration on the ground caused clan conflicts, droughts, hard hazard rules of AS, absent of Humanitarian responds, population migrated to other areas, population of both Districts mentioned above need urgent humanitarian response, current 10 % the needy population receive in Cadale Districts, but each day number of new families arriving their origin settlement,

## B. Main Objectives;

1. Assess the humanitarian situation of the newly liberated locations in Adale and Adan Yabal Districts in Middle Shabelle Region.
2. Identify the existing gaps and the priority needs of the people in these areas.
3. Assess and determine the impacts caused by the presence of Al-shabab in these areas for more than 15 years
4. Evaluate the impacts of the recent military intervention by the locals, Somali National Defence Forces backed by friends of Somalia federal government.

## C. Methodology Applied;

The main collection instrument for the exercise was a rapid assessment questioner; the exercise drew on existing secondary data and a rapid primary data gathering exercise.



Enumerator collecting Data (FGD)



Enumerators Collecting Data (KII).

During the assessment preliminary qualitative, quantitative and general observation modes of data collection gathered from partners and locals through Focus group discussions (FGD) and key informant interviews (KII).



## D. Assessment Findings;

### 1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH);

The main sources of water in the assessed areas of the 2 districts are mainly fuel pump operated boreholes though there are a few un-protected hand dug shallow wells too.



The boreholes and shallow wells are mainly communal there are also some who were dug and constructed by better off individuals from the area in Diaspora and in Mogadishu. The taste of the water in all the assessed villages are saline except al-kowthar and hagarey, chlorination or water treatment is never known in these areas.

A 20 liters jerrycane is charged for 1000 Somali shillings which is common among all the areas assessed, this money is used for fuel and other maintenances of the water facilities and also pay the person manning these facilities.

Generally, all the water points in the assessed areas are old and in poor statues. Al-shabab have taken away the electric pump of the main borehole in Adan Yabale town causing water crises, the old borehole cannot sustain the larger population in this town which is the district headquarter.

The hygiene condition is very pathetic at all levels, good hygiene practices are unknown in all the assessed areas and

there is dire need for hygiene promotion awareness raising. None of the water facilities in all the location have drainage system in place risking the outbreak of waterborne and other diseases caused by poor hygiene.



Open air defecation is the most common excretion method, there is no proper or safe solid waste disposal practice in all the locations making everyone prone to diseases specially children, pregnant, lactating mothers and elderly.

## **2. Food Security and Livelihood;**

Majority of the target population are mainly pastoralists while few are agro-pastoralists. As reported by FSNAU, UNOCHA and the Somalia Federal Government the serial drought in Somalia has greatly affected the said population making them among the most vulnerable in Somalia, they lost more than 80% of their livestock's to the drought, the few who are agro-pastoralist were equally not spared since they did not hard any yield from their rain feed farms. The few remaining livestock are affected by diseases, there are no veterinary medicine available and no qualified veterinary personnel in all the locations assessed.

The only humanitarian aid agency which so far responded to these people is Onkod Relief and Development Organization (ORDO) supported by WFP by registering 5000hhs for general food distribution through scope registration in Bur dacar, bagdad, darusalam, towfiq, misajid cali gadud, tawakal, guulane, xagarey, geel gub, xaaji cali, gudgudud, Wargadi villages.

To add an insult into an injury their condition was worsened by high levies and unprecedented forced taxation by the Al-shabab regime for the last 15 years. More than 90% of the respondents reported consumption patterns of less than 2 meals a day.



The findings indicate that the situation is life threatening for the vast majority of the population.

The main food consumed in the target area are milk, meat, rice, sugar, beans and oil, the primary source of food here is purchase from small make shift shops though very expensive.

### **3. Shelter/NFI;**

The findings indicate that there is dire need for shelter and NFI in some of the assessed areas like Wargadi and Geel gub villages where houses were burnt down to ashes, some of these houses were hit by missile from the fighting sides while some of



them were burnt by AL-shabab since the residents refused to support them. A total of 157 houses were demolished and 123 houses were burnt to ashes in these 2 villages.

The victims are currently spending under tree shades as shown by the photographs below, the 1<sup>st</sup> photo shows a mina Mohamed with her 4 years old daughter under a tree wondering where to seek help. Amina lost everything including food and non food items and is currently appealing to all to extend her a helping hand since she is to begin from scratches.



#### **4. Health/Nutrition;**

The health/nutrition status in these villages is extremely unbearable and pathetic, there is no genuine health services ongoing in these area, the only functional health centre in both districts is Cadale Health Centre which is run by a local NGO by the name SAACID.

Though there is a newly constructed health facility by the community in Misajid Ali Gadud it is not functional and needs medical equipments, drugs and qualified medical personnel. In Wargadi a local nurse runs a dispensary using the primary school facility and is facing a cute shortage of drugs serving over 2000 outpatient persons per day and another in Miiro village using a local thatched house as dispensary as shown in the photo below.

Most of the under 5 children in these village a moderately malnourished as per the screening done by the assessment team.

The informant told us about an incident 2 days before our arrival that a mother had an obstructed labor and that the nearest health facility had no capacity to assist her and referred her to Mogadishu 217 kms away, they were asked to pay 600 dollars for transport which they could not pay and watched both her and the child die.



##### 5. Education;

In all the assessed areas formal or informal education is history, children neither attend school or even quran dugsi for the last



15 years instead they were recruited as child soldiers by Al-shabab.

5 of the villages assessed namely Alkowthar, Misajid Ali Gadud, Adan Yabal, bur dacar and Wargadi have schools but are not functioning, in misajid ali gadud the school was hit and destroyed by a missile, in Wargadi the school is used as dispensary and they all need to be reconstructed and rehabilitated and learning facilities and teachers provided.



## 6. Protection;

Child soldiering is widely common in these areas mainly by Al-shabab, children don't get their basic rights i.e education, protection and health, they are forced to look after livestock's, fetch water and do all other domestic errands for the family. Women do face domestic and gender based violence and they have no legal representation instead traditional rulings take charge. FGM is widely common and is as normal as day to day errand among the target population.

## E; Recommendation;

The situation is life threatening, immediate and urgent lifesaving humanitarian intervention is needed.

The assessment team recommends and appeals for the following actions.

### WASH;

1. Rehabilitation of the existing boreholes and shallow wells
2. Distribution of hygiene and sanitation kits in all the villages
3. Hygiene Promotion awareness raising to be done in all areas assessed
4. Formation and training of community water management committees and community hygiene promoters
5. Borehole operators to be trained.
6. Construction of family shared latrines in all the villages is urgently needed.

### Food Security and Livelihood;

1. Scope registration for general food distribution is recommended among all the villages
2. Unconditional cash grants is recommended
3. Provision and Promotion of Small micro-enterprises is highly recommended for those who are currently struggling to do small business within the community.
4. Re-stocking of livestock for the pastoralists who lost their livestock is currently needed.
5. Formation and training of community based animal health workers (CBAHWS) is vitally important.

### Health and Nutrition;

1. Provision of medical equipments, drugs and staffing of Misajid Ali Gadud Hospital is highly recommended.
2. Rehabilitation, provision of medical drugs/equipments and staffing of Adan Yabaal health center.

3. The assessment team highly recommends and appeals for the introduction of nutrition programs in all the target villages.
4. Public health awareness raising campaign is inevitable in among all the target population.

#### Education;

1. Construction of new schools is recommended in 3 villages
2. Rehabilitation of the 5 existing schools
3. Provision of learning materials and staffing for the existing schools
4. School feeding program to be introduced to promote massive enrolment of pupils.

#### Shelter/NFI;

1. Distribution of Shelter and NFI kits to the victims who lost their houses and NFI's in Gelgub and Wargadi is highly recommended.

#### Protection;

1. Provision of awareness raising on Female Genital Mutilation and domestic violence
2. Introduction of DDR program to be initiated.
3. Awareness raising campaigns against child abuse and gender-based violence to be carried out.
4. Assist victims of GBV and other violence by establishing trauma counseling centers and seeking for legal justice.



## Villages Assessed Names, Population and GPS

### Adalle Villages

No	Name of Location	Total Population	GPS coordination
1	Adalle	3421 HH	N 02 45.4327 E 046 19.018
2	Bursha Sheikh	754 HH	N; 2*56'0* E; 46*0'46*
3	Maxamed Saciid	458 HH	N; 3*20'29* E; 46*36'5*
4	Bur Dacar = hoose dhexe	857hhs	N; 3*4'18* E; 46*21'40*
5	Wargaadi = hoose dhexe	950 hhs	N; 3*12'20* E; 46*34'9*
6	Misajid Cali Gadud = hoose dhexe	2,000hhs	N; 3*10'43* E; 46*26'10*
7	Daaru Salam	2500hhs	N; 3*7'14* E; 46*23'49*
8	Bagdad	900hhs	N;3*1'57* E; 46*19'50*
9	Tawakal Misajid Cali Gadud	3000hhs	N; 3*12'16* E;46*27'45*
10	Towfiq	322 HH	N; 3*14.13* E; 46*30'1*
11	Alfurqan	411 HH	N; 03*15.915 E; 063*17.885
12	Xagarey	365 HH	N; 03*13.594 E; 046*18.211
13	Gacawle	250 hhs	N; 3*5.45* E; 46*7.51*
14	Geedi Xiir	441 HH	N; 3*15.4* E; 46*30.50*
15	Qaahira	852 0hhs	N; 3*17'47* E; 46*33'27*
16	Hassan Gedi	1500hhs	N; 3*18'52* E; 46*34'23*
17	Kaadheerey	552 HH	N; 3*9'25* E; 46*15'18*
18	Laba Garas	588 hhs	N; 3*9'44* E; 46*9'30*
19	Ceel Xarar	720 HH	
20	Buur Dheere	358 HH	
21	Gadgaduud	391 HH	

22	Garas weyne	345 HH	
23	Cadow Uul	546 HH	
24	Suma Daale	357 HH	
25	Garas dhegey	285 HH	
26	Garas iyo Gumar	246 HH	
27	Juxay	255 HH	
28	Gel Gub	2500hhs	
29	Warfaarax	220HH	

### Adan Yabal Villages

S/No	Name of Location	Population	GPS Coordinates
1	Adan Yabal – hoose dhexe iyo sare	8500hh	N; 03*46.516 E; 0*1614.189
2	Ceel Muluq	2150HH	N; 3*38'35* E; 46*15'43*
3	Gulane	6300 hh	N; 03*20'489* E; 046*14'181*
4	Al-kowsar	3175HH	N; 3*41'49* E; 46*23'0*
5	Tawakal Adan Yabaal	700HH	N; 03*45.645 E; 046*12.241
6	Ceel Dheere Buraale	1700HH	N; 03*29.267 E; 046*03.861
7	Ceel Caadle	500HH	N; 03*45.510 E; 046*12.009
8	Ceel Xirka Dheere	1150HH	N; 3*30.31* E; 46*12.34*
9	Miir	1150HH	N; 3*37'5* E; 46*8'53
10	Ceel Barwaqo	2300HH	
11	Cali Axmed	1355HH	
12	Ceel saleebaan	850 HH	
13	Dhabaq labi	400HH	
14	Boos hareeri	2100HH	
15	Boos Caduur	1200HH	

List of organizations who participated in the assessment;

1. Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Hirshabelle State– Lead Agency.
2. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
3. Onkod Relief Development Organization (ORDO)
4. Juba Foundation
5. INTERSOM
6. SAACID
7. WARD
8. MCCO
9. SEDRO.