ADRO
Empowering People & Changing Lives

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

Geographical Coverage:
South Central Somalia (South West and Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Banadir States of Somalia)

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Aroma building,buula xubey Road, Wadajir district, Mogadishu – Somalia.

Regional office

Mogadishu
Kismaayo
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Balcad
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Preface

2020 has not been an easy year for both our organization and its partners and donors including the communities we serve. This is because of the effects of the severe drought and the Covid-19 pandemic which brought a whole new and unprecedented crisis that had far-and-wide reaching consequences that not only put more stress and pressure on community livelihoods but also altered lifestyles and working methods. As they say, tough times call for tough measures and our organization has been navigating the crisis, balancing between the internal challenges the crisis presented us with the call of duty that demanded we stay with the communities we serve through thick and thin. It was not easy to conduct the community needs assessment the earliest as required.

On behalf of ADRO's Board of Directors and Management, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all ADRO staff who without holding back, ensured the success of the projects and initiatives undertaken by organization in this exceptional year of 2020. They managed to do so with all manner of odds against them including having to work from homes, or remaining in lock-downs for months in the work place or even work in insecure remote locations. You have no doubt been instrumental in adapting the organization's work to the fast and ever-changing operational environment. This is a strength that ADRO cherishes and is testament to its ability to take the lead despite the aforementioned challenges in order to reach populations in need.

The Organization's Board and Management is also indebted to our partners and donors including Madasha Talineeng among our other key donors who provided funding community needs assessment 2020 and for the adaptability to introduce crisis-specific programming which also allowed ongoing project to incorporate measures such as Covid-19 prevention. The organization is also indebted to its local and international peers whose team work and collaboration in the humanitarian spheres during these challenging times were exception. These include the different clusters, working groups and networks where ADRO is a member. I would also like to appreciate the support of Madasha Talineeng and other various stakeholders who worked closely with the organization and supported its work, enabling to a great degree, the organization to overcome many operational challenges in the field and in securing crucial funding. As such, the Board and Management of the organization wish to restate our rededication to improving our performance as an organization as we enter 2020. We seek to be innovative and proactive in our programming in the coming year, ensuring that ADRO continues to deepen the existing ties with its current donors, partners and communities, while also aiming to nurture and develop new partnerships that continue to complement or advance our work in Somalia.

Mohamed Diriye Dakat
Executive Director

1.0 Background and context

Somalia remains largely affected by climate change and are the most severely drought-affected country in the Horn of Africa. The cumulative effects of 2-3 consecutive below-average rainy seasons have resulted in a sharp forecasted increase in WASH, food, and health needs, especially in rural areas. On 23rd November 2019, the Federal Government of Somalia declared a drought emergency, affecting at least 3.2 million people in 90 per cent of the country's districts. The effects of decades of conflict, recurrent climatic shocks, disease outbreaks, large-scale displacement, desert and increasing poverty levels, have aggravated vulnerabilities and protection risks, especially among women and girls, who continue to bear the brunt of the crisis.

In early 2020, Somalia experienced a severe wave of COVID-19 infections and throughout year, the country saw heightened political tensions in the context of a delayed electoral process, as well as a continued military offensive against Al-Shabaab (AS) in Central and Southern Somalia. The resulting conflict and insecurity and the effects of the covid-19 pandemic were the main drivers of internal displacement in 2020. The combined impacts of these recurring stress factors have also deepened and widened poverty in Somalia, particularly in rural areas and areas where access remains a challenge as people lack access to sustainable livelihoods.
It was therefore not an easy year for ADRO, just like other humanitarian actors, as the compounded situation put more strain on the little available resources and assistance. It is against these backdrop that working with our diverse partners and donors, we adopted creative and context-specific approaches such as incorporation of the 'Triple-nexus' approach in our programming.

The organization's programming focused on supporting good governance, conflict resolution and reconciliation, youth skills development, Education in Emergency, WASH as well as Food Security and Livelihoods projects in South Central Somalia. ADRO is programming to support some neglected sectors such as education, protection and social entrepreneurship is critical for both medium- and long-term development while also complementing recovery efforts in the wake of the unprecedented effects of the 'Triple Crisis' in Somalia. 'Triple Crisis' in Somalia.

2.0 About ADRO

ADRO is a Non-Profit, Non-Government Organization (NGO) founded in 1995 and registered in Somalia with the Federal Government and the various Regional Authorities in the areas it operates. The organization has five operational offices namely in Mogadishu city, Kismayo, Balcad, Jowhar and Baidoa districts.
The organization is under the overall management of the Board made up of 5 Directors. The organization's daily management is under the Senior Management Team consisting of 5 members including 4 Line Managers and the Executive Director who is in charge of the team. ADRO has an up-to date organogram that describes the organizational structure with the Board of Directors (BOD) at the apex, followed by the Executive Director, Programmes Director and the various line managers in charge or the sectors.

Building platforms for tolerance, equality and inclusion for the communities we work with, is ingrained in all our Social Development Programs. We are highly sensitive to the particular challenges and needs of the minority and marginalized groups whom we accord special targeting. Our on-ground strategies are built from the context, cultures, knowledge, wisdom, resources, needs, and aspirations of the communities we work with.

We strive to link all our humanitarian development interventions with the aim of maximizing their impacts with the very least resources. We believe that local actors like ADRO are the critical agents necessary for advancing community-based approaches to local development and the general re-structuring of the current humanitarian and development architecture.

2.1 ADRO's Vision:

To fight hunger, poverty and social injustice through provision of emergency and resilience programs.

2.2 Our Mission:

To create smiles on the faces of vulnerable members of the society through provision of both developmental and emergency aids with aim of poverty eradication and creating an inclusive society

2.3 Our Core Values:

• Virtuous - We are upright, honest and trustworthy in helping people
• Professionalism - We are devoted in instilling professional skills.

• Accountability -We will perform in a manner, at all times, that makes us accountable, responsible, and answerable targeted to communities, to donors and other employees as well as external stakeholders. Transparency - We value accountability and transparency to both affected people and to our donors. Accountability to affected people is our pride and number one goal.

• Nurturing - We are encouraging and fostering people to make use of opportunities for development. Action-Oriented - We are very kin in our actions and focused to improve our weaknesses.

• Teamwork -We believe in co-ordination and commonality

2.4 Our thematic areas

Our focal areas or the sector focus include;

- Governance Support
- Conflict Resolution and Peace Building
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)
- Health and Nutrition
- Economic Development
- Education
- Shelter and Protection

2.5 Programming achievements

Food security and livelihood Support:

ADRO carried out Community Needs Assessment in Tiyeeglow for community needs and proposal development. All community concern is captured in the report.

Below is a summary of the donors that funded ADRO programs in 2020 for community needs assessment

Donor	Thematic Category	Total Project Funding Amount In USD	20200 Funding in USD
Madasha Talineeng	Needs Assessment	$2550	**$ 2550**
TOTAL		**$ 2550**	**$ 2550**

Summary of key projects implemented in 2020

Name of the Project	Thematic Category	Project Duration
Community needs Assessment in Tiyeeglow 2020.	**Food Security and Livelihoods.**	**February 2020 – September 2020**

3.0 Executive Summary

The assessment was conducted in Tiyeeglow district of Bakool region. The overall importance of improving agriculture in drought affected districts in south central is not only important for these areas but whole of Somalia.
In 2020 GU season rainfall has been favorable in most pastoral areas, with a positive impact on the food security and livelihoods of pastoral households. Some of the poor pastoral households in northern and central Somalia continue to face moderate to large food consumption gaps as they have limited number of livestock to help them cope with the various shocks both during the current and projection periods.
In agropastoral livelihoods of Somalia that have been affected by erratic rainfall, extended dry spell and Desert Locust, the 2020 Gu season cereal harvest and agricultural employment have been affected significantly. As results, some of the poor agropastoral households in these regions face moderate to large food consumption gaps both during the current and projection periods.
Based on results of the 2020 Post Gu assessments, the estimated number of people in urgent need is 1.3 million (Jul-Sep 2020), even in the presence of humanitarian assistance. Considering various risk factors, this number is expected to increase to 2.1 million (Oct-Dec 2020), in the absence of food assistance
ADRO in Somalia conducted the needs assessment to better understand the current humanitarian situation in the Tiyeeglow district which is relative to the emergency program. The main reason for conducting the assessment is to gather information about livelihood needs and gaps in the district. This report therefore entails the assessment key findings, recommendations and conclusions.

4.0 Introduction

4.1 Assessment background

Currently (July-September 2020), an estimated 1.3 million (i.e. people in IPC Phases 3 & 4) people have food consumption gaps, even in the presence of humanitarian assistance. This number is expected to increase to 2.1 million people between now and the end of the year due to multiple risk factors.
Ongoing humanitarian assistance must be urgently scaled up and sustained through December 2020 to address the urgent needs of the people who are likely to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Livelihoods support is also required for people that are likely to be Stressed or worse (IPC Phase 2 or higher). Population in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) could slide into Crisis or Emergency when they are unable to cope with shocks.
An estimated 849 900 children under the age of five years (total acute malnutrition burden) face acute malnutrition over the next 12 months (Sep 2020-Aug 2021), including 143 400 likely to be severely malnourished. Urgent nutrition and health support is required to address their needs. Urgent health and nutrition support is also required for areas with high prevalence of acute maternal malnutrition
Over the past three decades, Somalia's livestock and crop subsectors have been afflicted by an increasingly fragile and degraded natural environment and more frequent and severe cycles of drought and floods. These factors, combined with insecurity, weak government institutions and a deterioration of flood control, irrigation, and transport infrastructure in the south-central regions, have led to a severe decrease in crop yields.
The agriculture sector is still a major source of livelihood for the poor and food insecure and is the largest source of rural employment. Disruption of agricultural production is strongly impacting the income of farmers as well as the national economy.

4.2 Objectives

The objective of the assessment is to identify the existing gaps in livelihoods, farmers' access to agricultural information and impact of droughts in Tiyeglow district of Bakool region and if necessary, plan to implement changes in improving the agricultural/livelihood needs methodologies and provide a basis for future planning, actions and interventions.

4.3 Specific Objectives

- To asses farmers' agricultural information needs
- To assess impact of drought to communities livelihoods
- To examine the existing knowledge of farmers and how farmers access the agricultural information services

4.4 Target Area and Timelines

The assessment was conducted in Tiyeglow districts of Bakool region in July 2020, the villages include; eelgrass, biyooley, Burdho. Km, Gudi, Madaa, dhabaawe, misir, waranyaay, xaarun and Eelxaaway

5.0 Methodology

The assessment employed both quantitative and qualitative techniques in generating the necessary data and information about livelihood needs and gaps of the target population. Quantitative data was collected at the household levels through a face-to-face interview with the use of paper questionnaire while Qualitative information was collected through Key Informant interviews, and Focus Group Discussions.

5.1 Sample size and Sampling technique

A total of 660 households were sampled, a random sampling technique was adopted to obtain a representative sample in each camp. 14 focus group discussions (FGD) were also conducted to provide qualitative observations from community members to complement the household data. KIIs were held with community leaders and some members of the local administration.

5.2 Data collection tools

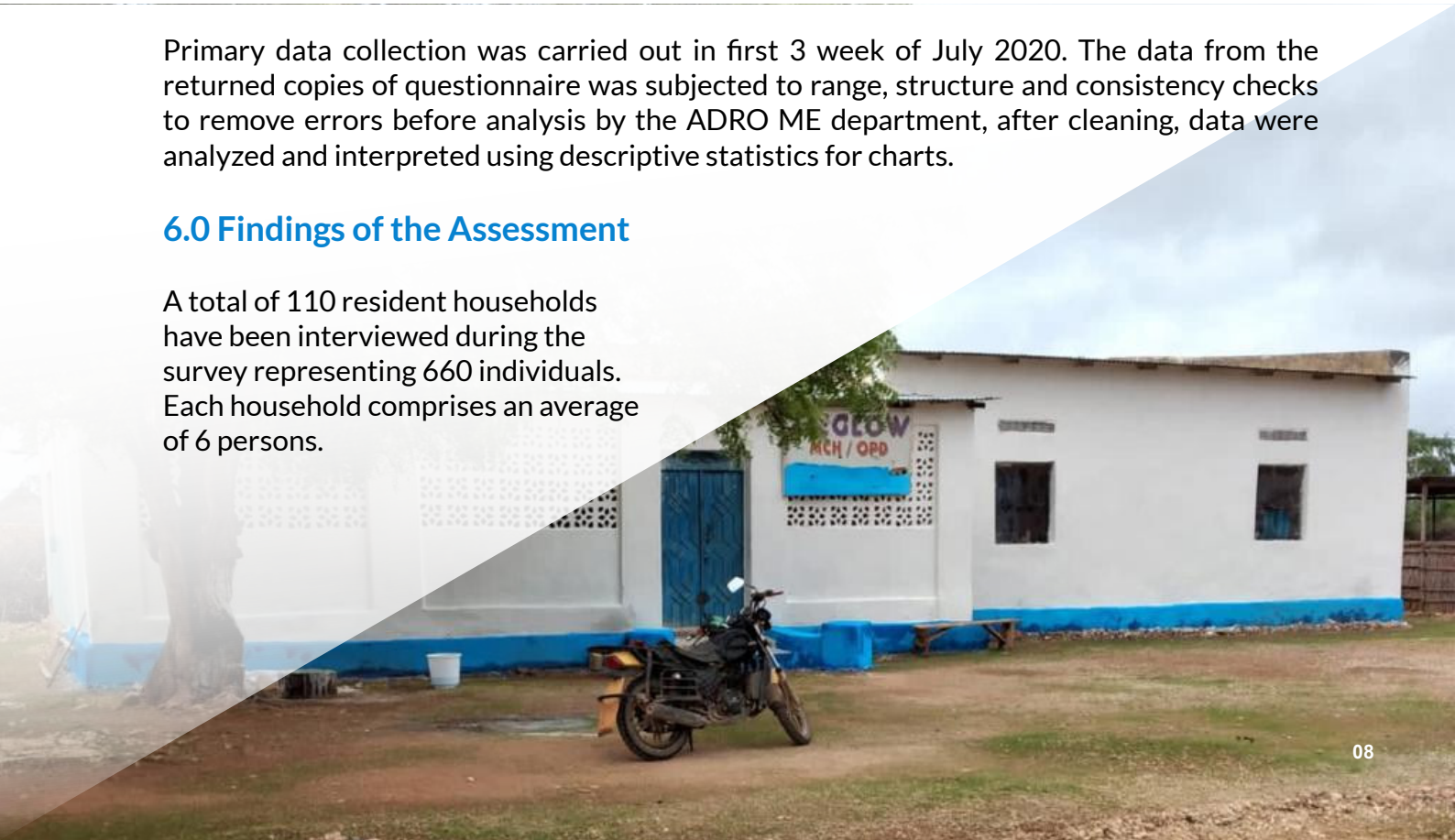
Paper questionnaire was used to collect data during the assessment in the targeted districts. Three days training on the use of the data collection tool was conducted for the enumerators. Paper data collection was found much appropriate in collect data in hard to reach areas due to Al-shabaab of mobile phones, although use of mobile is accurate and easy to monitor compared to paper questionnaires.
On the other hand, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, observations and unstructured interviews with the community representatives were used. All the information collected using these different approaches were triangulated for the purposes of clarification, mutual reinforcement and in-depth understanding of the issues at hand.

5.3 Data analysis

Primary data collection was carried out in first 3 week of July 2020. The data from the returned copies of questionnaire was subjected to range, structure and consistency checks to remove errors before analysis by the ADRO ME department, after cleaning, data were analyzed and interpreted using descriptive statistics for charts.

6.0 Findings of the Assessment

A total of 110 resident households have been interviewed during the survey representing 660 individuals. Each household comprises an average of 6 persons.



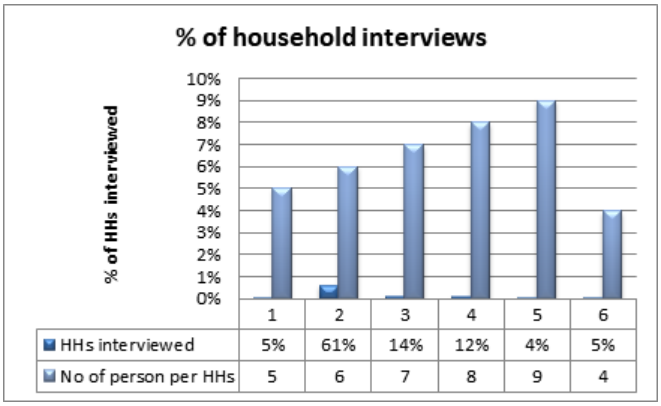


Figure 2: Household size

Of the surveyed population, 45 percent of the persons interviewed were men and 55 Percent of the households were women. 68 percent of the head of households are married and 20 percent and 12 percent are respectively single or widowed. 5 percent of the heads of households are declared having a disability. The proportion of females in the population is slightly her than males.

There are at least 25 pregnant/lactating women in 22.7 percent of the households interviewed. Individuals aged below 18 years old and above 70 years are considered dependent and the dependency ratio is (number of dependents per active person) is of 1.

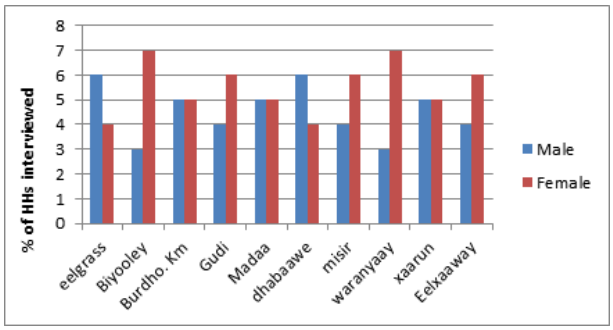


Figure 2: Disaggregation of population per gender per village

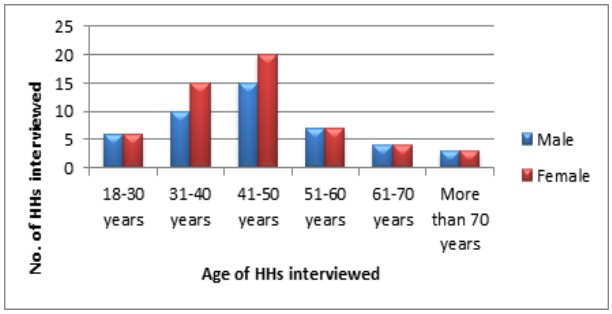


Figure 3: Disaggregation of population per age and gender

Education level

The education level of the population interviewed is on average quite low as in most rural areas of Tiyeglow district, with 52 percent of the interviewed household have less than primary education. 44 percent have Islamic education, 1 percent college level and none have university education.

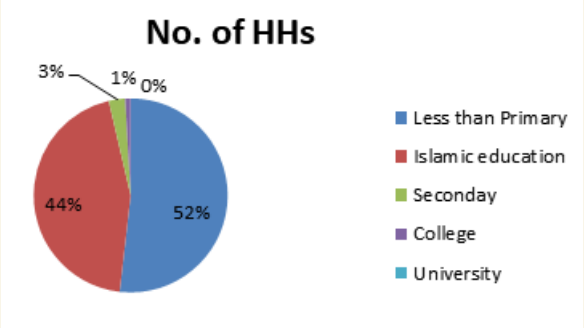
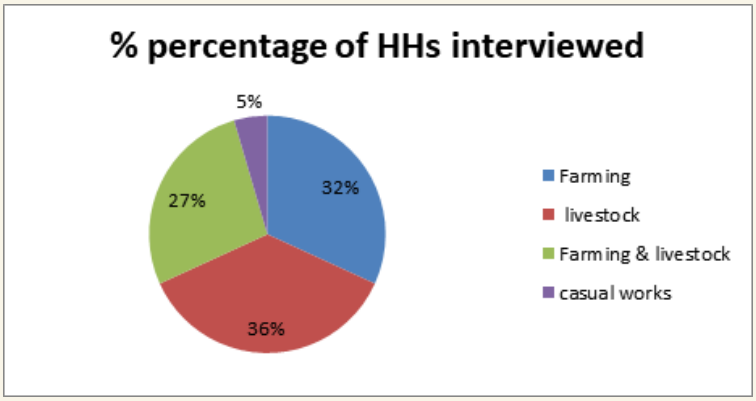


Figure 4: Level of education of household interviewed

Sources of income

Across all the 11 villages, when respondents were asked what their major source of livelihoods is, their responses include 32% of the respondent reported their main sources of income as farming and sale of crop produce, 27% both farming and livestock and 36% only livestock. The two livestock and farming are two predominant livelihood sources of respondent income. Daily casual labour as their major source of income for 5% of the households interviewed, though this varied more widely by village.

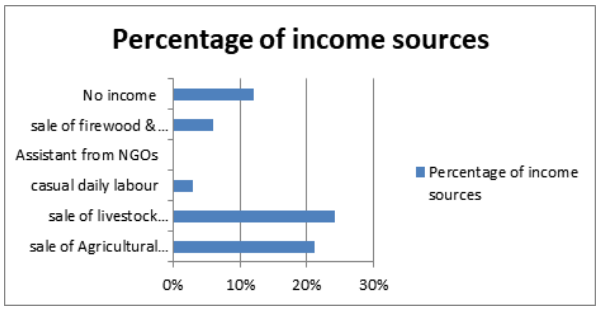


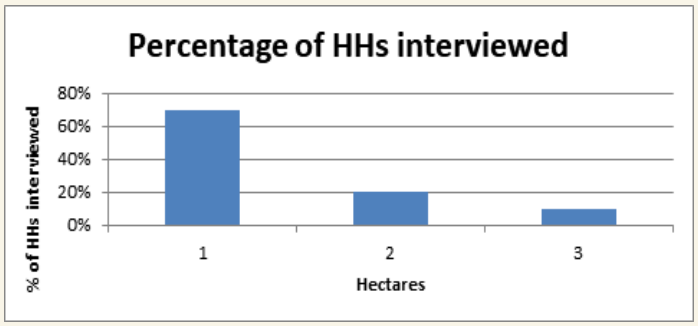
Livelihood zone

42% of respondents reported that they depend on sale of agricultural products, 12% sale of firewood and charcoal, 6% labour and livestock. 30% said they do not receive any income from anywhere. They don't receive any humanitarian support.

Access to Land

70% of respondent indicated that they own one hectare of land for farming, 20% responded they own 2 hectares while the remainder reported 3 hectares (10%). This represents 110 respondents interviewed across all villages visited for the assessment. 100% of the respondent mentio ned to have productive farmland.





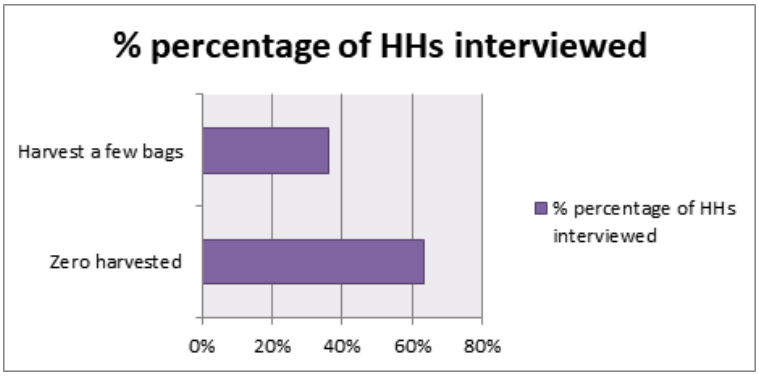
Impact of drought and immediate needs

Most communities are aware of the impending drought that has affected their means of livelihood. Entirely communities in Balcad are riverine farmers and pastoral, they depend on the river despite 6 consecutive seasons of failed Gu/Deyr rains that caused poor harvest due to the impending drought triggered by the experienced weather changes in Horn of Africa including Somalia. Currently the river is dry and farmers can't irrigate their farms.

By the time of the assessment, there had not been any form of assistance provided to communities and the respondent reported that they have not received any assistance for the last 2-3 years and they don't expect any form of humanitarian assistance for next 3 or 6 months since many communities were not aware of any form of humanitarian assistance available to them.

Crop production

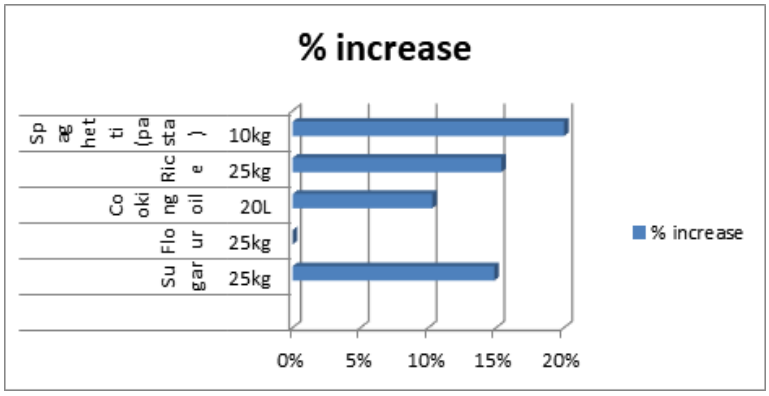
70% of the household interviewed reported that they have not harvested enough for the past 2-3 years which is attributed to impending droughts that has affected the region. The other 30% reported they harvested less than 4-5 bags of 50kgs. The farmers depend on rain water and due to the impending droughts they had poor harvest. They also reported they already consumed their little harvest and nothing is left, they now need immediate assistance and appealed to be assisted with food and non-food items as they currently don't have both government and non-governmental organization support.



Water

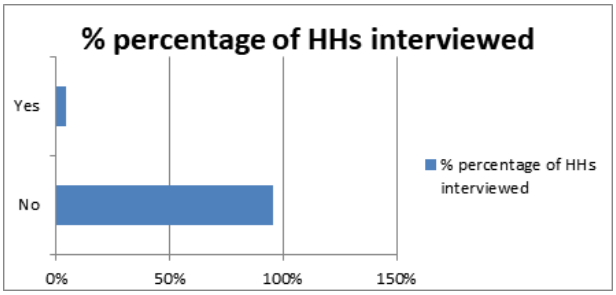
The sources of water for majority of the villages get from community shallow wells and sometimes from the river. The distance of the water points some villages is less than a kilometer while others is about 2 kilometers. Some of the shallow wells dried up and river has dried up and can no longer support farming and domestic water for use. The communities track water from far distances of more than 20 kilometers. The communities urgently need water tracking for domestic use and for crop production such as kitchen gardens practices; perhaps a borehole drilled for them to solve the perennial water problems will be paramount in saving lives of the villagers.

Price increase of basic food commodities
The food prices have started rising due to impending drought and it has already been reported that some households have not been able meet their food needs. Prices for food and basic staple commodities will continue to rise in the coming days. Majority of households reduced their meals to one per day as they can't afford to buy from the market as they food prices increased.



Nutritional status

The nutrition data attained from the few in Tiyeeglow district MCH suggests increased cases of malnutrition. In general, they reported they received about 300 patients on weekly basis and at least 275 cases of malnourished children were recorded in an MCH in 6 villages.
During the assessment the field team noted that majority of the interviewed mothers did not exclusively breastfeed their children for the first 6 months of life and reported that they started giving any available food as early as 3-4 months.
Generally, the drought affected populations in the Tiyeeglow district are experiencing health problems; this is associated with lowered resistance to disease which arising from their declining nutritional status since they can't afford balanced diets and they depend only one meal per day.



Assistance received

95% of the respondent reported they have not received assistance from anyone while the remaining 5% reported they received assistance from relatives in Baidoa and Mogadishu.

8.0 Recommendation

- Provide direct support in the form of seeds, and enhanced land and machinery access to help restore crop production.
- Provide temporary irrigation measures such as digging wells.
- Support measures to restore market access.
- Provide animals to support restocking, especially sheep and poultry
- Support cash for work schemes
- Help rebuild small and micro businesses through grants, affordable loans, market access measures