



SOMALIA

FACTSHEET

© WFP/Arete/Abdirahman Yussuf

Rapid Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment of populations affected by Gu flooding Afgooye District, Somalia, September 2024

Background

The Shabelle River overflowed, resulting in the displacement of 3,650 individuals from Belet Weyne and Afgooye districts. Subsequent water level reductions have lessened the flood risk; however, nearly 200 hectares of agricultural land were affected.

In Afgooye district, the flooding impacted the villages of Baalguri, Raqeyle, Aaytir, Siigaale, Dhagahtuur, and Dambaley, displacing approximately 1,200 individuals. Damage reports indicate the destruction of 130 shelters, 20 community latrines, and one educational facility.

Most of Somalia remains arid, with moderate rains recently reported in southern regions and along the Indian Ocean coast. On August 2, flooding in the Balcad district displaced individuals due to the overflow of a water reservoir in Hawadley, affecting 16 villages.

In response, a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) was conducted during the week of September 9–11, 2024, to evaluate the floods' impact. Twenty-two organizations, including ACTED, GRED0, AYUUB, SOYDA, MCAN, SOVA, SASDO, among others, contributed to the data collection efforts in Afgooye district ([UNOCHA, 2024](#)).

Assessment Overview

This assessment comprised 157 key informant interviews conducted at 24 sites in the Afgooye district from September 9th to 11th, 2024. As explained in the Methodology section, the results should be considered indicative.

KEY FINDINGS

- The survey analysis indicates that the three most pressing non-food item (NFI) needs for flood-affected populations are **kitchen sets, mosquito nets, and tents**
- **25%** of respondents reported that the nearest markets were **partially destroyed** by floods, while **8%** reported that markets were **fully destroyed**.
- **38%** of respondents reported that only a few flood-affected people **have access to sufficient drinking water**, while **29%** reported **no access** to safe drinking water at all.
- **In 38%** of assessed sites, **open defecation reported as the prevailing latrine practice**, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks such as Cholera
- **Flooding damage to health facilities** led to increased demand for health services in **75% of sites**.
- **67%** of flood-affected households in the community **live in makeshift shelters** (i.e. buuls) or tents.

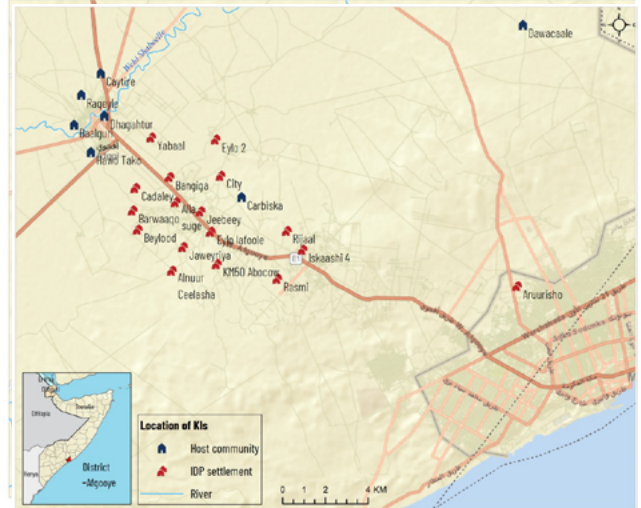
Population Affected

All sites indicated the **absence of an active camp management committee.**

Number of Individuals Affected by Flooding, Categorized by Site (24 sites)

Site Name	# of people are currently living in the location/site/camp	# of People moved here in the past two weeks
Raqeyle	180	76
Aruurisho	500	100
Eylo lafoole	300	18
Jaweyriya	438	37
Total	1,417	231

Map showing location types in Afgooye district



Priority Needs

The top three priority needs or humanitarian assistance expressed by respondents in the conflict-affected region include:



83% - SHELTER



67% - CASH-BASED ASSISTANCE



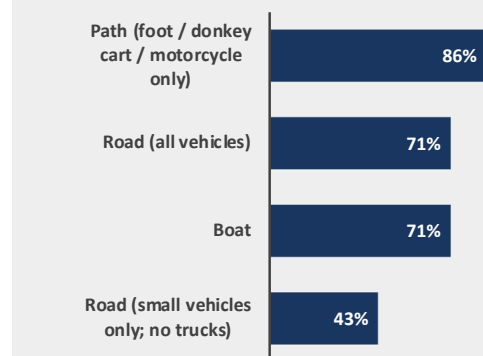
54% - EDUCATION SERVICES

Humanitarian Access and Accountability to Affected People

Commonly reported challenges faced by populations affected by flooding:

- **92%** of sites reported affected households **have not received essential humanitarian support**, including food and cash assistance, within the past month.
- **25%** reported have reported **encountering significant challenges when accessing humanitarian aid.**
- **29%** of sites reported that **aid will not be able to reach affected population** if aid has to be transported.

Primary Means of Access across seven surveyed locations



Shelter and NFIs

17% of the sites reported that NFIs were **unavailable in sufficient quantities** at the nearest market, and **78%** reported major increase in the price of NFIs.

The top three shelter and NFI needs expressed include:

1. Tents **(92%)**
2. Mosquito Net **(79%)**
3. Kitchen set **(75%)**

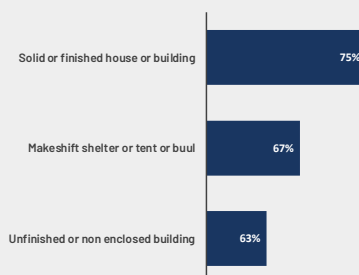
Market Access

- **25%** of the surveyed sites indicated that the nearest market sustained **partial destruction** as a result of the flooding, while **8%** reported the **complete destruction** of the market.
- **38%** of the sites reported that essential food items were **sporadically available** after flooding.
- **67%** of the sites reported slight **increase in prices** of essential food commodities.

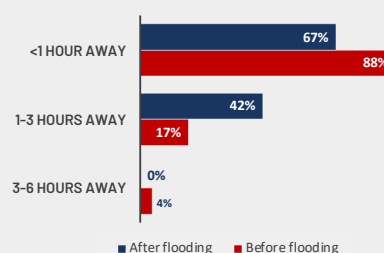
Health

- **63%** of the sites reported the **absence of health facilities** or medical outreach teams at the relocation, evacuation sites, or within the affected communities impacted by the flooding.
- **75%** of the sites reported an **increased need for health services** in the community since the flooding.
- **38%** of the sites reported an **increase in cases** of acute diarrhea, measles, and respiratory illnesses following the flooding.

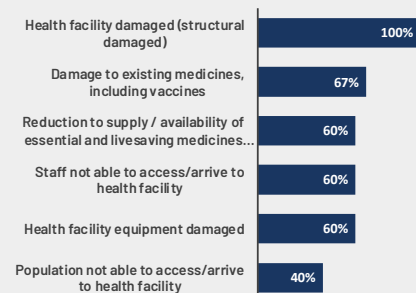
Percentage of conflict affected households living in each type of shelter (out of 24 sites)



Distance to the nearest accessible market, both prior to and following the flooding, across 24 surveyed locations.



Primary impacts of flooding on health facilities in proximity to 15 surveyed sites.



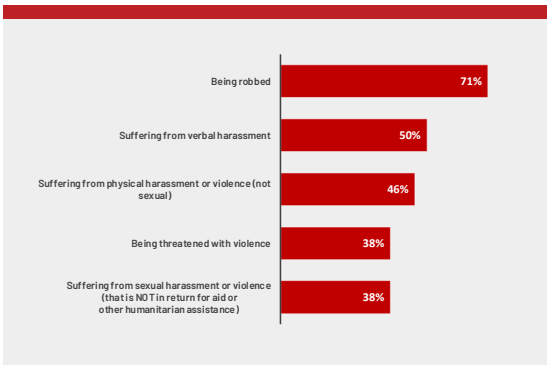
Protection

- **25%** of the sites reported that **children have been separated** from their primary caregivers as a result of the flooding.

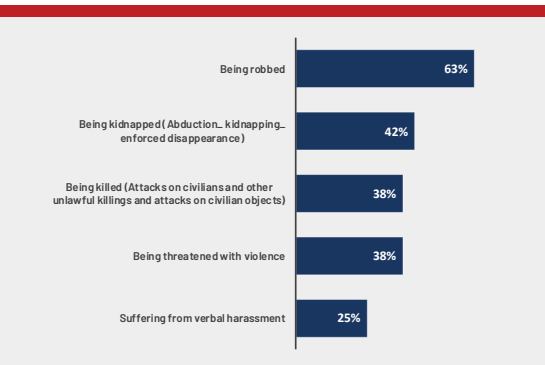
Presence of support services across surveyed sites:

- **79%** Mental health and psychosocial support services
- **67%** Legal and protection services
- **54%** Livelihood services
- **42%** Gender-based violence treatment and services

Top Five Safety and Security Concerns for Flood-Affected Populations - Women and Girls (24 sites)



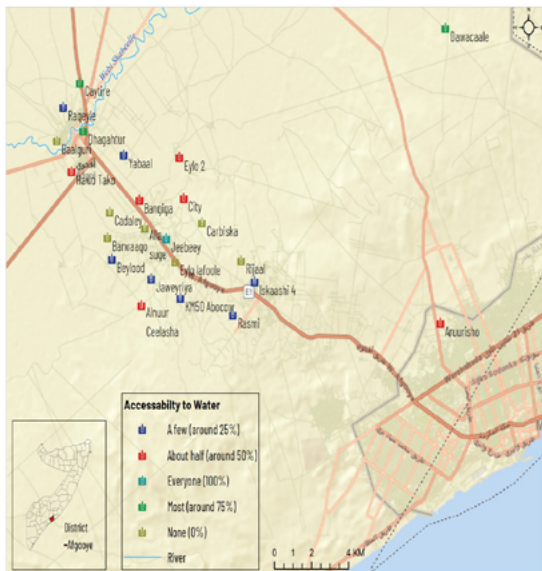
Top Five Safety and Security Concerns for Flood-Affected Populations - Men and Boys (24 sites)



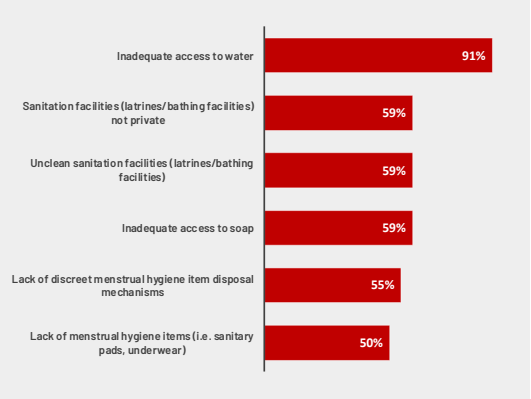
Water Hygiene & Sanitation

- **38%** of the sites indicated that approximately **half of the affected population is able to access** sufficient drinking water.
- **38%** of the sites reported that **open defecation is the main practice for latrine usage** among the flood affected people.

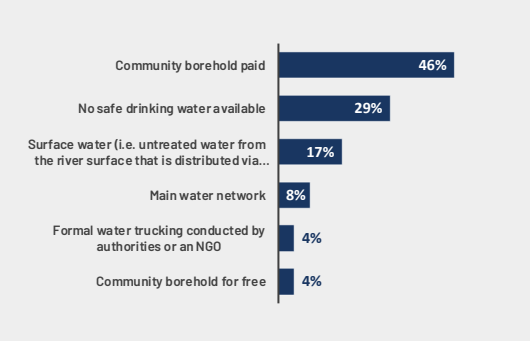
Map Showing Availability of Drinking Water in The Sites



Main barriers to menstrual hygiene management (24 sites)



Primary drinking water sources (24 sites)



Food Security and Livelihoods

Most prevalent sources of food accessibility post-flood, categorized by location (across 14 sites)

1. Work for food **(75%)**
2. Local markets **(75%)**
3. Borrowing/Debt **(67%)**

- **Average damage** to current farming due to flooding, on a scale from 1-5: **4.2**

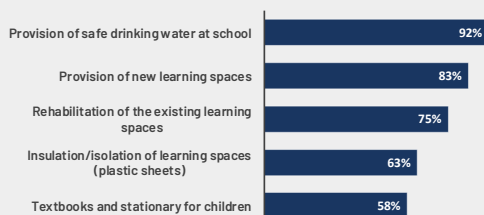
Predominant income sources prior to flooding, categorized by location (across 14 sites)

1. Own Stocks/Production (crops/livestock) **(75%)**
2. Local market **(75%)**
3. Small shops/Trade **(75%)**
4. Finishing **(54%)**

Education

83% of the sites reported that flooding has **affected the attendance of school children.**

Critical education needs for populations impacted by flooding across 24 surveyed locations



Methodology

The assessment was conducted between the 9th and 11th of September 2024, with 157 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) interviews across 24 sites in Afgooye using a survey tool developed and adopted by ICCG and OCHA, deployed through KoBo software. Regarding single-option indicators, the results are displayed as the % of sites and reported at the district level. All key informant responses are included in the aggregated results for select multiple indicators.

The results are presented as the percentage of sites where key informants reported a specific outcome (which is the combined result at the site level as explained earlier). For integer responses, the median value was reported at the site level.

KIs by Gender (157 KIs): 61% Female; 38% Male

Nutrition

- **88%** of sites indicated the **absence of nutritional items either on-site or within a three-kilometer radius** (equivalent to a two-hour walk).
- **63%** of sites indicated the **absence of nutritional services either on-site or within a three-kilometer radius** (equivalent to a two-hour walk).

KIs by Profession

65	Member of civil society group
24	Community leader (host community)
16	Women's group leader
10	Teacher
5	Youth group leader
5	Community leader (IDP)
5	Member of local relief committee
4	Registration focal person
3	Religious leader
3	Staff of organization working with people with disabilities
3	School headmaster
2	Prefer not to answer
2	Local councilperson
2	Gatekeeper
2	Normal IDP
1	Healthcare professional
1	Local person
1	Local leader
1	Staff of organization working with minority clans
1	Camp manager
1	Women Representative

Limitations

The results presented in this assessment are based on the perspectives of the key informants and should be understood as indicative only. It is important to note that the analysis did not assign weights to key informant profiles, which means that some key informants may possess more knowledge on certain subjects compared to others.

Therefore, the aggregated site-level results should be interpreted with this limitation in mind. Additionally, due to the key informant approach used, it is not possible to disaggregate the results by gender, age, or disability status of the respondents.

iMMAP Inc. in Somalia

iMMAP Inc. has been operating in Somalia since 2019 to enhance the coordination of information management in the country, aiming for more effective and efficient humanitarian responses nationwide. In 2023, we established a specialized IM Unit, and also led on the deployment of seven Information Management Officers (IMO) through the Stand-by Partnership, facilitating direct IMO support to the Health, UNHCR Protection, UNICEF Nutrition, and OCHA Coordination clusters.

Current Project: Humanitarian Information Support Team (HIST) model

In late 2023, following the successful testing of the Humanitarian Information Support Team (HIST) model in Ethiopia and Nigeria, iMMAP Inc. introduced HIST to support the roll out of the model in Somalia. This demand-driven and centralized Information Management request system simplifies the support provided to local and international humanitarian actors involved in the Somalia Response.

The initiative, generously supported by USAID - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), centers on the establishment of an Information Management Unit that supports and collaborates with humanitarian actors, including UN Agencies, NGOs and INGOs working across various clusters and sectors, including UN OCHA Food Security and Livelihood, Nutrition and WASH clusters, to enhance data collection, validation, analysis, and reporting. This initiative includes the capacity building of the partners, development of interactive dashboards, spatial analysis, and mapping to support processes like the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Needs Plan (HRNP).

In the first half of 2024, the project has facilitated the increased involvement of stakeholders in phase two, including the Operational Cell (OC), Area Based Coordination structures (ABCs), Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), and Somalia NGO Consortium (SNC). This expansion has enhanced efforts to meet the urgent needs of Somalia's vulnerable populations amidst the ongoing crisis.

About iMMAP Inc.

iMMAP Inc. is a leading international nonprofit organization specializing in Information Management services for humanitarian and development sectors. Since our inception, we have partnered with organizations worldwide to provide high-quality data-driven solutions that improve decision-making and enhance the efficiency of aid distribution and development projects.

Disclaimer: The factsheet is prepared based on the rapid needs assessment data collected by partners in 24 sites within the Afgooye district of the Southwest state of Somalia from September 9th to 11th, 2024. The data collection and coordination were a multi-partner collaboration. The findings presented in this factsheet do not necessarily reflect the views of iMMAP Inc. or USAID/BHA. The boundaries shown on the map are solely used for analytical purposes and do not necessarily represent authorized boundaries. iMMAP Inc. or USAID/BHA cannot be held accountable for the accuracy of the boundaries depicted on the map.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Email: rep-somalia@immap.org
Website: <https://immap.org/somalia/>

