

Rapid Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment of populations affected by Gu flooding

Afmadow District, Somalia, May 2024

Key Findings

- A total of **16,047** people are currently living in the flood-affected areas of Afmadow district, with 1,725 people having moved into the affected location in the past two weeks.
- The survey analysis revealed, the top 3 most urgent NFI needs for the flood-affected people in Afmadow district are Tents, Mosquito nets and Jerry can.
- **62%** of the sites reported that the **nearest markets were partially destroyed by floods** while **43%** of the sites reported that their **market were functional**.
- In **81%** of the sites, **Pit latrine without slab / Open pit was reported as the prevailing practice for using latrines**, which increases the risk of disease outbreaks such as Cholera.
- **62 %** of the sites reporting that only a few flood-affected people have access to sufficient quantities of drinking water with **24%** of the sites reporting about half access to water for flood affected people
- Due to the damage caused by the flooding, health facilities have been adversely affected, leading to an **increased demand for health services in 67%** of the sites.

BACKGROUND

In Dhobley and Afmadow, Jubaland State, some 24,000 people who were displaced have gone back to their homes due to the prevailing dry conditions. In addition, the rains were beneficial to agropastoral livelihoods in many aspects including favorable soil moisture conditions for crop and fodder production, and replenishment of surface and ground water sources. Meanwhile, the spill over of Tropical Storm Laly which was projected to bring strong surface wind, ocean waves, flash floods and moderate rainfall.

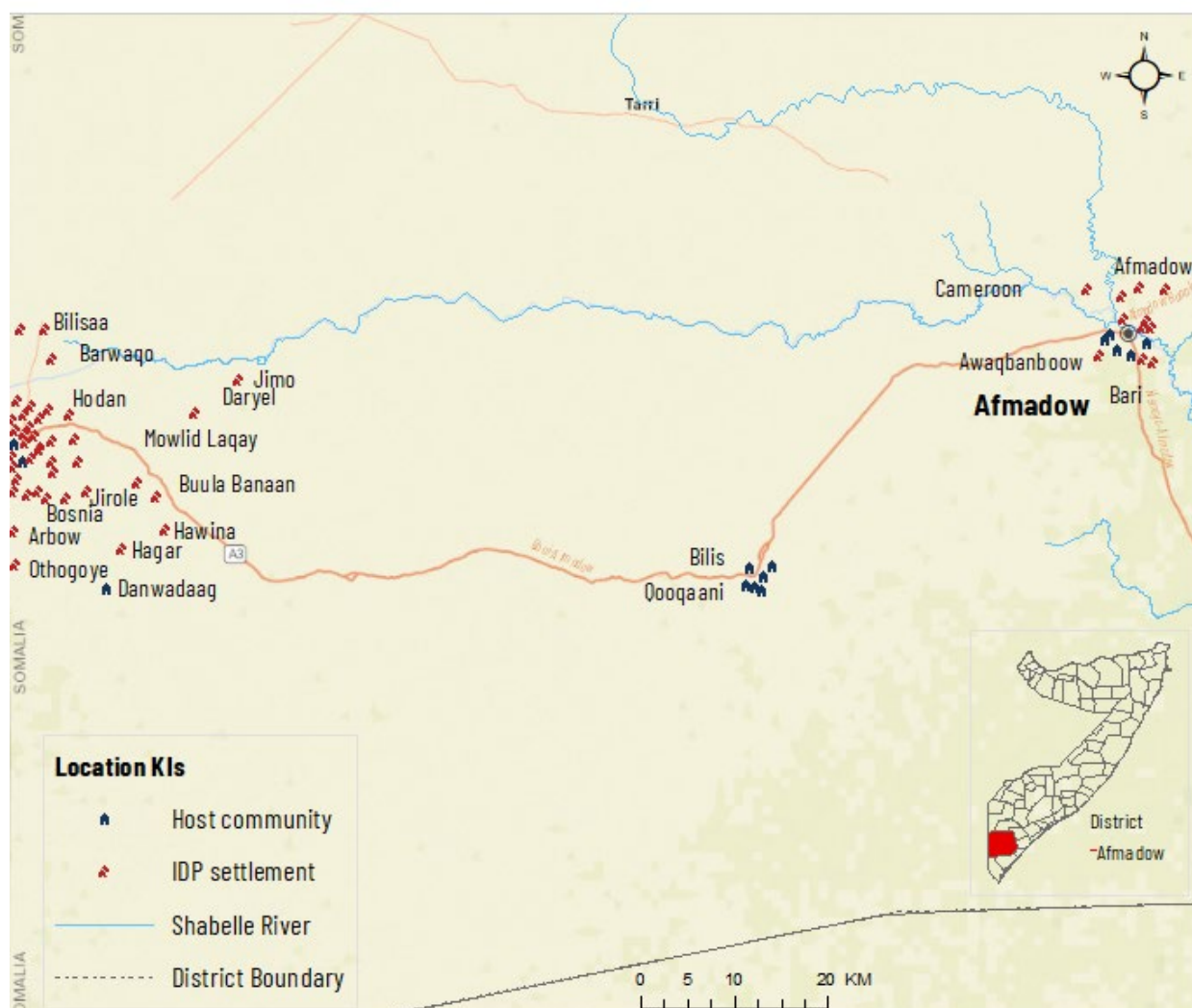
On 27 April, flash floods inundated roads connecting Dhobley and Afmadow districts and its environs in Jubaland State, temporarily making the roads impassable thereby affecting an estimated 60,000 people in the two districts. The local airstrips in Dhobley and Afmadow are flooded. Moderate rains have also been reported in Middle Juba and Gedo region, notably in Doolow, Luuq, and Bualle. ([UNOCHA,30/05/2024](https://www.unocha.org/somalia/reports/2024/05/30/ocha-30-05-2024))

18 partner organizations participated in the RNA assessment. These organizations include NRC, JUCRI, IOM, WRRS, SCI, LWF, SAAH, SFH, DRC, ALIGHT, ACTED, WASDA, AVSI, MOH, SARO, NEHRRO, SEDHURO, GRDO, and Juba Foundation.

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

This assessment comprised 67 key informant interviews* conducted at 21 sites in the Afmadow district from May 26^h to 29th, 2024. As explained in the Methodology section, the results should be considered indicative.

36% Average proportion of flood-affected households in the community who live in makeshift shelters (i.e. buuls) or tents



Map showing location types in Afmadow district

*Please see the tabular data analysis [here](#)

NUMBER OF AFFECTED POPULATION

Number of flood affected people, by site

Site Name	People moved into the affected location in the past two weeks	People currently living in the affected location
Hawina	33	86
Arbow	15	275
Barwaqo	10	280
Danwadaag	7	318
Jirole	6	318
Hodan	11	398
Buula Banaan	-	400
Bilis Qooqaani	117	513
Hagar	35	643
Bari	314	720
Hodan	370	1,430
Bosnia	90	1,500
Othogoye	180	1,680
Awaqbanboow	303	2,040
Cameroon	204	2,461
Danwadaag	30	2,985
Total	1,725	16,047

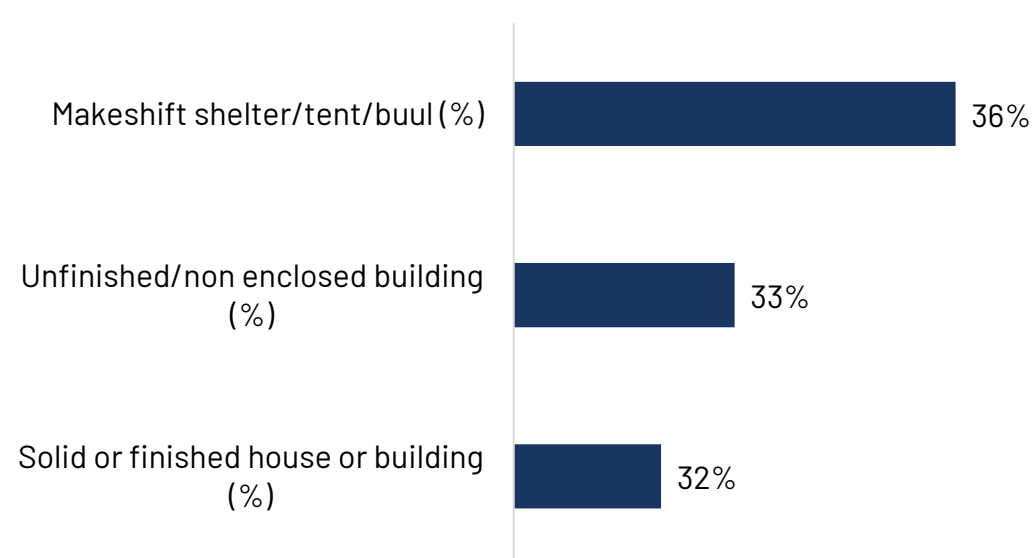
Settlement/Camps reported the presence of CMC* (in %), by site (out of 21)

24% of the sites reported that **they don't have** an active camp management committee

* Camp management Committee

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Proportion of flood-affected people staying in shelter type, (in %) by site (out of 21)



Top 3 most urgent NFI needs (in %), by site (out of 21)

100% Mosquito net

76% Tent

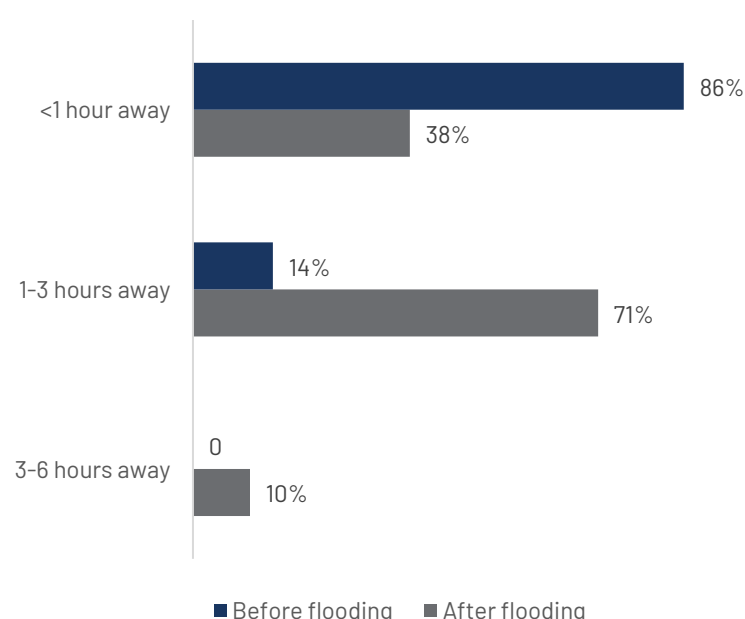
62% Jerry Can

33% of the sites reported that NFIs were **unavailable** in sufficient quantities at the nearest market.

95% of the sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs.

MARKETS

Reported distance to the nearest physically accessible market before and after flooding, (in %) by site (out of 21)



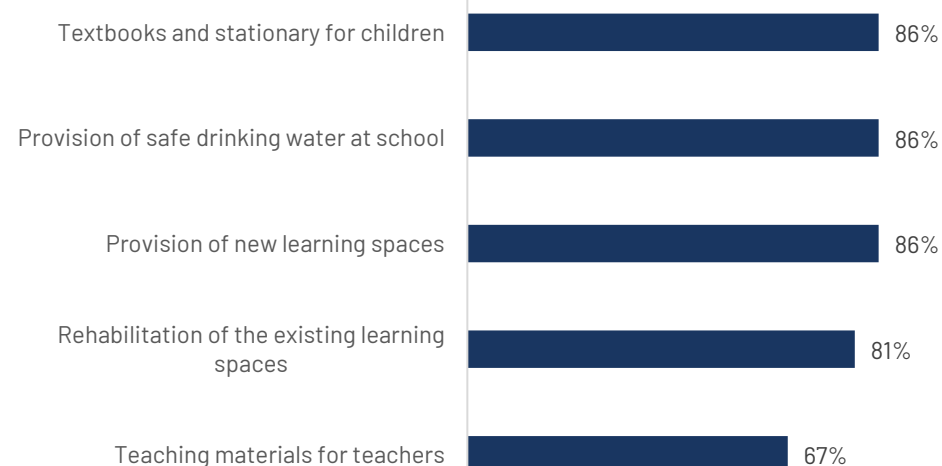
62% of the sites reported that the nearest market was **partially destroyed** after the flood and **43%** reported that market was functional.

14% of the sites reported that essential food were **not available** after flooding.

48% of the sites reported drastic increase in prices.

EDUCATION

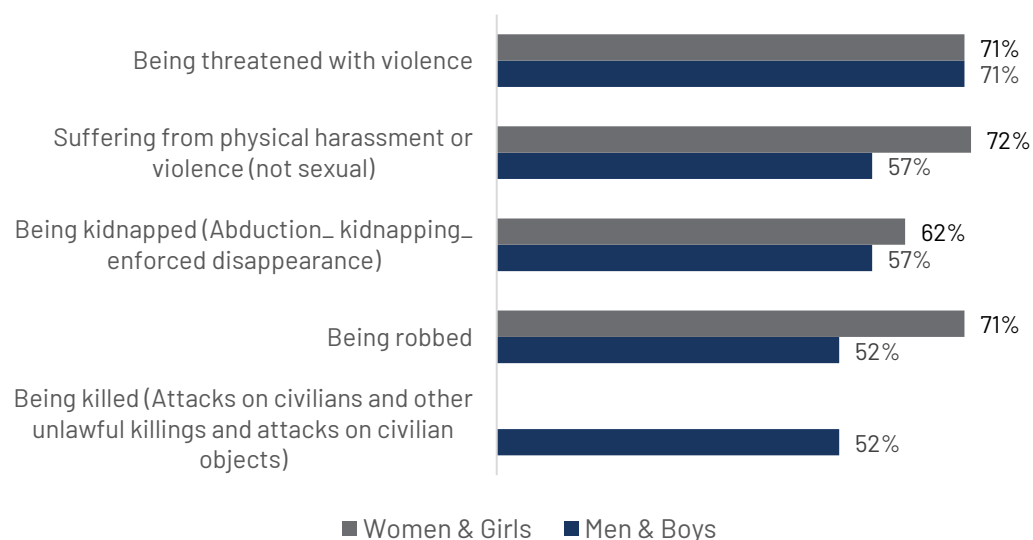
Most critical education needs for flood affected people, by % of site (out of 21)



86% of the sites reported that **flooding** has affected the **attendance** of school children.

PROTECTION

Top 5 reported safety & security concerns for flood affected, by gender and age group, (in %) by site (out of 21)



Presence of support services (in %), by site (out of 21)

76% Mental health and psychosocial support services

76% Rape treatment and treatment of physical injuries due to GBV

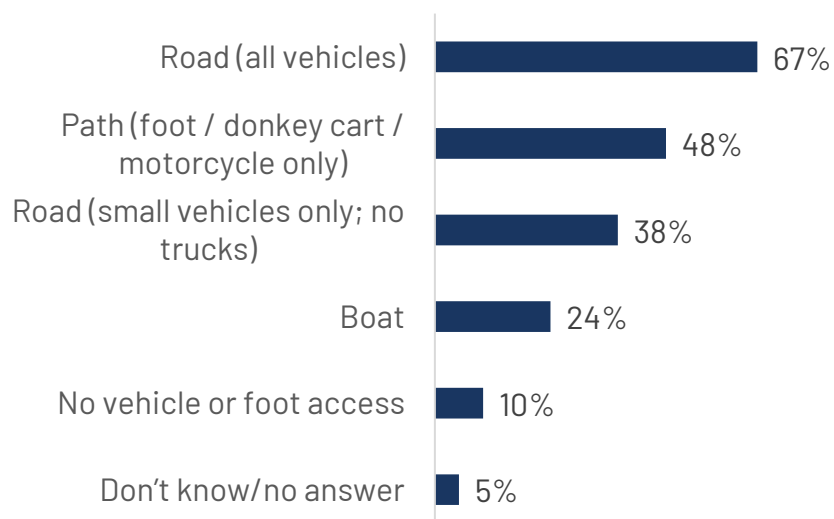
67% Legal and protection services

43% Livelihood services

19% of the sites reported that there are presence of children who got separated from their primary caregiver since the flooding

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS AND AAP*

Most commonly reported primary means of access, (in %) by site (out of 21)



Top 3 Most commonly reported priority needs, (in %) by site (out of 21)

91% Healthcare services

86% Shelter

57% In-kind assistance (NFIs)

Commonly reported problems for flood affected people

67% of the sites reported that the affected people face problems while receiving humanitarian assistance.

57% of the sites reported that the affected households have **not yet received** humanitarian food and cash (in the last one month)

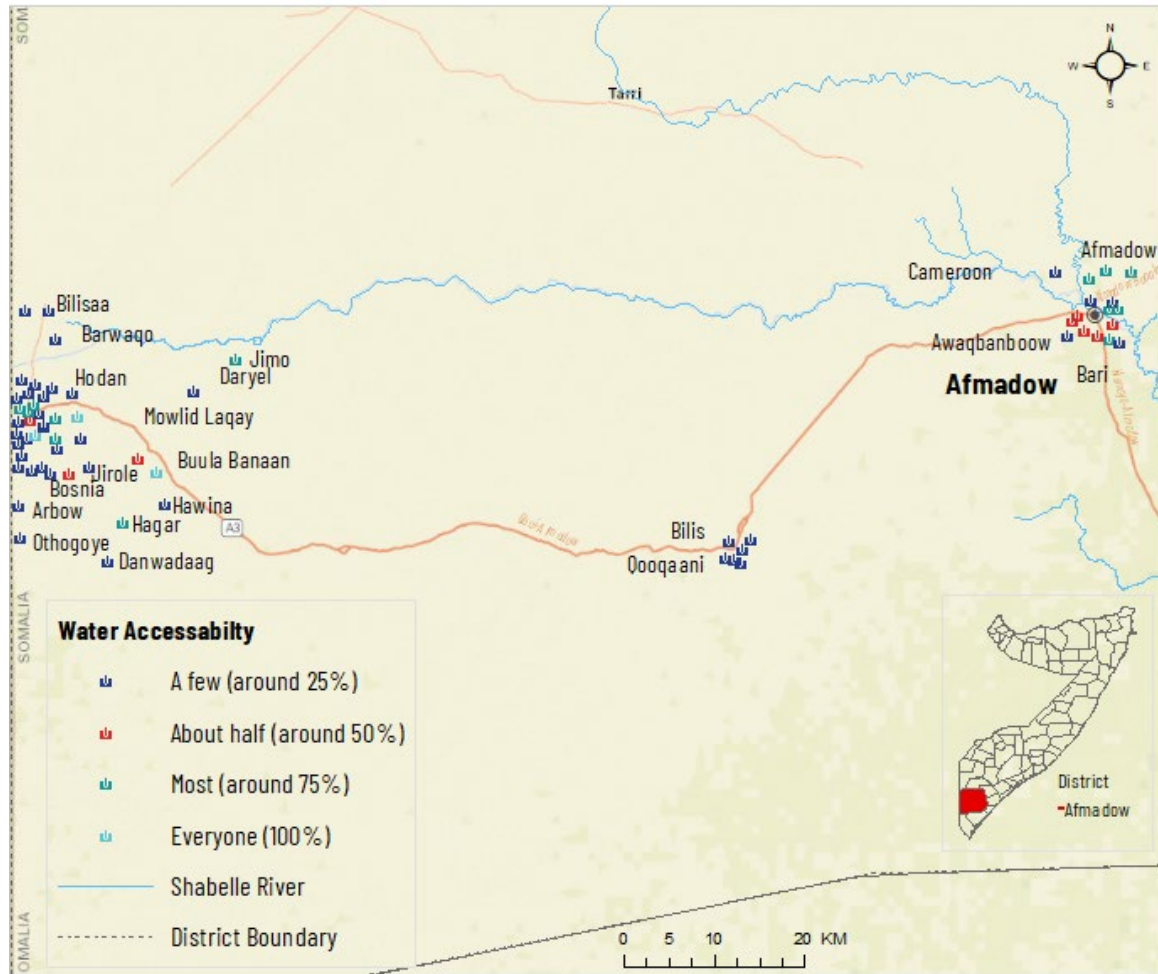
14% of the sites reported that **aid will not** be able to reach affected population if aid has to be transported

* Accountability for Affected Population

WATER HYGIENE & SANITATION

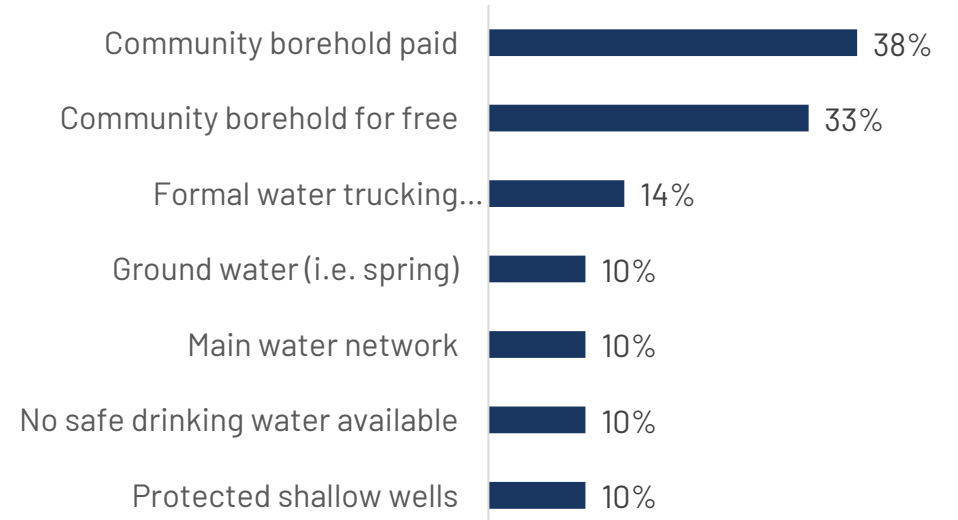
86% of the sites reported that **open defecation is the main practice for latrine usage** Among the flood affected people.

62% of the sites reporting that only a few flood-affected people have access to sufficient quantities of drinking water with **43%** of the sites reporting about a half have access to water for flood affected people.

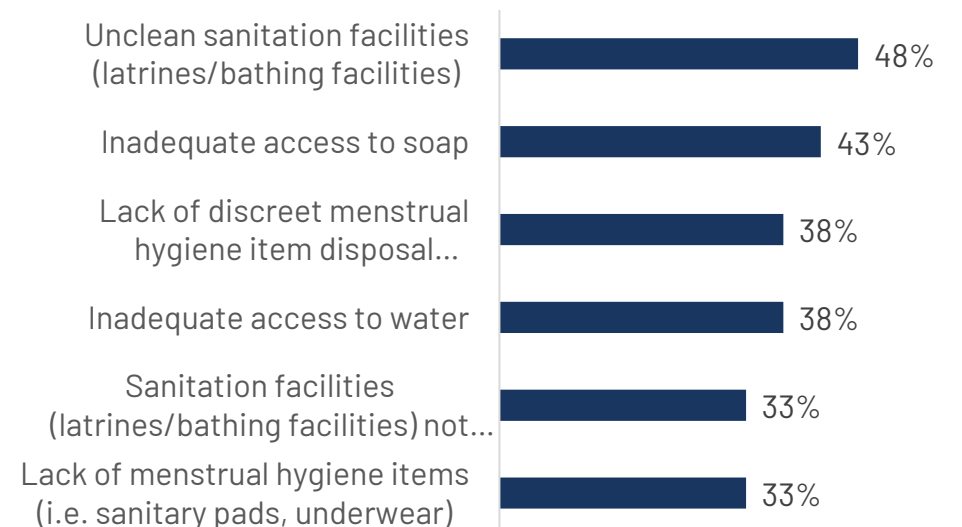


Map showing availability of Drinking Water in the Sites

Commonly reported primary source of drinking water, (in %) by site (out of 21)

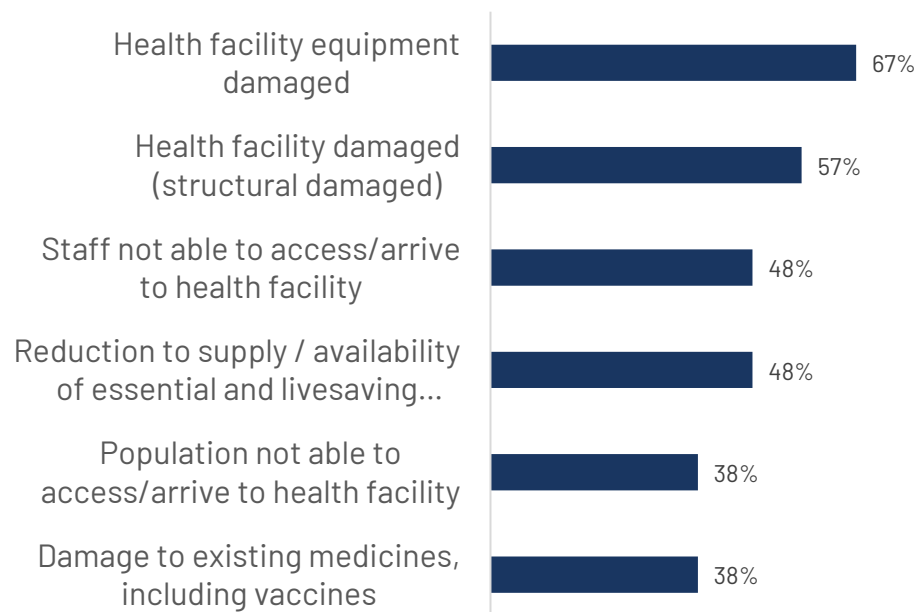


Most common barriers to menstrual hygiene management (in %) by site (out of 21)



HEALTH

Most common flooding impacts on health facilities within 45 minutes/1 KM of walking distance (in %), by site (out of 21)



24% of the sites reported **that there is no health facility/medical outreach team** at the point of relocation/evacuation/Or the affected community by the flood?

67% of the sites reported **an increased need for health services** in the community since the flooding.

91% of the sites reported noticeable increases in: **acute diarrhea, measles, respiratory illness** since the flooding (in the past two weeks).

NUTRITION

24% of the sites reported that there are no nutrition services available either within the site or in the nearby vicinity within a distance of 3 kilometres or a 2-hour walk.

71% of the sites reported **that no nutrition items** are available within the site or nearby (3km or 2 hour walk)

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

Most common source for accessing food after the flood, (in %) by site (out of 21)

91% of the sites reported that borrowing/debt as the source of food
86% of the sites reported Humanitarian food and/or cash assistance as the source of food
76% of the sites reported local market as the source of food

Most common income sources before flooding (in %), by site (out of 21)

71% of the sites reported food or cash aid and Local market
67% of the sites reported Borrowing/Debt and daily wage labor.

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

2

METHODOLOGY

The assessment was conducted between 26th -29th May 2024, with 67 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) interviews across 21 sites in Afmadow using a survey tool developed and adopted by ICCG and OCHA, deployed through KoBo software. For single-option indicators, the results are displayed as the number of sites and reported at the district level.

For select multiple questions, all key informant responses are included in the aggregated results. The results are presented as the % 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.

LIMITATIONS

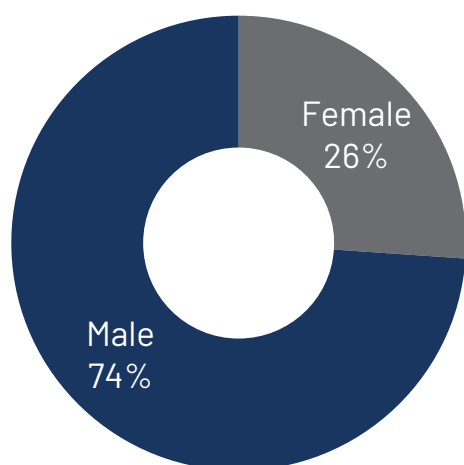
The results presented in this assessment are based on the perspectives of the key informants and should be understood as indicative only. It is important to note that the analysis did not assign weights to key informant profiles, which means that some key informants may possess more knowledge on certain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

ABOUT iMMAP Inc.

[iMMAP Inc.](#) is an international nonprofit organization that provides information management services to humanitarian and development organizations, enabling partners to make informed decisions that ultimately provide high-quality targeted assistance to the world's most vulnerable populations.

We support humanitarian actors to solve operational and strategic challenges. Our pioneering approach facilitates informed and effective emergency preparedness, humanitarian response, and development aid activities by enabling evidence-based decision-making for UN agencies, humanitarian cluster/sector leads, NGOs, and government operations.

KIs BY GENDER



KIs BY PROFESSION

Community leader (IDP)	32
Community leader (host community)	9
Camp manager	5
Women's group leader	5
Member of civil society group	4
Teacher	3
Healthcare professional	2
Religious leader	2
School headmaster	2
Youth group leader	2
Local councilperson	1

Disclaimer: The factsheet is prepared based on the rapid needs assessment data collected by partners in 16 sites within the Jowhar district of the Hirshabelle state in Somalia from May 21st to 23rd, 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. and USAID/BHA. The boundaries shown on the map are solely used for analytical purposes and do not necessarily represent authorized boundaries. iMMAP Inc. and USAID/BHA cannot be held accountable for the accuracy of the boundaries depicted on the map.