FACTSHEET

Rapid Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment of Populations Affected by Deyr flooding

Afgooye District, Somalia, December 2023

- In the surveyed sites, majority identified **shelters** as priority need for flood-affected men, women, and children. In addition, **healthcare** and **multipurpose cash transfers** were as reported for women and men, while children identified **education services**.
- **Mosquito nets** was also reported as an urgent non-food item (NFI) requirement in 23 out of 27 sites.
- **Humanitarian food and/or cash assistance** were reported as the primary source of food in 19 out of 27 sites although there was a considerable number of sites. 22 out of 27 reported that the local market travel could last between **1-3 hours** after the flood.
- Additionally, there have been sporadic availability of food items at nearby markets, along with exorbitant prices for staple foods.
- In 20 out of 27 sites, **open defecation was reported as the prevailing practice for using latrines**, which increases the risk of disease outbreaks such as Cholera.
- Due to the damage caused by the flooding, health facilities have been adversely affected, leading to an **increased demand for health services** in 24 out of 27 sites. Limited medical outreach services further exacerbate the situation.

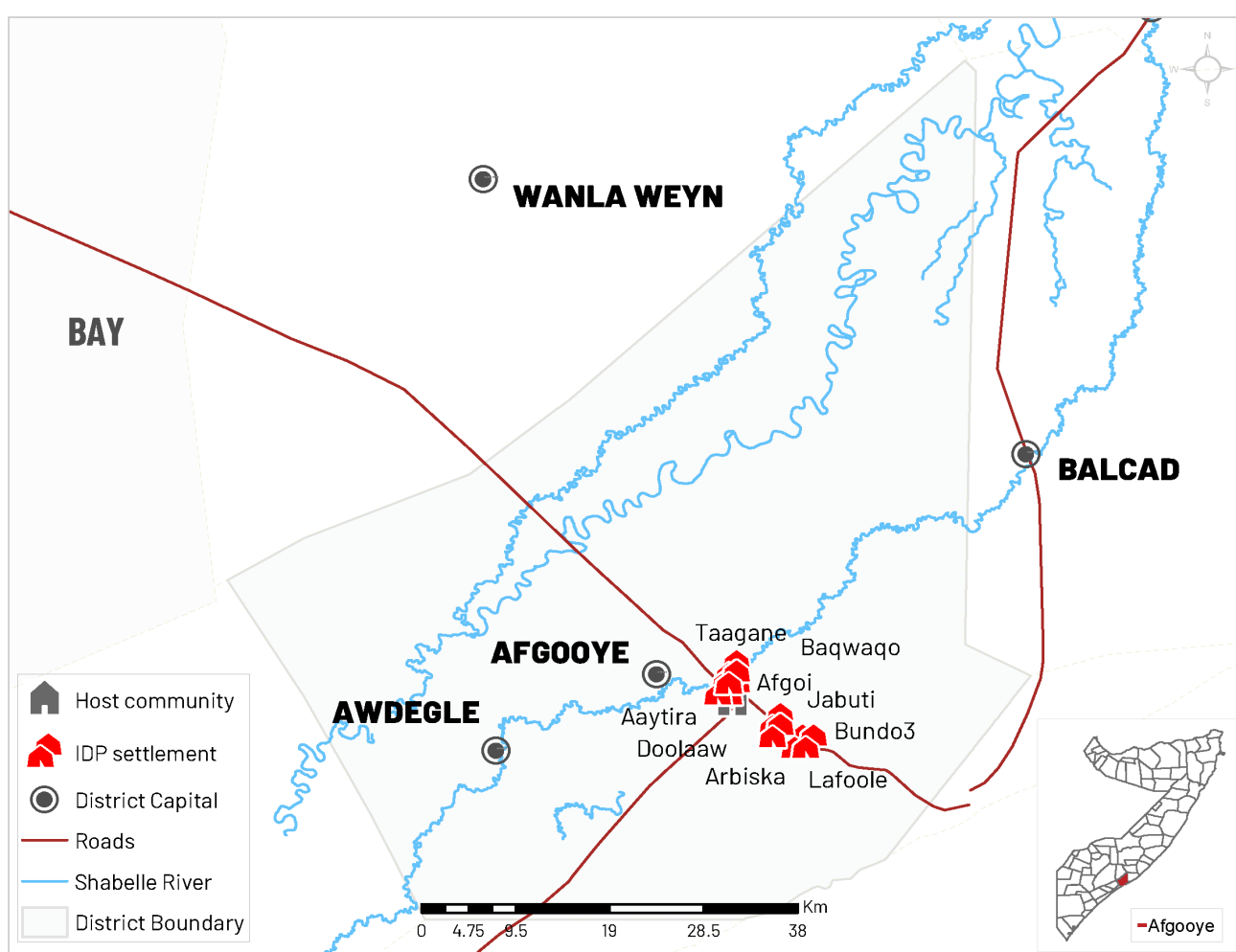**23/27** sites reported major inflation in NFI prices

26/27 sites reported rise in acute measles cases since the start of the flood

20/27 sites reported inadequate sanitation facilities or overcrowded facilities.

Map Showing Interview Sites

Overview

Heavy rains in Afgooye district in October, November & December of 2023 caused significant flooding in several parts of Afgooye town and the surrounding areas, in the Southwest state of Somalia. The rains mark the beginning of the Deyr (October to December) rainy season in the country, expected to have above-normal rains and flooding due to the influence of the El Niño conditions.
According to SoDMA, at least 2.48 million people have been affected with 1.1 million displaced and 118 killed in the entire country. (UNOCHA) Humanitarian partners have stepped up to meet increased needs despite logistical, access and funding challenges, reaching at least 836,000 people with assistance since October. (UNOCHA) The majority of the displaced people have moved to higher ground, closer to their settlements.

Assessment Overview

This assessment involved conducting **264 interviews with key informants at the site level in Afgooye from December 3rd to 5th, 2023**.

A total of **27 sites** were covered in this assessment. As explained in the Methodology Overview, the results should be considered as indicative.

Movement Intentions

Movement intentions of the majority of the flood affected people, by site (out of 27)

Leave once flooding stops or homes become accessible (undefined) — **19**

Stay in this location (current location is their final destination) — **13**
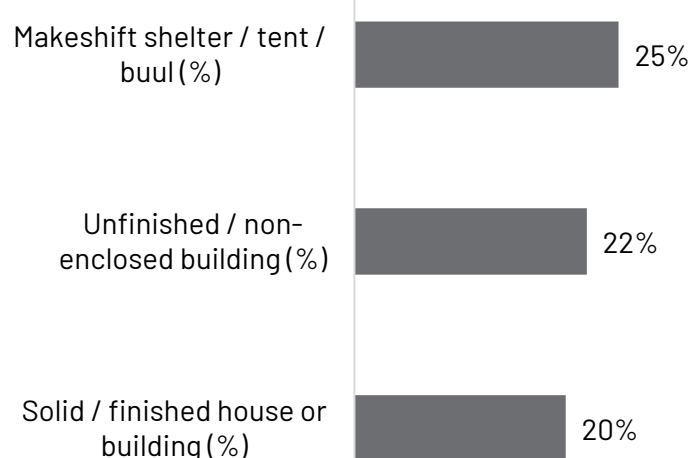
Are undecided — **16**

Priority Needs

3 most commonly reported priority needs, by site (out of 27)

	Shelter	Multipurpose cash transfer	Healthcare services	Education services
👨	25	18	16	
👩	23	19	18	
👦👧	25		13	16

Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Proportion of flood-affected people staying in shelter type, by site (out of 27)

- Makeshift shelter / tent / buul (%): 25%
- Unfinished / non-enclosed building (%): 22%
- Solid / finished house or building (%): 20%

Top 3 most urgent NFI needs, by site

23/27 Mosquito net

20/27 Tent

08/27 Blanket & Plastic sheets

15 out of 27 sites reported that NFIs were unavailable in sufficient quantities at the nearest market.

23 out of 27 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs.
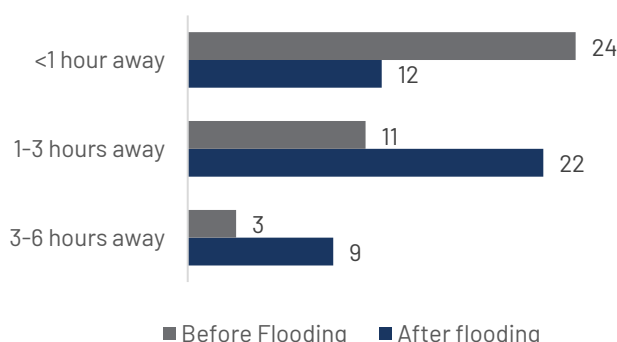
Food Security & Livelihoods

Most common source for accessing food after the flood, by site

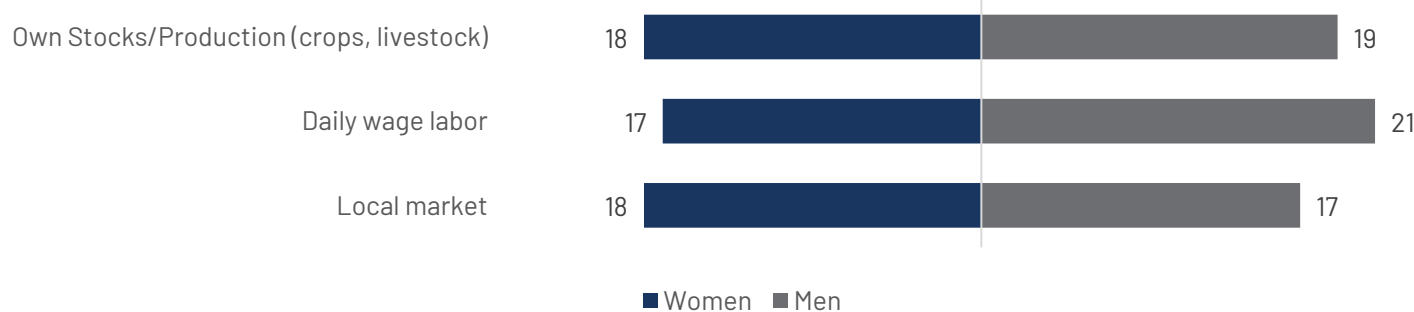**19/27** Humanitarian food and/or cash assistance

18/27 Borrowing/debt

18/27 Donations from neighbors, relatives, or friends

Most common income sources for men & women before flooding, by site (out of 27)

- Own Stocks/Production (crops, livestock): Women 18, Men 19
- Daily wage labor: Women 17, Men 21
- Local market: Women 18, Men 17

■ Women ■ Men

Reported distance to the nearest market before and after flooding, by site (out of 27)

- <1 hour away: Before Flooding 24, After flooding 12
- 1-3 hours away: Before Flooding 11, After flooding 22
- 3-6 hours away: Before Flooding 3, After flooding 9

■ Before Flooding ■ After flooding

This indicates that there has been a significant increase in distance, where 9 sites are reporting that the nearest market is up to **6** hours away from them after the flood.

24 out of the 27 sites reported that the nearest **market was partially destroyed** after the flood.

22 out of the 27 sites reported that essential food items such as wheat, flower, rice, oil, and sugar were sporadically available in the nearest market after the flood.

19 out of the 27 sites reported **drastic increase in price for the main food comm**odities after the flood, compared to the prices before flooding.

Average loss of livestock due to flooding, on a scale from 1-5

4

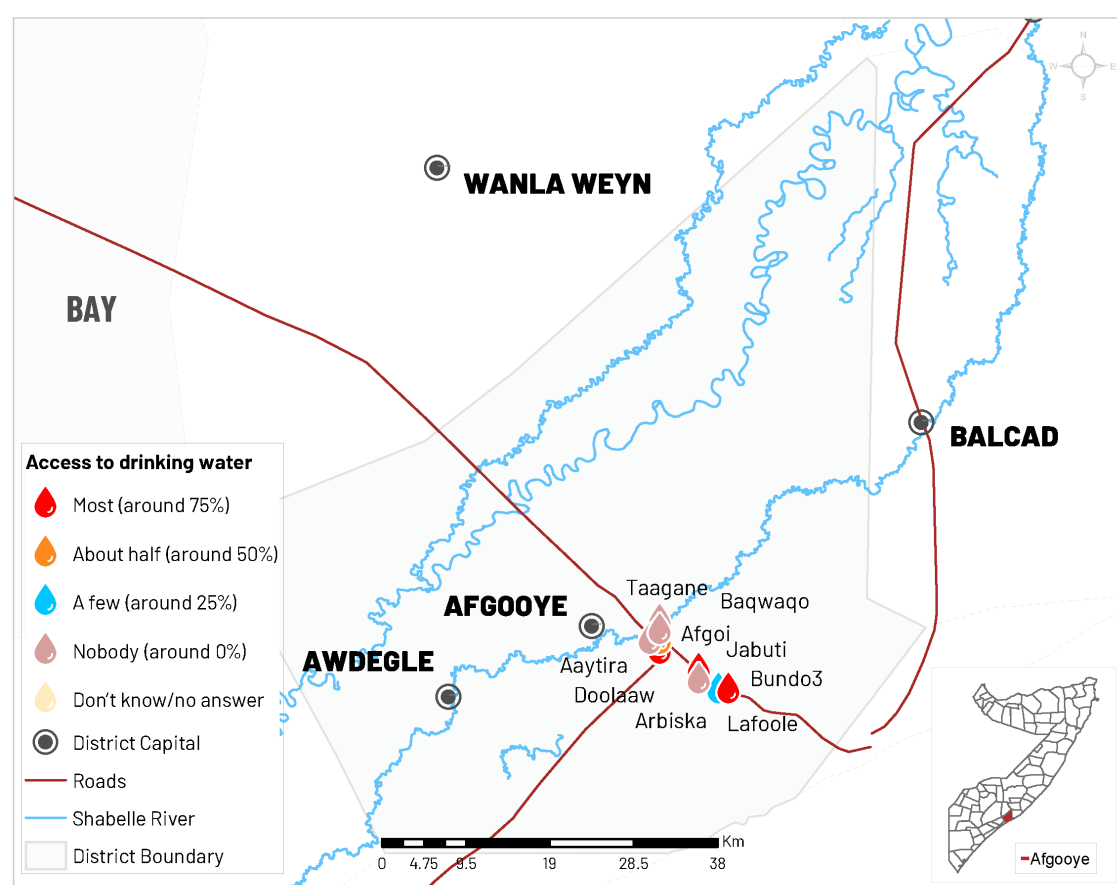Average loss of stocked agricultural product due to flooding, on a scale from 1-5

4

Water Hygiene & Sanitation

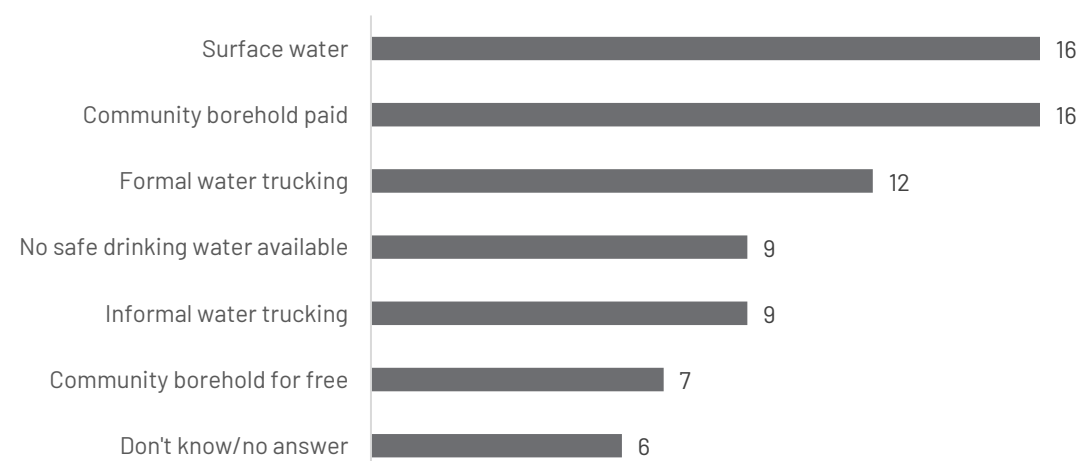**Most commonly reported issues with the main water source in the site, by site**

18/27 Water tastes/smells/looks bad
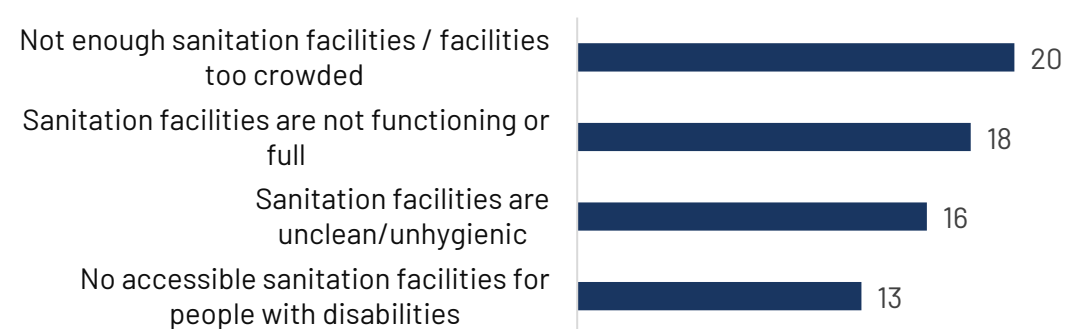
17/27 Many people got sick after drinking the water

15/27 Water is not available

Most commonly reported primary source of drinking water, by site (out of 27)

Source	Value
Surface water	16
Community borehole paid	16
Formal water trucking	12
No safe drinking water available	9
Informal water trucking	9
Community borehole for free	7
Don't know/no answer	6

Most common problems with the sanitation facilities, by site (out of 27)

Problem	Value
Not enough sanitation facilities / facilities too crowded	20
Sanitation facilities are not functioning or full	18
Sanitation facilities are unclean/unhygienic	16
No accessible sanitation facilities for people with disabilities	13

Map Showing Drinking Water Availability at the Sites

Access to drinking water
- Most (around 75%)
- About half (around 50%)
- A few (around 25%)
- Nobody (around 0%)
- Don't know/no answer
- District Capital
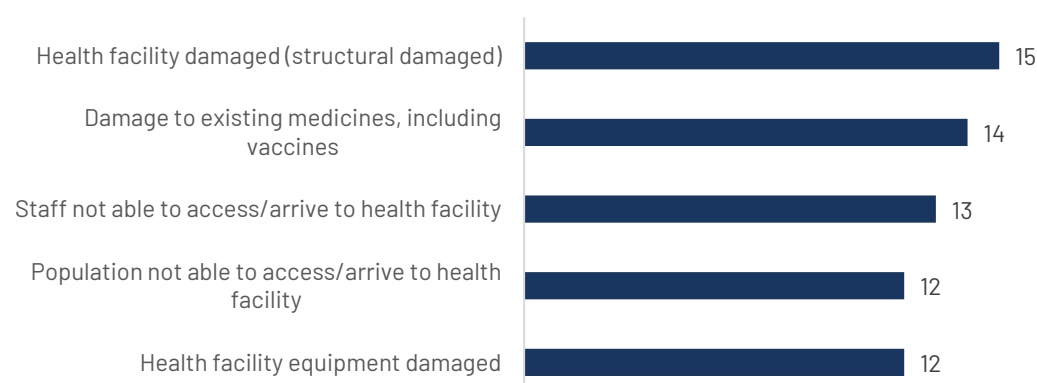- Roads
- Shabelle River
- District Boundary

20/27 sites reported that that **open defecation is the main practice for latrine usage** Among the flood affected people.

In **15/27** sites, it was reported that a **very few individuals affected by the floods have access to an adequate supply of drinking water**.

Health

19/27 sites have reported that nearby health facilities have been affected (structurally damaged) by the recent floods.

Flood Impacts on Health Facilities within 45 Min/1KM Radius (27 Sites)

Impact	Value
Health facility damaged (structural damaged)	15
Damage to existing medicines, including vaccines	14
Staff not able to access/arrive to health facility	13
Population not able to access/arrive to health facility	12
Health facility equipment damaged	12

24/27 sites reported **a heightened demand for health services** within the community since the flooding.

24/27 sites reported **increased cases of acute diarrhoea** since the flooding within the community.
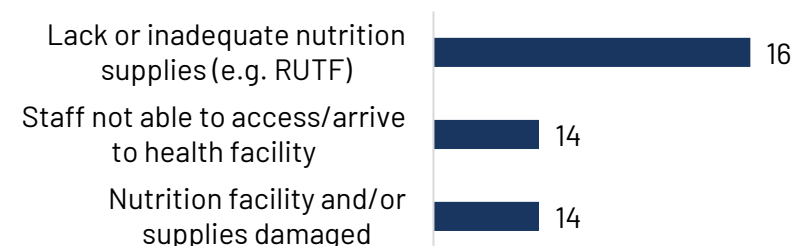
26/27 sites reported **increased cases of acute measles** since the flooding within the community.

Nutrition

12/17 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.

22/27 sites reported **signs of malnutrition among children under five** due to insufficient food or diseases like diarrhoea, among those affected by floods.

Flood Impacts on Nearby Local Nutrition Services and Activities

Impact	Value
Lack or inadequate nutrition supplies (e.g. RUTF)	16
Staff not able to access/arrive to health facility	14
Nutrition facility and/or supplies damaged	14

Education

24/27 sites reported that flooding has **affected the school attendance**

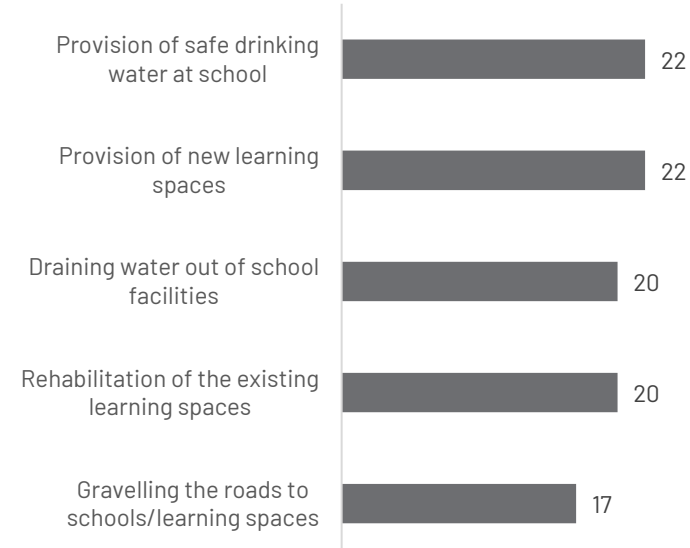**Common Impact on Attendance Due to Flooding in 24 sites**

21/24 Schools are not accessible due to mud

19/24 Schools/learning spaces are destroyed/damaged

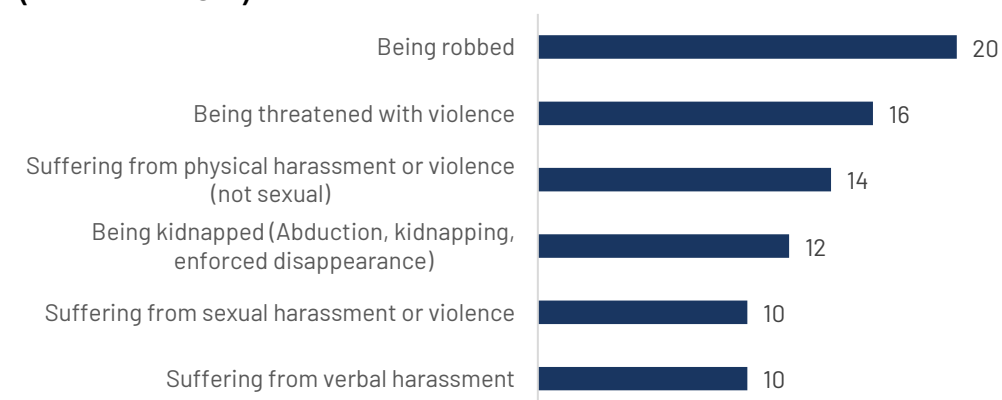**16/24** Lack of sanitation, adequate WASH facilities in schools

3/24 Schools are used for affected population shelter

Critical education needs for flood affected persons, by site (in 27 sites)

Need	Value
Provision of safe drinking water at school	22
Provision of new learning spaces	22
Draining water out of school facilities	20
Rehabilitation of the existing learning spaces	20
Gravelling the roads to schools/learning spaces	17

Protection

Common safety & security concerns for flood affected women & girls, by site (in 27 sites)

Concern	Value
Being robbed	20
Being threatened with violence	16
Suffering from physical harassment or violence (not sexual)	14
Being kidnapped (Abduction, kidnapping, enforced disappearance)	12
Suffering from sexual harassment or violence	10
Suffering from verbal harassment	10

Most commonly reported safety & security concerns for flood affected men & boys, by site (in 27 sites)

Concern	Value
Being robbed	20
Being threatened with violence	18
Suffering from physical harassment or violence	13
Suffering from verbal harassment	12
Being kidnapped (Abduction, kidnapping, enforced disappearance)	12

Infrastructure Functionality

Common primary means of access to sites (in 27 sites)

Means	Value
Road (small vehicles only; no trucks)	16
Road (all vehicles)	14
Path (foot/donkey cart/motorcycle only)	14
Boat	11
No vehicle or foot access	6
Don't know/no answer	3
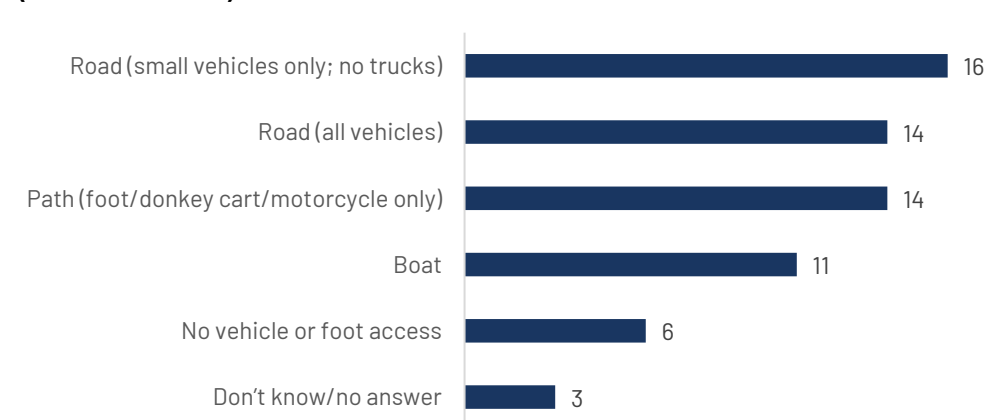
Infrastructure functionality status after flooding by site (out of 27)

	Irregular / partially functional	Fully functional	Functional	It did not previously exist	Not functional
Cell Network	21	14		7	8
Electricity	20		14	5	12

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

21/27 sites reported that **they faced problems obtaining humanitarian assistance** after flood. Another 5 reported that there was no humanitarian assistance after flood.
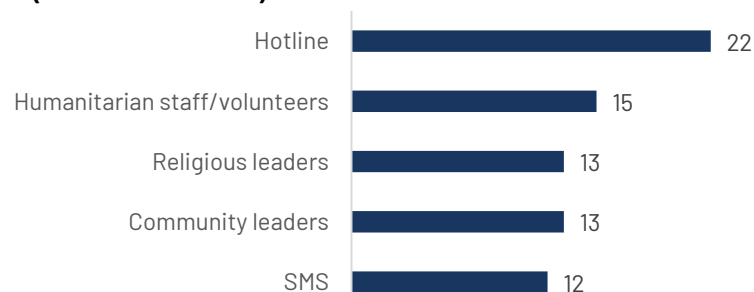
Commonly reported challenges for flood affected people

7/21 reported that **there is not enough humanitarian assistance** for all entitled. Another 6 sites reported that Information on entitlement was not shared with community.

Humanitarian Access

Out of 27 sites, the most frequently reported barrier to humanitarian access was the **restrictions to humanitarian actors imposed by groups or actors controlling the area**, and **Ongoing insecurity/hostilities affecting the area** as reported by **10** of them.

Feedback Methods Preference by Site (in 27 sites)

Method	Value
Phone call	27
Humanitarian staff/volunteers	15
SMS	12
Community events/meetings	12

Flood-Affected Populations' Communication Preferences (in 27 Sites)

Method	Value
Hotline	22
Humanitarian staff/volunteers	15
Religious leaders	13
Community leaders	13
SMS	12

Key Actors for Aid Coordination by Site (in 27 Sites)

Actor	Value
Humanitarian affairs office/relief office	12
Local civilian authority	5
Community leaders (e.g. religious leaders)	5
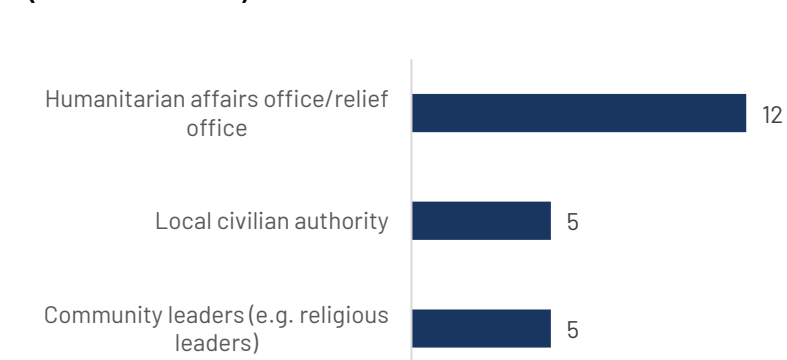
Overview & Methodology

The assessment was conducted between 3-5 December 2023, with 264 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) interviews across 27 sites in Afgooye using a survey tool developed and adopted by ICCG and OCHA, deployed through KoBo software.

During the cleaning exercise, the interview's duration that lasted less than 15 minutes were excluded based on consultation with OCHA, resulting in the omission of 12 responses. In addition, the analysis of single-choice questions, the responses from different key informants reporting on the same site calculated by "Distinct Count".

When it comes to single-option indicators, the results are displayed as the number of sites and reported at the district level. For select multiple indicators, all key informant responses are included in the aggregated results. The results are presented as the number 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.

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KIs by Gender

51% Male
49% Female
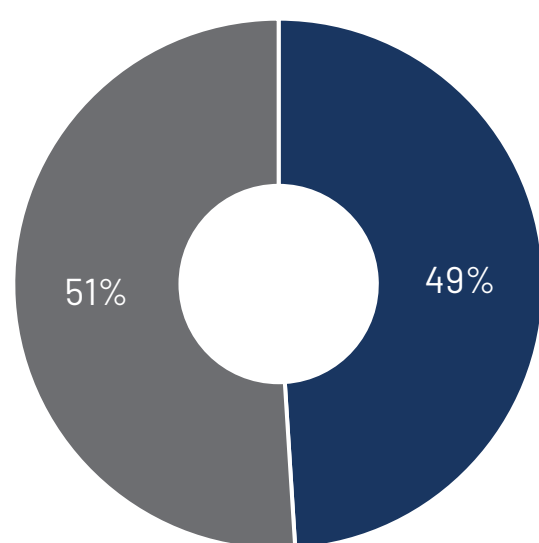
■ Female ■ Male

KIs by Profession

Camp manager	18
Community leader (host community)	17
Community leader (IDP)	84
Gatekeeper	23
Healthcare professional	6
Local councilperson	11
Member of civil society group	25
Member of local relief committee	11
Other (specify)	1
Registration focal person	6
Religious leader	4
School headmaster	6
Teacher	23
Women's group leader	24
Youth group leader	5