Rapid Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment of Populations Affected by Deyr Flood
Afmadow District, Somalia, December 2023

Overview

Heavy rains in Afmadow District in October, November and December of 2023 caused significant flooding in several parts of Afmadow town and the surrounding areas, in Jubaland 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. 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 184 interviews with key informants at the site level in Afmadow from December 4th to 12th, 2023.

A total of 69 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 Flood Survivors, by site (out of 69)**

- Leave once flooding stops or homes become accessible (undefined) 47
- Stay in this location (current location is their final destination) 28
- Are undecided 14

### Shelter & Non–Food Items (NFIs)

#### Shelter Types Occupied by Flood Survivors, by site (out of 69)

- Makeshift shelter / tent / buul (%): 30%
- Unfinished / non-enclosed building (%): 20%
- Solid / finished house or building (%): 16%

#### Top 3 most urgent NFI needs, by site

- 57/69 Mosquito net
- 33/69 Tent
- 28/68 Plastic sheets

### Priority Needs

**3 Common Priority Needs, by Site (out of 69)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>Multipurpose cash transfer</th>
<th>In-kind assistance (NFIs)</th>
<th>Healthcare services</th>
<th>Nutrition screening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
<td>39</td>
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</table>

### Food Security & Livelihoods

#### Common Source for Food Access After the Flood, by site

- 46/69 Borrowing/debt
- 46/69 Work for food
- 39/69 Local market

#### Distance to the Nearest Market Before and After the Flood, by site (out of 20)

- <1 hour away: 63
- 1-3 hours away: 55
- 3-6 hours away: 13
- >6 hours away: 12

This indicates that there has been a significant increase in distance, where 12 sites are reporting that the nearest market is more than 6 hours away from them after the flood.

**45/69** sites reported that the nearest market was partially destroyed after the flood. Another 30 reported that the nearest market was fully destroyed after the flood.

**48/69** sites reported that essential food items such as wheat, flour, rice, oil, and sugar were sporadically available in the nearest market after the flood.

**62/69** sites reported drastic increase in price for the main food commodities after the flood, compared to the prices before flooding.

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

3

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

3
Water Hygiene & Sanitation

Common Issues with Main Water Sources, by site

39/69 Water tastes/smells/looks bad
35/69 Many people got sick after drinking the water
30/69 Takes too long to travel to nearest water point

Map Showing Availability of Drinking Water in The Sites

Common Primary Drinking Water Sources, by site (out of 69)

- Surface water: 24
- Ground water: 22
- Community borehold paid: 18
- Formal water trucking: 12
- No safe drinking water available: 11
- Community borehold for free: 11

Most common problems with the sanitation facilities, by site (out of 69)

- Not enough sanitation facilities / facilities too crowded: 52
- Sanitation facilities are not functioning or full: 41
- No accessible sanitation facilities for people with disabilities: 29
- Sanitation facilities are unclean/unhygienic: 29
- Some groups do not have access to sanitation facilities: 26

47/69 sites reported that open defecation is the main practice for latrine usage. Among the flood-affected people.

44/69 sites reported that a few of the affected by the floods have access to an adequate supply of drinking water.

Health

51/69 sites have reported that nearby health facilities have been affected by the recent floods.

Common Flood Impacts on Nearby Health Facilities, by site (out of 69)

- Health facility damaged ( structural damaged): 38
- Population not able to access/arrive to health facility: 28
- Staff not able to access/arrive to health facility: 27
- Reduction to supply/availability of essential and lifesaving medicines: 26
- Damage to existing medicines, including vaccines: 26
- Health facility equipment damaged: 26

63/69 sites reported a heightened demand for health services within the community since the flooding

55/69 sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community

32/69 sites reported increased cases of acute measles since the flooding within the community

Nutrition

3/69 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.

62/69 sites reported signs of malnutrition among children under five due to insufficient food or diseases like diarrhoea, among those affected by floods.

Flood Impact on Nearby Nutrition Facilities and Ongoing Community Programs in Nutrition (out of 69)

- Lack or inadequate nutrition supplies (e.g., RUTF): 38
- Nutrition facility and/or supplies damaged: 24
- Staff not able to access health facility: 20
**Education**

65/69 sites reported that flooding has affected the attendance of school children.

55/65 Schools/learning spaces are destroyed/damaged
51/65 Schools/learning spaces are not accessible due to mud
41/65 Schools are used for affected population shelter
31/65 Lack of sanitation, adequate WASH facilities in schools

**Protection**

Common Safety & Security Concerns for Women & Girls Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 69)
- Being threatened with violence: 35
- Suffering from physical harassment: 33
- Being robbed: 32
- Suffering from verbal harassment: 25
- Gender-based violence (GBV): 19
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): 16
- Suffering from sexual harassment: 16
- Being kidnapped: 16

Common Safety & Security Concerns for Men & Boys Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 69)
- Being threatened with violence: 33
- Being robbed: 30
- Suffering from physical harassment or violence: 22
- Suffering from verbal harassment: 21
- Discrimination or persecution: 19
- Being killed: 17

**Infrastructure Functionality**

Common Primary Means of Access to Sites (out of 69)
- Path (foot / donkey cart / motorcycle only): 44
- Road (all vehicles): 16
- Road (small vehicles only; no trucks): 12
- No vehicle or foot access: 11
- Boat: 7

Infrastructure Status After the Flood, by Site (out of 69)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Irregular / partially functional</th>
<th>Fully functional</th>
<th>Functional</th>
<th>It did not previously exist</th>
<th>Not functional</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity*</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cell Network</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Electricity functionality is defined as functional (8+ hours/day), irregular (1-7 hours/day), not functional (0 hours/day)

**Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)**

35/69 sites reported that they faced problems obtaining humanitarian assistance after flood. Another 19 reported that there was no humanitarian assistance after flood.

Flood Survivors’ Preferred Feedback Method, by site (out of 69)
- Community leaders: 51
- Hotline: 50
- Religious Leaders: 28
- SMS: 25

Flood Survivors’ Preferred Communication Method, by Site (out of 69)
- Phone call: 82
- From community leader: 38
- SMS: 27
- Humanitarian staff/volunteers: 19
- Community events/meetings: 17

**Humanitarian Access**

Out of 69 sites, the most frequently reported barrier to humanitarian access was the ongoing insecurity/hostilities affecting the area as reported by 12 of them. Others said obstacles related to terrain, climate, infrastructure or other physical barriers, by 10 of them.

Common Key Coordinators in Aid Delivery, by site (out of 69)
- Humanitarian affairs office/relief office: 33
- Community leaders (e.g. religious leaders): 23
- Somali government: 16
Overview & Methodology

The assessment was conducted between 4-12 December 2023, with 184 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (Kl) interviews across 69 sites in Afmadow using a survey tool developed and adopted by ICCG and OCHA, deployed through KoBo tool.

During the cleaning exercise, the interview duration that lasted less than 15 minutes was excluded based on consultation with OCHA, resulting in the omission of several 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.

About iMMAP Inc.

iMMAP Inc. is an international not-for-profit 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KIs by Profession

- Camp manager: 7
- Community leader (host community): 54
- Community leader (IDP): 30
- Gatekeeper: 3
- Healthcare professional: 1
- Local councilperson: 7
- Member of civil society group: 22
- Member of local relief committee: 10
- NGO staff (NOT from organization working with minority clans or people living with disabilities): 2
- Other (specify): 1
- Registration focal person: 2
- Religious leader: 9
- School headmaster: 5
- Teacher: 10
- Women's group leader: 15
- Youth group leader: 6

Disclaimer: The Factsheet is prepared based on the rapid needs assessment data collected by partners in 69 sites of the Afmadow District in the Jubaland State of Somalia from December 4th to 12th 2023. The findings presented in this Factsheet do not necessarily reflect the views of iMMAP Inc. and USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (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.