

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

Afmadow District, Somalia, December 2023

Key Highlights

- In the surveyed sites, majority identified **Shelter** as priority need for flood-affected men, women, and children. In addition, **in-kind assistance (NFIs)** and **multipurpose cash transfers** were as reported for women and men while children identified **healthcare services** and **Nutrition screening**.
- **Mosquito net** was also reported as an urgent non-food item (NFI) requirement in 57 out of 69 sites.
- **Borrowing/debt** was reported as the primary source of food in 46 out of 69 sites, although there was a **considerable number of sites, 12 out of 69, that reported distance to the local market could be more than 6 hours after flooding**.
- In 47 out of 69 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 63 out of 69 sites. Limited medical outreach services further exacerbate the situation

61/69 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs

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

52/69 sites reported that there are not adequate sanitation facilities or the facilities available are too crowded.

Overview

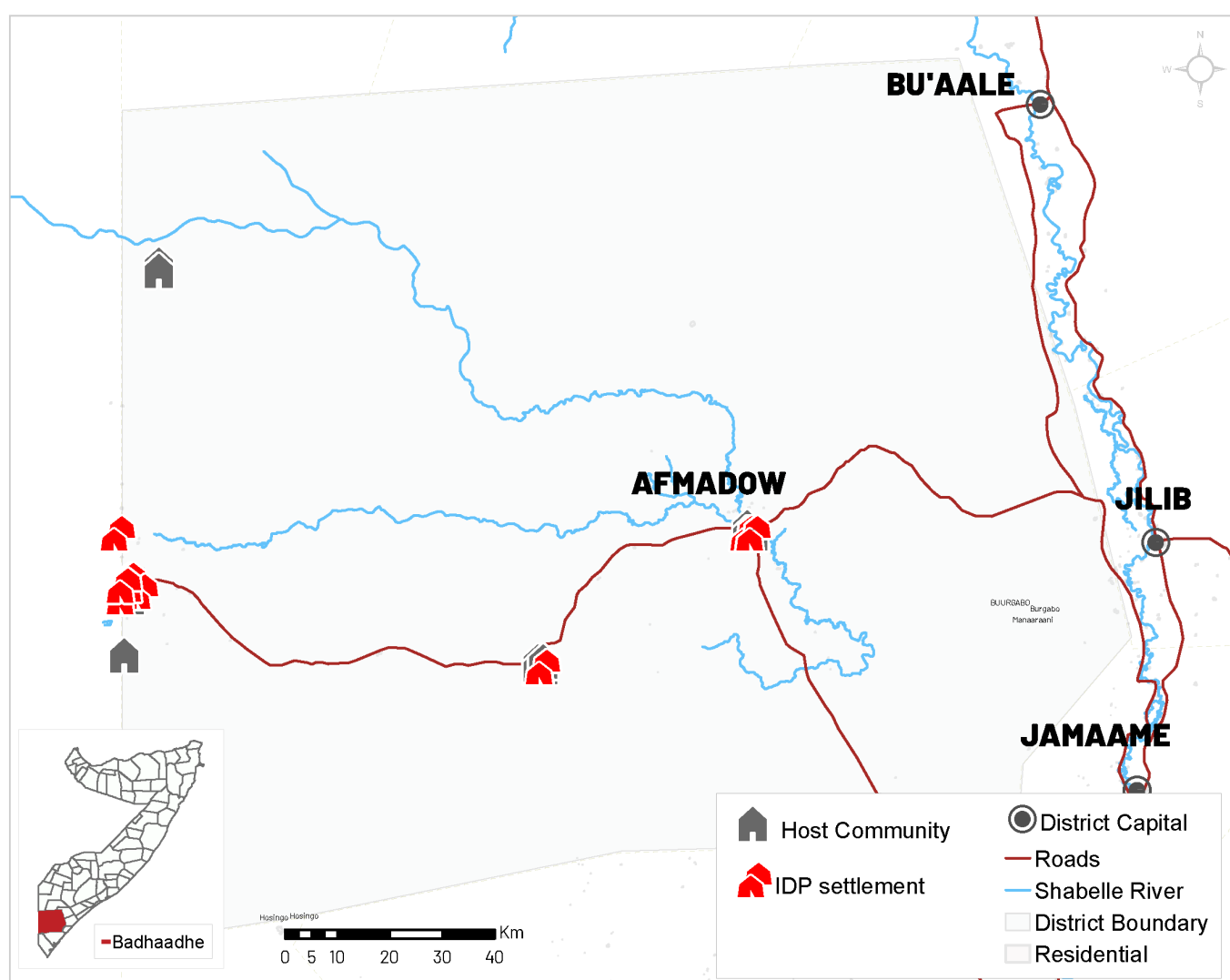
Heavy rains in Afmadow District in October, November and December of 2023 caused significant flooding in several parts of Afmadow town and the surrounding areas, in Jubaland state of Somalia. The rains mark the beginning of the Deyr (October to December) rainy season in the country, expected to have 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.



Map Showing Interview Sites




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

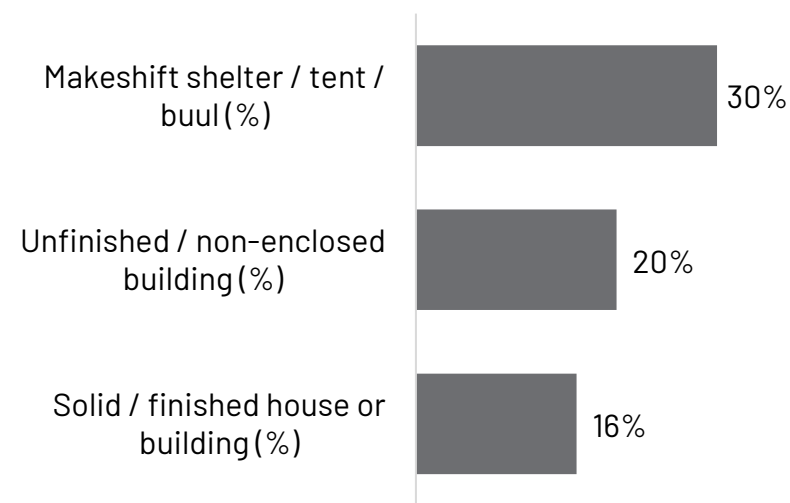
Priority Needs

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

	Shelter	Multipurpose cash transfer	In-kind assistance (NFIs)	Healthcare services	Nutrition screening
	62	43	36		
	60	45		37	
	57			49	39

Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

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



Top 3 most urgent NFI needs, by site

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

28/69 sites reported that NFIs were unavailable in sufficient quantities at the nearest market.

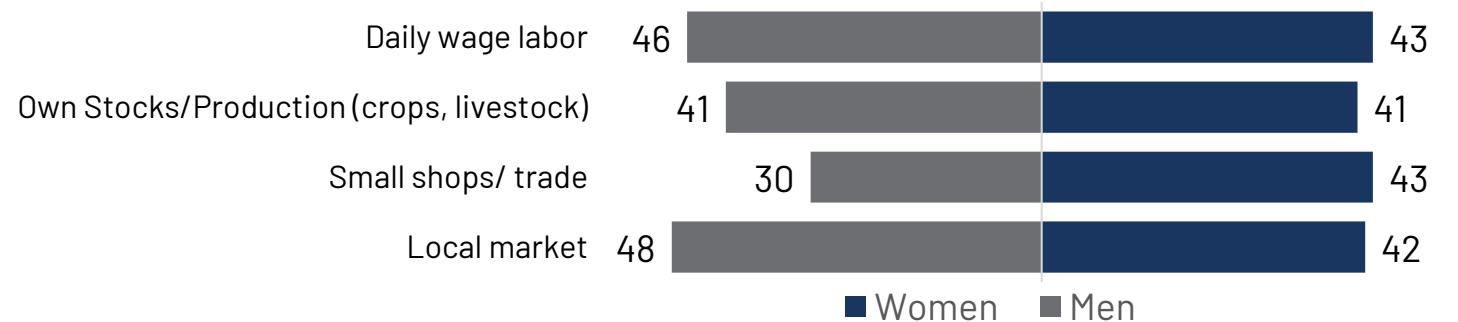
61/69 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs.

Food Security & Livelihoods

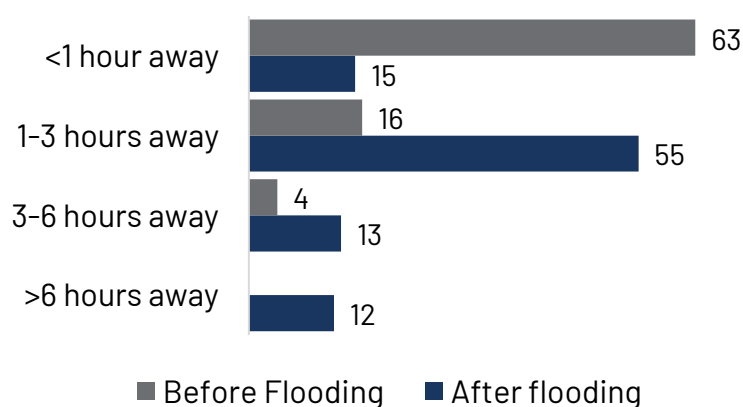
Common Source for Food Access After the Flood, by site

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

Common Income Sources of Adult Flood Survivors Before the Flood, by site (out of 69)



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



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

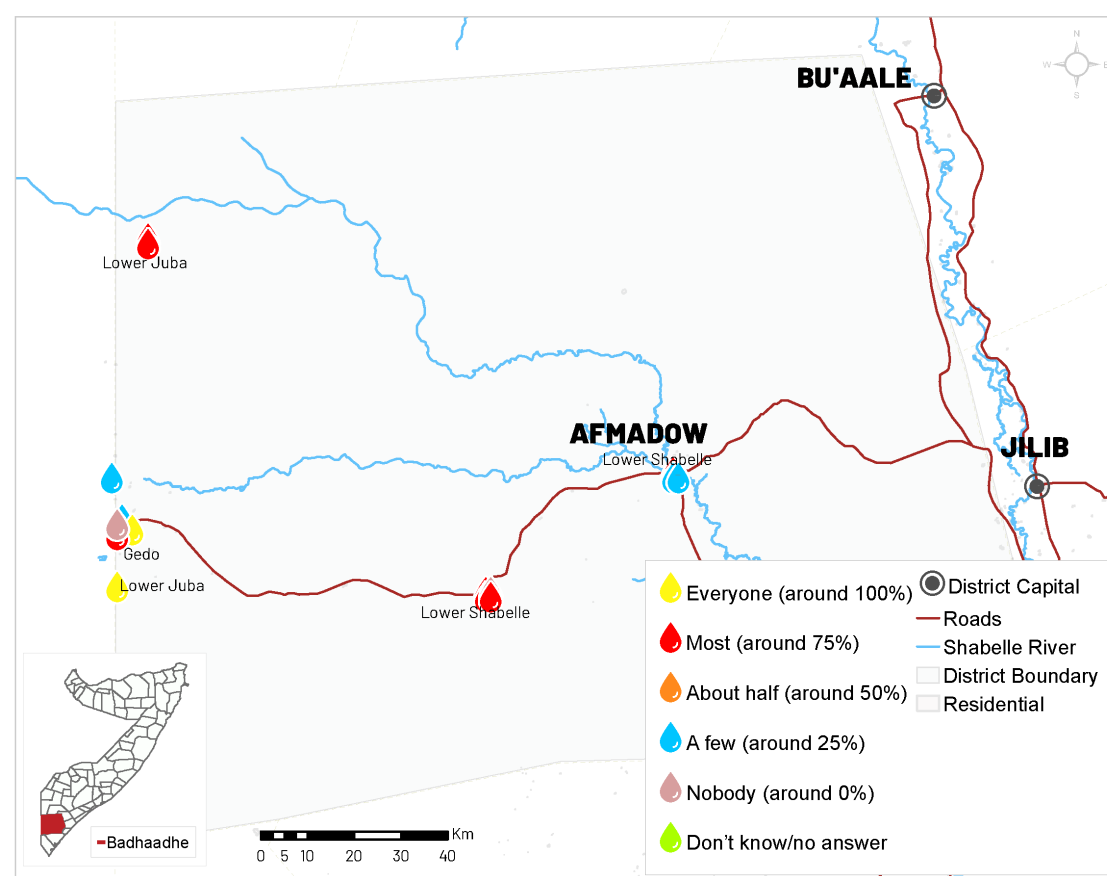
Water Hygiene & Sanitation

Common Issues with Main Water Sources, by site

39/69 Water tastes/smells/looks bad

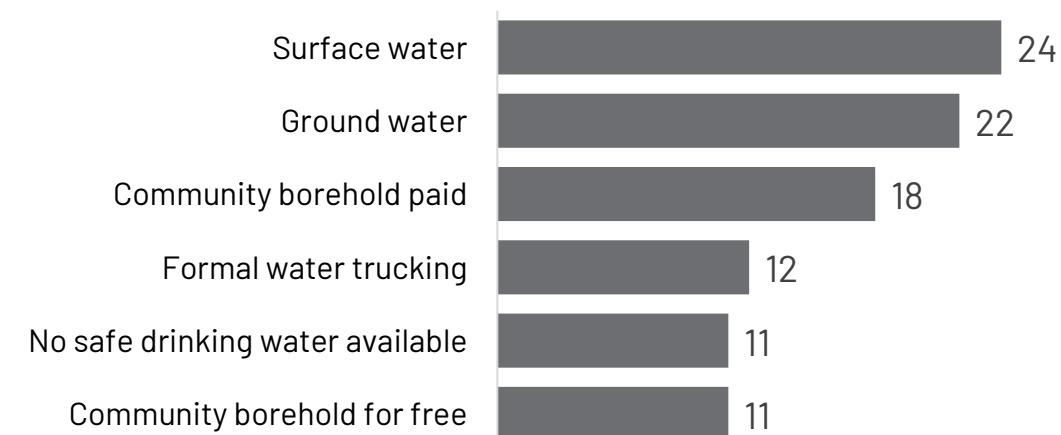
35/69 Many people got sick after drinking the water

30/69 Takes too long to travel to nearest water point

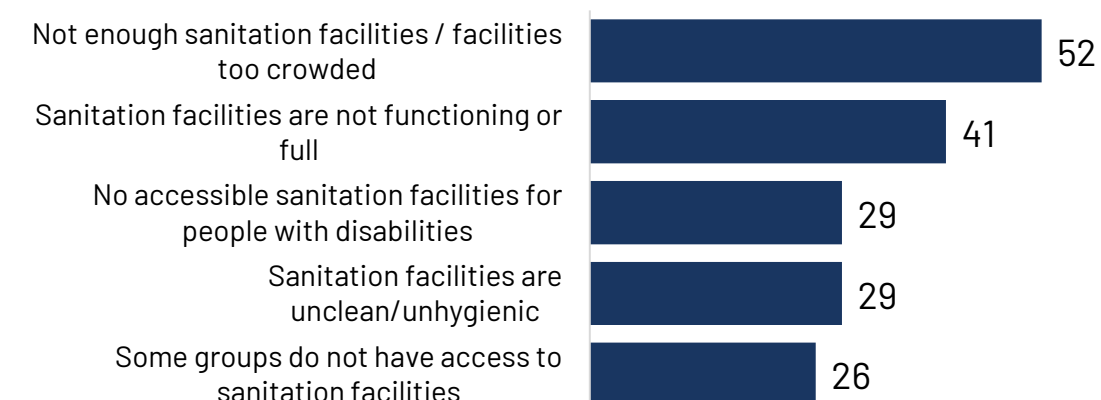


Map Showing Availability of Drinking Water in The Sites

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



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



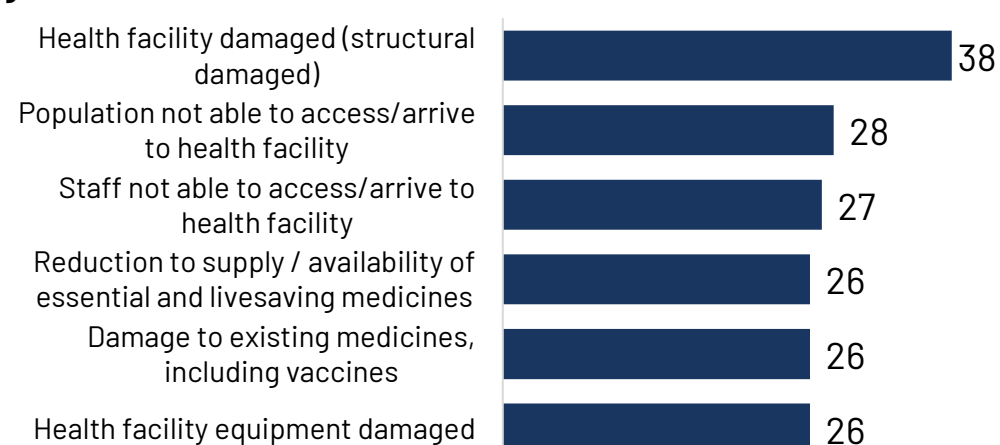
47/69 sites reported that **open defecation is the main practice for latrine usage** Among the flood-affected people.

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)



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

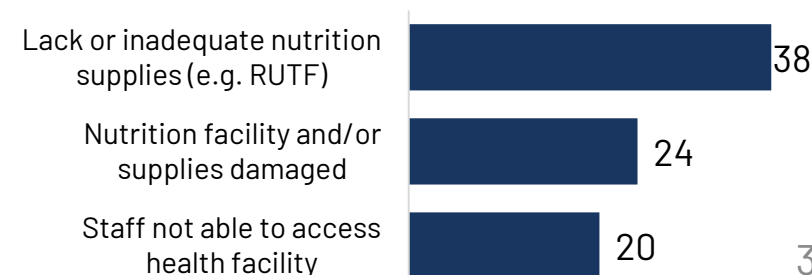
32/69 sites reported increased cases of acute measles since the flooding within the community

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)



Education

Common Impacts in School Attendance *Out of 65 sites*

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

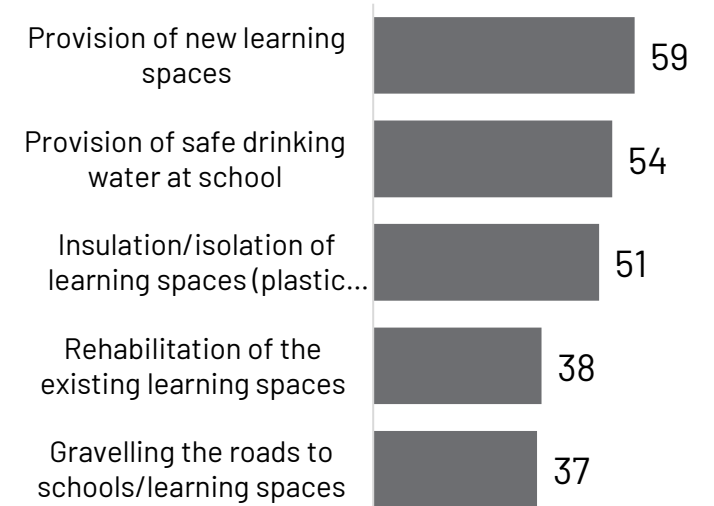
55/65 Schools/learning spaces are destroyed/damaged

51/65 Schools/learning spaces are not accessible due to mud

41/65 Schools are used for affected population shelter

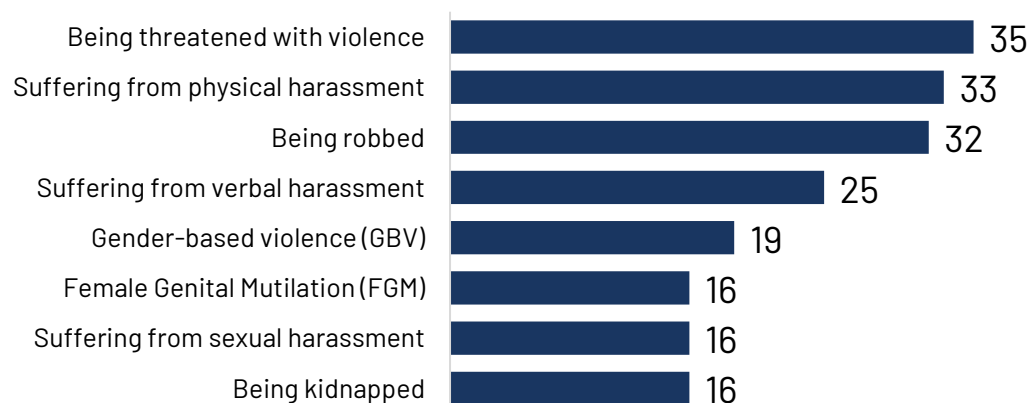
31/65 Lack of sanitation, adequate WASH facilities in schools

Critical Education Needs by Flood Survivors, by site (out of 69)

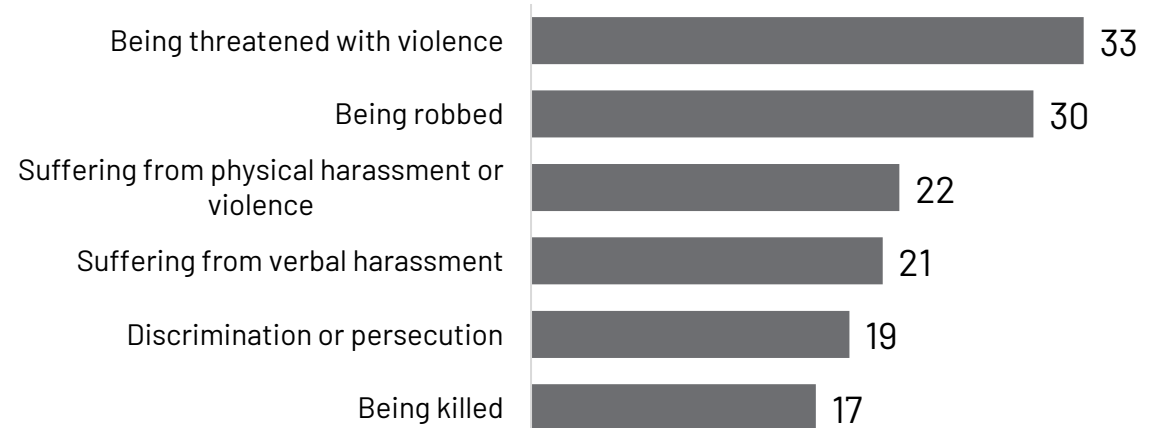


Protection

Common Safety & Security Concerns for Women & Girls Flood Survivors, by site (out of 69)

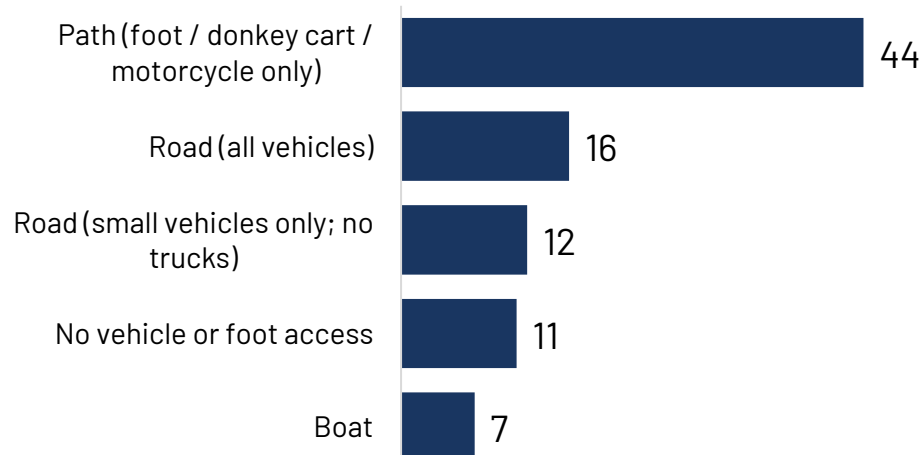


Common Safety & Security Concerns for Men & Boys Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 69)



Infrastructure Functionality

Common Primary Means of Access to Sites (out of 69)



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

	Irregular / partially functional	Fully functional	Functional	It did not previously exist	Not functional
Cell Network	40	40		3	8
Electricity*	47		19	15	21

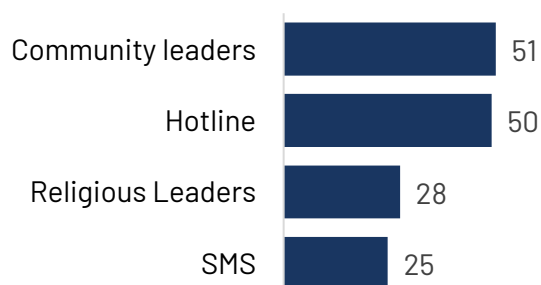
*Electricity functionality is defined as functional (8+ hours/day), irregular (1-7 hours/day), not functional (0 hours/day)

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.

11/35 Reported that **information on entitlement was not shared with community**. Another 4 sites reported that beneficiary selection criteria was not shared with community

Flood Survivors' Preferred Feedback Method, by site (out of 69)



Flood Survivors' Preferred Communication Method, by Site (out of 69)



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)



Overview & Methodology

The assessment was conducted between 4-12 December 2023, with 184 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) 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

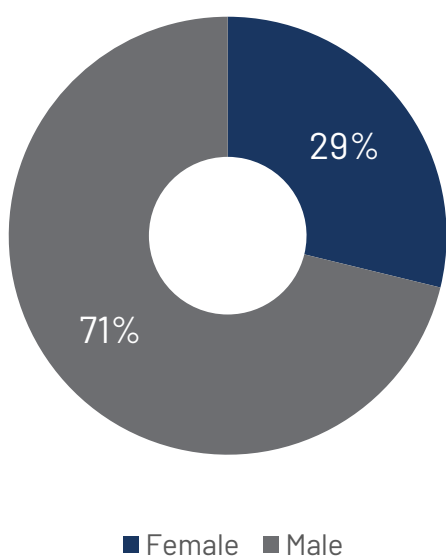
The results presented in this assessment are based on the perspectives of the key informants and should be understood as indicative only. It is important to note that the analysis did not assign weights to key informant profiles, which means that some key informants may possess more knowledge on certain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



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