

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

Badhaadhe 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 nutrition treatment.
- **Mosquito nets** was also reported as an urgent non-food item (NFI) requirement in 25 out of 25 sites.
- **Local markets** and **borrowing/debt** were reported as the **primary source of food** in 14 sites (out of 25 although there was a considerable number of sites 10 out of 25 sites that reported distance to the local market could last between 1-3 hours after flooding. Additionally, compared to the prices before the flooding, 20 out of the 25 sites reported significant price increases for the main food commodities, while 8 out of 25 sites reported slight increase.
- In 14 out of 25 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 9 out of 25 sites. **Limited medical outreach** services further exacerbate the situation

21/25 sites reported that there are not adequate sanitation facilities or the facilities available are too crowded.

Overview

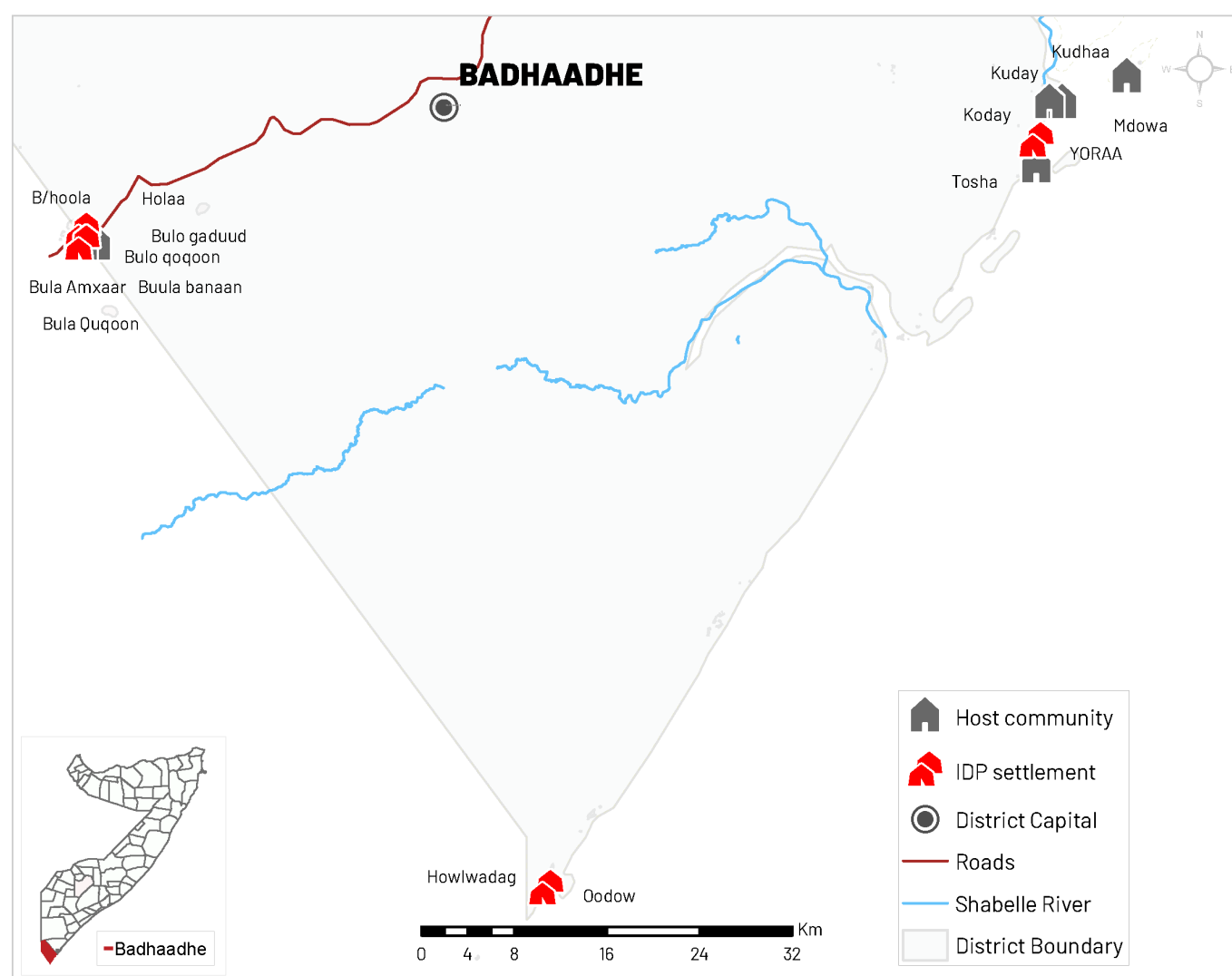
Heavy rains in Badhaadhe district on October, November & December Of 2023 caused significant flooding in several parts of Badhaadhe town and the surrounding areas, in Galmudug state of Somalia. The rains mark the beginning of the Deyr (October to December) rainy season in the country, expected to have 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. The majority of the displaced people have moved to higher ground, closer to their settlements.

Assessment Overview

This assessment involved conducting 62 Interviews with key informants (KI) at the site level in Badhaadhe from December 10 - 12, 2023.

A total of 25 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 25)

Leave once flooding stops or homes become accessible (undefined)	9
Stay in this location (current location is their final destination)	13
Are undecided	1

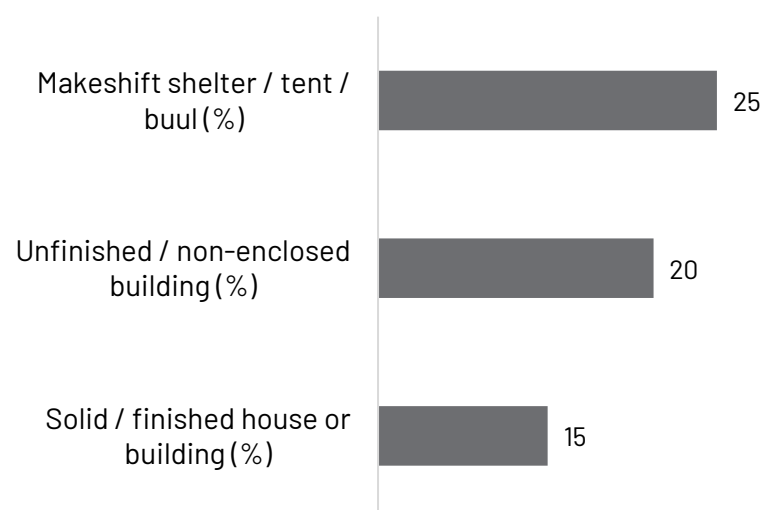
Priority Needs

Top 3 Priority Needs, by site (out of 25)

	Shelter	Multipurpose cash transfer	Healthcare
	21	17	16
	23	17	12
	21		20

Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Various shelter types, by site (out of 25)



Top 3 most urgent NFI needs, by site

25/25 Mosquito net
15/25 Sleeping mat
13/25 Kitchen set

19/25 sites reported that NFIs were unavailable in sufficient quantities at the nearest market.

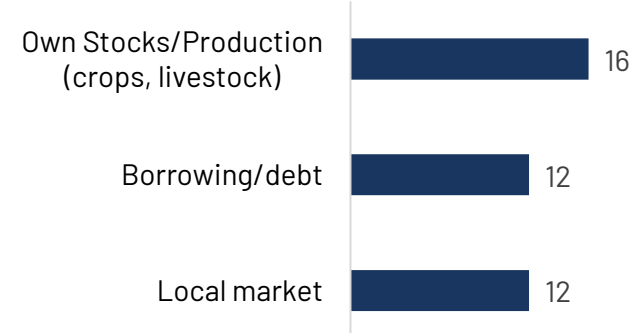
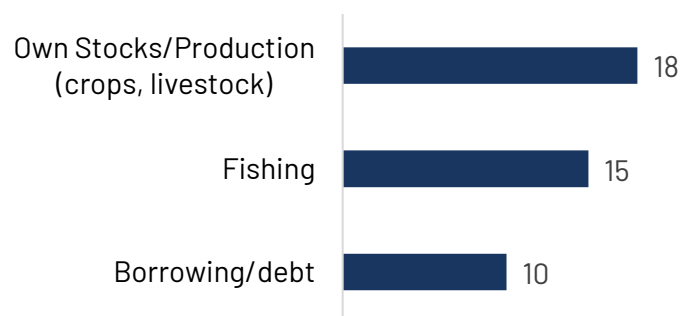
25/25 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs.

Food Security & Livelihoods

Common Food Access Post Flood, by site (out of 25)

14/25 Local Market
13/25 Borrowing/debt
13/25 Humanitarian food and/or cash assistance

Common Income Sources for Adult Flood Survivors, by site



Distance to the Nearest Market, Before and After flooding, by site (out of 25)



5/25 sites reported that the nearest market was partially destroyed after the flood.

20/25 sites reported that essential food items such as wheat, flour, rice, oil, and sugar were sporadically available in the nearest market after the flood.

5/25 sites reported slight 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

5

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

5

This indicates that there has been a significant increase in distance, where 7 sites are reporting that the nearest market up to 6 hours away from them after the flood.

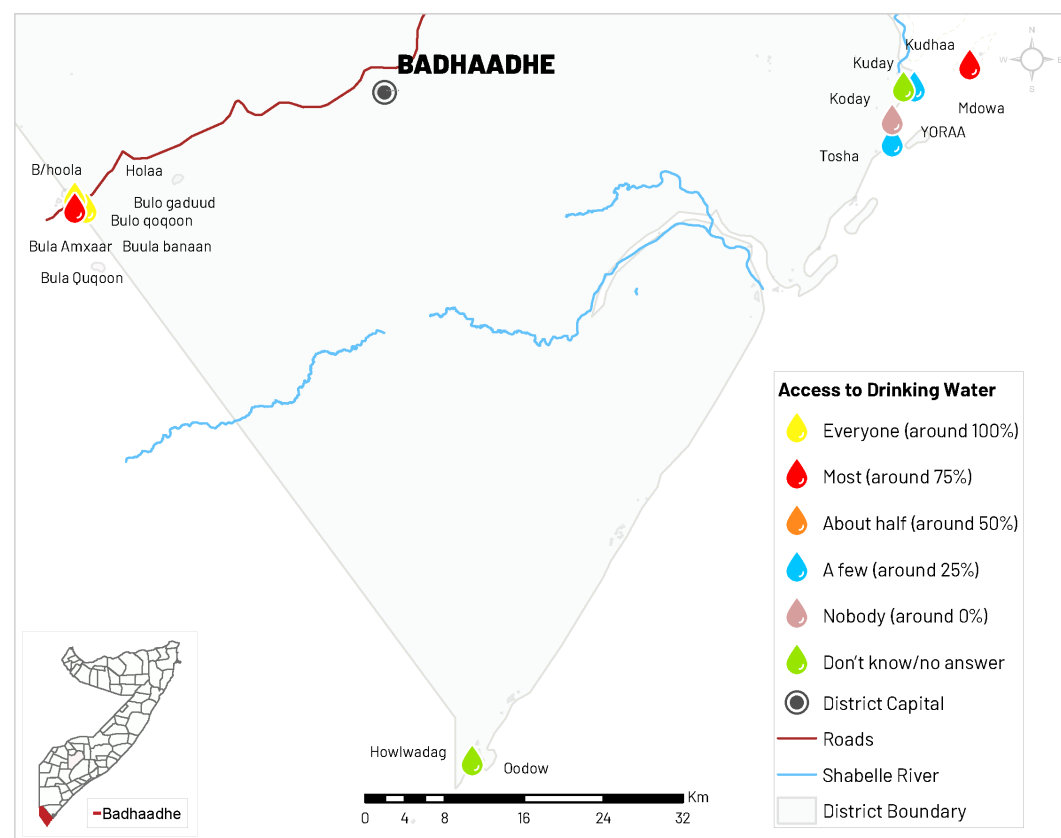
Water Hygiene & Sanitation

Common Issues with the Available Main Water Source, by site

11/25 Takes too long to travel to nearest water point

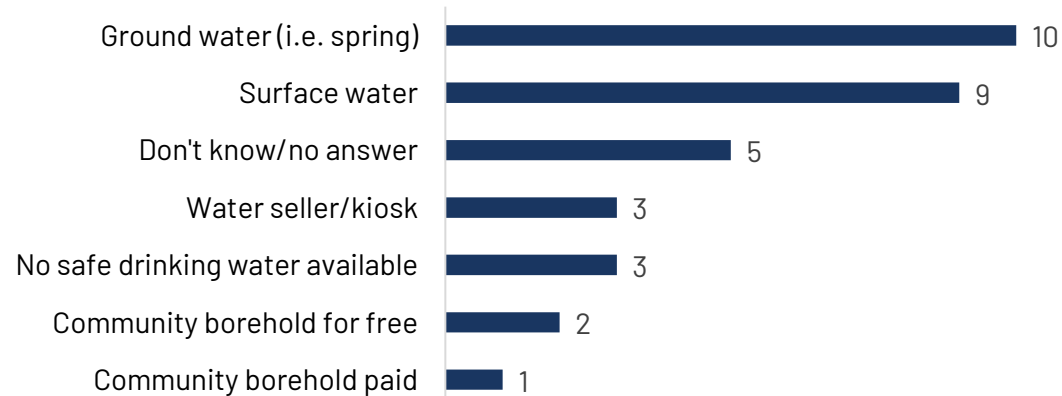
8/25 Water tastes/smells/looks bad

4/25 Water volume is not enough

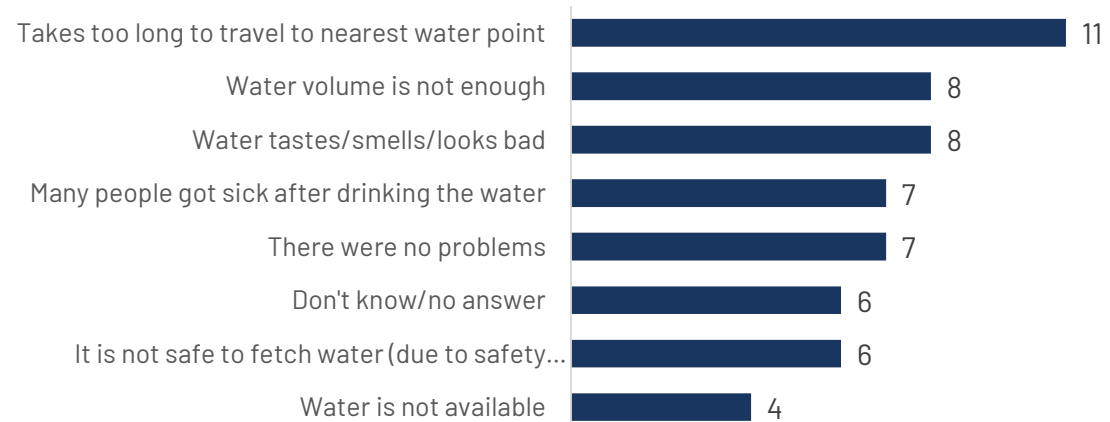


Map Showing Availability of Drinking Water in The Sites

Common Primary Safe Water Source, by site (out of 25)



Common Sanitation Facilities Problems, by site (out of 25)



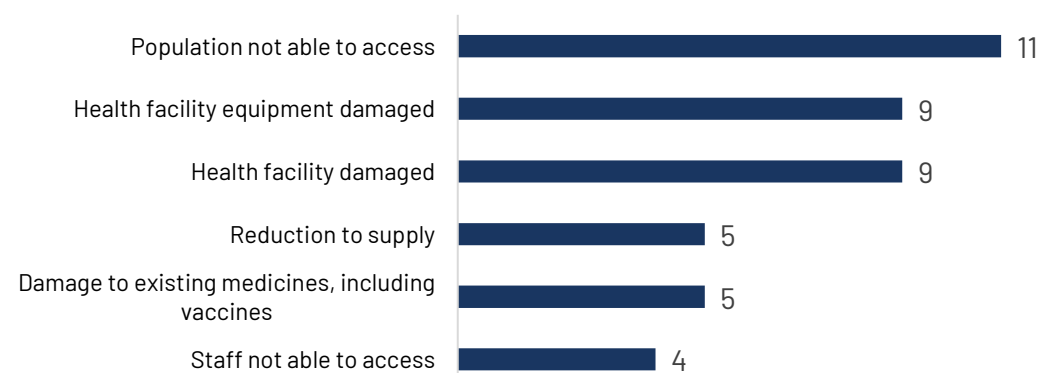
14/25 sites reported that that **open defecation is the main practice for latrine usage** Among the flood affected people.

In **12/25** sites, it was reported that **a few of the affected by the floods have access to an adequate supply of drinking water.**

Health

16/25 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 25)



24/25 sites reported a heightened demand for health services within the community since the flooding

18/25 sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community

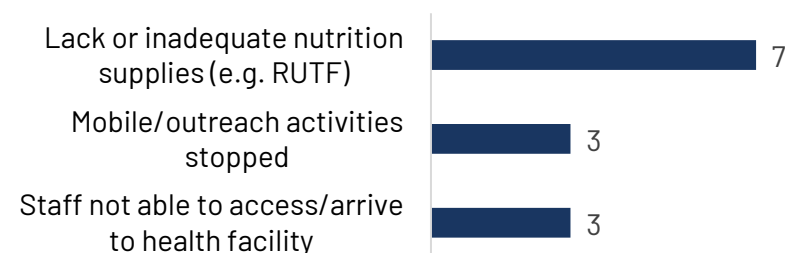
22/25 sites reported increased cases of acute measles since the flooding within the community

Nutrition

8/25 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.

23/25 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 Nutrition Facilities and Ongoing Community Programs in Nutrition (out of 25)



Education

21/25 sites reported that **flood has affected the school attendance** of school-age children.

Common Impacts in School Attendance

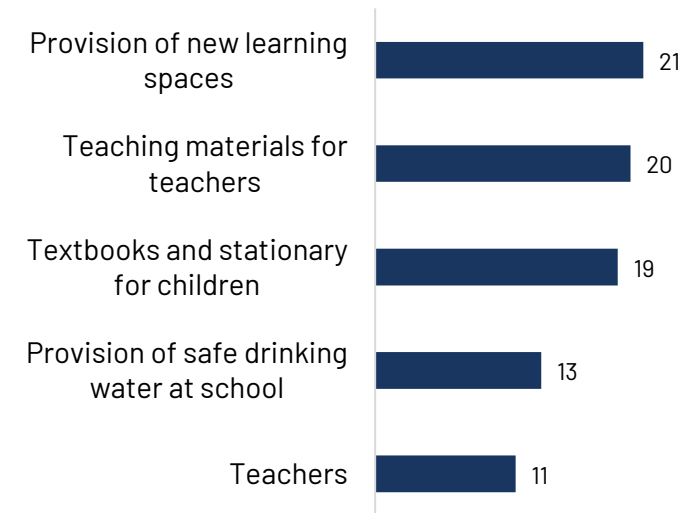
Out of 21 reported sites.

15/21 Schools/learning spaces are destroyed/damaged

13/21 Schools are used for affected population shelter

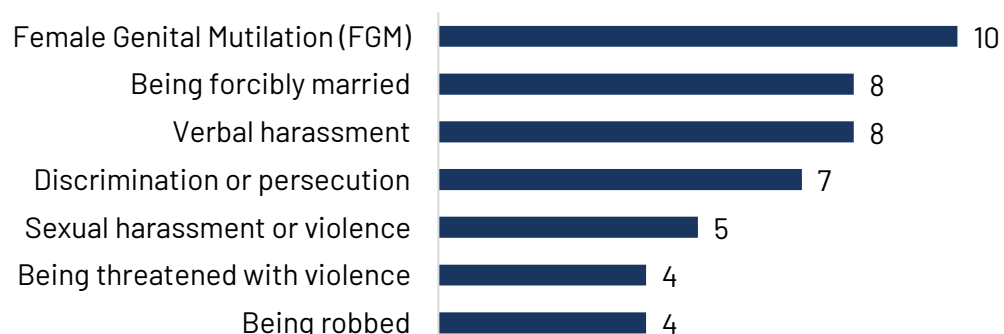
9/21 Schools/learning spaces are not accessible due to mud

Critical Education Needs, by site (out of 25)

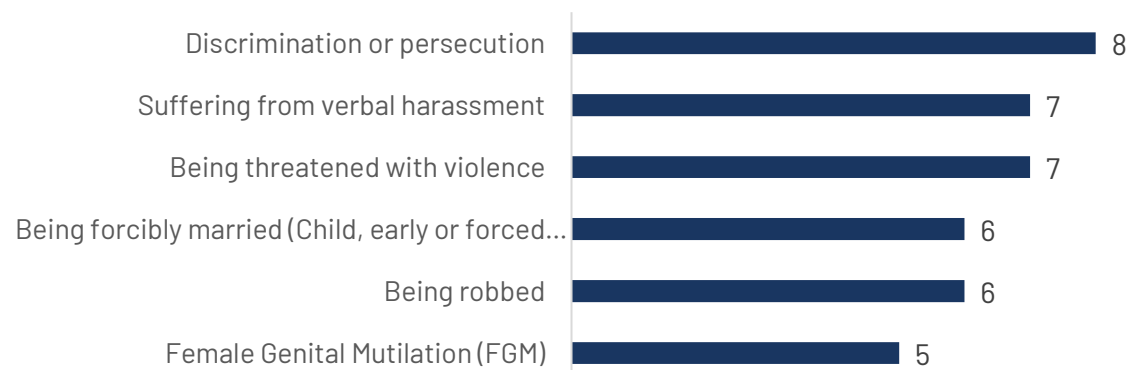


Protection

Common Safety & Security Concerns for Women & Girls Flood Survivors, by site (out of 25)

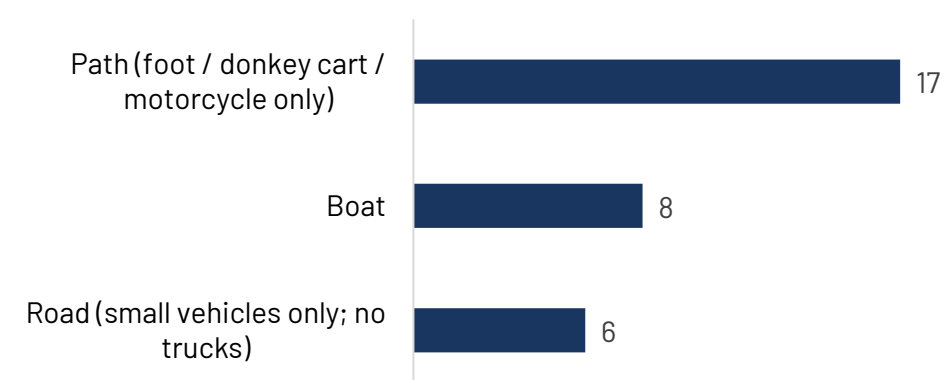


Common Safety & Security Concerns for Men & Boys Flood Survivors, by site (out of 25)



Infrastructure Functionality

Common Primary Means of Access to Sites (out of 25)



Status of Infrastructure Functionality After the Flood, by site (out of 25)*

	Irregular / Function partially	Fully functional	Functional	Previously Non-Existent	Not Functional
Cell Network	16	12		2	
Electricity	3		3	2	9

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

Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)

16/25 sites reported that they faced problems obtaining humanitarian assistance after the flood.

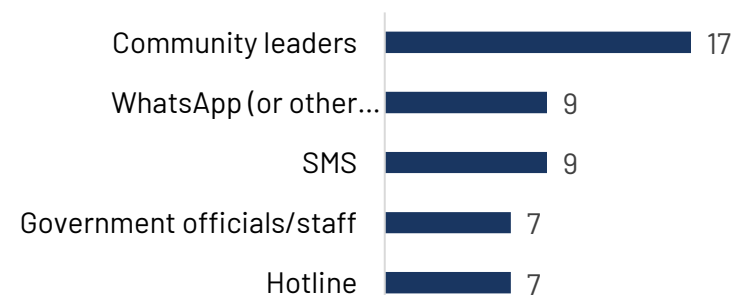
Preferred Feedback Method by Flood Survivors, by site (out of 25)



Common Challenges for Flood Survivors

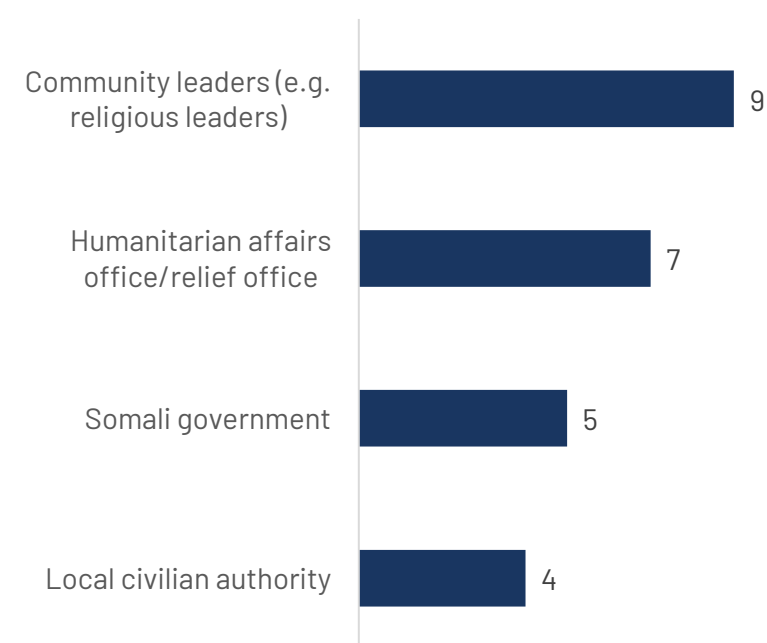
6/16 reported that **information on entitlement was not shared with community.**

Preferred Communication Method by Flood Survivors, by site (out of 25)



Humanitarian Access

Common Aid Delivery Coordinators, by site (out of 25)



Overview & Methodology

The assessment was conducted between 10-12 December 2023, with 62 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) interviews across 11 sites in Badhaadhe using a survey tool developed and adopted by ICCG and OCHA, deployed through KoBo tool.

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 one response. 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

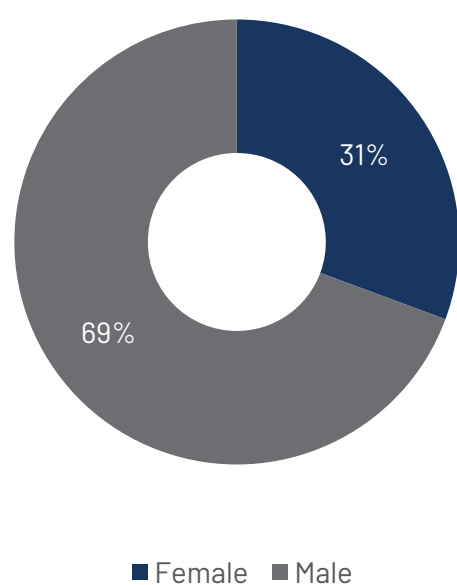
The results presented in this assessment are based on the perspectives of the key informants and should be understood as indicative only. It is important to note that the analysis did not assign weights to key informant profiles, which means that some key informants may possess more knowledge on certain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

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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 Professions

Community leader (host community)	12
Community leader (IDP)	15
Healthcare professional	1
Local councilperson	2
Member of civil society group	9
Member of local relief committee	1
Other (specify)	2
Religious leader	3
Teacher	5
Women's group leader	6
Youth group leader	5