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

Overview

Heavy rains in Badhaadhe district on October, November & December 0f 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.

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 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.

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.
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>Multipurpose cash transfer</th>
<th>Healthcare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Various shelter types, by site (out of 25)

- Makeshift shelter / tent / buul (%) 25
- Unfinished / non-enclosed building (%) 20
- Solid / finished house or building (%) 15

Top 3 most urgent NFI needs, by site

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

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

- 18 Own Stocks/Production (crops, livestock)
- 15 Fishing
- 10 Borrowing/debt
- 12 Own Stocks/Production (crops, livestock)
- 12 Borrowing/debt
- 12 Local market

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

- <1 hour away 15
- 1-3 hours away 7
- 3-6 hours away 7
- >6 hours away 4

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
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

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

- Ground water (i.e. spring): 10
- Surface water: 9
- Don't know/no answer: 5
- Water seller/kiosk: 3
- No safe drinking water available: 3
- Community borehold for free: 2
- Community borehold paid: 1

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

- Takes too long to travel to nearest water point: 11
- Water volume is not enough: 8
- Water tastes/smells/looks bad: 8
- Many people got sick after drinking the water: 7
- There were no problems: 7
- Don't know/no answer: 6
- It is not safe to fetch water (due to safety...): 6
- Water is not available: 4

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)

- Population not able to access: 11
- Health facility equipment damaged: 9
- Health facility damaged: 9
- Reduction to supply: 5
- Damage to existing medicines, including vaccines: 5
- Staff not able to access: 4

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)

- Lack or inadequate nutrition supplies (e.g. RUTF): 7
- Mobile/outreach activities stopped: 3
- Staff not able to access/arrive to health facility: 3
**Education**

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

**Infrastructure Functionality**

- 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

**Protection**

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

- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Being forcibly married
- Verbal harassment
- Discrimination or persecution
- Sexual harassment or violence
- Being threatened with violence
- Being robbed

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

- Discrimination or persecution
- Suffering from verbal harassment
- Being threatened with violence
- Being forcibly married (Child, early or forced)
- Being robbed
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

**Infrastructure Functionality**

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

- Path (foot / donkey cart / motorcycle only)
- Boat
- Road (small vehicles only: no trucks)

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

- Cell Network
  - Irregular / Function partially
  - Fully functional
  - Functional
  - Previously Non-Existent
  - Not Functional

**Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)**

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

**Humanitarian Access**

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

- Community leaders (e.g. religious leaders)
- Humanitarian affairs office/relief office
- Somali government
- Local civilian authority
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.

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

- Female: 69%
- Male: 31%

KIs by Professions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community leader (host community)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community leader (IDP)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare professional</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local councilperson</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of civil society group</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of local relief committee</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious leader</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s group leader</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth group leader</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disclaimer: The Factsheet is prepared based on the rapid needs assessment data collected by partners in 25 sites of the Badhaadhe District in the Jubaland State of Somalia from December 10th to 12th 2023. The findings presented in this Factsheet do not necessarily reflect the views of iMMAP Inc. and USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs (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.