

## Rapid Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment of Populations Affected by Deyr Flood Bu'aale District, Somalia, December 2023

- In the sites surveyed, the majority of flood-affected men, women and children identified **shelter** as a priority need. In addition, women and men reported **in-kind assistance, non-food items (NFIs), healthcare services** and **multipurpose cash transfers**, while children mentioned **nutritional screenings & milk**.
- **Mosquito nets** were also reported as an urgent NFI requirement in 7 out of 7 sites.
- **Stockholding** was reported as the primary source of food in 6 out of 7 sites but in 4 out of 7 sites the local market was reported to be at a **3-6 hours** walking distance after flooding. In addition, there were intermittent food shortages in nearby markets, as well as drastic price rises for staple foods.
- 7/7 sites reported that open defecation is the main practice for latrine use among flood-affected people.
- Health facilities have been damaged by the flood, leading to **increased demand for health services** in 7 out of 7 sites, while medical outreach services are scarce.

**7/7** sites reported a sharp increase in the price of NFIs

**5/7** sites reported an increase in cases of acute diarrhoea in the community since the flood

**7/7** sites reported that there were no adequate sanitation facilities, or that the facilities available were too crowded.

## Overview

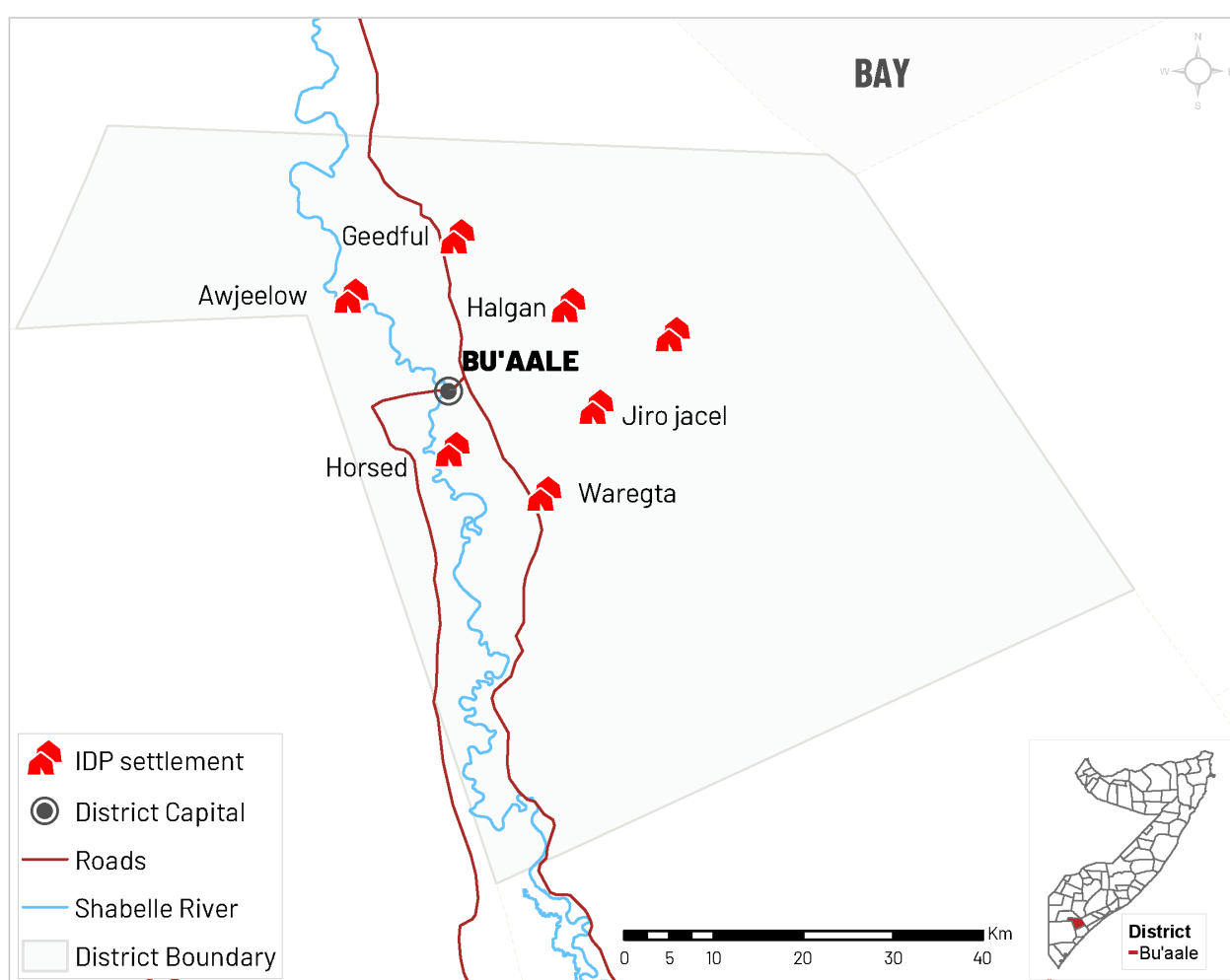
Heavy rains in Bu'aale district in October, November and December 2023 have caused significant flooding in several parts of Bu'aale town and surrounding areas, in the state of Jubaland, Somalia. The rains mark the beginning of the Deyr rainy season (October to December), which is expected to have above-normal rainfall and flooding due to the influence of El Niño conditions.

According to SoDMA, at least 2.48 million people have been affected, with 1.1 million displaced and 118 killed across the country.\* Humanitarian partners have stepped up to meet increased needs despite logistical, access and funding challenges, providing aid to at least 836,000 people since October.\* Most displaced people have moved to higher ground, closer to their settlements.

## Assessment Overview

10 key informant interviews were conducted for this assessment, at 7 sites in the Bu'aale district, from December 3 to 4, 2023.

The results should be considered indicative, as explained in the Methodology Overview.



Map Showing Interview Sites

## Movement Intentions




Movement intentions of the majority of the people affected by floods, by site (out of 7)

Leave when flooding stops or houses become accessible (indefinite) **4**

Undecided **3**

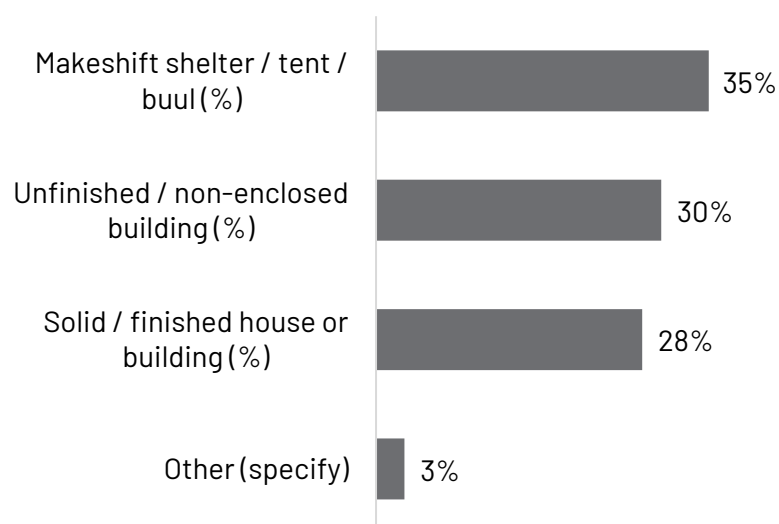
## Priority Needs

3 most commonly reported priority needs, by site (out of 7)

	Shelter	Multipurpose cash transfer	In-kind assistance (NFIs)	Healthcare services	Nutrition screening	Milk
	7	3	3			
	6	6		5		
	7				5	5

## Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Types of shelter used by flood-affected people



Top 3 most urgent NFI needs, by site

**7/7** Mosquito net

**4/7** Kitchen set

**3/7** Tent & jerry can

**4/7** sites reported that NFIs were unavailable in sufficient quantities at the nearest market

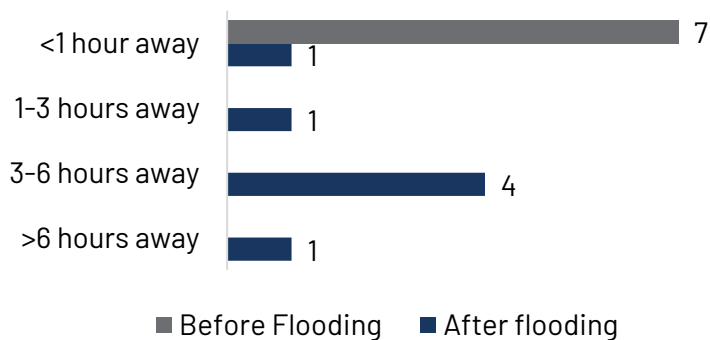
**7/7** sites reported **major increase in the price of NFIs**

## Food Security & Livelihoods

Most common source of food after flooding, by site

**6/7** Own stocks  
**4/7** Local market  
**3/7** Borrowing/debt

Reported distance to nearest physically accessible market before and after flooding, by site (out of 36)



This indicates a significant increase in distance: 4 sites reported that the nearest market was six hours away after the flood.

Most common sources of income for men & women before flooding, by site (out of 7)



**6/7** sites reported that the nearest market was partially destroyed after the flood.

**7/7** sites reported that essential food items such as wheat, flour, rice, oil, and sugar were only sporadically available in the nearest market after the flood.

**7/7** sites reported a **drastic increase in the prices of key food items after the flood**, compared with pre-flood prices.

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

Here, 1 represents a minimal loss and 5 represents a severe loss

**5**

Average loss of stored agricultural products due to flooding, on a scale of 1 to 5

Here, 1 represents a minimal loss and 5 represents a severe loss

**5**

# Water Hygiene & Sanitation

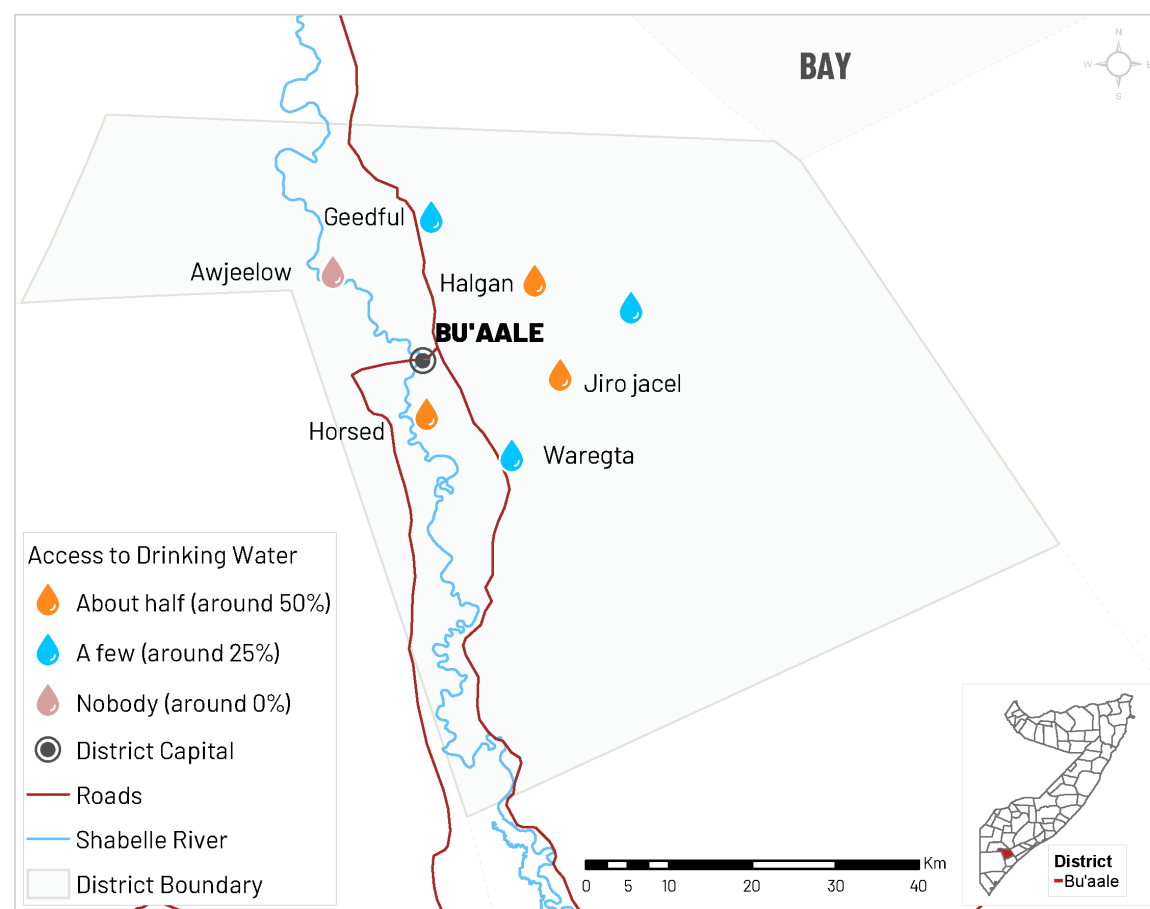
Most frequently reported issues with the main water source, by site (out of 7)

**7/7** Water tastes/smells/looks bad

**5/7** Many people got sick after drinking the water

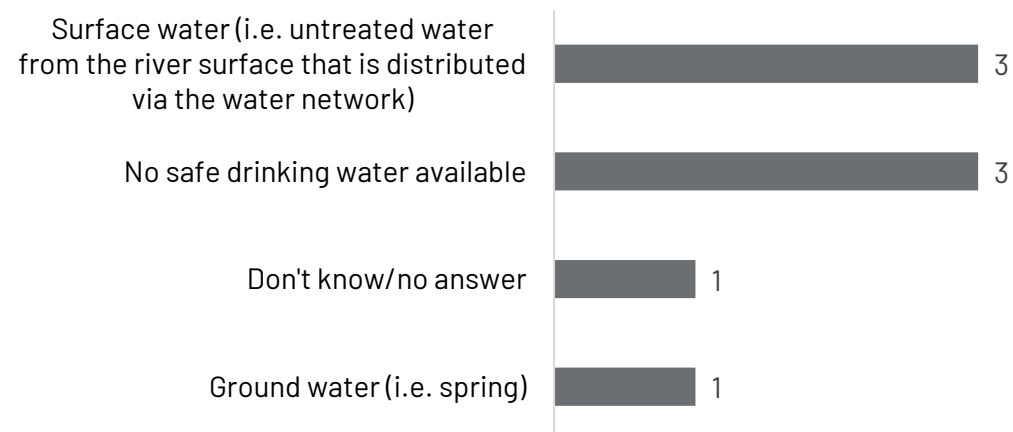
**4/7** Takes too long to travel to nearest water point

**4/7** It is not safe to fetch water

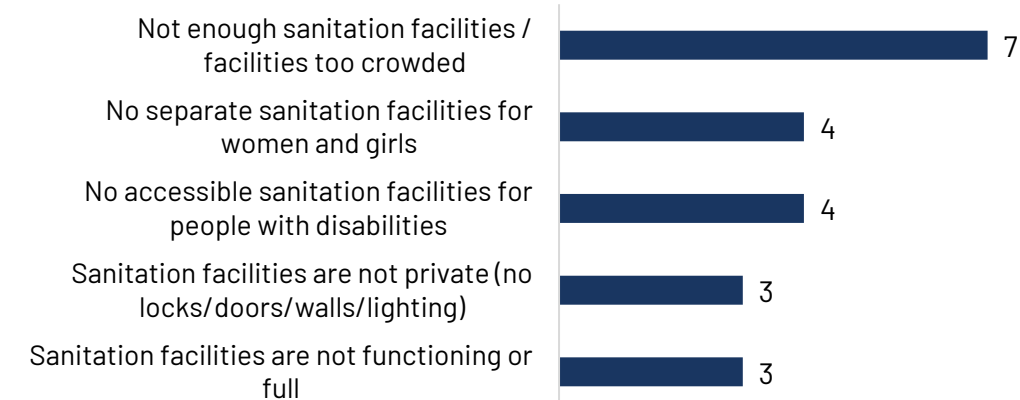


Map Showing Availability of Drinking Water in The Sites

Most frequently reported main source of drinking water, by site (out of 7)



Most frequent issues with sanitation facilities, by site (out of 7)



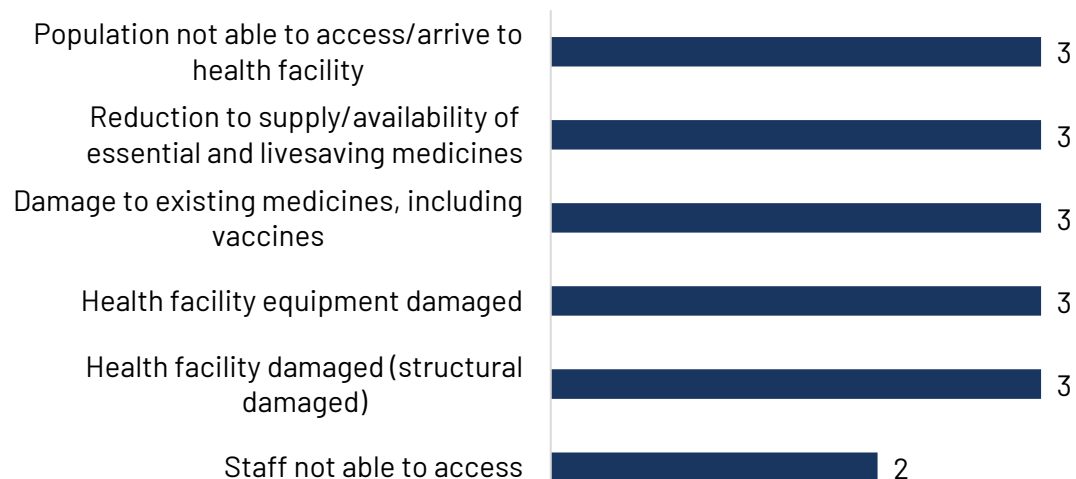
**7/7** sites reported that **open defecation is the main practice for latrine usage** among flood affected people.

In **4/7** sites, it was reported that around half of flood-affected people have access to an adequate supply of drinking water. Additionally, in 3 sites, it was reported the a very few flood-affected people have access to sufficient quantities of drinking water.

# Health

**3/7** sites reported that nearby health facilities had been affected (structurally damaged) by the flooding.

Most frequent impact of flooding on healthcare facilities located within 45 minutes/1 KM walking distance of the site (out of 3)



**7/7** sites reported a **heightened demand for health services** within the community since the flooding

**5/7** sites reported an increase in cases of acute diarrhea in the community since the floods

**4/7** sites reported an increase in acute measles cases in the community since the flood.

# Nutrition

**7/7** sites reported signs of malnutrition in children under the age of five, due to insufficient food or diseases like diarrhea, among those affected by floods

## Education

**4/7** sites reported that flooding had affected school attendance.

### Most frequent consequences on attendance

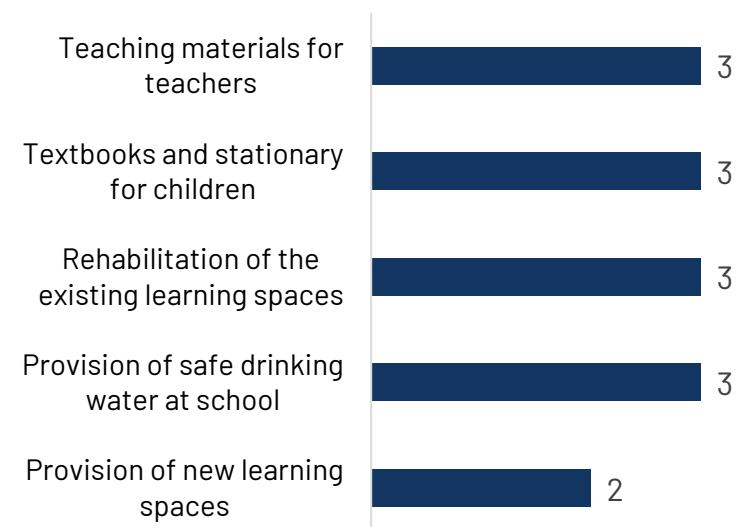
**2/7** Schools/learning spaces are not accessible due to mud

**4/7** Schools/learning spaces are destroyed/damaged

**3/7** Schools are used for affected population shelter

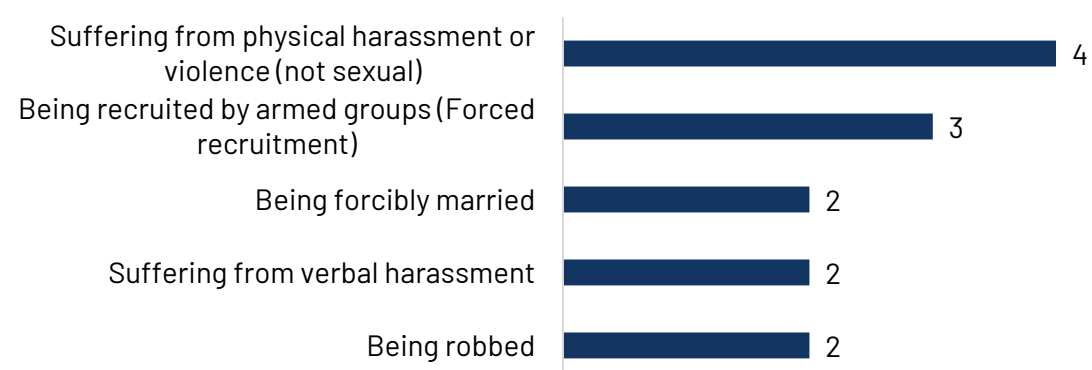
**3/7** Children and teachers are psychologically distressed

### Most critical education needs, by site (out of 7)

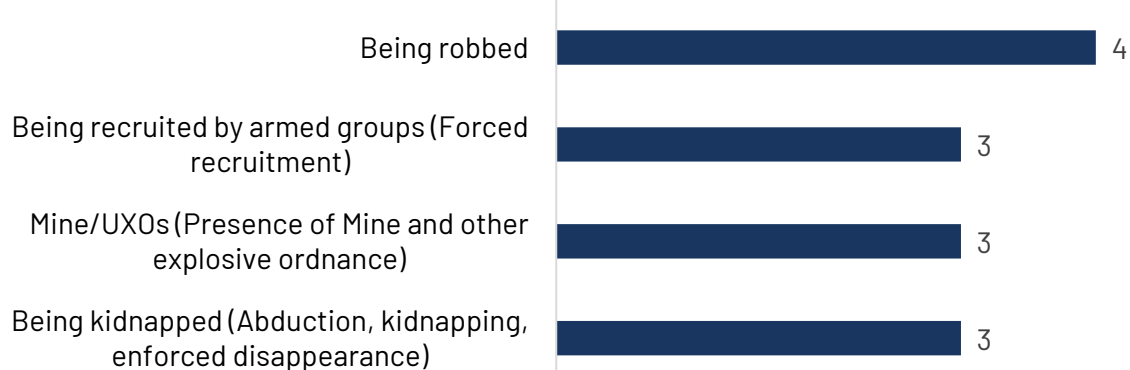


## Protection

### Safety and security issues most frequently reported by women and girls, by site (out of 7)

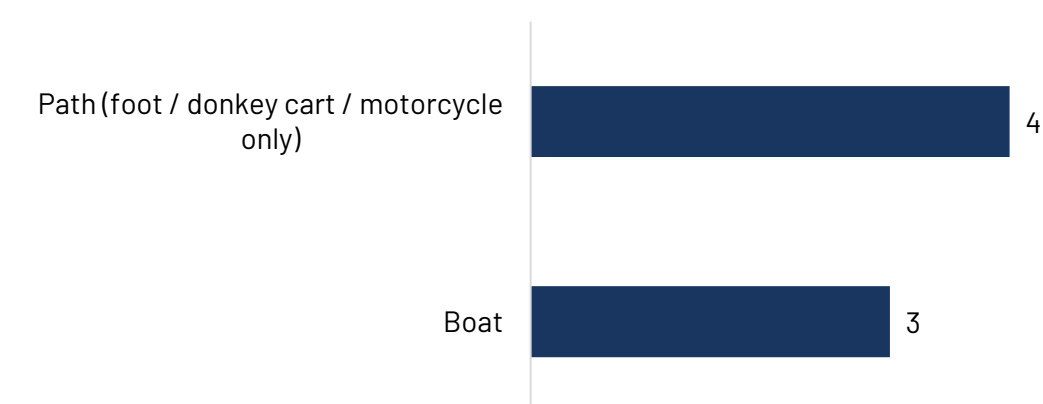


### Safety and security issues most frequently reported by men and boys, by site (out of 7)



## Infrastructure Functionality

### Most frequently declared means of access to sites (out of 7)



### Functional state of infrastructure after flooding, by site (of 7)

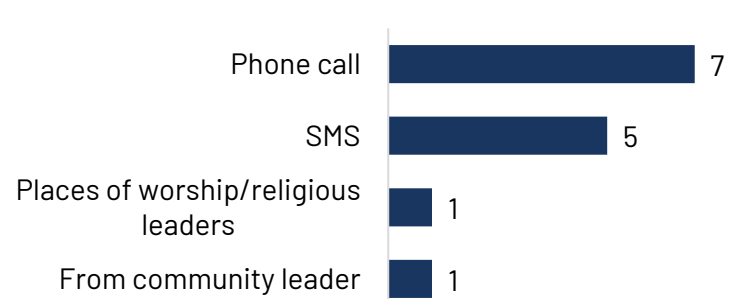
	Irregular / partially functional	Fully functional
Cell Network	3	4
Electricity	7	

## Accountability to the Affected Population (AAP)

### Challenges most frequently reported

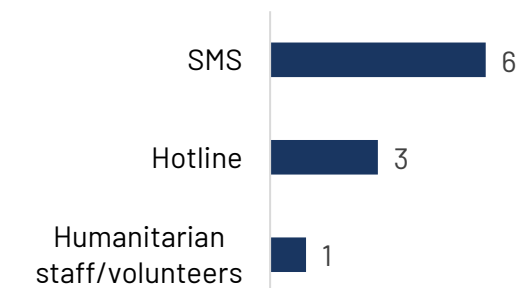
**2/7** Reported that there was not enough humanitarian assistance

### Preferred method of receiving communication by flood affected population, by site (out of 7)



**5/7** sites indicated that there had been no assistance after the floods. 2 reported difficulties in obtaining it.

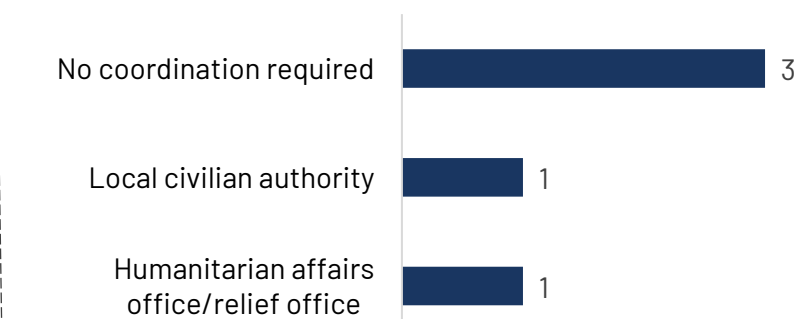
### Preferred method of providing feedback by flood affected population, by site (out of 7)



## Humanitarian Access

Of the 7 sites, the most frequently reported obstacle to humanitarian access was **the ongoing insecurity/hostilities** affecting the region, as reported by 2 of them.

### Most commonly reported actors with whom coordination is required for aid delivery, by site (out of 7)



# Overview & Methodology

The assessment was conducted between December 3 and 4 2023, with 10 quantitative and structured face-to-face interviews with key informants (KI) at 7 sites in Bu'aale using a survey tool developed and adopted by ICCG and OCHA, deployed through KoBo software.

During the cleaning exercise, interviews lasting less than 15 minutes were excluded on the basis of consultation with OCHA, resulting in the omission of 16 responses. In addition, for the analysis of single-choice questions, the responses of different key informants referring to the same site were calculated by "Distinct Count".

For single-choice indicators, results are displayed as the number of sites and reported at district level. For multiple-choice indicators, all key informant responses are included in the aggregated results.

Results are presented as the number of sites where key informants reported a specific result (which is the combined result at site level, as explained above). For whole responses, the median value has been reported at site level.

## Limitations

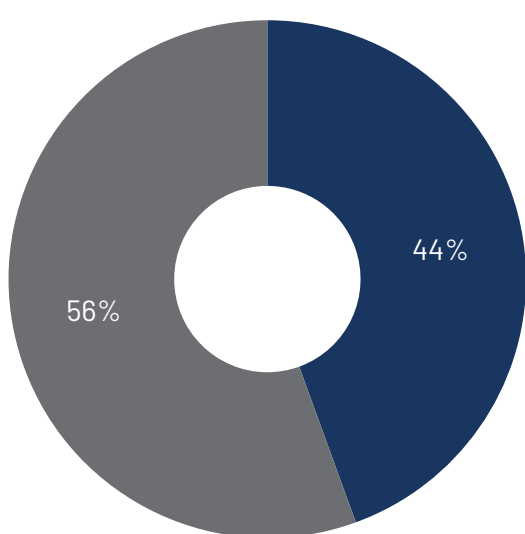
The results presented in this assessment are based on the perspectives of the key informants and should be regarded as indicative only. It is important to note that the analysis did not assign weight to key informant profiles, meaning that some key informants may possess more knowledge on certain topics than others. Aggregated results at site level must therefore be interpreted with this limitation in mind. In addition, due to the key informant approach used, it is not possible to disaggregate results according to the gender, age or disability status of 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 ■ Male

### KIs by Profession

Community leader (host community)	2
Community leader (IDP)	2
Local councilperson	1
Member of civil society group	1
Women's group leader	1
Youth group leader	1
Community leader (host community)	2