





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

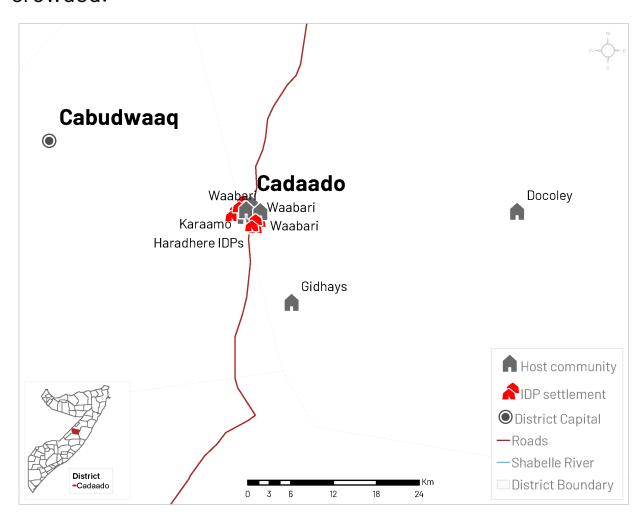
Cadaado District, Somalia, December 2023

Key Highlights

- In the surveyed sites, the majority identified shelter as a priority need for flood-affected men and women; whereas education services was for children. In addition, healthcare services and education services were reported for children, women and men as well.
- **Mosquito net** was also reported as an urgent non-food item (NFI) requirement in 8 out of 10 sites.
- **Borrowing/debt** was reported as the primary source of food in 6 out of 10 sites although there was a considerable number of sites, 6 out of 10, that reported distance to the local market could last between **1-3 hours** after flooding.
- Additionally, there have been sporadically availability of food items at nearby markets.
- In 8 out of 10 sites, **pit latrine without slab/ open pit 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 10 sites. Limited medical outreach services further exacerbate the situation

07/10 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs **09/10** sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community

08/10 sites reported that there are not adequate sanitation facilities or the facilities available are too crowded.



Map Showing Interview Sites

Overview

Heavy rains in Cadaado District in October, November and December of 2023 caused significant flooding in several parts of Cadaado town and the surrounding areas, in the Galgaduud 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 (UNOCHA).

According to SoDMA, at least 2.48 million people have been affected with 1.1 million displaced and 118 in the entire country.* killed Humanitarian partners have stepped up to meet increased needs despite logistical, access and funding challenges, reaching at least 836,000 with assistance people since October. The majority of the displaced people have moved to higher ground, closer to their settlements.

Assessment Overview

This assessment involved conducting 16 interviews with key informants at the site level in Cadaado on December 6th, 2023.

A total of 10 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 10)

Stay in this location (current location is their final destination)

Are undecided

Leave once flooding stops or homes become accessible (undefined)

07

03

02

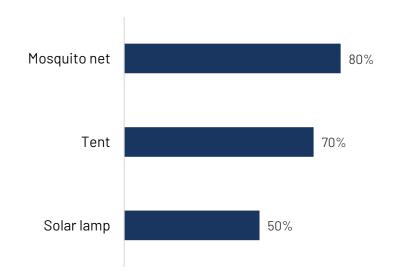
Priority Needs

3 Common Priority Needs, by site (out of 10)

		Shelter	Multipurpose cash transfer	Education Services	Healthcare services	Water
	Ť	10	5	3	3	2
	†	7	6	4	4	1
	† †	5		8	7	3

Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Shelter Types Occupied by Flood Survivors, by site (out of 10)



Top 3 NFI Needs, by site

08/10 Mosquito net

07/10 Tent

05/10 Solar lamp

03/10 sites reported that NFIs were unavailable in sufficient quantities at the nearest market.

07/10 sites reported Slightly increased in the price of NFIs.

Food Security & Livelihoods

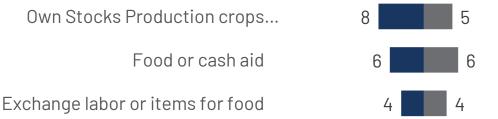
Common Food Access Post-Flood, by site

06/10 Borrowing/debt

05/10 Donations

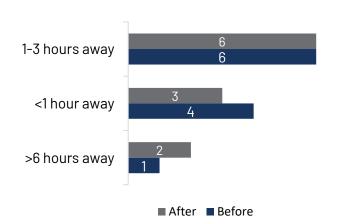
05/10 Humanitarian food and/or cash assistance

Common Income Sources for Men & Women Pre- Flood, by site (out of 10)



■ Men ■ Women

Distance to the Nearest Market Before and After the Flood, by site (out of 10)



02/10 sites are reporting that the nearest market is **more than 6 hours** away from them after the flood.

03/10 sites reported that the nearest market was partially destroyed after the flood.

06/10 sites reported that essential food items such as wheat, flower, rice, oil, and sugar were sporadically available in the nearest market after the flood.

06/10 sites reported Drastic and 5 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

4

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

2

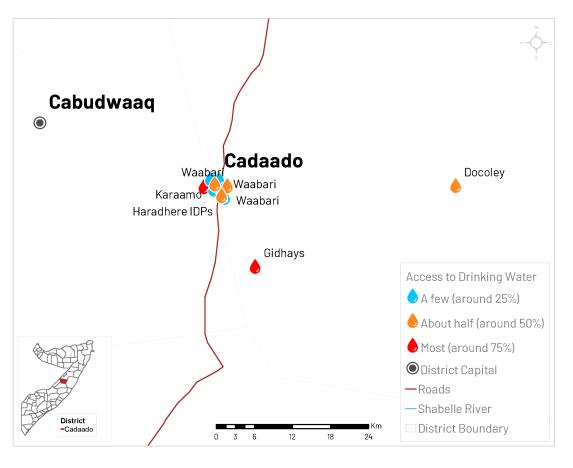
Water Hygiene & Sanitation

Common Issues with the Available Main Water Source, by site

07/10 Water volume is not enough

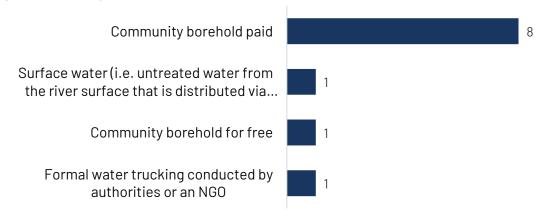
04/10 Takes too long to travel to nearest water point

02/10 Many people got sick after drinking the water



Map Showing Availability of Drinking Water in The Sites

Common Primary Source of Drinking Water, by site (out of 10)



Common Sanitation Facilities Problems, by site (out of 10)



08/10 sites reported that that **pit latrine without slab / open pit** is the most common type of latrines among the flood affected people.

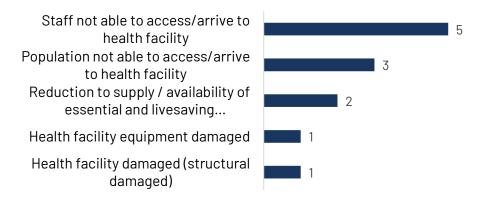
In **05/10** sites, it was reported that A few (around 25%) of the individuals affected by the floods have access to an adequate supply of drinking water.

Additionally, in 4 sites, it was reported the **about half** of flood affected population have access to sufficient quantities of drinking water.

Health

05/10 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 10)



09/10 sites reported a heightened demand for health services within the community since the flood

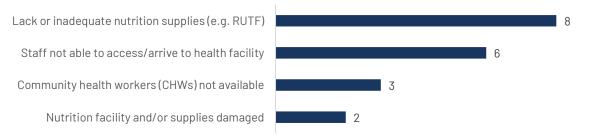
09/10 sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community

02/10 sites reported increased cases of acute measles since the flooding within the community

Nutrition

04/10 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.

Flood Impact on Nearby Nutrition Facilities and Ongoing Community Programs in Nutrition (out of 10)



Education

08/10 sites reported that flooding has affected the attendance of school children.

Common Impacts in School Attendance

Out of 10 reported sites.

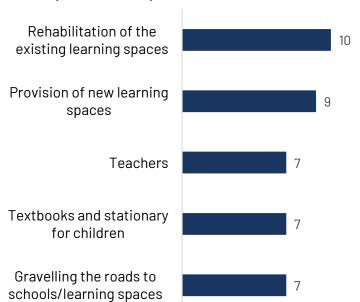
06/10 Lack of sanitation, adequate WASH facilities in schools

05/10 Schools/learning spaces are not accessible due to mud

04/10 School materials furniture lost

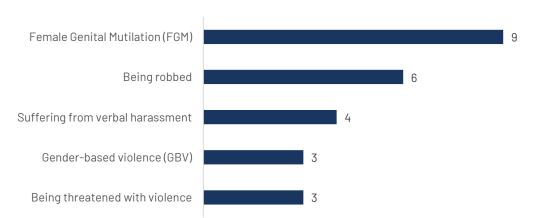
04/10 Teachers are not available

Critical Education Needs, by site (out of 10)

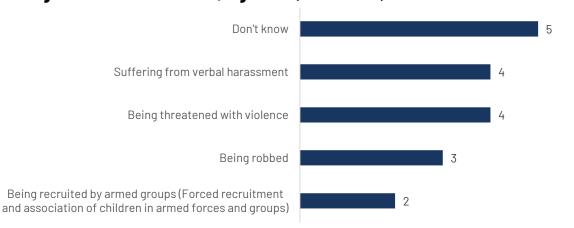


Protection

Common Safety & Security Concerns for Women & Girls Flood Survivors, by site (out of 10)

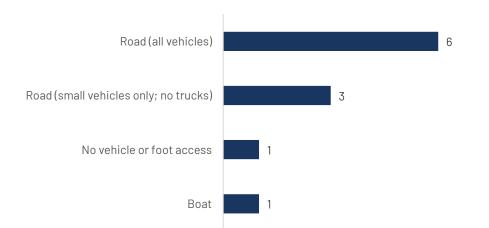


Common Safety & Security Concerns for Men & Boys Flood Survivors, by site (out of 10)



Infrastructure Functionality

Common Primary Means of Access to Sites (out of 10)



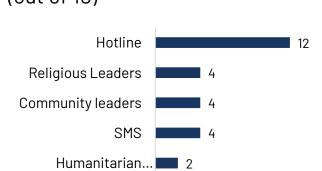
Infrastructure Functionality Status Post Flood, by site (out of 10)

	Irregular / partially functional	Fully functional	Functional	It did not previously exist	Not functional
Cell Network	2	7			2
Electricity			3	1	7

Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)

05/10 sites reported that they faced problems obtaining humanitarian assistance after flood. Another 1 reported that there was no humanitarian assistance after flood.

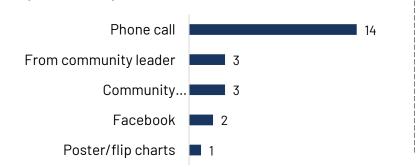
Flood Survivors' Preferred Feedback Method, by site (out of 10)



Common Challenges for Flood Survivors

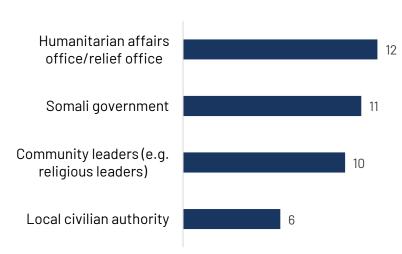
04/10 Reported that Information on entitlement was not shared with community. Another 2 sites reported that Assistance is not free: money is asked by service provider.

Flood Survivors' Preferred Communication Method, by site (out of 10)



Humanitarian Access

Common Key Coordinators in Aid Delivery, by site (out of 10)



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Overview & Methodology

The assessment was conducted on the 6th of December 2023, with 16 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) interviews across 10 sites in Cadaado 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".

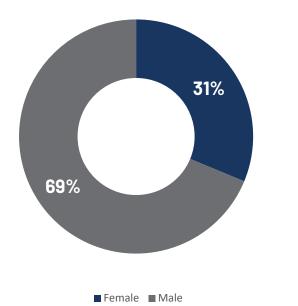
When it comes to single-option indicators, the results are displayed as the number of sites and reported at the district level. For select multiple indicators, all key informant responses are included in the aggregated results. The results are presented as the number of sites where key informants reported 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.

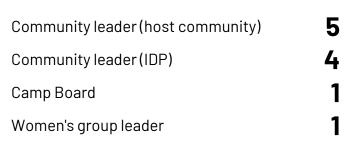
Limitations

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.

KIs by Gender

KIs by Profession





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