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.

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 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. 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) 07
Are undecided 03
Leave once flooding stops or homes become accessible (undefined) 02

Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Shelter Types Occupied by Flood Survivors, by site (out of 10)
- Mosquito net: 80%
- Tent: 70%
- Solar lamp: 50%

Top 3 NFI Needs, by site
- 08/10 Mosquito net
- 07/10 Tent
- 05/10 Solar lamp

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

Distance to the Nearest Market Before and After the Flood, by site (out of 10)
- 1-3 hours away: 6
- <1 hour away: 4
- >6 hours away: 1

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

Priority Needs

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>Multipurpose cash transfer</th>
<th>Education Services</th>
<th>Healthcare services</th>
<th>Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito net</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tent</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar lamp</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

07/10 sites reported that NFIs were unavailable in sufficient quantities at the nearest market.

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

Common Income Sources for Men & Women Pre- Flood, by site (out of 10)
- Own Stocks Production crops: 8
- Food or cash aid: 6
- Exchange labor or items for food: 4

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface water (i.e. untreated water from the river surface that is distributed via…)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community borehold for free</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal water trucking conducted by authorities or an NGO</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not enough sanitation facilities / facilities too crowded</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation facilities are not functioning or full</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation facilities are unclean/unhygienic</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No separate sanitation facilities for women and girls</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No accessible sanitation facilities for people with disabilities</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff not able to access/arrive to health facility</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population not able to access/arrive to health facility</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction to supply / availability of essential and livesaving…</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility equipment damaged</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility damaged (structural damaged)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack or inadequate nutrition supplies (e.g. RUTF)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff not able to access/arrive to health facility</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community health workers (CHWs) not available</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition facility and/or supplies damaged</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Education**

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

**Critical Education Needs, by site** (out of 10)
- Rehabilitation of the existing learning spaces: 10
- Provision of new learning spaces: 9
- Teachers: 7
- Textbooks and stationary for children: 7
- Gravelling the roads to schools/learning spaces: 7

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cell Network</th>
<th>Electricity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irregular/partially functional: 2</td>
<td>Functional: 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully functional: 3</td>
<td>It did not previously exist: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not functional: 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Common Impacts in School Attendance**
- 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

**Protection**

**Common Safety & Security Concerns for Women & Girls Flood Survivors, by site** (out of 10)
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): 9
- Being robbed: 6
- Suffering from verbal harassment: 4
- Gender-based violence (GBV): 3
- Being threatened with violence: 3

**Common Safety & Security Concerns for Men & Boys Flood Survivors, by site** (out of 10)
- Don’t know: 5
- Suffering from verbal harassment: 4
- Being threatened with violence: 4
- Being robbed: 3
- Being recruited by armed groups (forced recruitment and association of children in armed forces and groups): 2

**Infrastructure Functionality**

**Common Primary Means of Access to Sites** (out of 10)
- Road (all vehicles): 6
- Road (small vehicles only: no trucks): 3
- No vehicle or foot access: 1
- Boat: 1

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

- 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.

**Humanitarian Access**

**Common Key Coordinators in Aid Delivery, by site** (out of 10)
- Humanitarian affairs office/relief office: 12
- Somali government: 11
- Community leaders (e.g. religious leaders): 10
- Local civilian authority: 6

**Flood Survivors’ Preferred Feedback Method, by site** (out of 10)
- Hotline: 12
- Religious leaders: 4
- Community leaders: 4
- SMS: 4
- Humanitarian: 2

**Flood Survivors’ Preferred Communication Method, by site** (out of 10)
- Phone call: 14
- From community leader: 3
- Community…: 3
- Facebook: 2
- Poster/flip charts: 1
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.

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 Profession

- Community leader (host community): 5
- Community leader (IDP): 4
- Camp Board: 1
- Women’s group leader: 1

Disclaimer: The Factsheet is prepared based on the rapid needs assessment data collected by partners in 10 sites of the Cadaado District in the Galgaduud State of Somalia on December 6th 2023. The findings presented in this fact sheet 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.