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

**Key Highlights**

- In the surveyed sites, the majority identified education services as a priority need for flood-affected children, healthcare services for women and water for men. In addition, healthcare services were identified as another major need for women, and it was healthcare services for men and children.
- Solar Lamp was also reported as an urgent non-food item (NFIs) requirement in 8 out of 11 sites.
- Borrowing/debt and humanitarian food and/or cash assistance were reported as the primary sources of food in 8 out of 11 sites although there was a considerable number of sites, 5 out of 11, that reported distance to the local market could last more than 6 hours or between 3-6 hours but not less than 1-3 hours after flooding.
- Additionally, there have been availability and intermittent shortages of food items at nearby markets, along with slightly increased price hikes for staple food commodities.
- In 6 out of 11 sites, open defecation was reported as the prevailing practice for using latrines, which increases the risk of disease outbreaks such as Cholera. In addition to Pit latrine without slab / open pit as another practice.
- 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 11 sites. Limited medical outreach services further exacerbate the situation.

8/16 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs
8/11 sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community
11/11 sites reported that there are not adequate sanitation facilities or the facilities available are too crowded.

**Overview**

Heavy rains in Hobyo District in October, November and December of 2023 caused significant flooding in several parts of Hobyo town and the surrounding areas, in the Southwest 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. (UNESCO) 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 29 interviews with key informants at the site level in Hobyo from December 5th to 6th, 2023.

A total of 11 sites were covered in this assessment. As explained in the Methodology Overview, the results should be considered as indicative.
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions the Majority of Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 11)

- Leave once flooding stops or homes become accessible (undefined): 3
- Stay in this location (current location is their final destination): 10
- Are undecided: 3

Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

The proportion of flood-affected people staying in shelter type, by the site (out of 11)

- Makeshift shelter / tent / bus (32%)
- Unfinished / non-enclosed building (20%)
- Solid / finished house or building (20%)

Top 3 most urgent NFI needs, by Site

- 08/11 Solar lamp
- 06/11 Tent
- 06/11 Mosquito net

8/11 sites reported that NFIs were unavailable in sufficient quantities at the nearest market.

11/11 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs.

Food Security & Livelihoods

Common Source for Food Access After the Flood, by Site

- 08/11 Borrowing/debt
- 08/11 Humanitarian food and/or cash assistance
- 07/11 Local market

Common Income Sources of Adult Flood Survivors Before the Flood, by Site (out of 11)

- Own Stocks/Production (crops, livestock)
- Food or cash aid (from UN, NGOs, Government, Red Cross/ Red Crescent etc.)
- Local market

02/11 sites reported that the nearest market was partially destroyed after the flood.

06/11 sites reported that essential food items such as wheat, flower, rice, oil, and sugar were sporadically available in the nearest market after the flood.

08/11 sites reported slight & 2 reported drastic 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

5
Water Hygiene & Sanitation

Common Issues with Main Water Sources, by site

06/11 There were no problems
05/11 Water tastes/smells/looks bad
05/11 Many people got sick after drinking the waterpoint

Common Primary Drinking Water Sources, by Site (out of 11)

- No safe drinking water available: 6
- Surface water (i.e. untreated water from…): 5
- Community borehole paid: 3
- Other (specify): 2
- Informal water trucking conducted by…: 2
- Don’t know/no answer: 1
- Water seller/kiosk: 1
- Ground water (i.e. spring): 1

Common Sanitation Facilities Problems, by Site (out of 11)

- Not enough sanitation facilities / facilities too crowded: 11
- No accessible sanitation facilities for people with disabilities: 6
- Some groups (children, women, elderly, marginalized groups) do not have access…: 4
- Sanitation facilities are not functioning or full: 4

06/11 sites reported that open defecation is the main practice for latrine usage. Among the flood affected people.

In 05/11 sites, it was reported that most of the individuals affected by the floods had access to an adequate supply of drinking water. Additionally, in 8 sites, it was reported that a few (around 25%) of flood-affected populations have access to sufficient quantities of drinking water.

Health

07/11 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 11)

- Population not able to access/arrive to health facility: 4
- Health facility damaged (structural damaged): 3
- Reduction to supply / availability of essential and livesaving medicines (including vaccines) and/or equipment: 2
- Health facility equipment damaged: 1

09/11 sites reported a heightened demand for health services within the community since the flooding

08/11 sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community

05/11 sites reported increased cases of acute measles since the flooding within the community

Nutrition

05/11 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.

08/11 sites reported signs of malnutrition among children under five due to insufficient food or diseases like diarrhoea, among those affected by floods.

Reported impact of flooding on nearby nutrition facilities or ongoing community-based nutrition activities (out of 11)

- Lack or inadequate: 3
- Nutrition facility and/or: 2
- Community health workers: 2
- No registration of nutrition: 1
**Education**

09/11 sites reported that flooding has affected the attendance of school children.

**Common Challenges Experienced by Flood Survivors**

2/2 Reported that Not enough humanitarian assistance for all entitled. Another 6 sites reported that there was no humanitarian assistance.

**Infrastructure Functionality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Primary Means of Access to Sites (out of 11)</th>
<th>Infrastructure Status After the Flood by site (out of 11)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road (small vehicles only: no trucks)</td>
<td>Irregular / partially functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road (all vehicles)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path (foot / donkey cart / motorcycle only)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No vehicle or foot access</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Critical Education Needs by Flood Survivors, by site (out of 11)**

- Rehabilitation of the existing learning spaces: 3
- Provision of safe drinking water at school: 3
- Teaching materials for teachers: 6
- Textbooks and stationary for children: 6
- Provision of new learning spaces: 10

**Protection**

**Common Safety & Security Concerns for Women & Girls Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 11)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination or persecution because of ethnicity, status,...</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffering from verbal harassment</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffering from physical harassment or violence (not sexual)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender-based violence (GBV)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Common Safety & Security Concerns for Men & Boys Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 11)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination or persecution because of ethnicity, status,...</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender-based violence (GBV)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffering from verbal harassment</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being threatened with violence</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infrastructure Status After the Flood by site (out of 11)**

- Cell Network: 2 (9) 3 (3)
- Electricity*: 4 (6) 3 (3) 4 (4)

**Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)**

6/11 sites reported that Not applicable - there was no humanitarian assistance after flood. Another 8 reported they have no problems in humanitarian.

**Humanitarian Access**

Out of 11 sites, there was no frequently reported barrier to humanitarian access, they mentioned that No major barriers, the community can be accessed.

**Common Key Coordinators in Aid Delivery by Site (out of 11)**

- Humanitarian affairs office/relief office: 2
- No coordination required: 1
- Community leaders (e.g. religious leaders): 1

**Flood Survivors’ Preferred Feedback Method, by Site (out of 11)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hotline</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian staff/volunteers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government officials/staff</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Flood Survivors’ Preferred Communication Method, by Site (out of 11)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phone call</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From community leader</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian...Community...</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community...</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview & Methodology

The assessment was conducted between 5-6 December 2023, with 29 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) interviews across 11 sites in Hobyo 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 no responses. 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

- 86% Female
- 14% Male

KIs by Profession

- Community leader (host community): 6
- Healthcare professional: 1
- Member of civil society group: 15
- Religious leader: 1
- Teacher: 3
- Women's group leader: 2
- Youth group leader: 1

About iMMAP Inc.

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