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

Key Highlights

- In the surveyed sites, majority identified shelter as a priority need for flood-affected men, women, and children. In addition, healthcare services and multipurpose cash transfers were reported for adults while children identified protection and education services.
- Tent was also reported as an urgent non-food item (NFI) requirement in 4 out of 5 sites.
- 4 out of 5 sites reported that there was no reliable source of food in their location. Moreover, the nearest local market can be more than 6 hours away from the site after flooding, as reported by 3 sites.
- In 5 out of 5 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 an increased demand for health services in 5 out of 5 sites. Limited medical outreach services further exacerbate the situation.

5/5 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs
4/5 sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community
4/5 sites reported that there are not adequate sanitation facilities or the facilities available are too crowded.

Overview

Heavy rains in Jamaame District in October, November and December of 2023 caused significant flooding in several parts of Jamaame town and the surrounding areas, in Jubaland state of Somalia. The rains mark the beginning of the Deyr rainy season (October to December) 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.

Assessment Overview

This assessment involved conducting 14 interviews with key informants at the site level in Jamaame from December 9th to 11th, 2023. A total of 5 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 5)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement Intentions</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leave once flooding stops or homes become accessible (undefined)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay in this location (current location is their final destination)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are undecided</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

**Shelter Types Occupied by Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 5)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Makeshift shelter / tent / building</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid / finished house or building</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfinished / non-enclosed building</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top 3 Most Urgent NFI Needs, by Site**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFI Need</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tent</td>
<td>4/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito net</td>
<td>3/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping mat &amp; jerry can</td>
<td>2/5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Food Security & Livelihoods

**Most Common Source of Food Access After the Flood, by Site**

- 4/5 No source of food available
- 3/5 Humanitarian food and/or cash assistance
- 2/5 Donations from neighbors, relatives, or friends & own stocks

**Distance to the Nearest Market Before and After the Flood, By Site (Out Of 5)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance to Nearest Market</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 hour away</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3 hours away</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-6 hours away</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;6 hours away</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This indicates that there has been a significant increase in distance, where 3 sites are reporting that the nearest market is more than 6 hours away from them after the flood.

**Common Income Sources Before the Flood by Gender, by Site (out of 5)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Source</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own Stocks/Production (crops, livestock)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily wage labor</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange labor or items for food</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 3

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

- 4
**Water Hygiene & Sanitation**

**Common Issues with the Main Water Source, by Site**

- **5/5** Water tastes/smells/looks bad
- **5/5** Water volume is not enough
- **5/5** Many people got sick after drinking the water

**Common Primary Source of Drinking Water, by Site (out of 5)**

- Surface water (i.e. untreated water from the river surface that is distributed via...)
- Informal water trucking conducted by private citizens
- Community borehold for free
- Protected shallow wells
- Community borehold paid

**Most Common Sanitation Facilities Problems, by Site (out of 5)**

- No accessible sanitation facilities for people with disabilities
- Not enough sanitation facilities / facilities too crowded
- No separate sanitation facilities for women and girls
- Sanitation facilities are not functioning or full
- Sanitation facilities are too far
- Sanitation facilities are not private

**Health**

- **5/5** sites have reported that nearby health facilities have been affected by the recent floods.
- **5/5** sites reported a heightened demand for health services within the community since the flooding
- **4/5** sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community
- **3/5** sites reported increased cases of acute measles since the flooding within the community

**Nutrition**

- **4/5** 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.
- **4/5** sites reported signs of malnutrition among children under five due to insufficient food or diseases like diarrhoea, among those affected by floods.

**Map Showing Availability of Drinking Water in The Sites**

5/5 sites reported that open defecation is the main practice for latrine usage among flood-affected people.

In 3/5 sites, it was reported that nobody affected by the floods had access to an adequate supply of drinking water.
**Education**

5/5 sites reported that flooding has affected the attendance of school children.

**Common Impacts in School Attendance**

From the 5 sites which reported impacted school attendance due to flood.

5/5 Schools/learning spaces are destroyed/damaged

4/4 Schools/learning spaces are not accessible due to mud

4/4 School materials/furniture lost

**Critical Education Needs by Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 5)**

- Provision of safe drinking water at school
- Textbooks and stationary for children
- Rehabilitation of the existing learning spaces
- Insulation/isolation of learning spaces [plastic...]

**Protection**

**Common Safety & Security Concerns for Women & Girls Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 5)**

- Sexual harassment or violence: 3
- Physical harassment or violence: 3
- Gender-based violence (GBV): 2
- Being forcibly married: 2
- Discrimination or persecution: 2
- Being threatened with violence: 2
- Being robbed: 2

**Common Safety & Security Concerns for Men & Boys Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 5)**

- Being exploited (Trafficking in persons, forced labour or slavery-like practices): 3
- Being detained (Impediments and/or restrictions to access to legal identity, remedies and justice): 2
- Discrimination or persecution *because of ethnicity, status, etc* (Discrimination and stigmatization, denial of re...): 2
- Suffering from physical harassment or violence (not sexual): 2

**Infrastructure Functionality**

**Common Primary Means of Access to Sites (Out Of 5)**

- Road (small vehicles only; no trucks): 3
- Road (all vehicles): 3
- Boat: 3
- Path (foot / donkey cart / motorcycle only): 1
- No vehicle or foot access: 1

**Infrastructure Functionality Status After the Flood By Site (Out Of 5)**

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

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

**Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)**

1/5 sites reported that they faced problems obtaining humanitarian assistance after flood. Another 3 reported that there was no humanitarian assistance after flood.

**Flood Survivors’ Preferred Feedback Method, by Site (out of 5)**

- Hotline: 5
- Community leaders: 3
- Complaints/feedback: 2
- Government officials/staff: 2
- Landowner/gate keeper: 2
- Email: 2

**Flood Survivors’ Preferred Communication Method, by Site (out of 5)**

- Phone call: 4
- Government authorities: 2
- Radio programs: 2
- Community events/meetings: 2
- Humanitarian staff/volunteers: 2
- From community leader: 2

**Humanitarian Access**

Out of 5 sites, the most frequently reported barrier to humanitarian access was the restrictions to humanitarian actors imposed by groups or actors controlling the area as reported by 1 of them.

**Common Key Coordinators in Aid Delivery by Site (Out Of 5)**

- Humanitarian affairs office/relief office: 1
Overview & Methodology
The assessment was conducted between 9-11 December 2023, with 14 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) interviews across 5 sites in Jamaame using a survey tool developed and adopted by ICCG and OCHA, deployed through the KoBo tool.

During the cleaning exercise, the interview duration that lasted less than 15 minutes was excluded based on consultation with OCHA, resulting in the omission of some of the 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

- Community leader (host community): 36%
- Community leader (IDP): 64%
- Local councilperson: 1
- Member of civil society group: 1
- School headmaster: 1
- Women’s group leader: 1
- Youth group leader: 1

KIs by Profession

- Community leader (host community): 1
- Community leader (IDP): 5
- Local councilperson: 1
- Member of civil society group: 4
- School headmaster: 1
- Women’s group leader: 1
- Youth group leader: 1

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