

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

Jamaame District, Somalia, December 2023

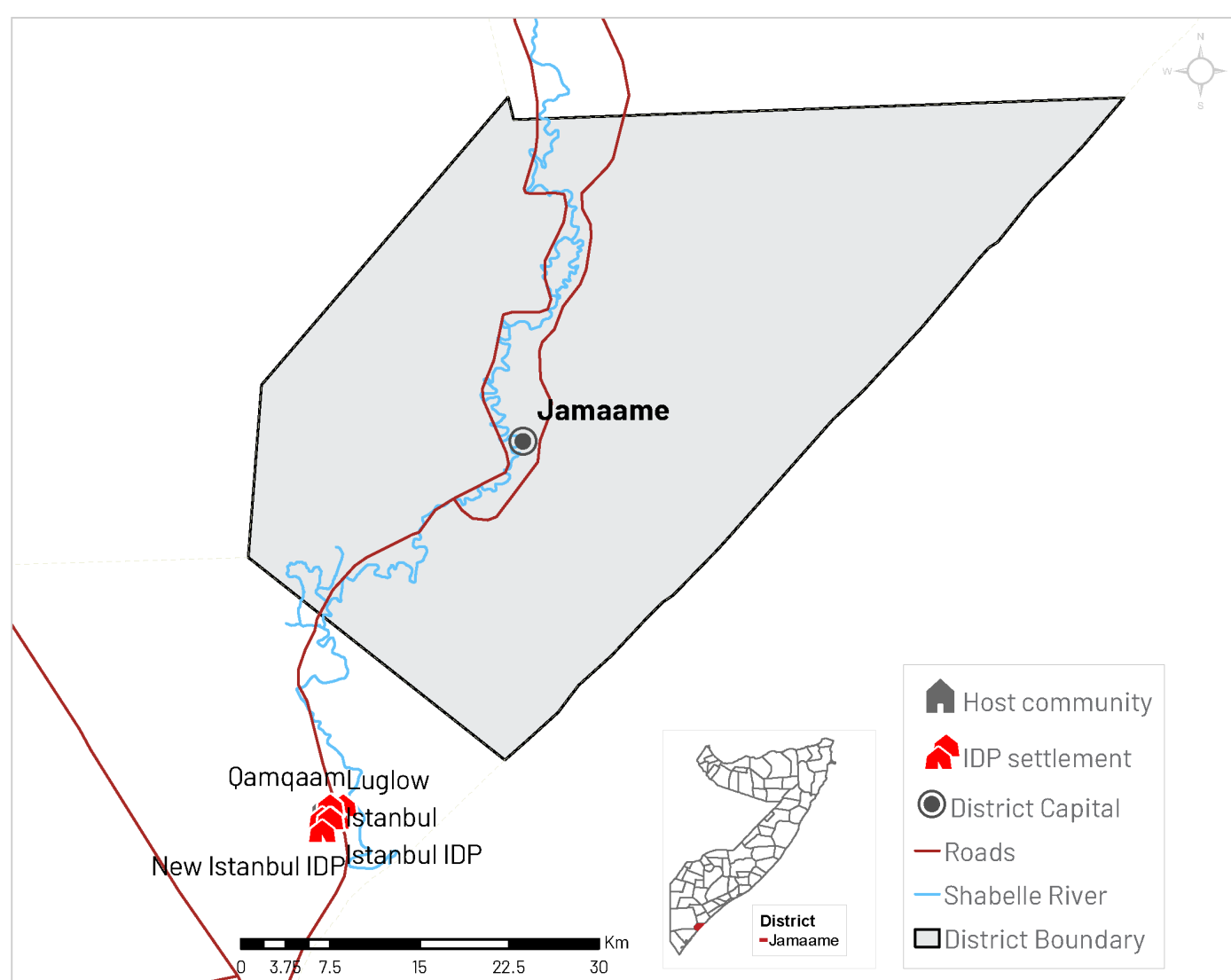
### Key Highlights

- 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.



Map Showing Interview Sites

### 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)

Leave once flooding stops or homes become accessible (undefined)	4
Stay in this location (current location is their final destination)	2
Are undecided	2

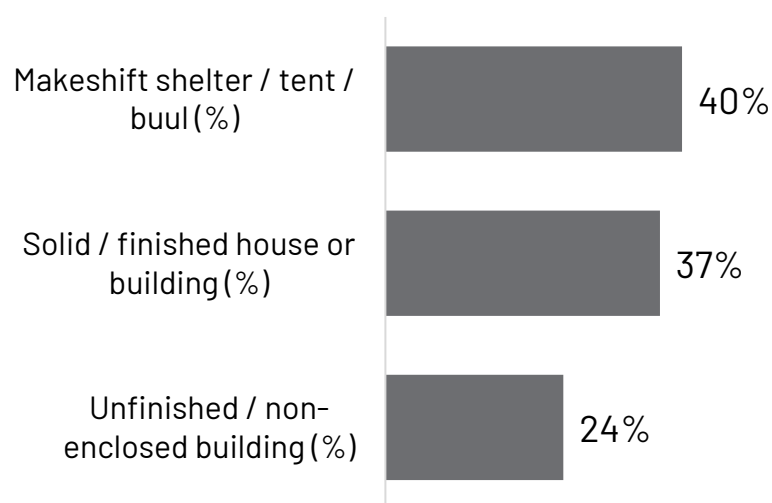
## Priority Needs

### 3 Common Priority Needs, by site (out of 5)

	Shelter	Multipurpose cash transfer	Healthcare	Protection	Education
Male (♂)	4	5	3		3
Female (♀)	3	4	3		
Both (♂♀)	3			4	4

## Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

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



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

- 4/5 Tent
- 3/5 Mosquito net
- 2/5 Sleeping mat & jerry can

2/5 sites reported that NFIs were unavailable in sufficient quantities at the nearest market.

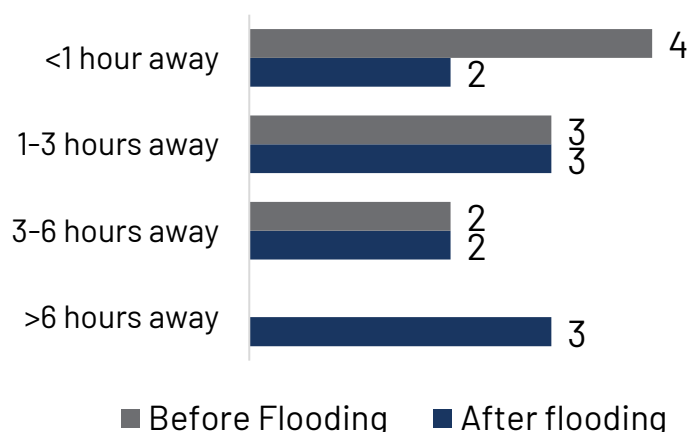
5/5 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs.

## Food Security & Livelihoods

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

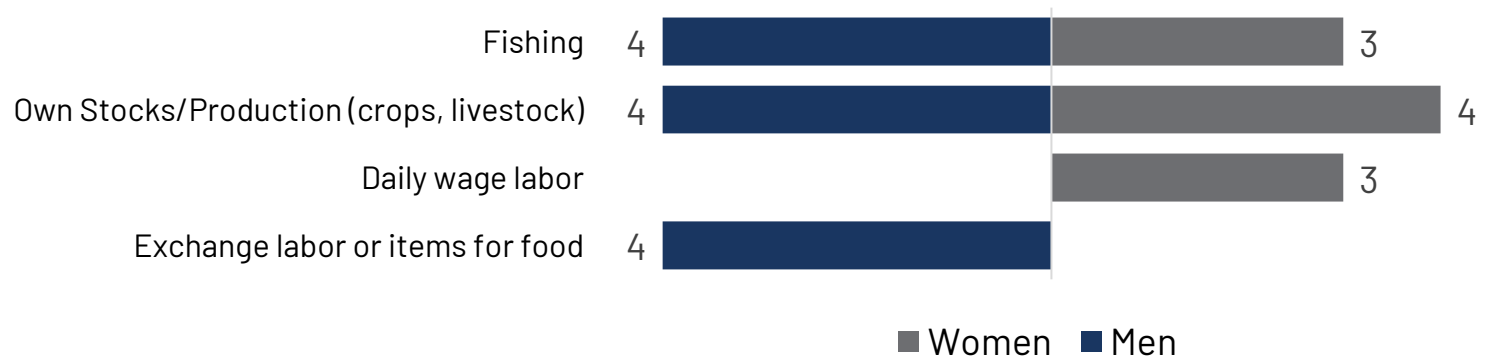
- 4/5 No source of food available
- 3/5 Humanitarian food and/or cash assistance
- 2/5 Donations from neighbors, relatives, or friends & own stocks

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



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)



4/5 sites reported that the nearest market was partially destroyed after the flood.

5/5 sites reported that essential food items such as wheat, flour, rice, oil, and sugar were sporadically available in the nearest market after the flood.

5/5 sites 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

3

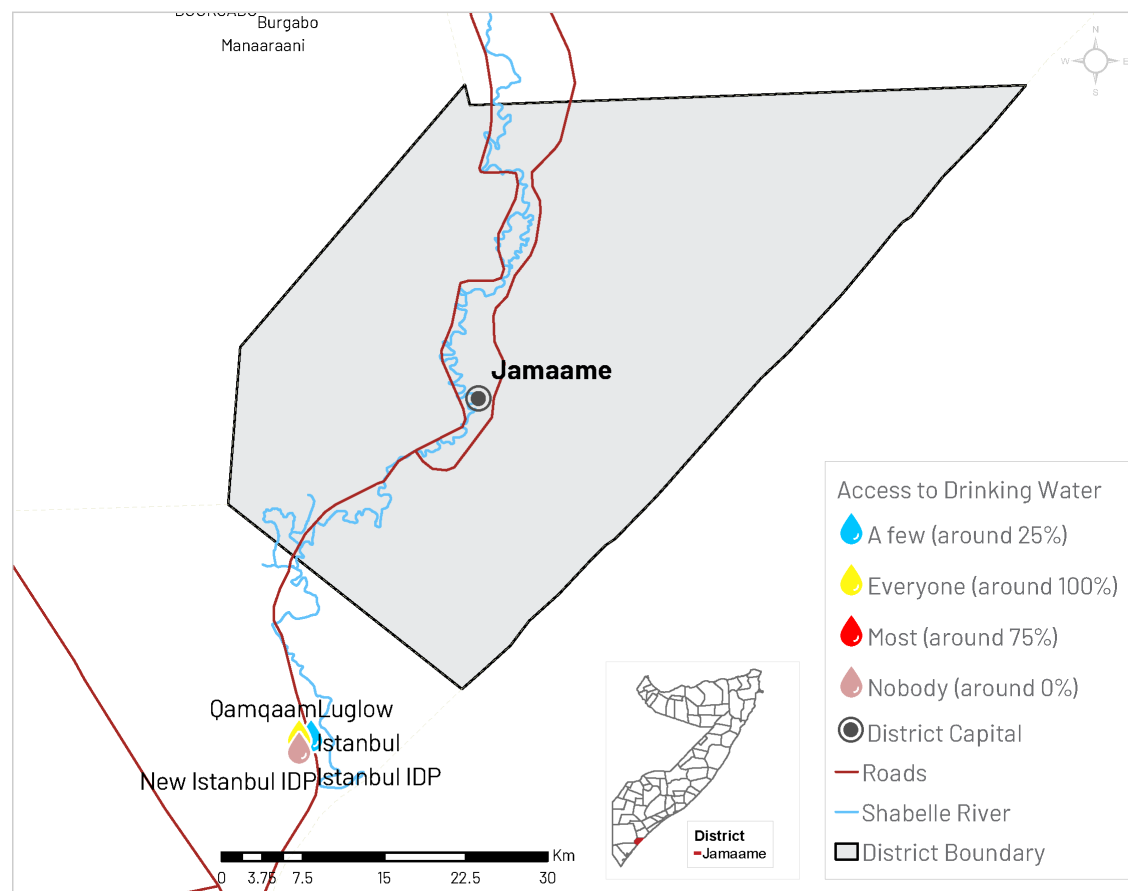
Average loss of stocked agricultural product due to flooding, on a scale from 1-5

4

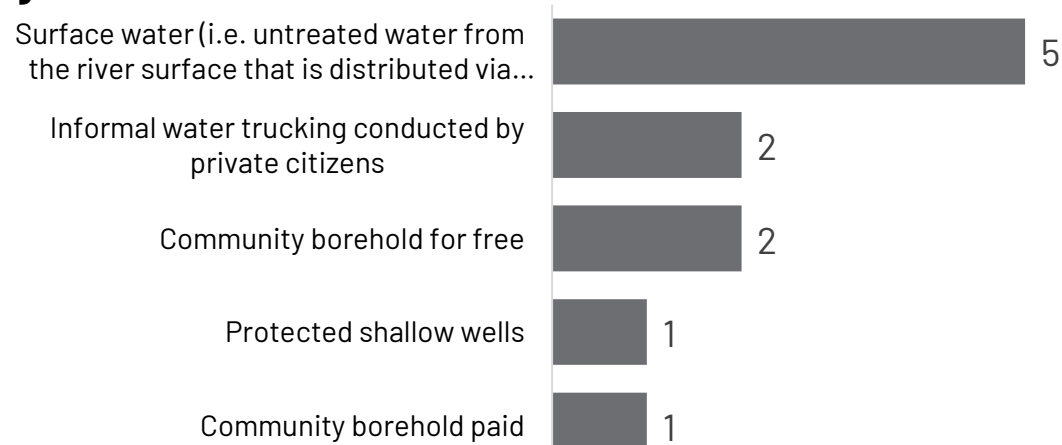
# Water Hygiene & Sanitation

## 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)



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



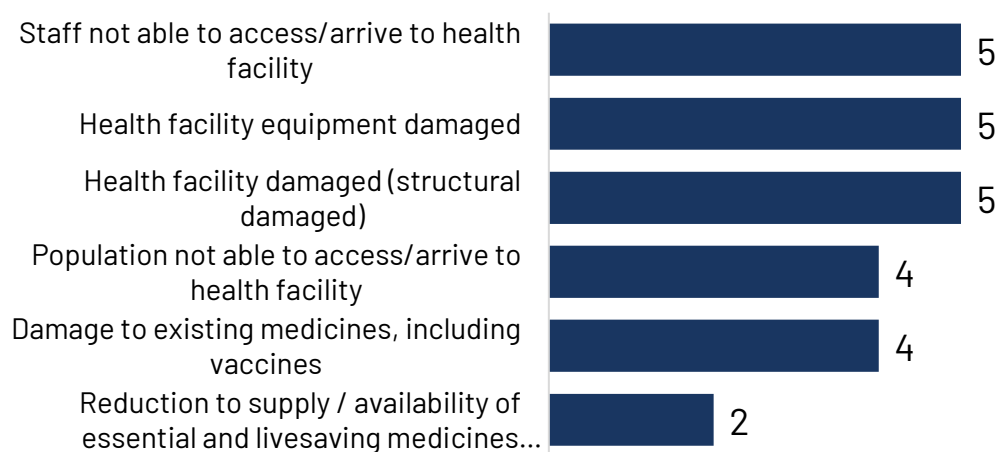
**5/5** sites reported that **open defecation is the main practice for latrine usage** among flood-affected people.

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

# Health

**5/5** 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 5)



**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

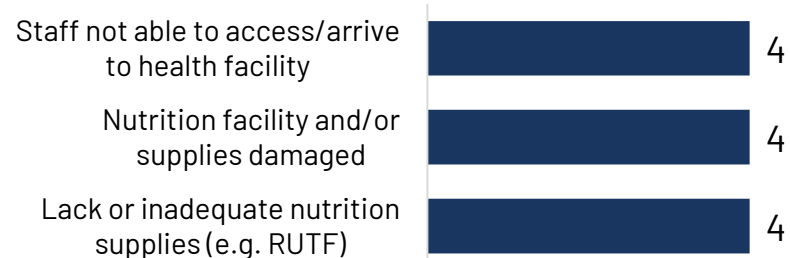
**3/5** sites reported increased cases of acute measles since the flooding within the community

# 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.

## Flood Impact on Nearby Nutrition Facilities and Ongoing Community Programs in Nutrition (Out Of 5)



# Education

## Common Impacts in School Attendance

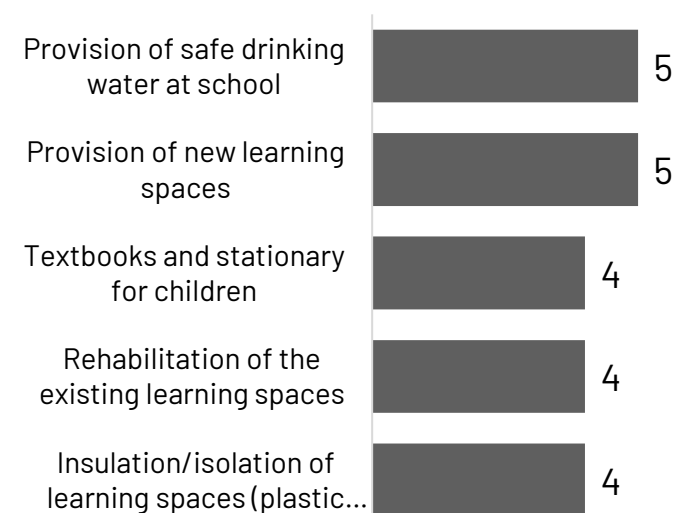
From the 5 sites which reported impacted school attendance due to flood.

**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

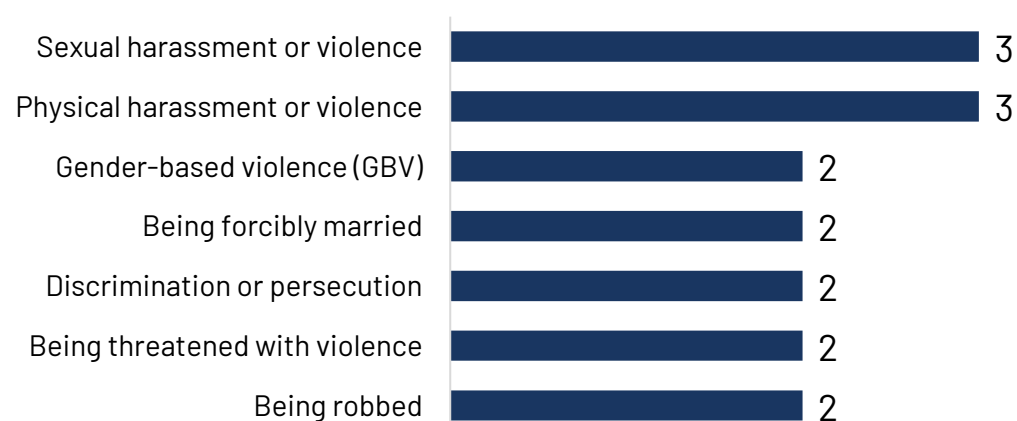
## Critical Education Needs by Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 5)



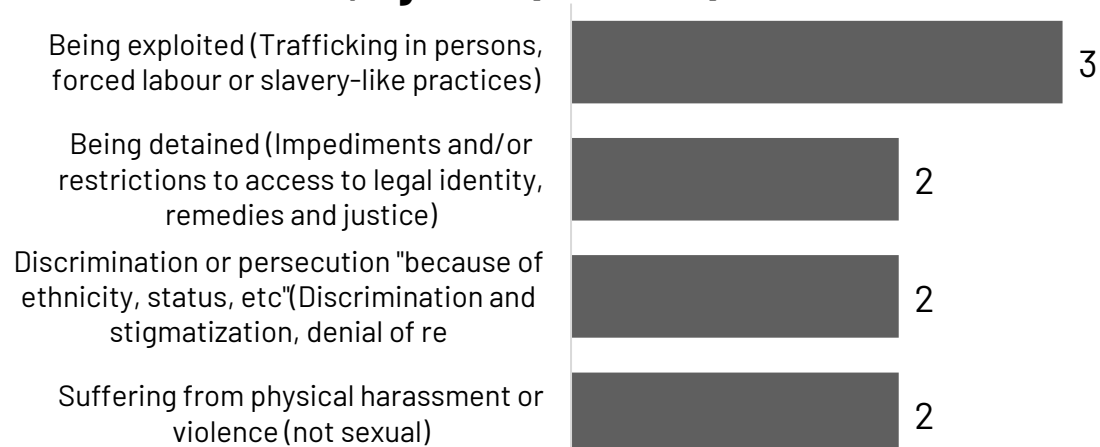
**5/5** sites reported that **flooding has affected the attendance** of school children.

# Protection

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

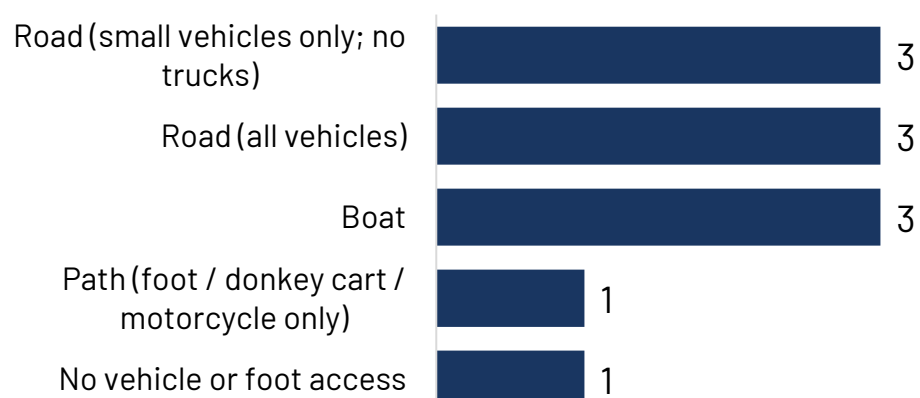


## Common Safety & Security Concerns for Men & Boys Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 5)



# Infrastructure Functionality

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



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

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

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

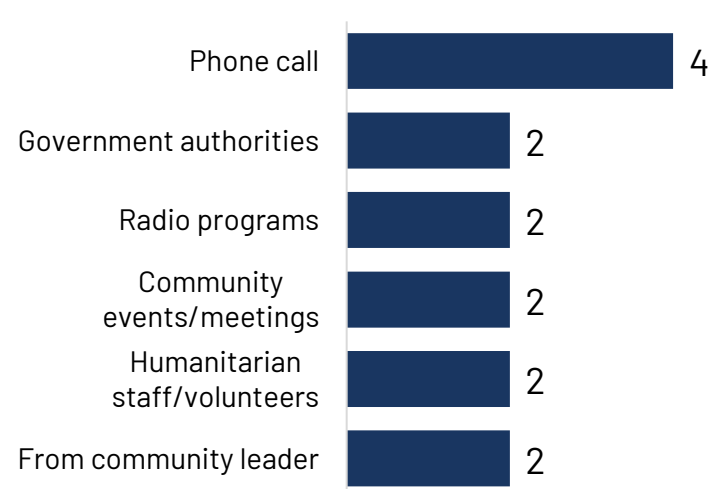
# Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)

**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)



## Flood Survivors' Preferred Communication Method, by Site (out of 5)



# 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)



## 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.

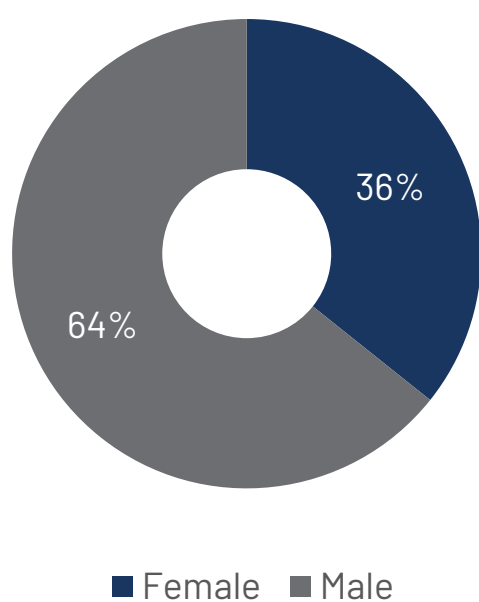
Therefore, the aggregated site-level results should be interpreted with this limitation in mind. Additionally, due to the key informant approach used, it is not possible to disaggregate the results by gender, age, or disability status of the respondents.

## 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



### 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