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

Overview

Heavy rains in Jariiban District in October, November and December of 2023 caused significant flooding in several parts of Jariiban town and the surrounding areas, in the Puntland 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. (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 27 interviews with key informants at the site level in Jariiban from December 5th to 7th, 2023.

A total of 10 sites were covered in this assessment. As explained in the Methodology Overview, the results should be considered as indicative.

Key Highlights

- In the surveyed sites, the 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 women and men while children identified education and healthcare services.
- Tent and mosquito net were also reported as urgent non-food items (NFIs) requirement in 9 out of 10 sites.
- Own stocks was reported as the primary source of food in 7 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 3-6 hours away after flooding.
- Additionally, there has been a sporadic availability of food items at nearby markets, along with a drastic increase of the prices of staple food.
- In 9 out of 10 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 9 out of 10 sites. Limited medical outreach services further exacerbate the situation.

10/10 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs
08/10 sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community
7/10 sites reported that no accessible sanitation facilities for people with disabilities.

Map Showing Interview Sites
**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) **5**
- Leave once flooding stops or homes become accessible (undefined) **4**
- Are undecided **4**

**Priority Needs**

3 Most Common Priority Needs, by Site (Out Of 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>Healthcare services</th>
<th>Education services</th>
<th>Multipurpose Cash transfers</th>
<th>Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

- Proportion Of Flood-affected People Staying In Shelter Type, By Site (Out Of 10)
  - Makeshift shelter / tent / buul (%): **75%**
  - Unfinished / non-enclosed building (%): **25%**
  - Solid / finished house or building (%): **10%**

- Top 3 most urgent NFI needs, by site
  - **09/10** Mosquito net
  - **09/10** Tent
  - **05/10** Blankets

09/10 sites reported that NFIs were unavailable in sufficient quantities at the nearest market.
10/10 sites reported a major increase in the price of NFIs.

**Food Security & Livelihoods**

Common Source for Food Access After the Flood, by Site

- **08/10** Donations from neighbors, relatives, or friends
- **08/10** Own stocks
- **06/10** No food source available

Distance to the Nearest Market Before and After the Flood, by Site (Out Of 10)

- 1-3 hours away: **1**
- <1 hour away: **6**
- 3-6 hours away: **6**

This indicates that there is no significant increase in distance, where 6 sites are reporting that the nearest market is between 3 to 6 hours away after the flood.

Common Income Sources Before the Flood by Gender, by Site (Out Of 10)

- Donations/gifts from family, neighbors, relatives/remittances or friends: **4**
- Daily wage labor: **7**
- Small shops/ trade: **8**
- Borrowing/Debt: **8**

**04/10** sites reported that the nearest market was partially destroyed after the flood.

**08/10** sites reported that essential food items such as wheat, flour, rice, oil, and sugar were sporadically available in the nearest market after the flood.

**09/10** sites reported Drastically increase & 6 reported Slightly 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 Primary Drinking Water Sources, by Site (Out Of 10)

- No safe drinking water available: 6
- Don’t know/no answer: 3
- Informal water trucking conducted: 2
- Ground water (i.e. spring): 2
- Community borehold paid: 2
- Community borehold for free: 2

Common Issues with Main Water Sources, by Site

- 06/10 Water is not available
- 04/10 Water tastes/smells/looks bad
- 04/10 Water volume is not enough

Common Sanitation Facilities Problems, by Site (Out Of 10)

- No accessible sanitation facilities for people with disabilities: 7
- Don’t know/no answer: 6
- Not enough sanitation facilities / facilities too crowded: 6
- Sanitation facilities are not functioning or full: 4

Most Common Sanitation Facilities Problems, by Site (Out Of 10)

- Informal water trucking conducted: 2
- Ground water (i.e. spring): 2
- Community borehold paid: 2
- Community borehold for free: 2

09/10 sites reported open defecation as the main practice for latrine usage among flood-affected people.

05/10 sites, reported that most of the individuals affected by the floods have no access (around 0%) to an adequate supply of drinking water.

4/10 sites reported that only 25% of the flood-affected population have access to sufficient quantities of drinking water.

Health

04/10 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)

- Population not able to access/arrive to health facility: 1
- Staff not able to access/arrive to health facility: 1
- Damage to existing medicines, including vaccines: 1

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

08/10 sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community.

05/10 sites reported increased cases of acute measles since the flooding within the community.

Nutrition

4/10 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.

09/10 sites reported signs of malnutrition among children under five due to insufficient food or diseases like diarrhoea, among those affected by floods.
**Education**

07/10 sites reported that **flooding has affected the children’s school attendance**.

**Most Common Ways In Which Attendance Was Impacted**

- **04/10** Schools/learning spaces are destroyed/damaged
- **02/10** Schools/learning spaces are not accessible due to mud
- **03/10** Lack of sanitation, adequate WASH facilities in schools
- **02/10** Teachers are not available

**Most Critical Education Needs For Flood Affected People, by Site (Out Of 10)**

- Textbooks and stationary for children: 6
- Teaching materials for teachers: 7
- Rehabilitation of the existing learning spaces: 7
- Teachers: 9
- Provision of new learning spaces: 9

**Protection**

**Common Safety & Security Concerns for Women & Girls Flood Survivors, by Site (Out Of 10)**

- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): 5
- Gender-based violence (GBV): 4
- Being forcibly married (Child, early or forced marriage): 3
- Suffering from verbal harassment: 1
- Being robbed: 1

**Common Safety & Security Concerns for Men & Boys Flood Survivors, by Site (Out Of 10)**

- Being killed (Attacks on civilians and other unlawful killings, and attacks on civilian…): 3
- Gender-based violence (GBV): 3
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): 3
- Being forcibly married (Child, early or forced marriage): 1

**Infrastructure Functionality**

**Common Primary Means of Access to Sites (Out Of 10)**

- Road (all vehicles): 9
- Road (small vehicles only; no trucks): 5
- No vehicle or foot access: 1

**Infrastructure Functionality Status After Flooding by Site (Out Of 10)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</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>Cell Network</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Electricity functionality is defined as functional (6+ hours/day), irregular (1-7 hours/day), not functional (0 hours/day)

**Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)**

05/10 sites reported that **there was no assistance after flooding after the flood.** Another 2 reported they face problems in obtaining humanitarian assistance.

**Commonly Challenges Experienced by Flood Survivors**

01/10 Reported that **entitlement information** was not shared with the community.

**Preferred Method Of Receiving Communication By Flood Affected Population, By Site (Out Of 10)**

- Phone call: 10
- WhatsApp (or other...): 2
- Government: 2
- Humanitarian: 2
- From community leader: 2

**Humanitarian Access**

**Common Key Coordinators in Aid Delivery, By Site (Out Of 10)**

- Humanitarian affairs office/relief office: 2
- No coordination required: 1
- Local civilian authority: 1
- Community leaders (e.g. religious leaders): 1
Overview & Methodology

The assessment was conducted between 5-7 December 2023, with 27 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) interviews across 10 sites in Jariiban 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 no responses. In addition, in the analysis of single-choice questions, the responses from different key informants reporting on the same site were 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

- 22% Male
- 78% Female

About iMMAP Inc.

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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 Profession

- Member of civil society group: 9
- Community leader (host community): 11
- Teacher: 4
- Local councilperson: 1
- Religious leader: 1
- Member of local relief committee: 1

Disclaimer: The Factsheet is prepared based on the rapid needs assessment data collected by partners in 16 sites of the Buur Hakaba district in the Southwest state of Somalia from December 6th & 7th 2023. The findings presented in this fact sheet do not necessarily reflect the views of iMMAP Inc. and USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (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.