

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

Jariiban District, Somalia, December 2023

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.

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.

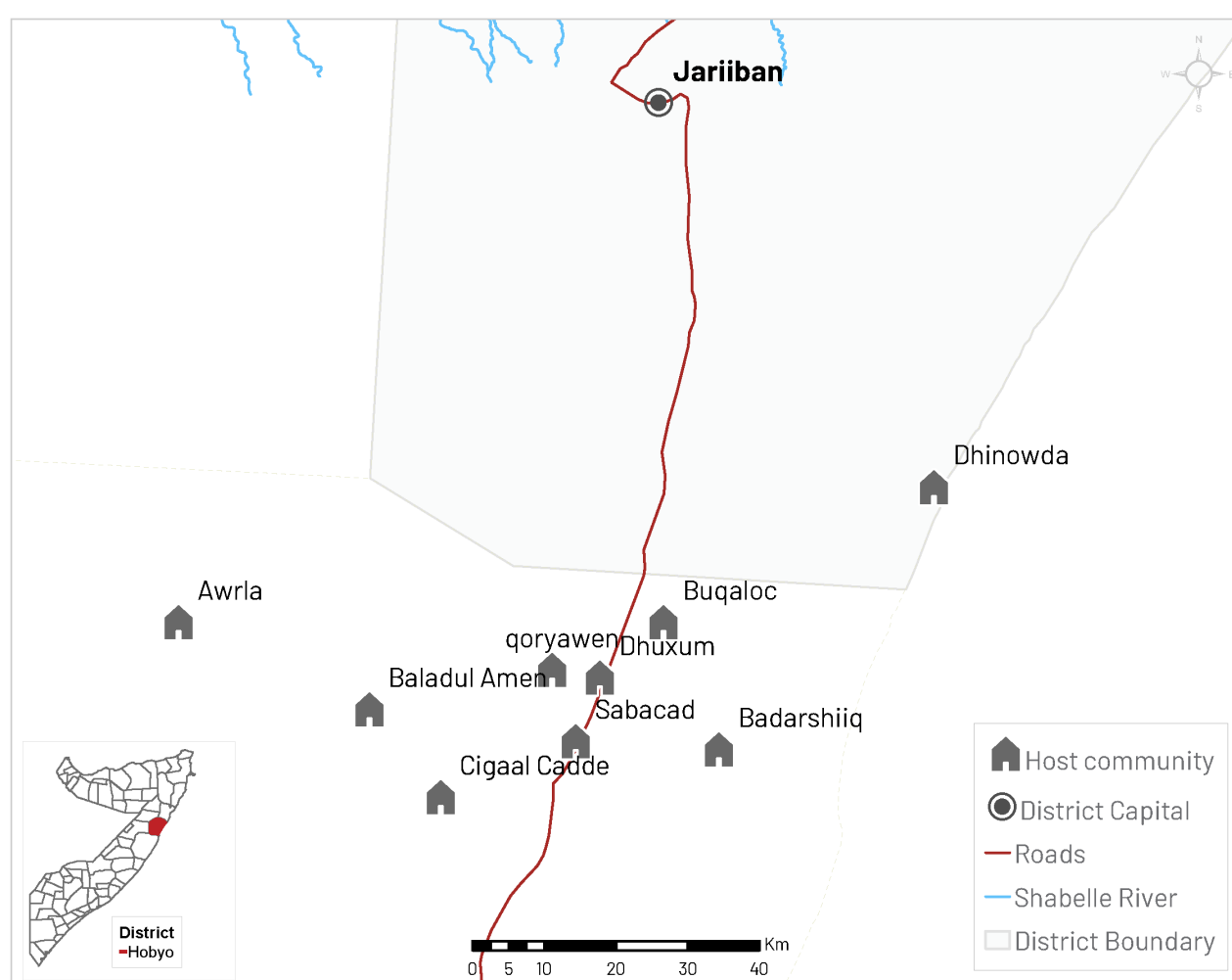
According to SoDMA, at least 2.48 million people have been affected with 1.1 million displaced and 118 killed in the entire country. ([UNOCHA](#))

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.



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**

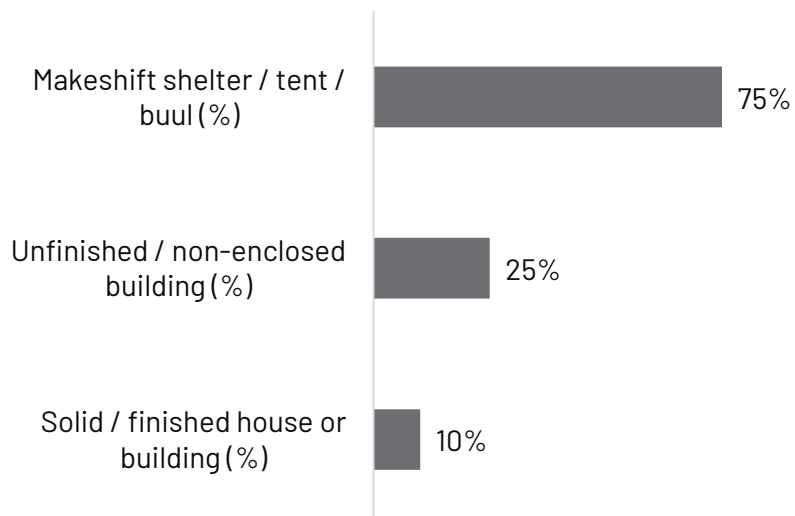
Priority Needs

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

	Shelter	Healthcare services	Education services	Multipurpose Cash transfers	Water
	9	8	6	6	
	10	9	4	7	
	10	9	9		4

Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Proportion Of Flood-affected People Staying In Shelter Type, By Site (Out Of 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.

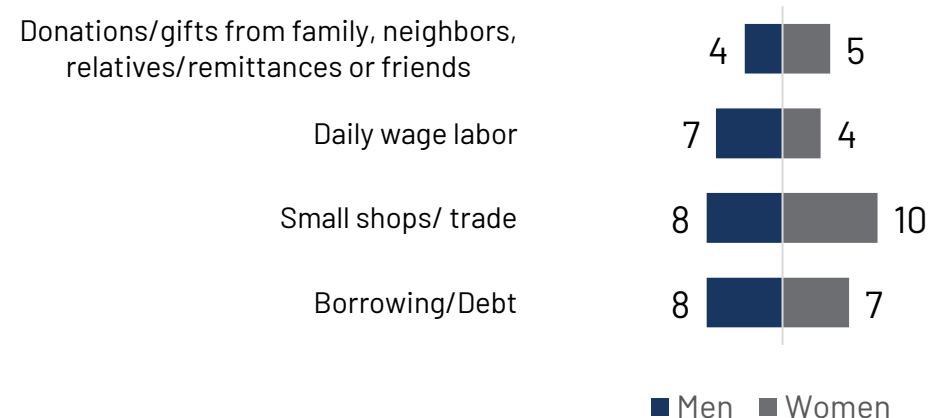
10/10 sites reported a major increase in the price of NFIs.

Food Security & Livelihoods

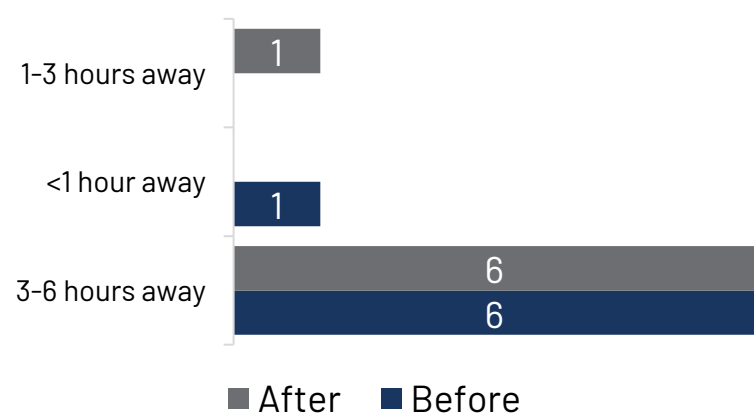
Common Source for Food Access After the Flood, by Site

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

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



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



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.

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

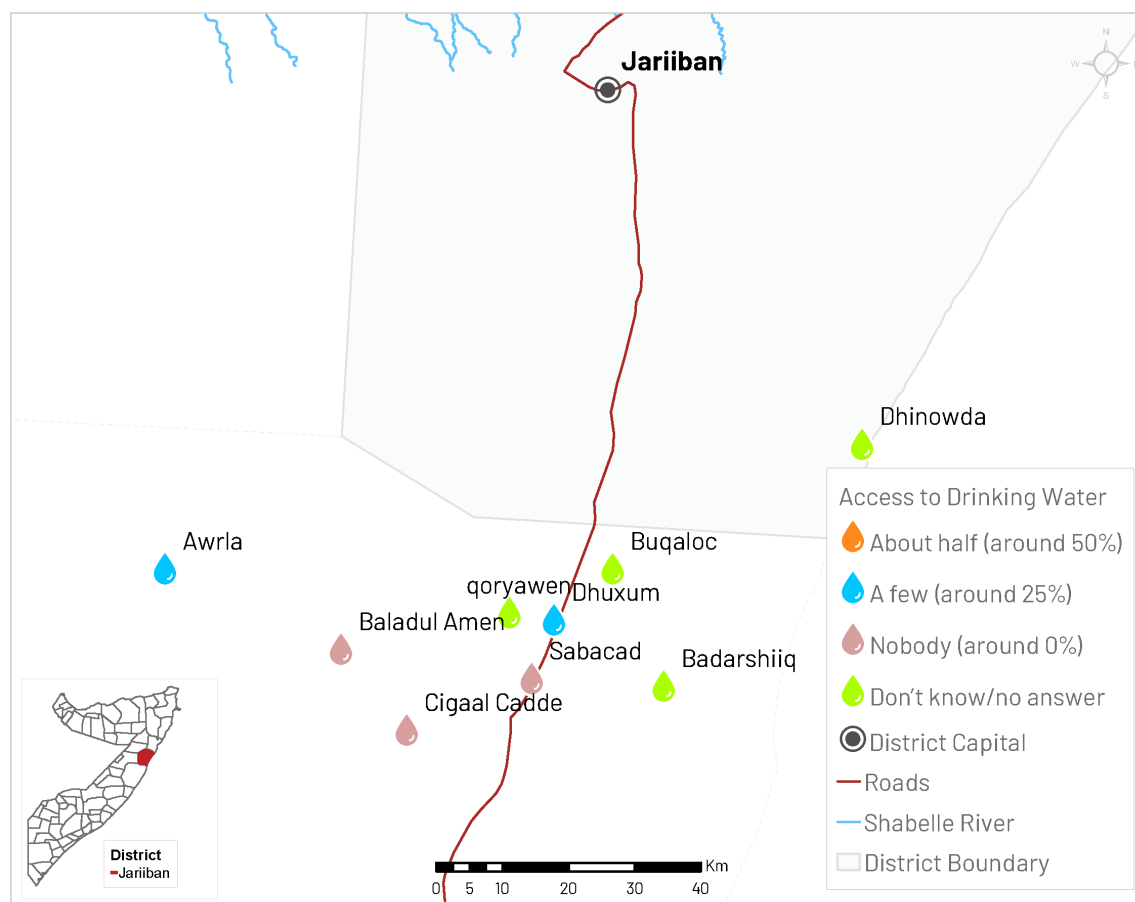
Water Hygiene & Sanitation

Common Issues with Main Water Sources, by Site

06/10 Water is not available

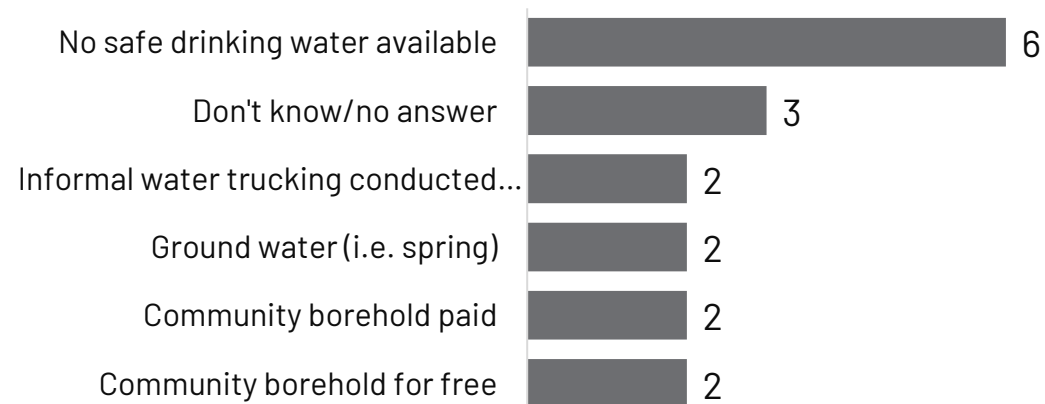
04/10 Water tastes/smells/looks bad

04/10 Water volume is not enough

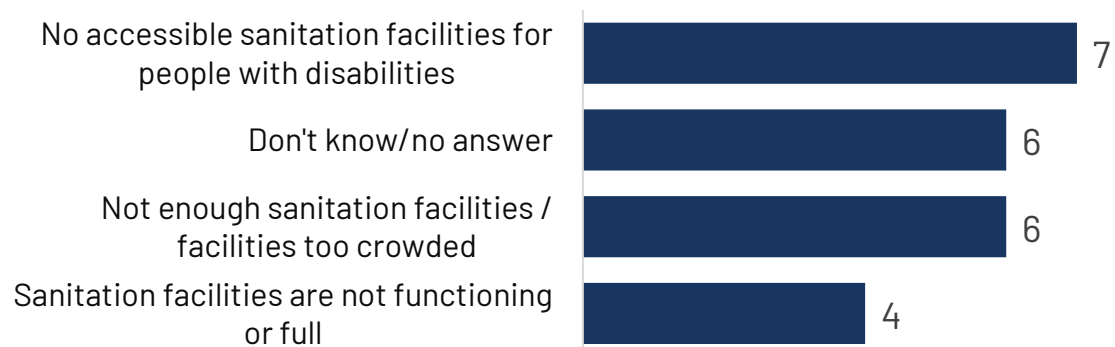


Map Showing Availability of Drinking Water in The Sites

Common Primary Drinking Water Sources, by Site (Out Of 10)



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



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

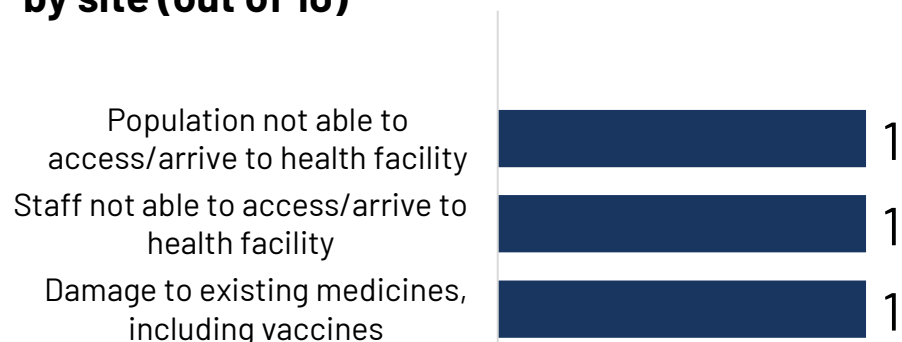
05/10 sites, reported that most of the individuals affected by the floods **have no access** (around 0%) to an adequate supply of drinking water.

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)



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

Out of 10 sites reported.

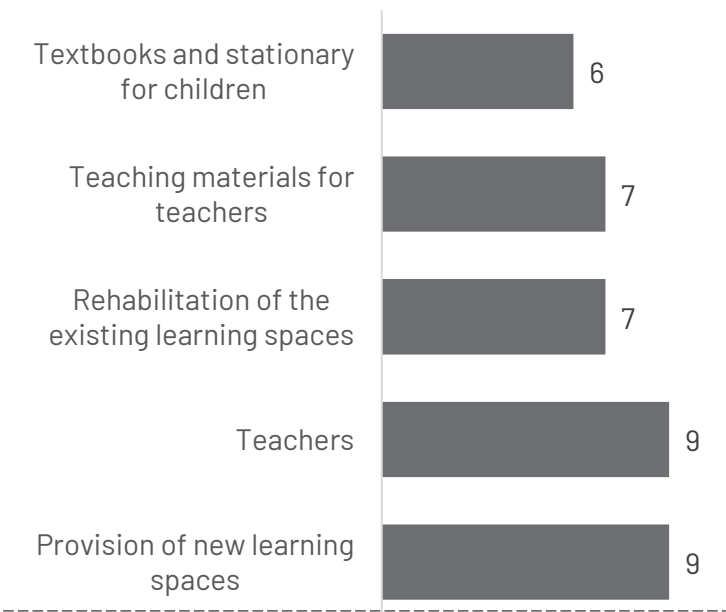
04/10 Schools/learning spaces are destroyed/damaged

02/10 Schools/learning spaces are not accessible due to mud

03/10 Lack of sanitation, adequate WASH facilities in schools

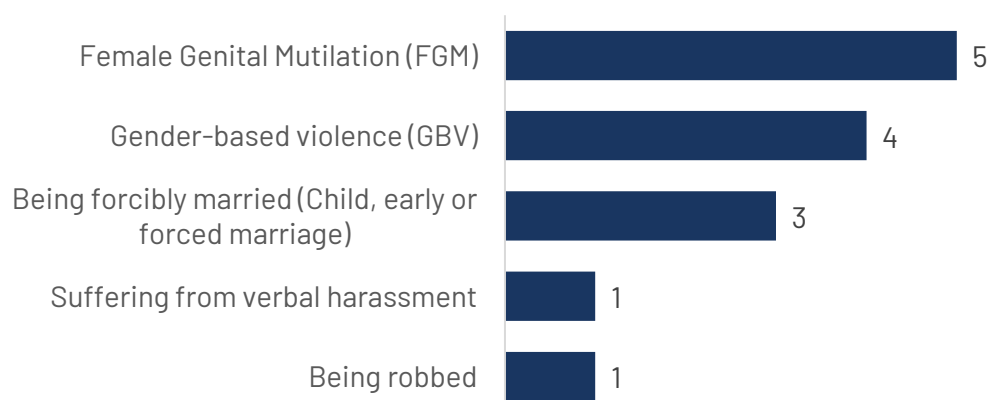
02/10 Teachers are not available

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

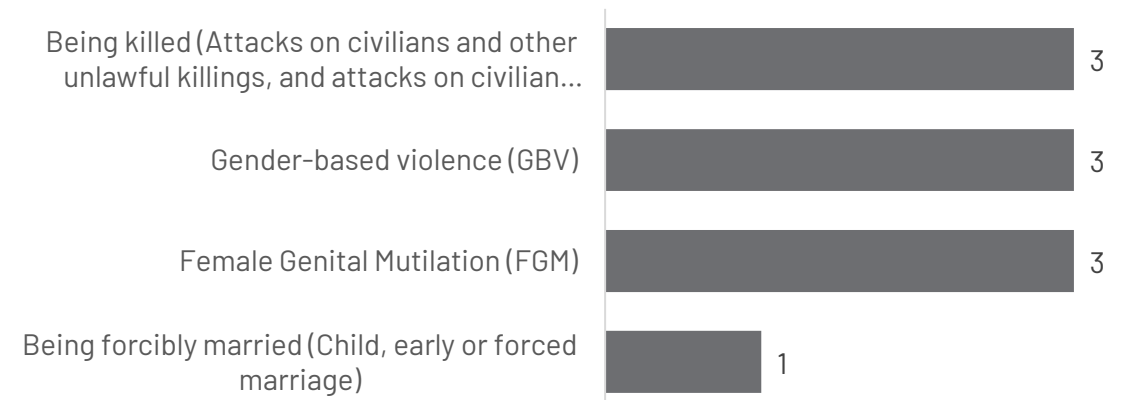


Protection

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

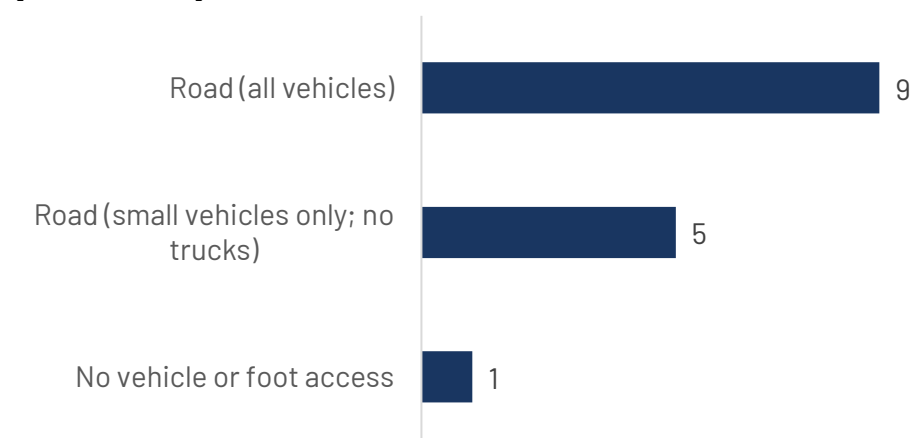


Common Safety & Security Concerns for Men & Boys Flood Survivors, By Site (Out Of 10)



Infrastructure Functionality

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



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

	Irregular / partially functional	Fully functional	Functional	It did not previously exist	Not functional
Cell Network	5	7		1	6
Electricity	2			9	5

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

Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)

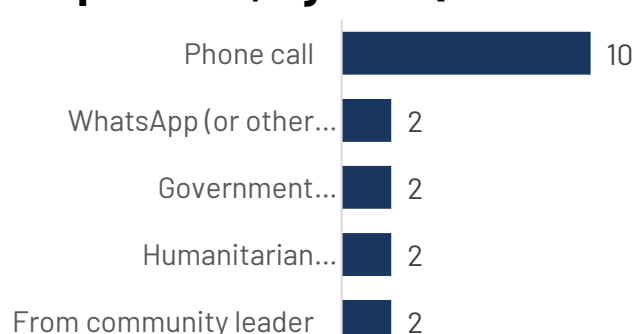
05/10 sites reported that **there was no assistance after flooding** after the flood. Another 2 reported they face problems in obtaining humanitarian assistance.

Preferred method of providing feedback by flood affected population, by site (out of 10)

Commonly Challenges Experienced by Flood Survivors

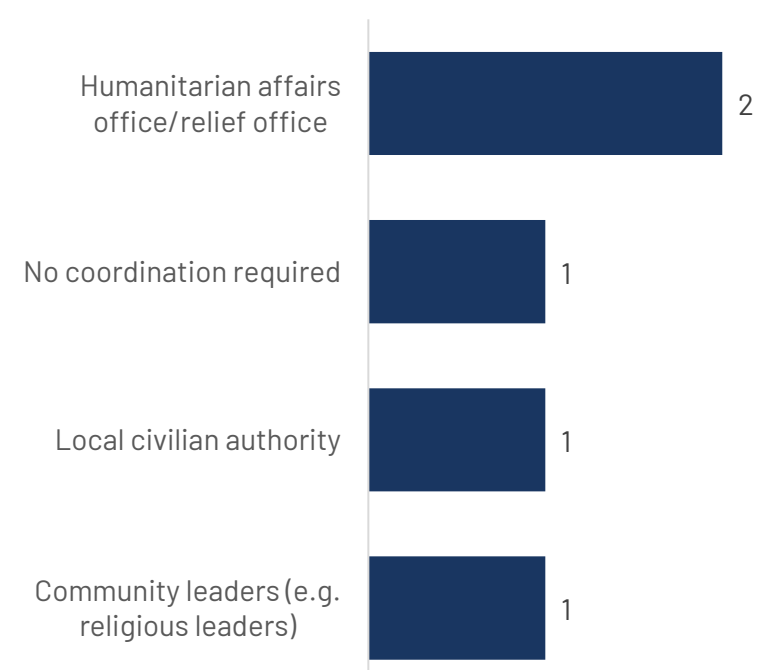
01/10 Reported that **entitlement information** was not shared with the community.

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



Humanitarian Access

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



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.

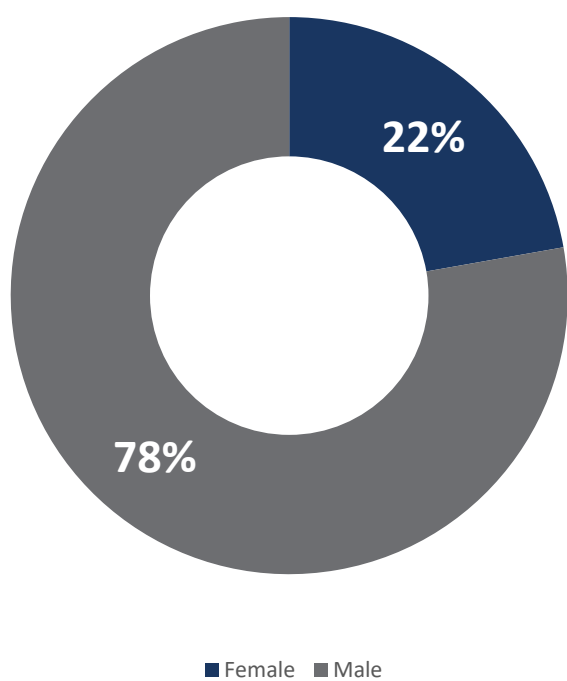
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KIs by Gender

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