Rapid Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment of Populations Affected by Deyr Flood
Kismayo 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 were reported for children, women and men.
- Mosquito net was also reported as an urgent non-food item (NFI) requirement in 23 out of 25 sites.
- Borrowing/debt was reported as the primary source of food in 18 out of 25 sites although there was a considerable number of sites, 14 out of 25, that reported distance to the local market could last between 1-3 hours after flooding.
- Additionally, there have been sporadically availability of food items at nearby markets, along with slightly increased hikes for staple food commodities.
- In 12 out of 25 sites, pit latrine without slab/ open pit 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 22 out of 25 sites. Limited medical outreach services further exacerbate the situation.

24/25 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs
23/25 sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community
21/25 sites reported that there are not adequate sanitation facilities or the facilities available are too crowded.

Overview

Heavy rains in the Kismayo District in October, November and December of 2023 caused significant flooding in several parts of Kismayo town and the surrounding areas, in the Lower Juba 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 55 interviews with key informants at the site level in Kismayo from December 3rd to 11th, 2023.

A total of 25 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 25)

- Stay in this location (current location is their final destination) 14
- Leave once flooding stops or homes become accessible (undefined) 11
- Are undecided 12

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

**Shelter Types Occupied by Flood Survivors, by Site** (out of 25)

- Mosquito net 92%
- Tent 48%
- Blankets 28%

**Top 3 Urgent NFI needs, by site**

- 23/25 Mosquito net
- 12/25 Tent
- 07/25 Solar lamp

**Priority Needs**

**3 Common Priority Needs, by site** (out of 25)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>Multipurpose cash transfer</th>
<th>In-kind assistance (NFIs)</th>
<th>Healthcare services</th>
<th>Milk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Food Security & Livelihoods**

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

- 18/25 Borrowing/debt
- 15/25 Work for food
- 13/25 Humanitarian food and/or cash assistance

**Distance to the Nearest Market Before and After the Flood, by site** (out of 25)

- <1 hour away 12
- 1-3 hours away 14
- 3-6 hours away 2

**Most common income sources for men & women before flooding, by site** (out of 25)

- Own Stocks/Production (crops, livestock) 16 Men 17 Women
- Daily wage labor 15 Men 14 Women
- Local market 15 Men 16 Women
- Fishing 13 Men 14 Women

**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**

- 4
Water Hygiene & Sanitation

Common Primary Source of Drinking Water, by Site (out of 25)

- Surface water (i.e. untreated water): 12
- No safe drinking water available: 9
- Water seller/kiosk: 7
- Formal water trucking conducted by...: 7
- Community borehold for free: 4
- Ground water (i.e. spring): 2

Common Sanitation Facilities Problems, by site (out of 25)

- Not enough sanitation facilities /...: 21
- Sanitation facilities are...: 19
- No accessible sanitation facilities for...: 13
- Sanitation facilities are...: 12
- Some groups (children, women,...): 11

12/25 sites reported that that Pit latrine without slab/ open pit Among the flood affected people.

13/25 sites, reported that a few (around 25%) of the individuals affected by the floods have access to an adequate supply of drinking water. Additionally, 8 sites, reported that about half of flood flood-affected population had access to sufficient quantities of drinking water.

Health

18/25 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 25)

- Health facility damaged (structural damaged): 13
- Reduction to supply / availability of essential and lifesaving medicines...: 11
- Health facility equipment damaged: 11
- Damage to existing medicines, including vaccines: 9
- Staff not able to access/arrive to health facility: 7
- Population not able to access/arrive to health facility: 4

22/25 sites reported an increased demand for health services within the community since the flooding

23/25 sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community

21/25 sites reported increased cases of acute measles since the flooding within the community

Nutrition

15/25 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.

Flood Impact on Nearby Nutrition Facilities and Ongoing Community Programs in Nutrition (out of 25)

- Lack or inadequate nutrition supplies (e.g. RUTF): 12
- Nutrition facility and/or supplies damaged: 11
- Community health workers (CHWs) cannot conduct: 5
- Staff not able to access/arrive to health facility: 5
**Education**

24/25 sites reported that flooding has affected the attendance of school children.

**Common Impacts in School Attendance**

Out of 25 reported sites

- **21/25** Schools/learning spaces are destroyed/damaged
- **18/25** Schools/learning spaces are not accessible due to mud
- **15/25** Lack of sanitation, adequate WASH facilities in schools
- **09/25** Schools/learning spaces are inaccessible because of roads

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

- Provision of safe drinking water at school: 23
- Provision of new learning spaces: 22
- Draining water out of school facilities: 17
- Teaching materials for teachers: 16
- Textbooks and stationary for children: 15

**Protection**

Common Safety & Security Concerns for Women & Girls Flood Survivors, by site (out of 25)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concern</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suffering from physical harassment or violence (not sexual)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being recruited by armed groups (forced recruitment and association...)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffering from verbal harassment</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being kidnapped (abduction, kidnapping, enforced disappearance)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Common Safety & Security Concerns for Men & Boys Flood Survivors, by site (out of 25)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concern</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Being robbed</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being threatened with violence</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffering from physical harassment or violence (not sexual)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infrastructure Functionality**

Common Primary Means of Access to Sites (out of 25)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access Method</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Path (foot / donkey cart / motorcycle only)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road (all vehicles)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road (small vehicles only: no trucks)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Infrastructure Functionality Status After the Flood By Site (out of 5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure Functionality</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>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity*</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</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)

**Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)**

16/25 sites reported that they faced problems obtaining humanitarian assistance after flood. Another 4 reported that there was no humanitarian assistance after flood.

**Common Challenges for Flood Survivors**

13/25 Reported that not enough humanitarian assistance for all entitled. Another 7 sites reported that Beneficiary selection criteria was not shared with community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Textbooks and stationary for children</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching materials for teachers</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draining water out of school facilities</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of new learning spaces</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of safe drinking water at school</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Humanitarian Access**

Out of 25 sites, the most frequently reported barrier to humanitarian access was the ongoing insecurity/hostilities affecting the area, as reported by 5 of them.

**Common Key Coordinators in Aid Delivery by Site (out of 25)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordinator Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community leaders (e.g., religious leaders)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian affairs office/relief office</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali government</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local civilian authority</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local armed actors</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Overview & Methodology**

The assessment was conducted between 3rd to 11th December 2023, with 55 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) interviews across 25 sites in Kismayo using a survey tool developed and adopted by ICCG and OCHA, deployed through 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 one response. 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.

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**KIs by Gender**

- Female: 56%
- Male: 44%

**KIs by Profession**

- Community leader (IDP): 24
- Community leader (host community): 6
- Member of civil society group: 6
- Religious leader: 4
- Gatekeeper: 3
- Other (specify): 3
- Women’s group leader: 2
- Teacher: 2
- Youth group leader: 1
- Local councilperson: 1
- Camp manager: 1
- Prefer not to answer: 1
- Member of local relief committee: 1

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Disclaimer: The Factsheet is prepared based on the rapid needs assessment data collected by partners in 25 sites of the Kismayo district in the Lower Juba state of Somalia from December 3rd to 11th 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.