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

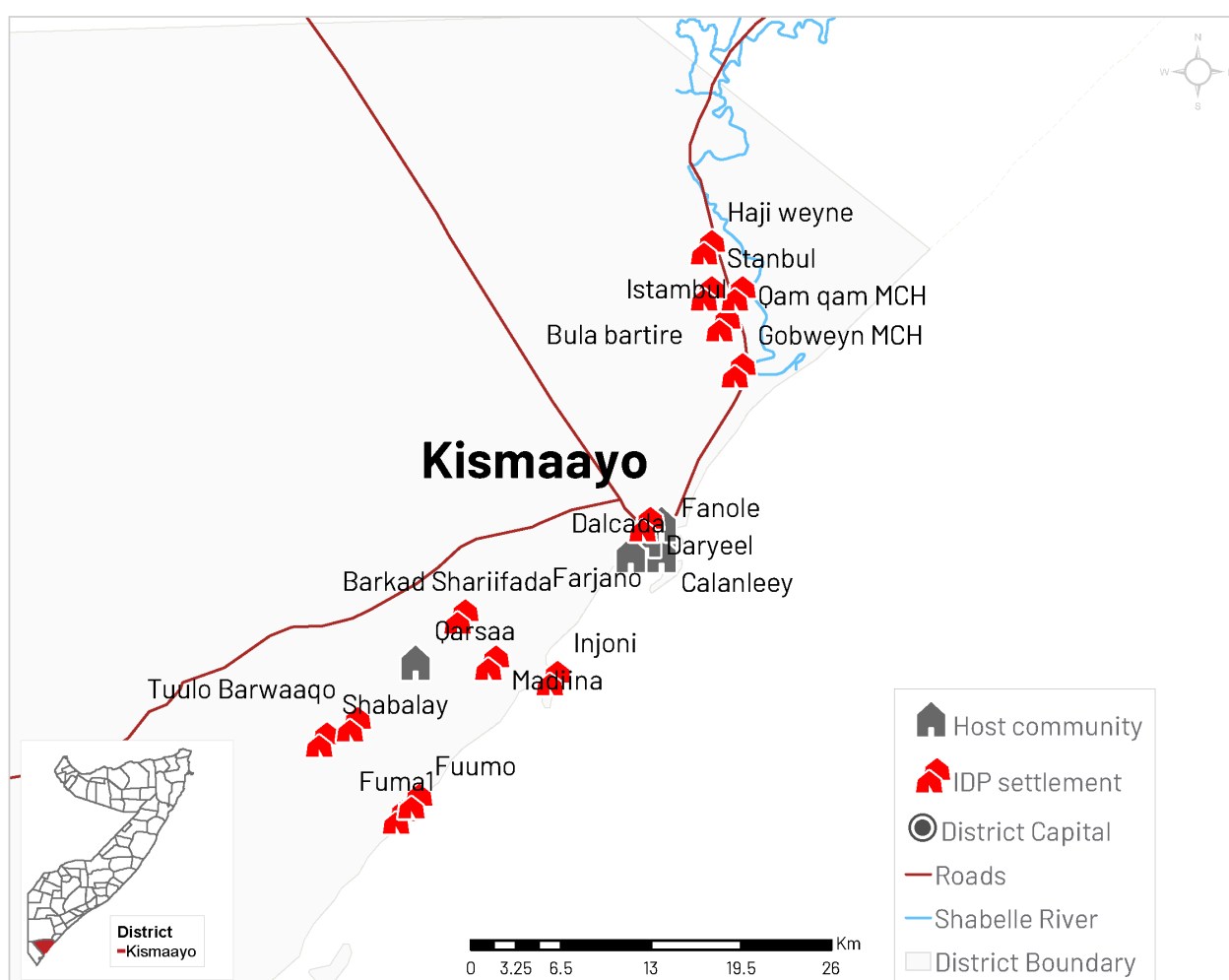Kismayo District, Somalia, December 2023

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.

Map Showing Interview Sites

Legend: Host community · IDP settlement · District Capital · Roads · Shabelle River · District Boundary

0 3.25 6.5   13   19.5   26 Km

District - Kismaayo

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**
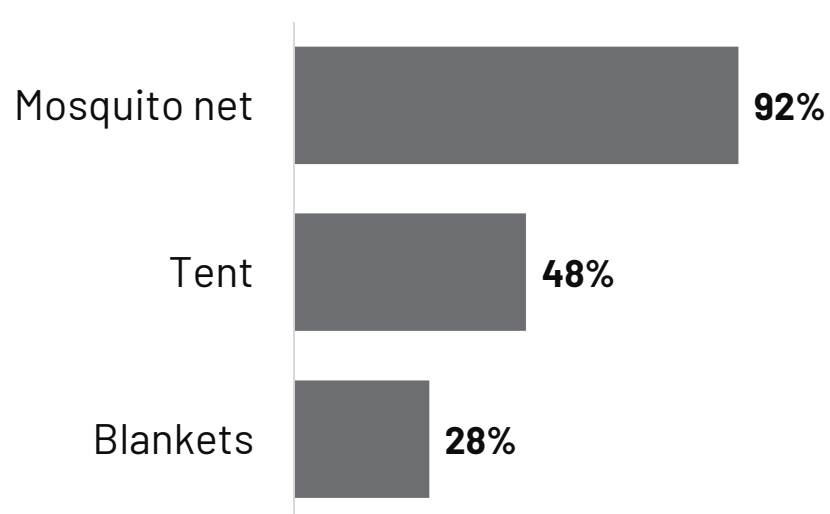
Are undecided **12**

Priority Needs

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

	Shelter	Multipurpose cash transfer	In-kind assistance (NFIs)	Healthcare services	Milk
🧍	23	15	10	16	
🧍	24	17	1	19	
🧍🧍	23			22	14

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

16/25 sites reported that NFIs were unavailable in sufficient quantities at the nearest market.

19/25 sites reported Slightly increased in the price of NFIs.
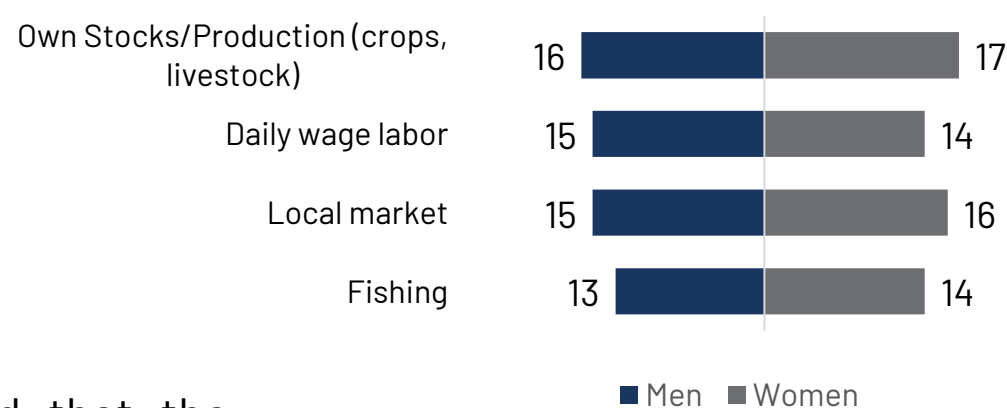
Food Security & Livelihoods

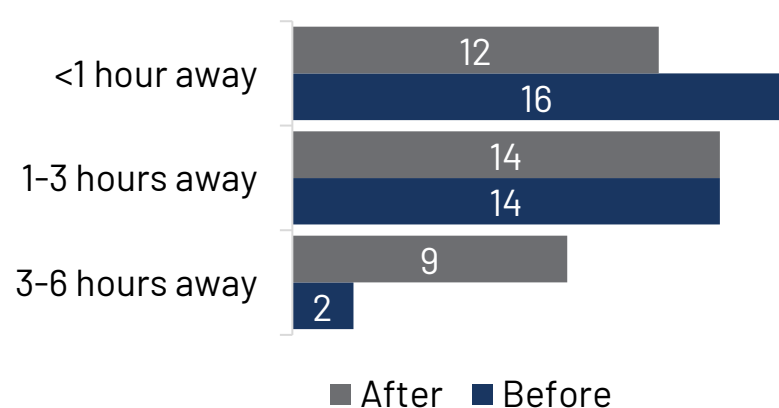**Common Source of Food Access After the Flood, by Site**

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)

	After	Before
<1 hour away	12	16
1-3 hours away	14	14
3-6 hours away	9	2

■ After ■ Before

2 sites reported that the nearest market was more than 6 hours away from them after the flood.

10/25 sites reported that the nearest market was fully destroyed after the flood.

07/25 sites reported that essential food items such as wheat, flower, rice, oil, and sugar were not available in the nearest market after the flood.

13/25 sites reported a drastic increase while **19** sites reported a slight increase in price for the main food commodities after the flood, compared to the prices before flooding.

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

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

■ Men ■ Women

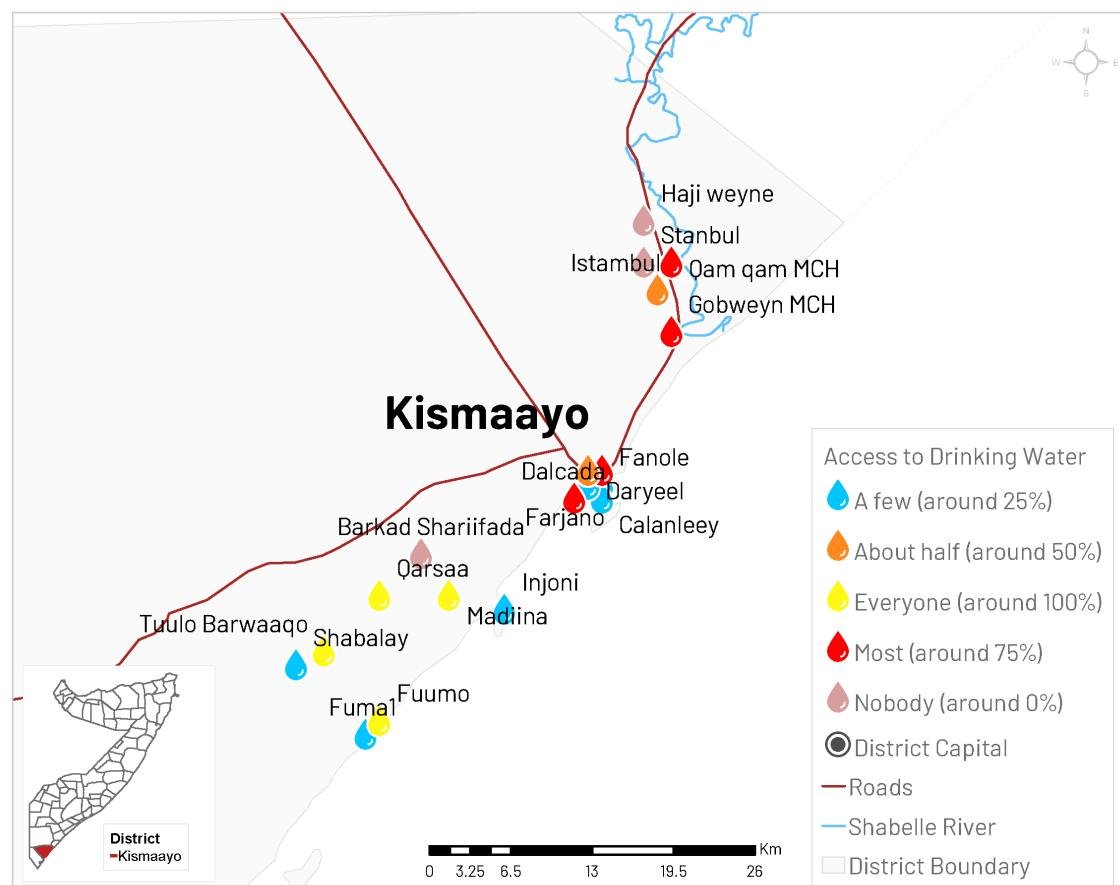Average loss of livestock due to flooding, on a scale from 1-5

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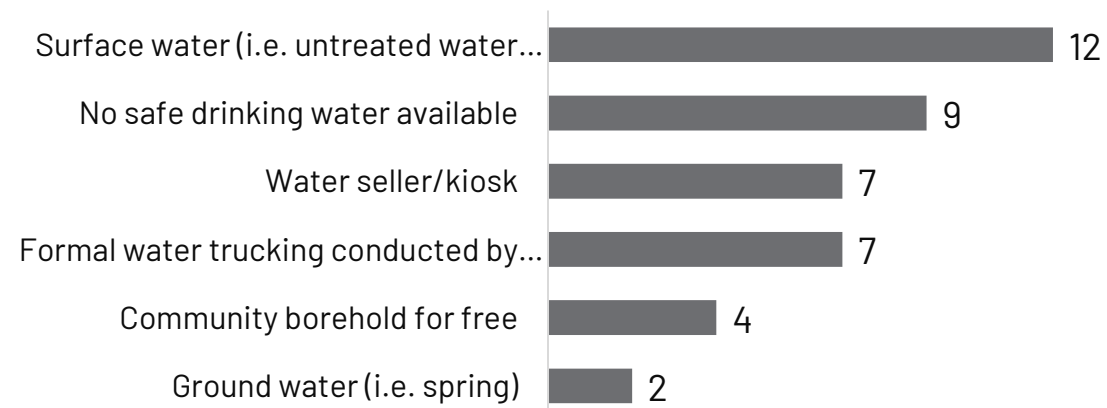
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Water Hygiene & Sanitation

Common Issues with the Main Water Source, by Site

14/25   Water is not available

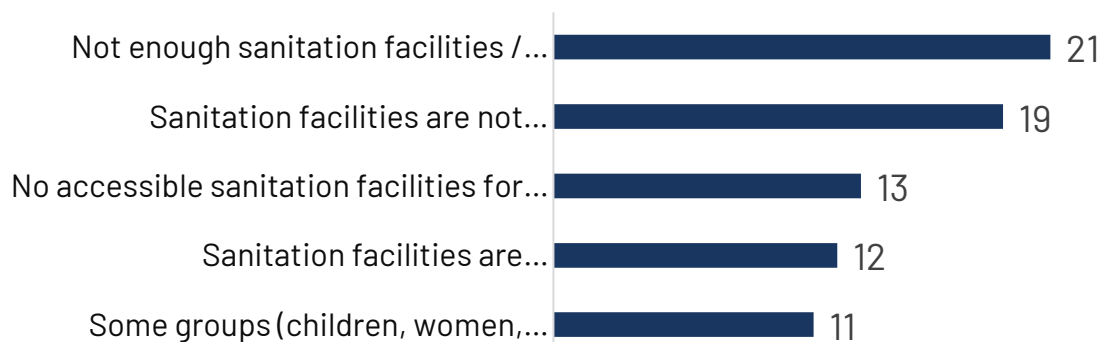**15/25**   Water tastes/smells/looks bad

15/25   Water volume is not enough

Map Showing Availability of Drinking Water in The Sites

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

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

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

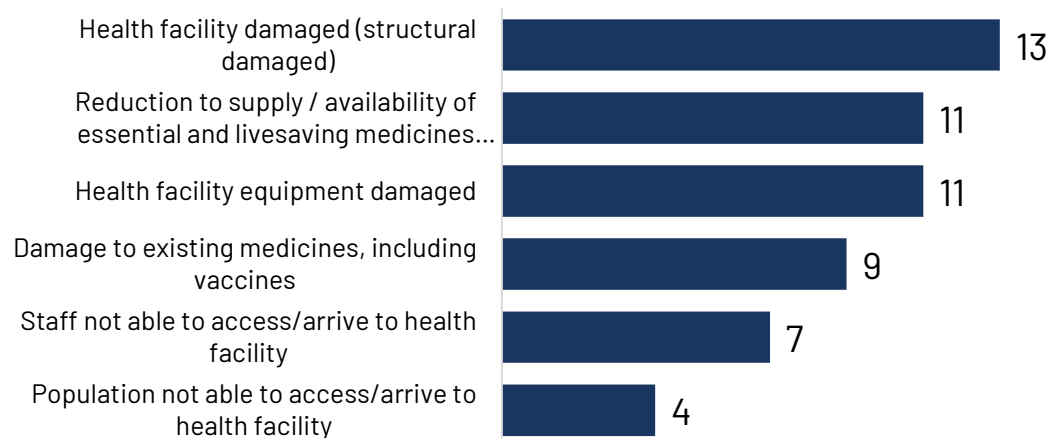| Problem	Value
Not enough sanitation facilities /...	21
Sanitation facilities are not...	19
No accessible sanitation facilities for...	13
Sanitation facilities are...	12
Some groups (children, women,...	11

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)

Impact	Value
Health facility damaged (structural damaged)	13
Reduction to supply / availability of essential and livesaving 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

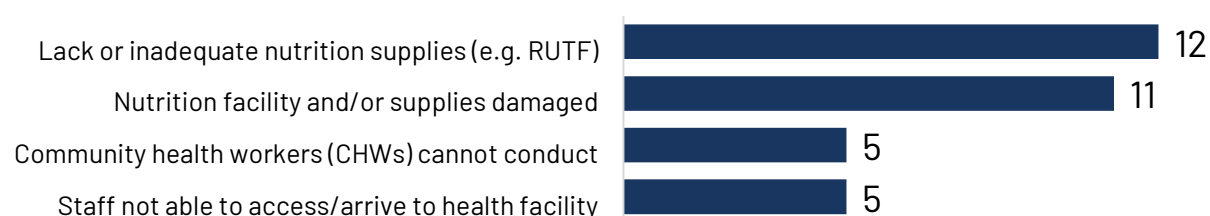**22/25** sites reported an increased demand for health services within the community since the flooding

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)

Impact	Value
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
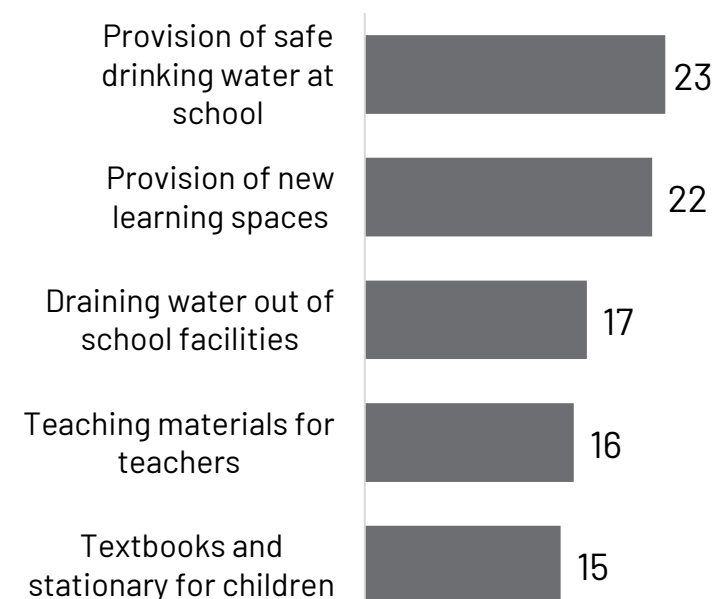
18/25 Schools/learning spaces are not accessible due to mud

15/25 Lack of sanitation, adequate WASH facilities in schools

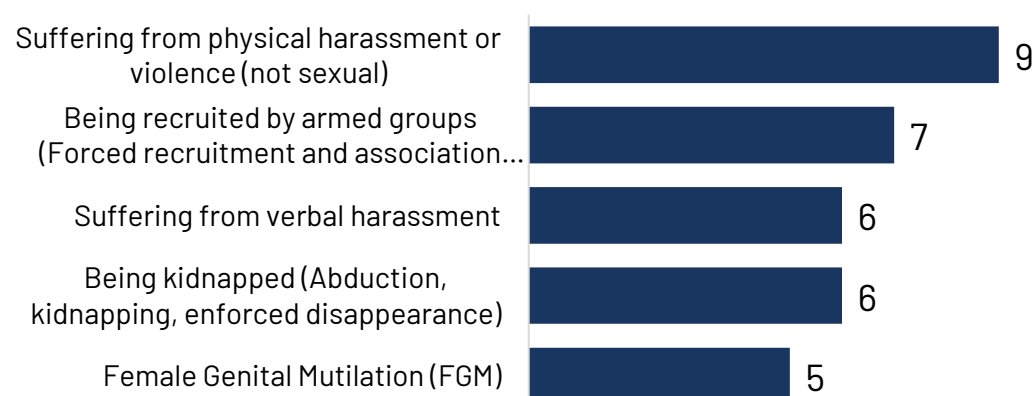**09/25** Schools/learning spaces are inaccessible because of roads

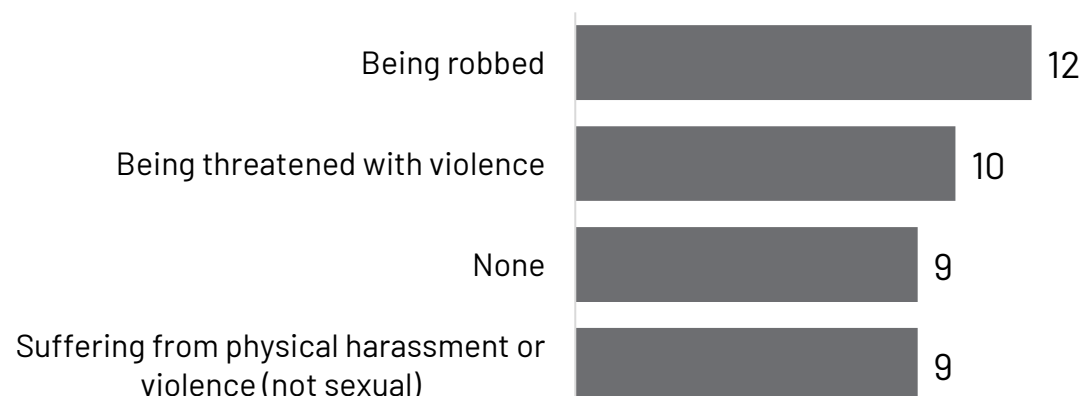**Critical Education Needs by Flood Survivors, by Site** (out of 5)

Need	Value
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)

Concern	Value
Suffering from physical harassment or violence (not sexual)	9
Being recruited by armed groups (Forced recruitment and association...	7
Suffering from verbal harassment	6
Being kidnapped (Abduction, kidnapping, enforced disappearance)	6
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	5

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

Concern	Value
Being robbed	12
Being threatened with violence	10
None	9
Suffering from physical harassment or violence (not sexual)	9

Infrastructure Functionality

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

Means	Value
Path (foot / donkey cart / motorcycle only)	14
Road (all vehicles)	10
Boat	9
Road (small vehicles only; no trucks)	6
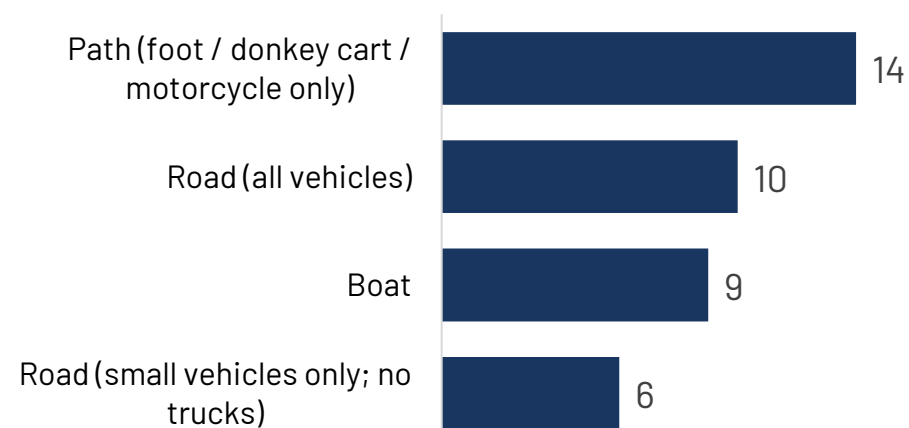
Infrastructure Functionality Status After the Flood By Site (out of 25)

	Irregular / partially functional	Fully functional	Functional	It did not previously exist	Not functional
Cell Network	16	14		1	3
Electricity*	11		6	7	14

*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.

Flood Survivors' Preferred Feedback Method, by Site (out of 25)

Method	Value
Community leaders	20
Hotline	18
SMS	14
Religious Leaders	9
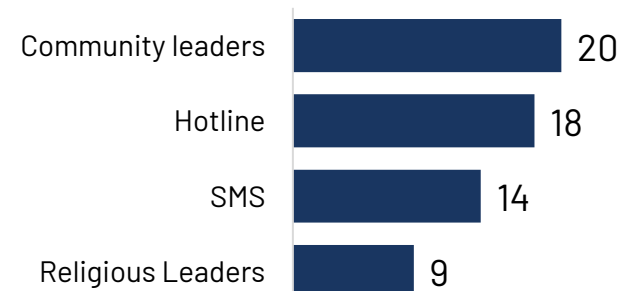
Common Challenges for Flood Survivors

13/25 Reported that **not enough humanitarian assistance for all entitled.** Another 7 sites reported that Beneficiary selection criteria was not shared with community.
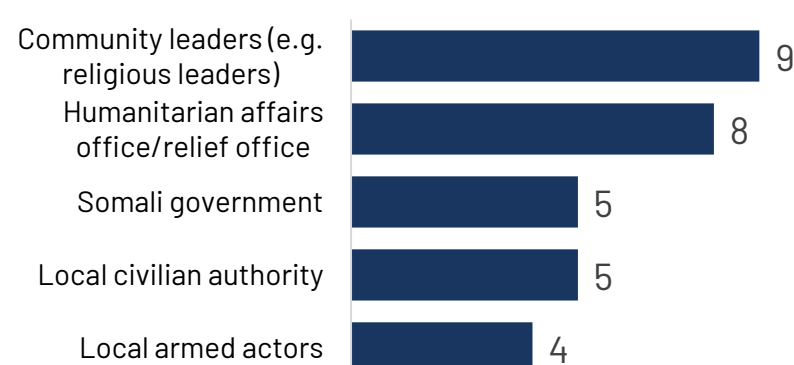
Flood Survivors' Preferred Communication Method, by Site (out of 25)

Method	Value
Phone call	23
SMS	14
From community leader	11
Community events/meetings	9
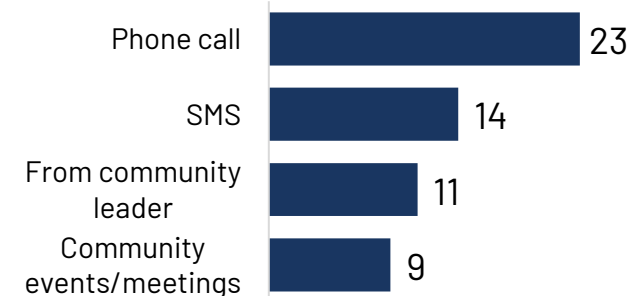
Humanitarian Access

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)

Coordinator	Value
Community leaders (e.g. religious leaders)	9
Humanitarian affairs office/relief office	8
Somali government	5
Local civilian authority	5
Local armed actors	4

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.

KIs by Gender

44%
56%

■ Female ■ Male

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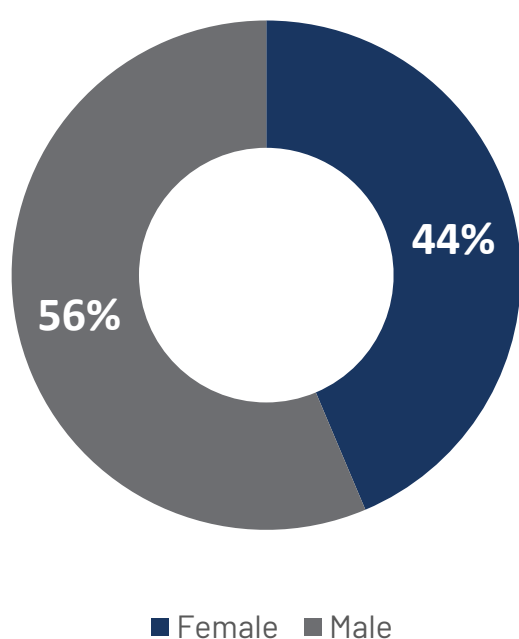
Community leader (IDP)	24
Community leader (host community)	6
Member of civil society group	6
Religious leader	4
Gatekeeper	3
Other (specify)	3
Women's group leader	2
Teacher	2
Youth group leader	1
Local councilperson	1
Camp manager	1
Prefer not to answer	1
Member of local relief committee	1