

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

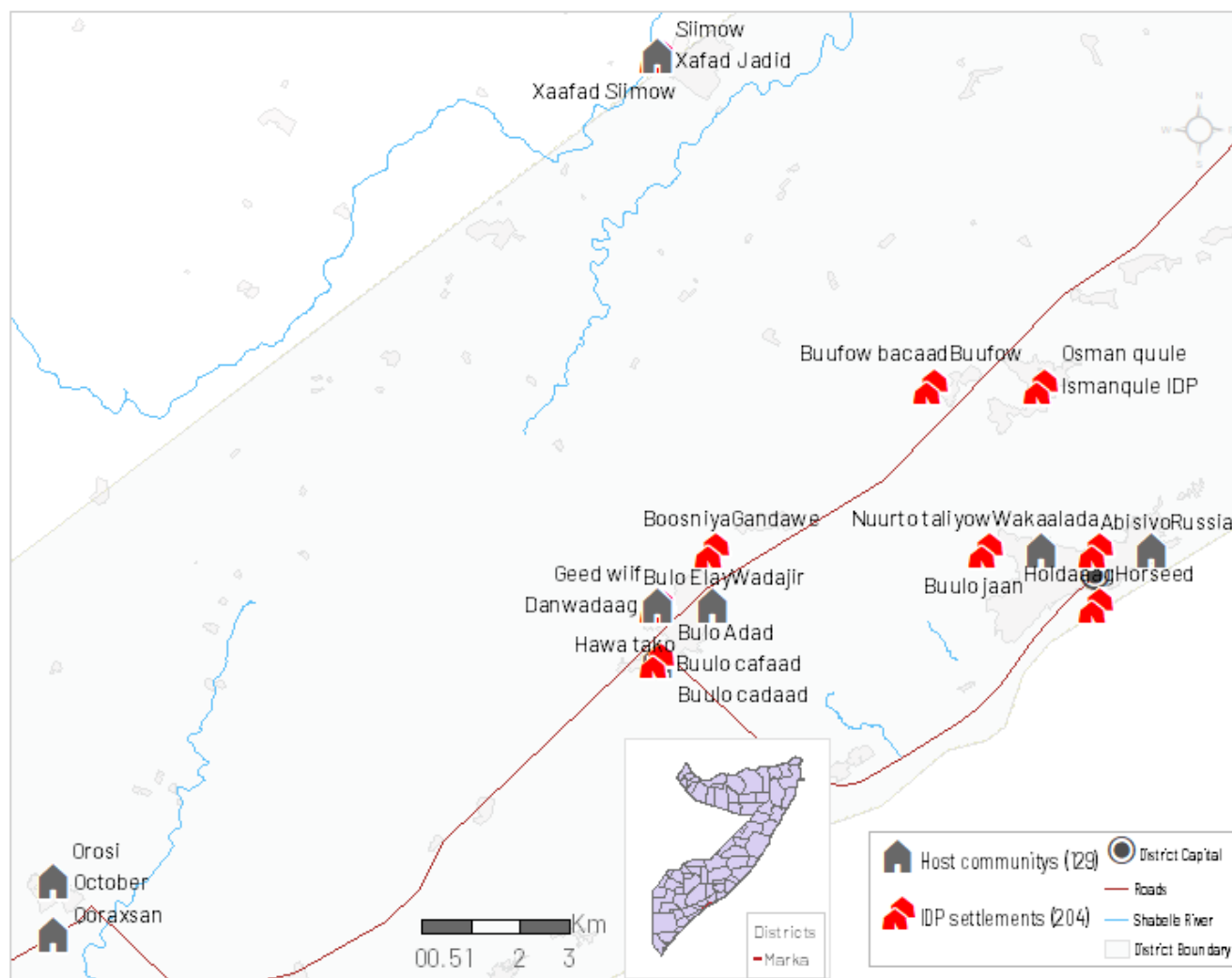
Marka District, Somalia, December 2023

- In the surveyed sites, majority identified **shelter** as priority need for flood-affected men, women, and children. In addition, **in-kind assistance (NFIs)** and **multipurpose cash transfers** were as reported for women and men while children identified **healthcare services**.
- **Tent** was also reported as an urgent non-food item (NFI) needed in 27 out of 36 sites.
- **Local market and work for food** was reported as the primary source of food in 28 out of 36 sites each although there was a considerable number of sites, 24 out of 36, that reported distance to the local market could last between **1-3 hours** after flooding.
- Additionally, there have been intermittent shortages of food items at nearby markets, along with significant price hikes for staple food commodities.
- 31 out of 36 sites reported that the most common type of latrine in the flood affected communities are pit latrine without slab/open pit.
- Due to the damage caused by the flooding, health facilities have been heavily affected, leading to an **increased demand for health services** in 25 out of 36 sites. Limited medical services further exacerbate the situation.

30/36 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs

33/36 sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community

28/36 sites reported inadequate sanitation facilities or overcrowding in available sanitation facilities.



Map Showing Interview Sites

Overview

Heavy rains in Marka district in October, November & December caused significant flooding in several parts of Marka town and the surrounding areas, in the Southwest 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 all affected districts. ([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. ([UNOCHA](#)) The majority of the displaced people have moved to higher ground, closer to their settlements.

Assessment Overview

This assessment involved conducting 333 interviews with key informants at the site level in Marka from December 4th to 7th, 2023.

A total of 36 sites were covered in this assessment. As explained in the Methodology Overview, the results should be considered as indicative.




Movement Intentions

Movement intentions of most of the flood affected people, by site (out of 36)

Leave once flooding stops or homes become accessible (undefined)	29
Stay in this location (current location is their final destination)	16
Are undecided	21

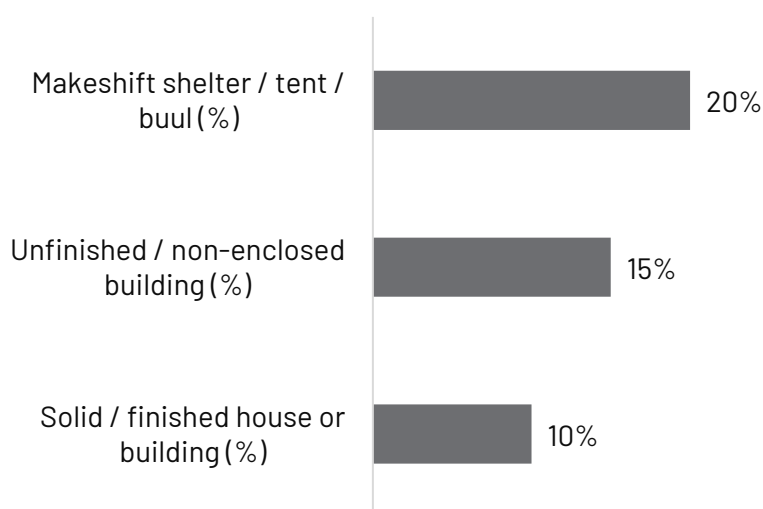
Priority Needs

3 most common priority needs, by site (out of 36)

	Shelter	Multipurpose cash transfer	In-kind assistance (NFIs)	Healthcare services	Milk
	34	27	24		
	34	26	25		
	29			31	30

Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Proportion of flood-affected people staying in shelter type, by site



Top 3 most urgent NFI needs, by site

- 27/36** Tent
- 24/36** Mosquito net
- 15/36** Kitchen set

25 out of 36 sites reported that NFIs were unavailable in sufficient quantities at the nearest market

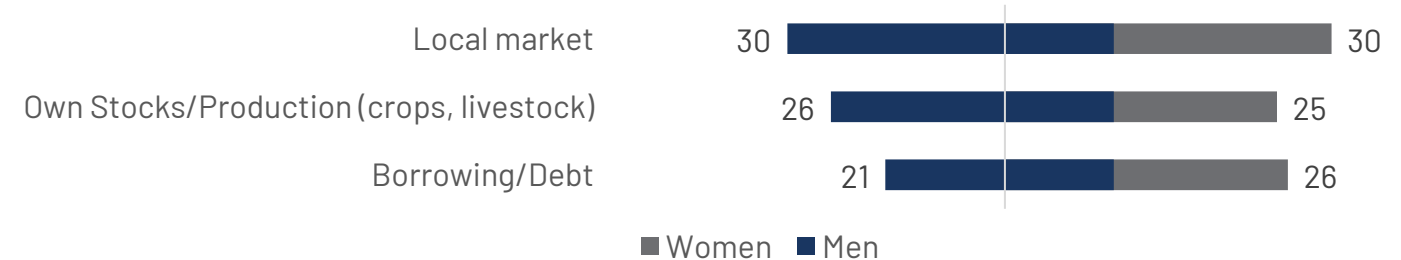
30 out of 36 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs

Food Security & Livelihoods

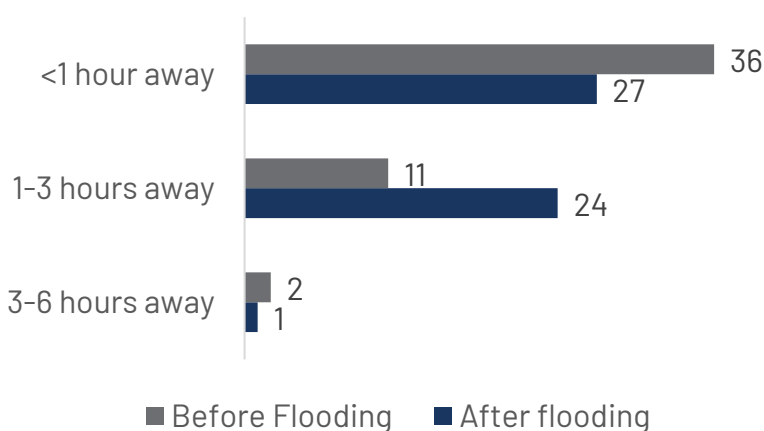
Common Source of Food Access After the Flood, by site

- 29/36** Work for food
- 27/36** Local market
- 27/36** Borrowing/debt

Common Sources of Income for Men & Women Before Flood, by site (out of 36)



Reported Distance to the Nearest Market Before and After Flood (out of 36)



This indicates that there has been a significant increase in distance, where 24 sites are reporting that the nearest market is up to 3 hours away from them after the flood.

25 out of the 36 sites reported that the nearest market was partially destroyed after the flood.

30 out of the 36 sites reported that essential food items such as wheat, flower, rice, oil, and sugar were available and in the nearest market after the flood.

32 out of the 36 sites reported slight 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 (1 = minimal loss, 5 = severe loss)

4

Average loss of stocked agricultural product due to flooding, on a scale from 1-5 (1 = minimal loss, 5 = severe loss)

4

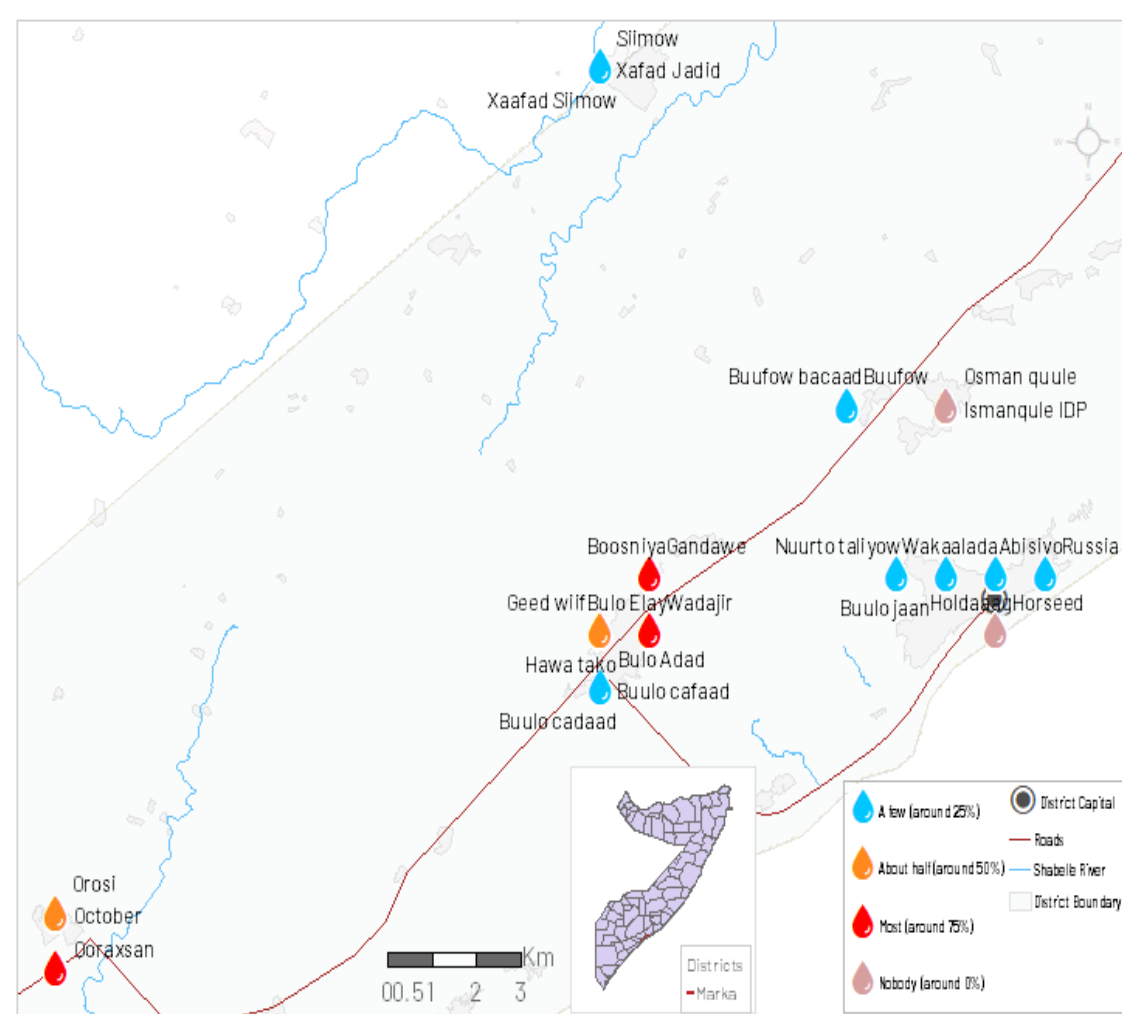
Water Hygiene & Sanitation

Common Issues with Main Water Source at the Site, by site (out of 36)

26/36 Water is not available

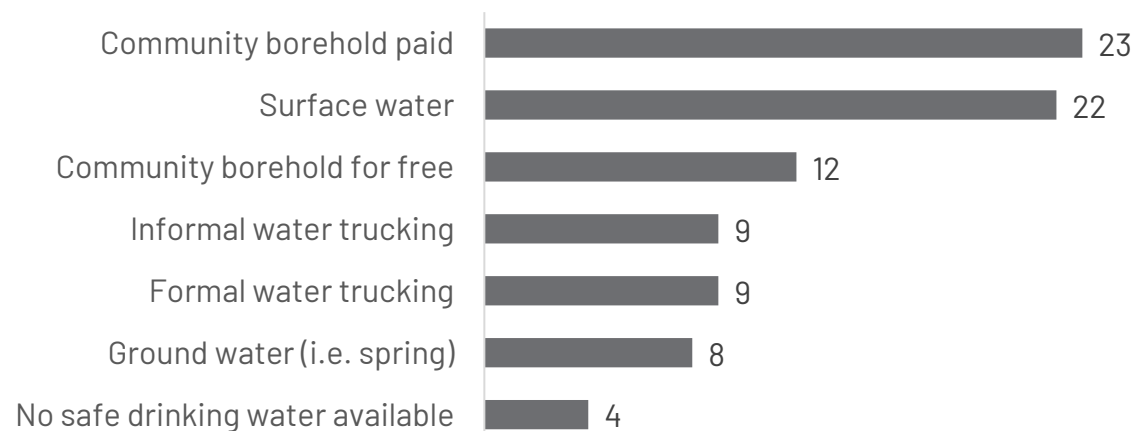
23/36 Water volume is not enough

18/36 Water network is not operating properly

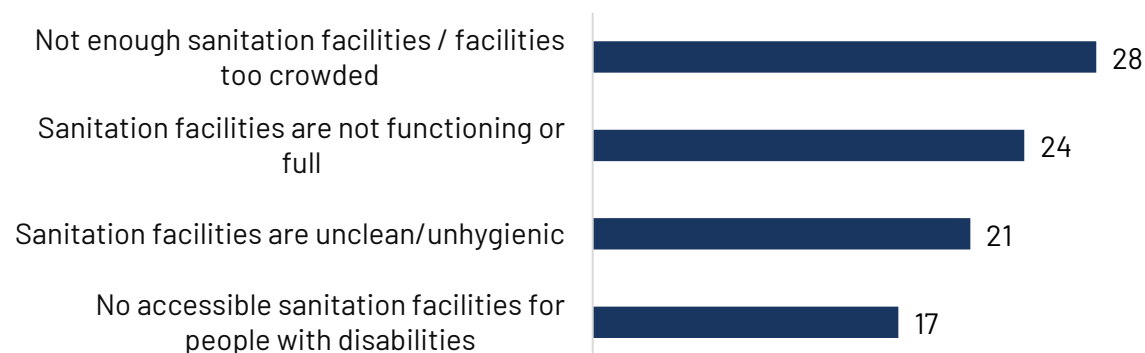


Map Showing Availability of Drinking Water at the Sites

Common Primary Drinking Water Source, by Site (out of 36)



Most Common Problems with the Sanitation Facilities, by Site (out of 36)



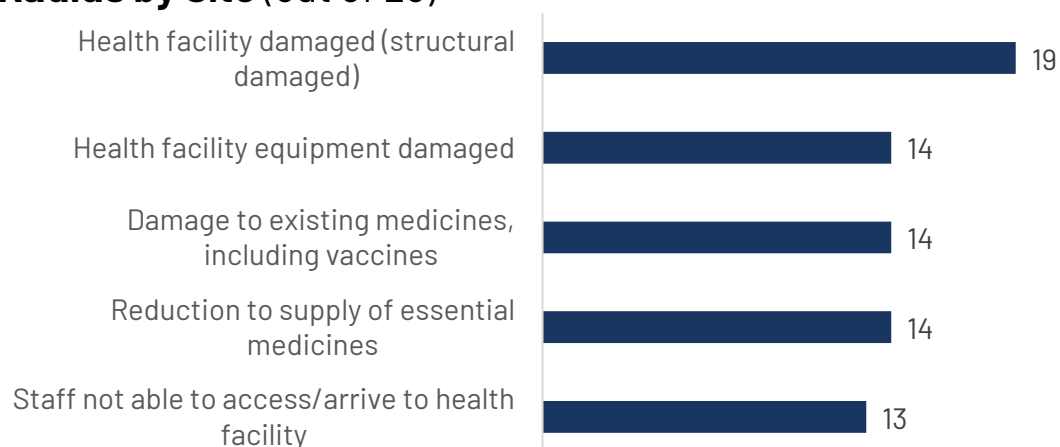
31/36 sites reported that the most common type of latrine in the flood affected communities are **pit latrine** without slab/open pit. Another **17 sites reported that open defecation is the main practice for latrine use** among the flood affected people.

In **27/36** sites, it was reported that only **around 25% flood affected by the floods have access to adequate supply of drinking water**. Additionally, in 18 sites, it was reported the about half of flood affected population have access to decent amount of drinking water.

Health

25/36 sites have reported that nearby health facilities have been affected (structurally damaged) by the recent floods.

Flood Impacts on Health Facilities within 45 Min/1KM Radius by Site (out of 25)



25/36 sites reported a heightened demand for health services within the community since the flooding

33/36 sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community

28/36 sites reported increased cases of acute measles since the flooding within the community

Nutrition

26/30 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.

35/35 sites reported signs of malnutrition among children under five due to insufficient food or diseases like diarrhoea, among those affected by floods.

Flood Impacts on Nearby Local Nutrition Services and Activities, by site (out of 16)



Education

32/36 sites flooding has affected the attendance of school children.

Common Impact on Attendance Due to Flooding in 32 sites

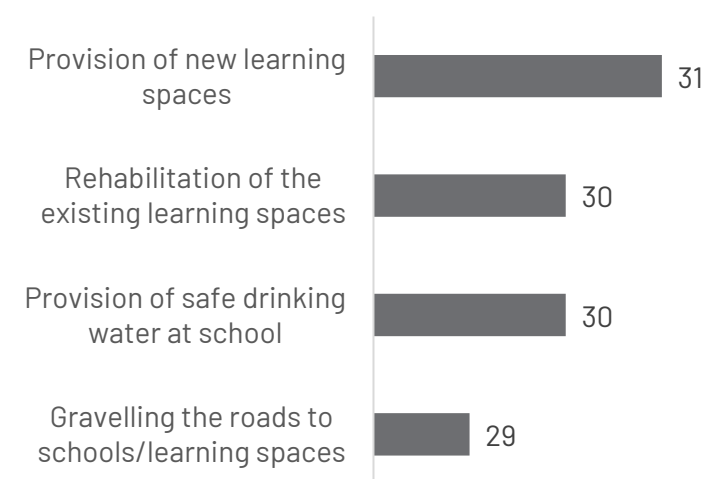
27/32 Schools/learning spaces are not accessible due to mud

23/32 Schools/learning spaces are destroyed/damaged

19/32 Schools are used for affected population shelter

19/32 Lack of sanitation/WASH facilities in schools

Critical education needs for flood affected persons, by site (out of 36 sites)

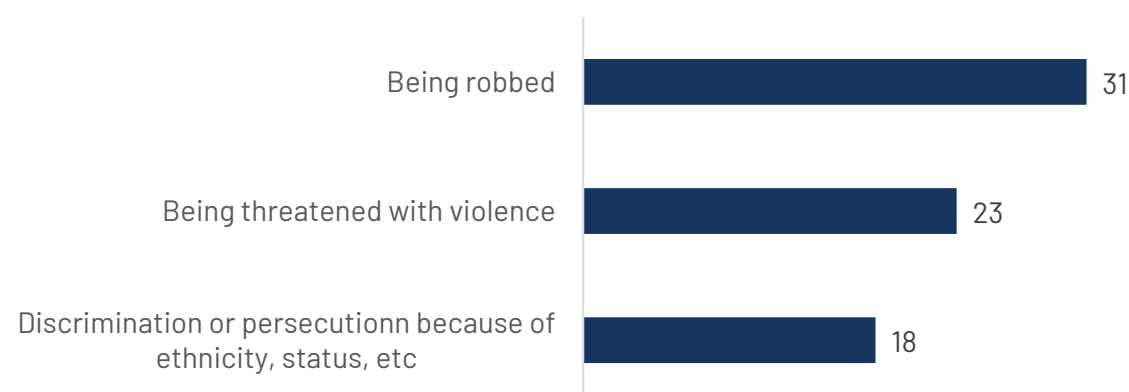


Protection

Common safety & security concerns for flood affected women & girls, by site (out of 36 sites)

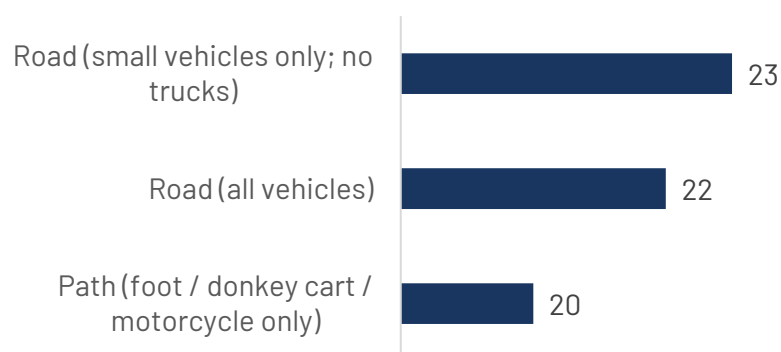


Common safety & security concerns for flood affected men & boys, by site (out of 36 sites)



Infrastructure Functionality

Common primary means of access to sites (out of 36)



Infrastructure functionality status after flooding by site (out of 36)

	Irregular / partially functional	Fully functional	Functional	It did not previously exist	Not functional
Cell Network	30	19		6	11
Electricity	21		19	9	11

Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)

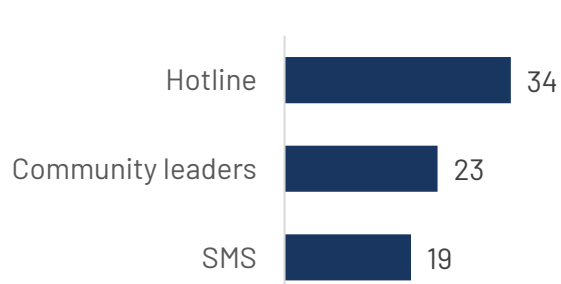
24/36 sites reported problem in obtaining humanitarian assistance. Another 8 reported that there was no assistance after flooding.

Commonly reported challenges for flood affected people

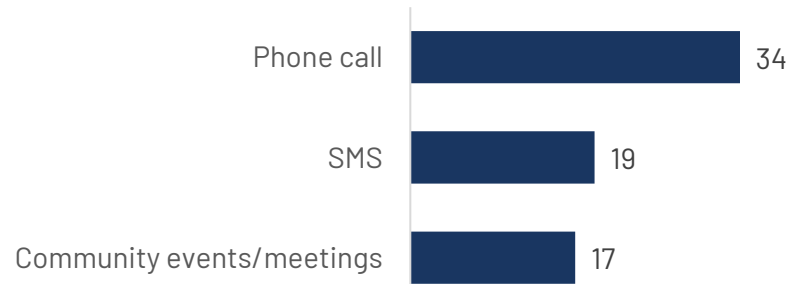
9/24 Information on entitlement was not shared with community

5/24 Information on registration / distribution was not shared in prior and/or widely

Feedback Methods Preference by Site (out of 36)



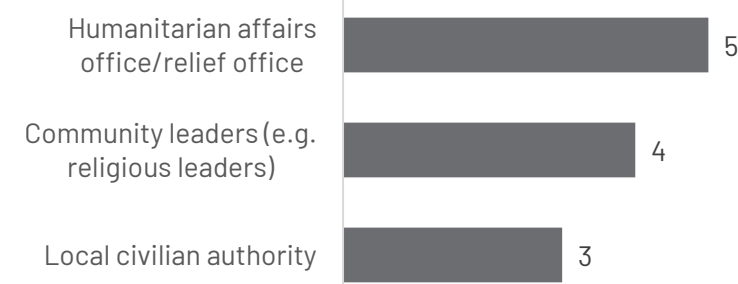
Flood-Affected Populations' Communication Preferences, by site (out of 36)



Humanitarian Access

Out of 7 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 **5** of them.

Key Actors for Aid Coordination by Site (out of 7)



Overview & Methodology

The assessment was conducted between 4-7 December 2023, with 333 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) interviews across 36 sites in Marka using a survey tool developed and adopted by ICCG and OCHA, deployed through KoBo software.

During the cleaning exercise, the interview's duration that lasted less than 15 minutes were excluded based on consultation with OCHA, resulting in the omission of 16 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.

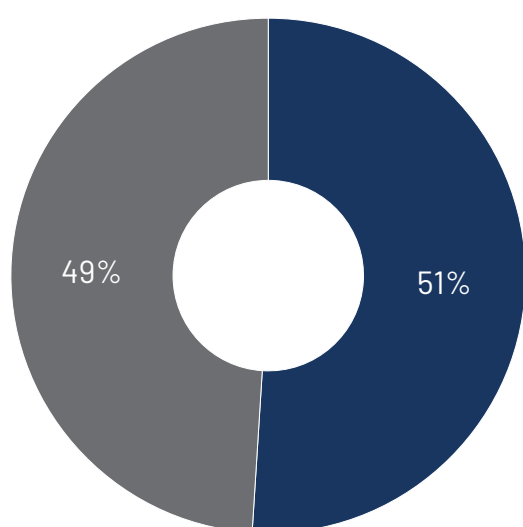
Therefore, the aggregated site-level results should be interpreted with this limitation in mind. Additionally, due to the key informant approach used, it is not possible to disaggregate the results by gender, age, or disability status of the respondents.

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



■ Female ■ Male

KIs by Type

Camp manager	16
Community leader (host community)	17
Community leader (IDP)	45
Gatekeeper	1
Healthcare professional	4
Local councilperson	5
Member of civil society group	154
Member of local relief committee	10
Other (specify)	15
Registration focal person	7
Religious leader	5
School headmaster	6
Staff of organization working with minority clans	1
Teacher	26
Women's group leader	16
Youth group leader	5