

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

Xarardheere 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** and **water**.
- **Tent** was also reported as an urgent non-food item (NFI) requirement in 9 out of 11 sites.
- **Borrowing/debt** was reported as the primary source of food all sites (11 out of 11), although there was a **considerable number of sites, 9 out of 11, that reported distance to the local market could be more than 6 hours after flooding**.
- In 11 out of 11 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 10 out of 11 sites. Limited medical outreach services further exacerbate the situation

### Overview

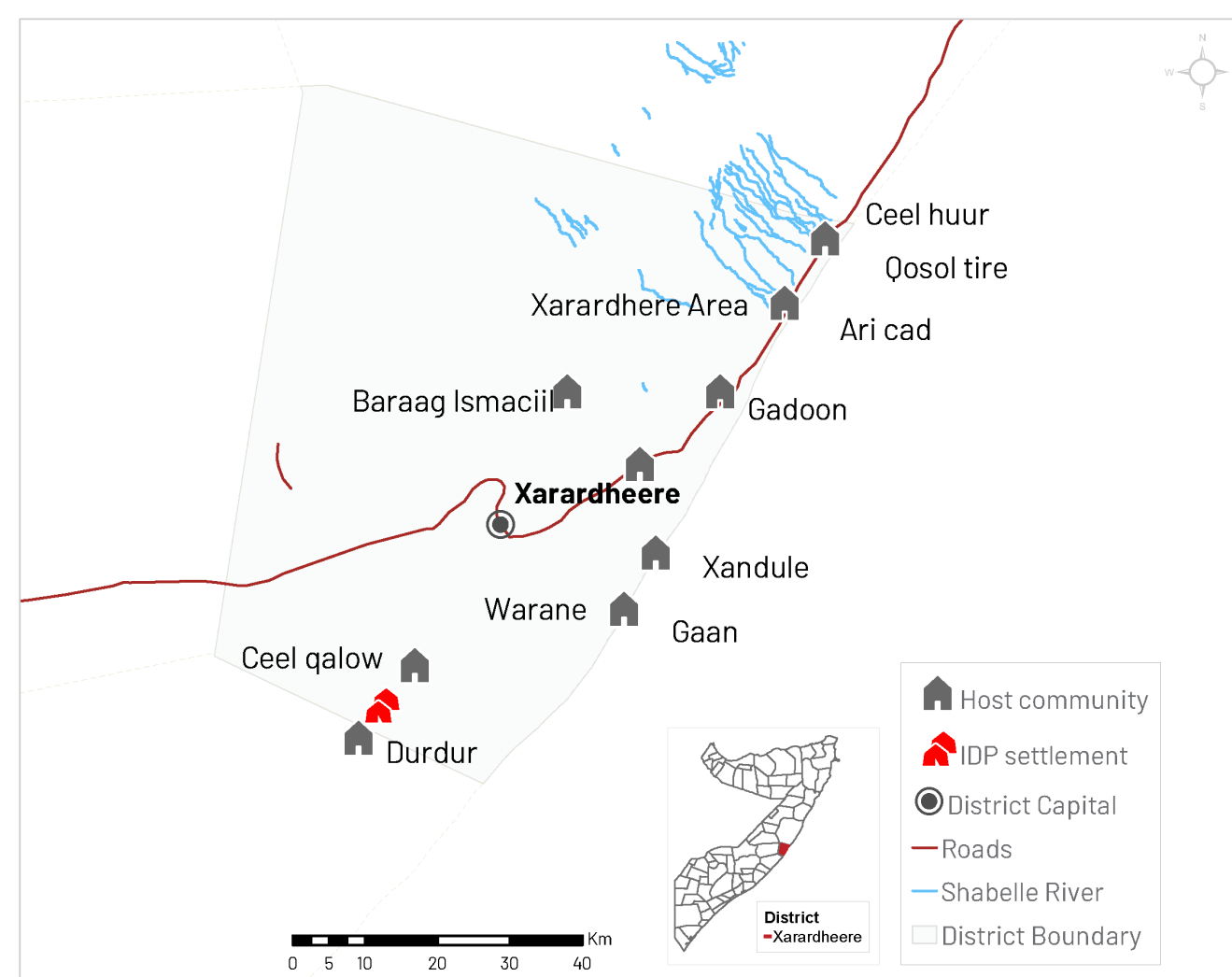
Heavy rains in the Xarardheere district in October, November and December of 2023 caused significant flooding in several parts of Xarardheere town and the surrounding areas, in Galmudug state of Somalia. The rains mark the beginning of the Deyr (October to December) rainy season in the country, expected 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.

**9/11** sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs

**11/11** sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community

**10/11** sites reported that there are not adequate sanitation facilities or the facilities available are too crowded.



Map Showing Interview Sites

### Assessment Overview

This assessment involved conducting 46 interviews with key informants at the site level in Xarardheere from December 5th to 8th, 2023.

A total of 11 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 11)

Leave once flooding stops or homes become accessible (undefined)	7
Stay in this location (current location is their final destination)	2
Are undecided	11

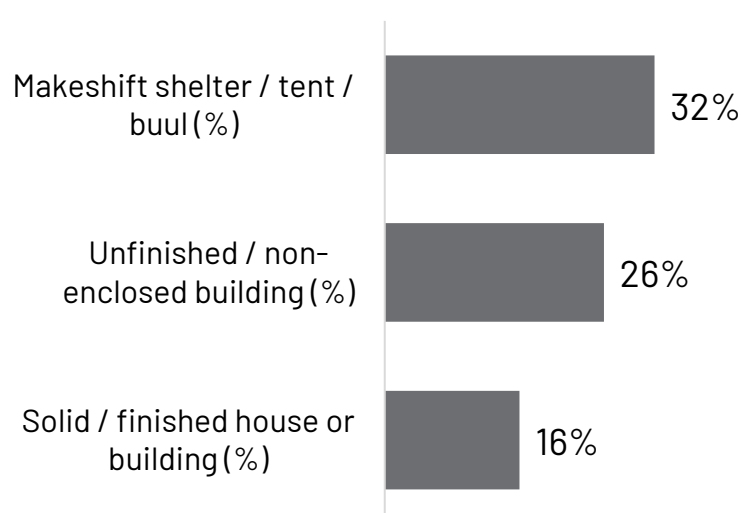
## Priority Needs

### 3 Common Priority Needs, by site (out of 11)

	Shelter	In-kind assistance (NFIs)	Healthcare	Sanitation	Water
	10	8		9	9
	11	9	8		8
	11		10		11

## Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

### Shelter Types, by site (out of 11)



### Top 3 Urgent NFI Needs, by site

- 9/11 Tent
- 7/11 Kitchen set
- 4/11 Plastic sheets & solar lamp

**6/11** sites reported that NFIs were unavailable in sufficient quantities at the nearest market.

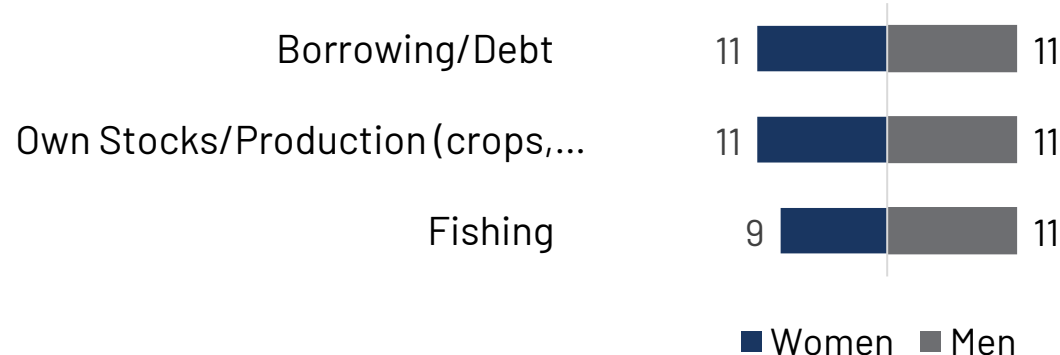
**9/11** sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs.

## Food Security & Livelihoods

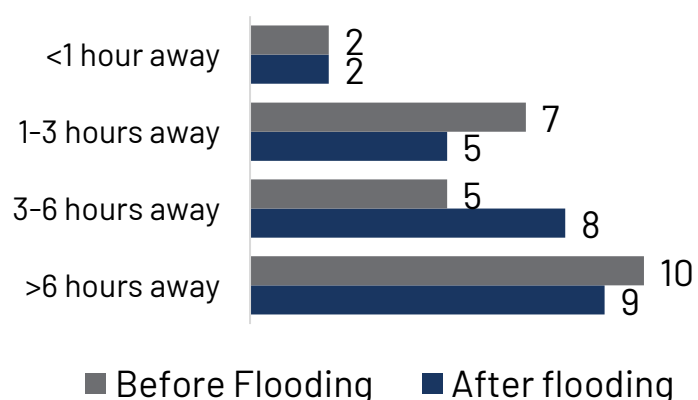
### Common Source of Food After the Flood, by site

- 11/11 Borrowing/debt
- 11/11 Own stocks
- 10/11 Local market
- 10/11 Work for food

### Common Income Sources for Men & Women Before Flood, by site (out of 11)



### Distance to the Nearest Market Before and After Flood, by site (out of 11)



This indicates that there has been a significant increase in distance, where 9 sites are reporting the nearest market more than 6 hours away from them after the flood.

**9/11** sites reported that the nearest market was partially destroyed after the flood.

**10/11** sites reported that essential food items such as wheat, flour, rice, oil, and sugar were sporadically available in the nearest market after the flood.

**11/11** 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

**2**

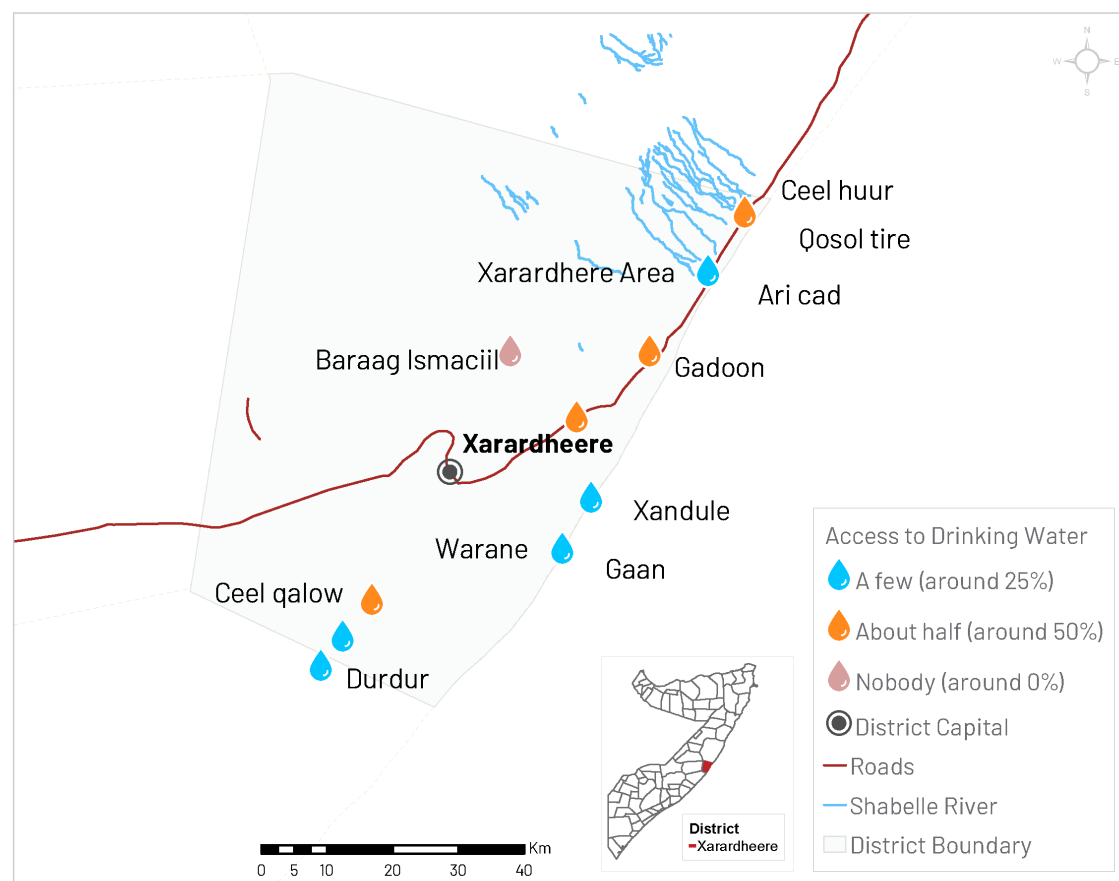
Average loss of stocked agricultural product due to flooding, on a scale from 1-5

**2**

## Water Hygiene & Sanitation

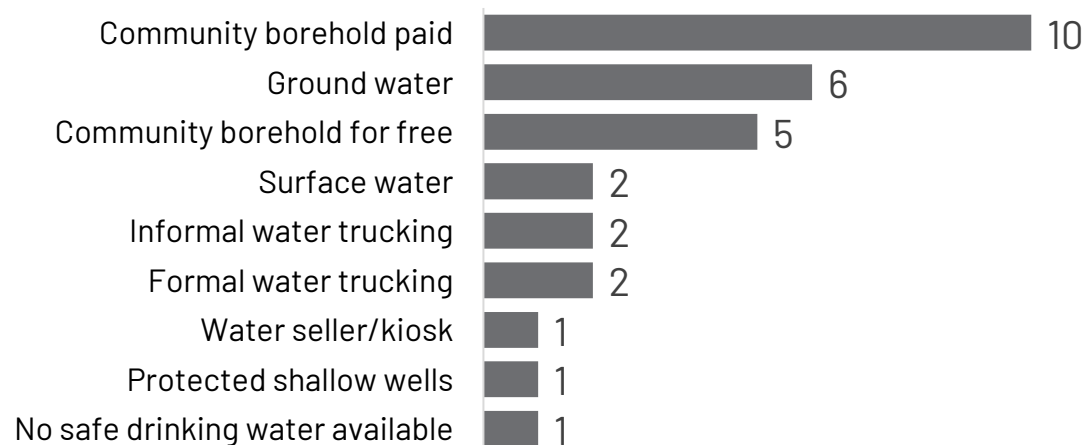
### Common Issues with the Main Water Source, by site

- 8/11** Water volume is not enough
- 8/11** Water is not available
- 4/11** Takes too long to travel to nearest water point

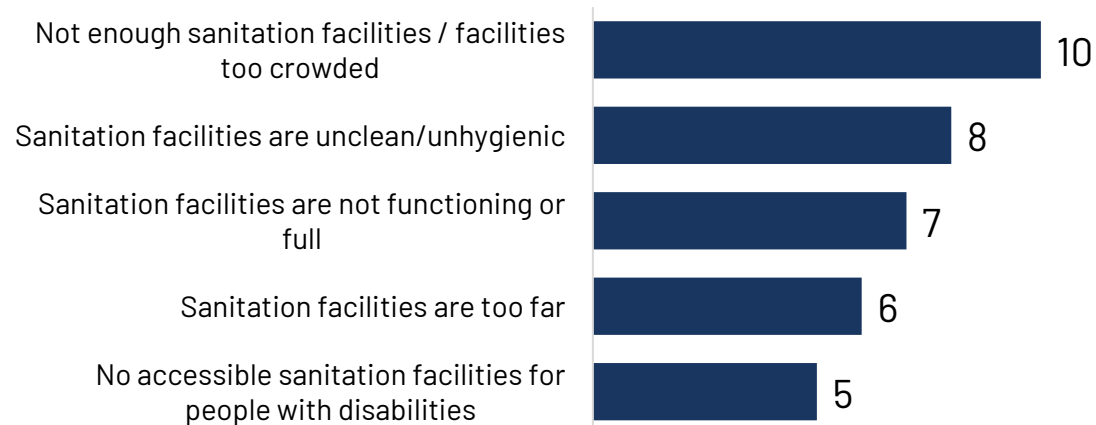


Map Showing Availability of Drinking Water in The Sites

### Common Primary Source of Drinking Water, by site (out of 11)



### Common Problems with Sanitation Facilities, by site (out of 11)



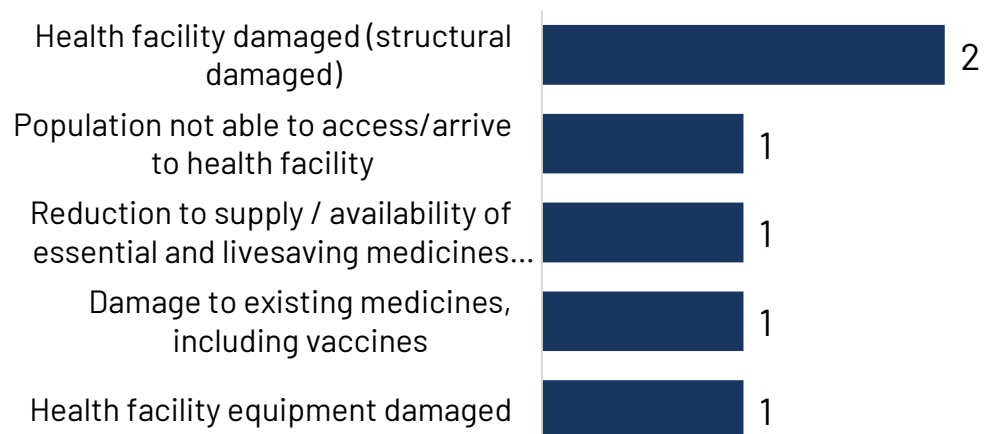
**11/11** sites reported that that **open defecation is the main practice for latrine usage** among the flood affected people.

In **11/11** sites, it was reported that **a few of the affected by the floods have access to an adequate supply of drinking water**.

## Health

**2/11** sites have reported that nearby health facilities have been affected by the recent floods.

### Most common flooding impacts on health facilities within 45 minutes/1 KM of walking distance by site (out of 2)



**10/11** sites reported a heightened demand for health services within the community since the flooding

**11/11** sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community

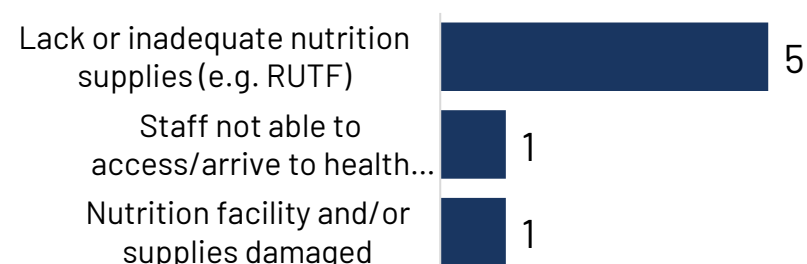
**11/11** sites reported increased cases of acute measles since the flooding within the community

## Nutrition

**2/11** 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.

**9/11** sites reported signs of malnutrition among children under five due to insufficient food or diseases like diarrhoea, among those affected by floods.

### Flood Impact on Nearby Nutrition Facilities and Ongoing Community Programs in Nutrition (out of 11)



## Education

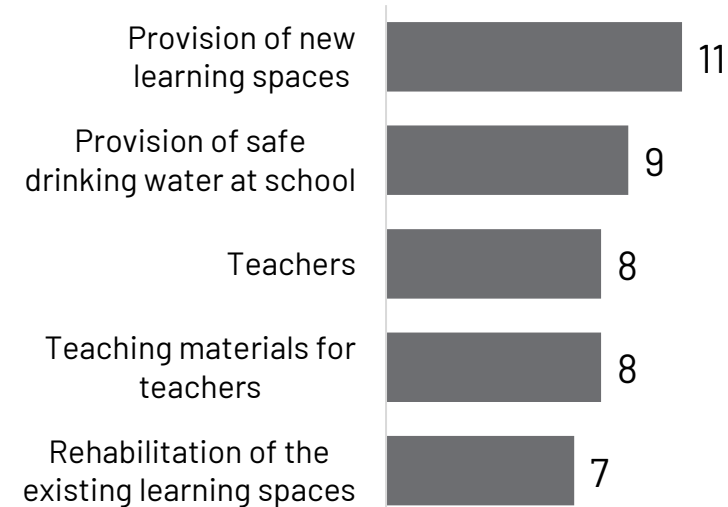
**2/11** sites reported that **flooding has affected the attendance** of school children.

### Common Impacts of School Attendance

From 2 flood-impacted sites

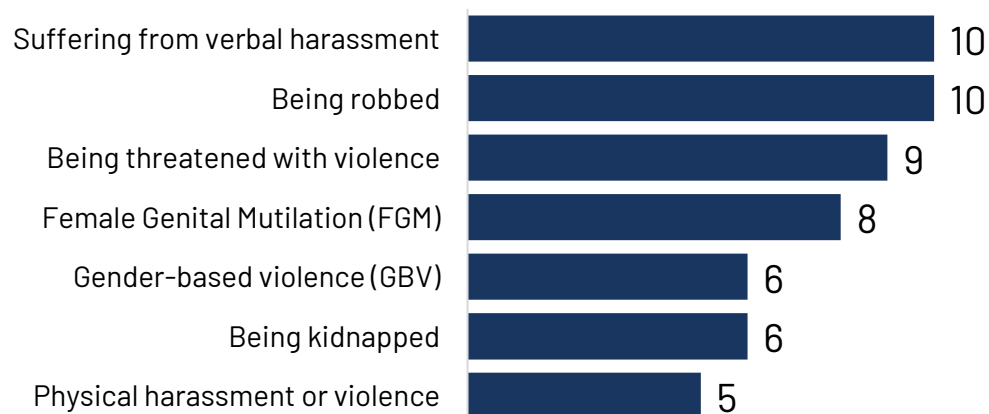
- 2/2** Schools/learning spaces are destroyed/damaged
- 2/2** Schools are used for affected population shelter
- 1/2** Schools/learning spaces are not accessible due to mud
- 1/2** Children and teachers are psychologically distressed

### Critical Education Needs for Flood Survivors, by site (out of 11)

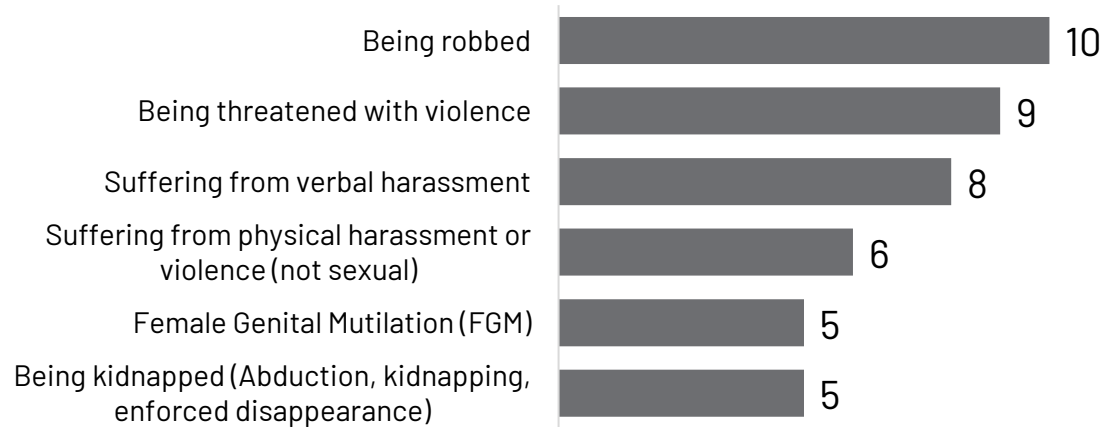


## Protection

### Common Safety & Security Concerns for Women & Girls Flood Survivors, by site (out of 11)

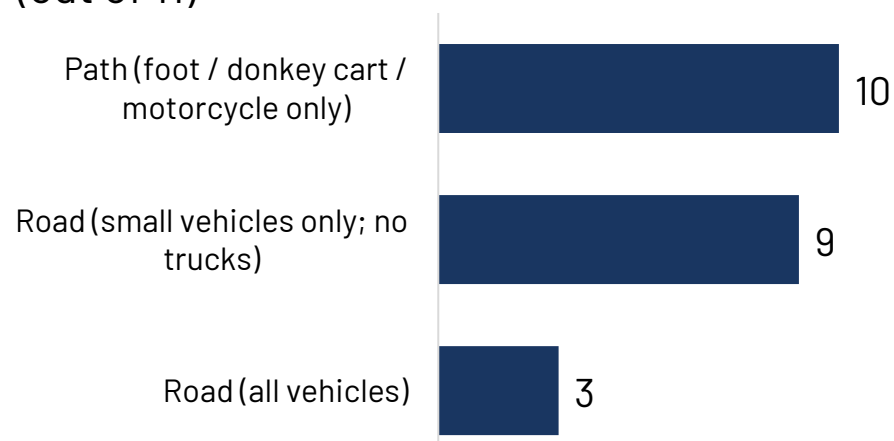


### Common Safety & Security Concerns for Men & Boys Flood Survivors, by site (out of 11)



## Infrastructure Functionality

### Common Primary Means of Access to Sites (out of 11)



### Infrastructure Functionality Status After the Flood by Site (out of 11)

	Irregular / partially functional	Fully functional	Functional	It did not previously exist	Not functional
Cell Network	10	3		3	4
Electricity*	2		2	10	9

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

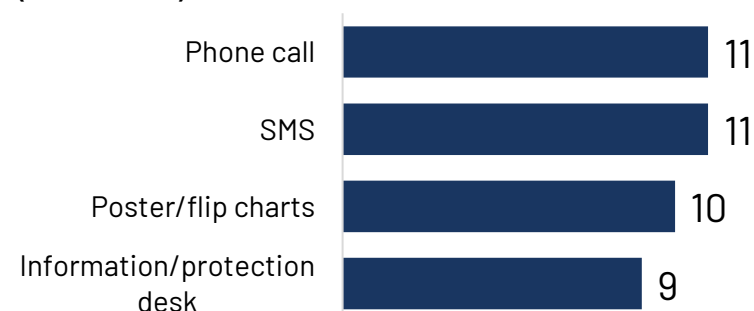
## Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)

**7/11** sites reported that they faced problems obtaining humanitarian assistance after flood. Another 3 reported that there was no humanitarian assistance after flood.

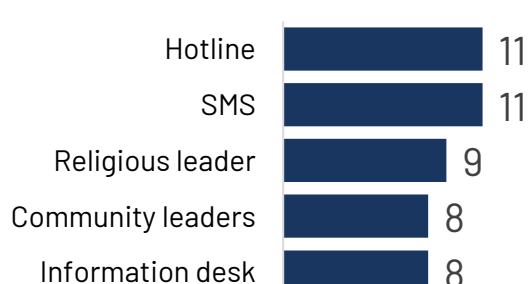
### Common Challenges for Flood Survivors

**2/6** Reported that **information on entitlement was not shared with community**. Another 1 site reported that **money is asked by service provider in exchange for assistance**.

### Flood Survivors' Preferred Communication Method, by site (out of 11)

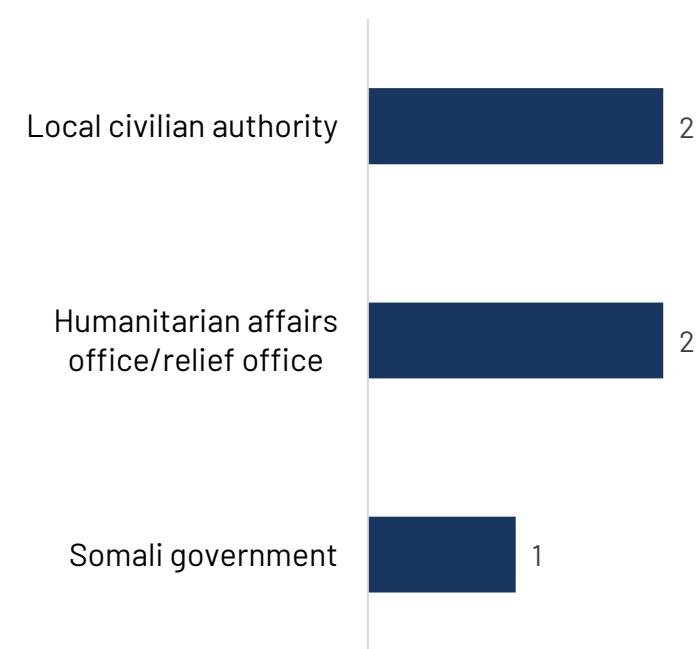


### Flood Survivors' Preferred Feedback Method, by site (out of 11)



## Humanitarian Access

### Common Key Coordinators in Aid Delivery, by site (out of 11)





## Overview & Methodology

The assessment was conducted between 5-8 December 2023, with 46 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) interviews across 11 sites in Xarardheere 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 some of the 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

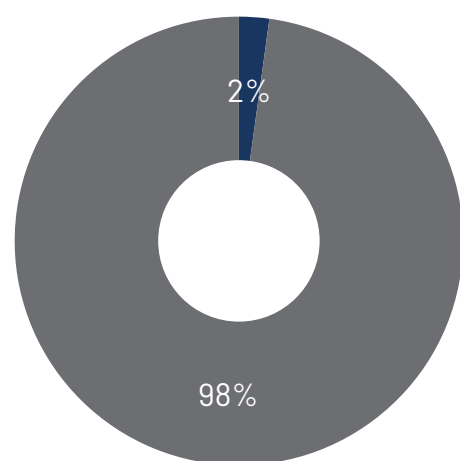
The results presented in this assessment are based on the perspectives of the key informants and should be understood as indicative only. It is important to note that the analysis did not assign weights to key informant profiles, which means that some key informants may possess more knowledge on certain 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.

## 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 Professions

Community leader (host community)	13
Community leader (IDP)	5
Local councilperson	1
Member of civil society group	21
Member of local relief committee	3
Registration focal person	2
Teacher	1