



## SOMALIA

## FACTSHEET

Photo: ©WFP/Arete/Abdirahman

## Rapid Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment of populations affected by Deyr flooding in Awdhegle, Lower Shebelle, Somalia, November 2024

### Background

As of April 2024, an estimated 750 families were displaced due to floods according to local authorities. The displaced families arrived in Awdhegle. As of November 2024, the local authorities in Awdhegle appealed to humanitarian partners to provide life-saving assistance to the displaced families who did not receive assistance and had not yet returned to the home before displacement.

Awdhegle is located 20 to 30 kilometres north of Afgooye in the Lower Shabelle region of Southern Somalia. The region has faced challenges due to ongoing conflict, but recent efforts have aimed at stabilization and rebuilding. Awdhegle benefits from its proximity to Afgooye for commercial and logistical support while maintaining a more rural environment. Historically, the area has encountered environmental challenges, including floods, drought, and conflict.

### Assessment Overview

On November 20 & 21, 2024, OCHA Baidoa coordinated a Rapid Needs Assessment in collaboration with Afgooye ABC and 31 local partners.

This assessment comprised 43 key informant interviews, conducted at 9 sites in the Awdhegle.

As explained in the Methodology section, the results should be considered indicative than statistically representative.

### KEY FINDINGS

- The survey analysis indicates that the three most pressing non-food item (NFI) needs for flood-affected populations are **mosquito nets, kitchen sets, and solar lamps**.
- Approximately **44%** of respondents reported that the nearest markets **were partially destroyed** by floods, while **67%** reported that markets were **functional**.
- **31%** of respondents reported that only a few flood-affected people **have access to sufficient drinking water**, while **15%** reported **no access** to safe drinking water at all.
- **Flooding has damaged health facilities, reducing their capacity and leading to an increased demand for medical services.**
- On average, **28% of households affected by flooding within the community are residing in makeshift structures**, such as buuls or tents.
- **80%** of respondents reported major increases in NFI prices.
- **44%** asserted that **children have been unable to attend school after flooding**.
- **22%** reported **open defecation is the main practice for latrine usage** among flood-affected people, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks, such as Cholera.

## NUMBER OF AFFECTED POPULATION

**4,867**

People are currently living in the site.



**748**

People moved in the past two weeks.

### Humanitarian Access and Accountability to Affected People

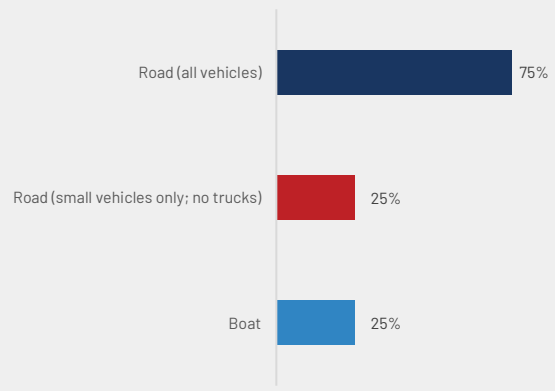
#### Commonly reported challenges faced by populations affected by flooding:

- **89%** of sites reported affected households **have not received essential humanitarian support**, including food and cash assistance, within the past month.
- **78%** of sites reported that the flood affected people in camps/sites **face problem in obtaining humanitarian support**.
- **75%** of sites reported that **aid will be able to reach** affected population if aid has to be transported.
- **43%** respondents indicated that the **primary obstacles** confronted by humanitarian actors in accessing this region are the **ongoing insecurity/hostilities affecting the area**.

#### The top three priority needs on the site:

1. Health care services **(89%)**
2. Shelter **(78%)**
3. Education services **(78%)**

Primary Means of Access across 9 surveyed locations

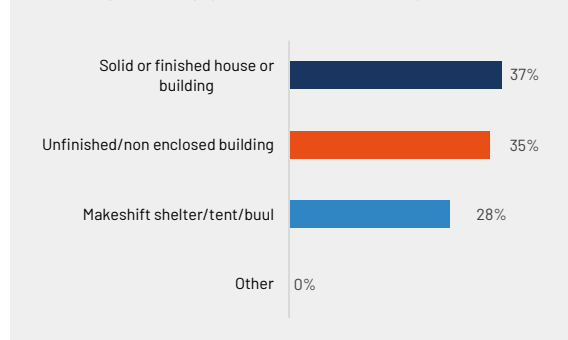


### Shelter and NFIs

#### The top three shelter and NFI needs expressed include:

1. Mosquito Nets **(91%)**
  2. Kitchen set **(78%)**
  3. Solar lamp, plastic sheets, and tent **(67% each)**
- **22%** of the respondents reported that NFIs were **unavailable** in sufficient quantities at the nearest market.
  - **89%** of respondents reported a **major increase** in the price of NFIs.

Percentage of Housing Types for Individuals Affected by Floods



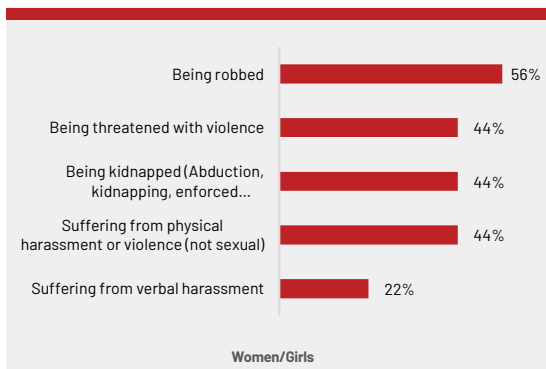
## Protection

- **44%** of the sites reported that children have been separated from their primary caregivers.

### Presence of support services across surveyed sites:

- **56%** Mental health and psychosocial support services
- **56%** Livelihood services
- **44%** Legal and protection services
- **44%** Rape treatment and treatment of physical injuries due to GBV

Top Five Safety and Security Concerns for Flood-Affected Populations  
- Women and Girls



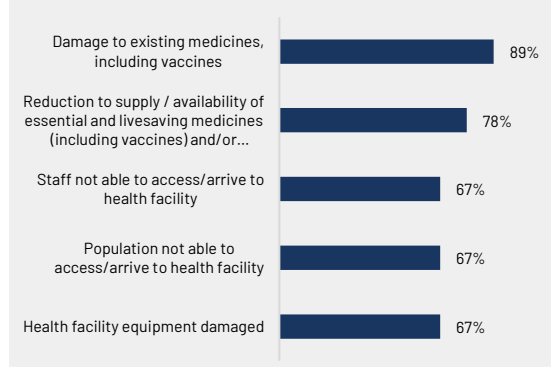
Top Five Safety and Security Concerns for Flood-Affected Populations  
- Men and Boys



## Health

- **46%** of the sites reported the **absence of health facilities** or medical outreach teams at the relocation, evacuation sites, or within the affected communities impacted by the flooding.
- **89%** of the sites reported an **increased need for health services** in the community since the flooding.
- **100%** of the sites reported an **increase in cases** of acute diarrhea, measles, and respiratory illnesses following the flooding.

Primary impacts of flooding on health facilities

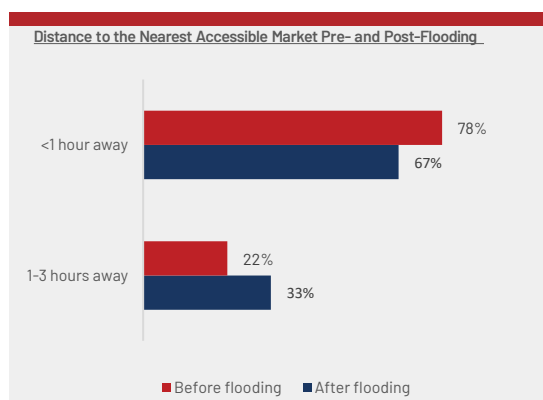


## Nutrition

- **78%** of sites indicated that there are **no nutrition services available** either on-site or within a radius of three kilometers or a two-hour walking distance.
- **89%** of sites indicated the **absence of nutritional services either on-site or within a three-kilometer radius** (equivalent to a two-hour walk).

## Markets

- **44%** of the respondents reported that the nearest **market was partially destroyed** after the flood and **67%** reported that the market was functional.
- **67%** of the respondents reported that essential food was **sporadically available** after flooding.
- **50%** of the respondents reported a drastic increase in prices of basic food commodities.



## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Most prevalent sources of food accessibility post-flood

1. Own stock (**89%**)
  2. Work for food (**67%**)
  3. Local market (**36%**)
- **Average damage** to current farming due to flooding, on a scale from 1-5: **4.3**

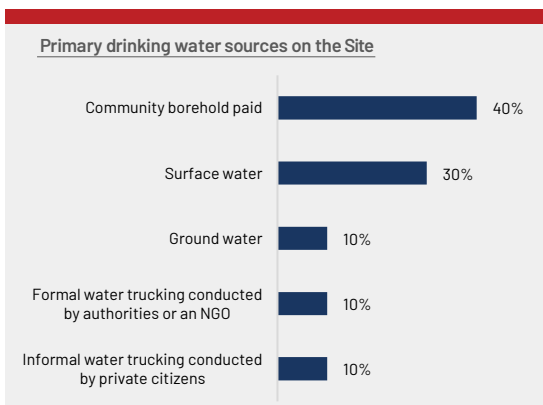
### Predominant income sources prior to flooding, categorized by location (across 9 sites)

1. Own Stocks/Production (crops/Livestock) (**100%**)
1. Small shops/trade (**67%**)
3. Local Market (**56%**)
4. Borrowing/Debt (**56%**)

## Water Hygiene & Sanitation

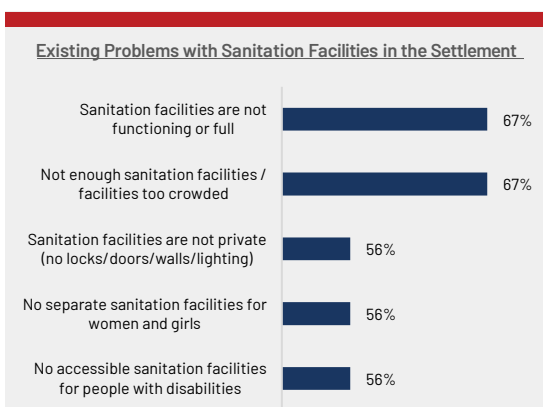
**31%** of the sites reported that only a **limited number** of affected individuals (**25%**) have **access to adequate quantities of safe drinking water**.

**22%** of the sites reported that **open defecation is the main practice for latrine usage** among the flood affected people.



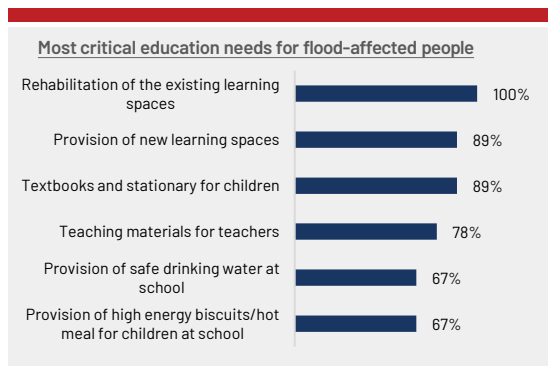
### Severe Problems with Main Drinking Water Source Since Flooding

- People get sick after drinking the water (**45%**)
- It's not safe to fetch water (**56%**)
- Water is not available (**56%**)
- Water volume is not enough (**44%**)
- Water tastes, smells, looks bad (**44%**)
- Takes too long to travel to the nearest water point (**44%**)



## Education

**44%** of the respondents reported that the flooding has effected the **attendance of school children**.



## Methodology

The assessment was conducted on 20-21 November 2024, in Awdheghe. It consisted of 43 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) interviews using a survey tool developed and adopted by SICCG and OCHA, deployed through KoBo software. For single-option indicators, the results are displayed as the percentage of responses reported by key informants. For select multiple indicators, all key informant responses are included in the aggregated results.

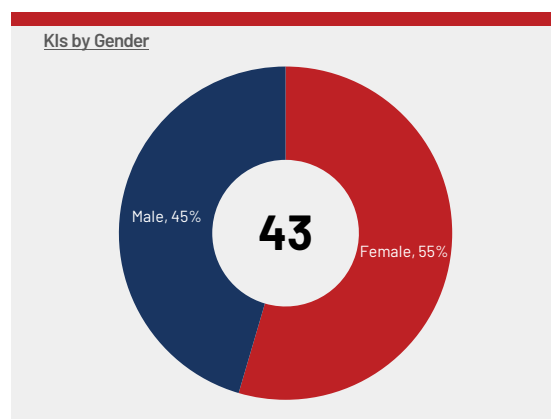
31 organizations participated in the assessment including: Ayub NGO, Horn Aid, Kahrdo, Cwado, SASDO, DRD, New ways, SAREDO, SOYDA, KAYDO, SOYVA, SYEDO, GREDO, GADA, BRRO, IDAA, Wareda, DFS, SCWRW, URDUN, MCAN, GADO, SGRDO, DFS, ACTED, SHADA, UPKO, and HAP.

The results are presented as the percentage of response by key informants reported on a specific outcome (which is the combined result at the site level as explained earlier). For integer responses, the median value was reported.

## Limitations

The results of this assessment are based on key informant perspectives and should be considered indicative only. The analysis did not assign weights to key informant profiles, meaning some informants may have more knowledge on certain subjects than others.

This limitation should be kept in mind when interpreting the aggregated results. Furthermore, due to the key informant approach used, it is not possible to disaggregate the results by gender.



**KIs by Profession**

Member of civil society group	19
Registration focal person	8
Local councilperson	4
Community leader (IDP)	3
Religious leader	2
Member of local relief committee	2
Teacher	1
Community leader (host community)	1
Youth group leader	1
NGO staff	1
Other	1

## iMMAP Inc. in Somalia

iMMAP Inc. has been operating in Somalia since 2019 to enhance the coordination of information management in the country, aiming for more effective and efficient humanitarian responses nationwide. In 2023, we established a specialized IM Unit, and also led on the deployment of seven Information Management Officers (IMO) through the Stand-by Partnership, facilitating direct IMO support to the Health, UNHCR Protection, UNICEF Nutrition, and OCHA Coordination clusters.

### Current Project: Humanitarian Information Support Team (HIST) model

In late 2023, following the successful testing of the Humanitarian Information Support Team (HIST) model in Ethiopia and Nigeria, iMMAP Inc. introduced HIST to support the roll out of the model in Somalia. This demand-driven and centralized Information Management request system simplifies the support provided to local and international humanitarian actors involved in the Somalia Response.

The initiative, generously supported by USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), centers on the establishment of an Information Management Unit that supports and collaborates with humanitarian actors, including UN Agencies, NGOs and INGOs working across various clusters

and sectors, including UN OCHA Food Security and Livelihood, Nutrition and WASH clusters, to enhance data collection, validation, analysis, and reporting. This initiative includes the capacity building of the partners, development of interactive dashboards, spatial analysis, and mapping to support processes like the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Needs Plan (HRNP).

In the first half of 2024, the project has facilitated the increased involvement of stakeholders in phase two, including the Operational Cell (OC), Area Based Coordination structures (ABCs), Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), and Somalia NGO Consortium (SNC). This expansion has enhanced efforts to meet the urgent needs of Somalia's vulnerable populations amidst the ongoing crisis.

## About iMMAP Inc.

iMMAP Inc. is a leading international nonprofit organization specializing in Information Management services for humanitarian and development sectors. Since our inception, we have partnered with organizations worldwide to provide high-quality data-driven solutions that improve decision-making and enhance the efficiency of aid distribution and development projects.

**Disclaimer:** The factsheet is prepared based on the rapid needs assessment data collected by partners within the Awdheghe, Lower Shabelle region of Somalia on 20th and 21st November 2024. The data collection and coordination were a multi-partner collaboration. The findings presented in this factsheet do not necessarily reflect the views of iMMAP Inc. and USAID/BHA.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Email: [rep-somalia@immap.org](mailto:rep-somalia@immap.org)  
Website: <https://immap.org/somalia/>



**Better Data  
Better Decisions  
Better Outcomes**