

## Rapid Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment of populations affected by conflict in Luuq District, Somalia, July 2024

### KEY FINDINGS

- The survey analysis revealed, the top 3 most urgent NFI needs for the conflict-affected people in Luuq district are Tents, Mosquito nets and Sleeping mats.
- 27% of the sites reported that the **nearest markets were fully destroyed** by conflicts while 51% of the sites reported that their **market were partially destroyed**.
- In 30% of the 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.
- 36% of the sites reporting that only a few conflict-affected people have access to sufficient quantities of drinking water with 9% sites reporting no access to water for conflict affected people
- Due to the damage caused by the conflict, health facilities have been adversely affected, leading to 31% of the sites reporting an **increased demand for health services**.

**49%**

The average proportion of conflict-affected households in the community who live in makeshift shelters (i.e. buuls) or tents.

### BACKGROUND

On 5 July, an armed inter-clan conflict erupted in Luuq town, resulting in the displacement of 42,000 people and, as of 11 July, four civilian deaths.

On 6 July, targeted arson attacks were carried out on the Naf Iyo Maal IDP site, which housed 735 families. This led to significant damage, with large parts of the camp being burnt down and two additional civilian deaths. In addition, a central town market, home to over 200 businesses, was also targeted, causing damage to the markets, as well as shelters and latrines.

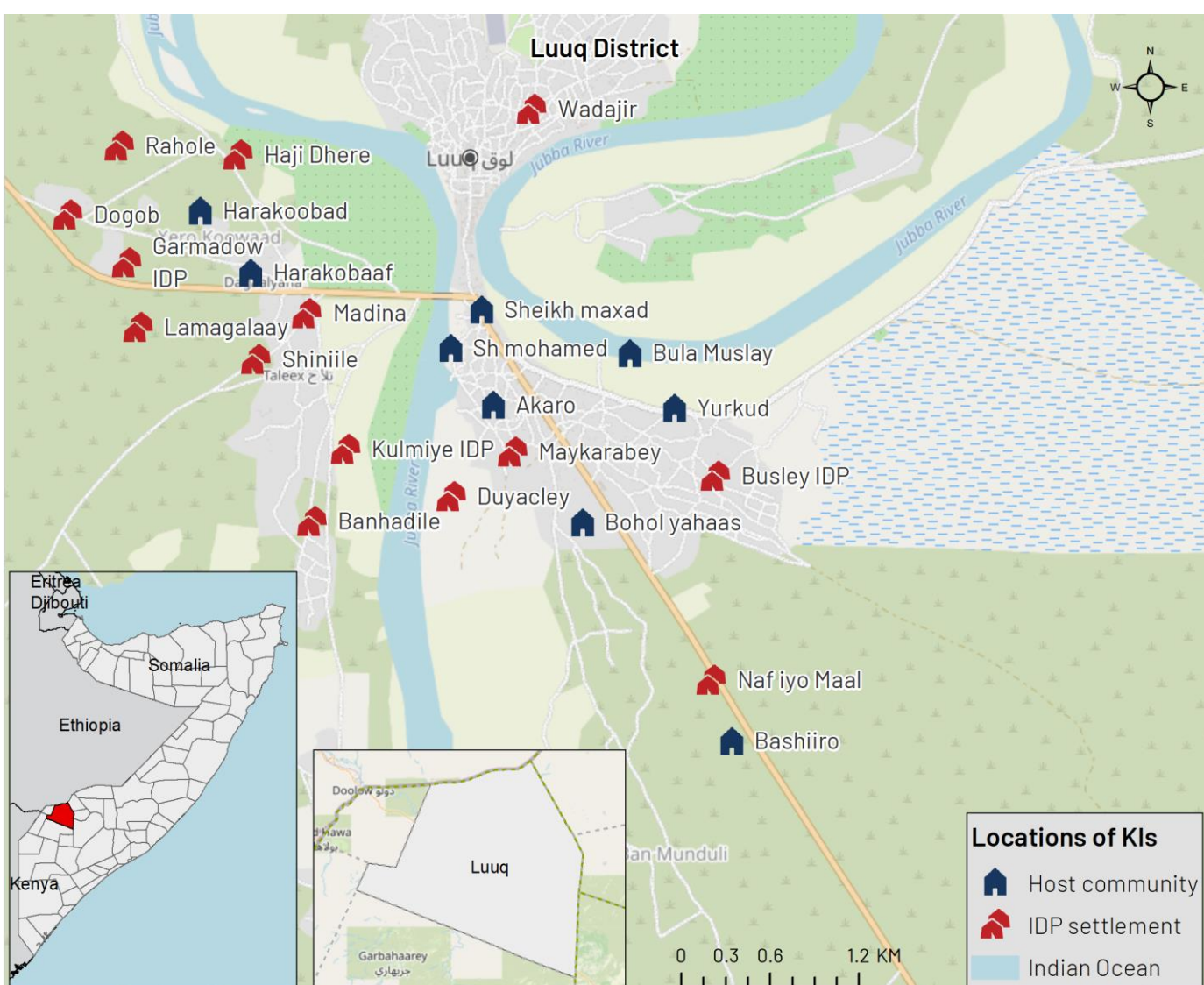
The conflict has worsened the situation for 4,000 families who were previously displaced by floods and other crises, as well as for 2,500 families from the host community ([OCHA July 2024](#)).

### ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

This assessment included 55 key informant interviews conducted at 23 sites in the Luuq district from July 16th to 18th, 2024. As described in the Methodology section, the results should be viewed as indicative\*.

Fourteen partners, including IOM, ADA, HOD, Trocaire, NRC, ASEP, CEERID, LIDOSOM, Zamzam Foundation, MOHADMA, SHRA, WVI, MoWER, and JUCRI, participated in the conflict RNA data collection.

\*Please see the tabular data analysis [here](#)



Map showing location types in Luuq district

# NUMBER OF AFFECTED POPULATION

## Number of conflict affected people, by site

Site Name	People living in the affected location	People moved into the location in the past two weeks
Duyacley	11,712	1,089
Sheikh maxad	3,600	680
Akaro	2,550	2,100
Madina	2,520	0
Kulmiye IDP	1,800	600
Sh mohamed	1,800	348
Lamagalaay	1,780	220
Bohol yahaas	1,710	1,710
Harakoobad	1,680	0
Haji Dhere	1,584	180
Dogob	980	184
Garmadow IDP	906	150
Banhadile	900	75
Bula Muslay	720	665
Naf iyo Maal	600	550
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34,842</b>	<b>8,551</b>

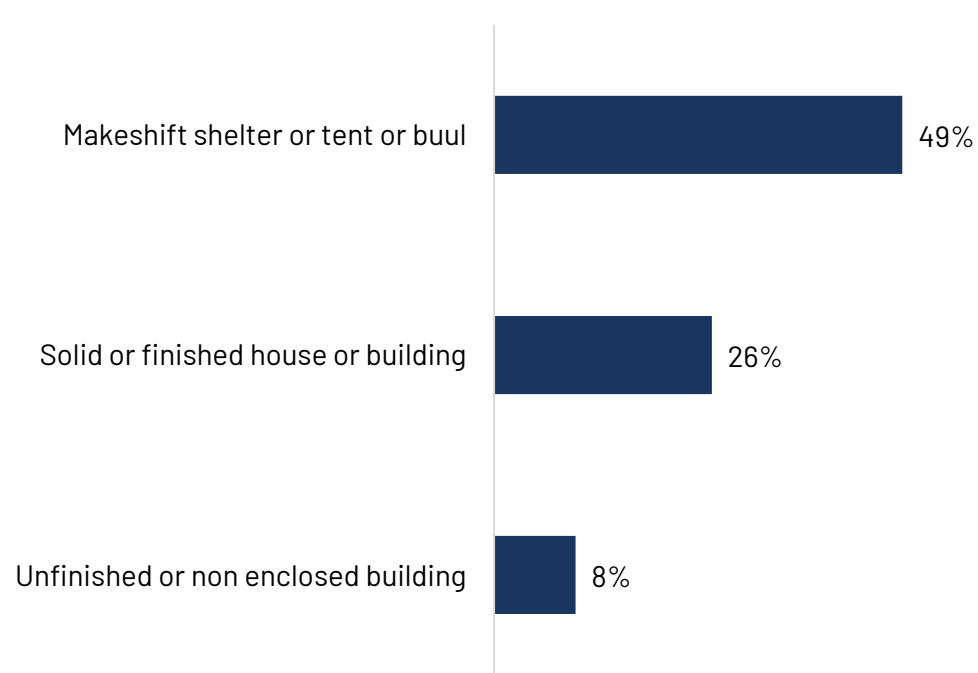
## Settlement/Camps reported the presence of CMC\*, (in %) by site (out of 23)

**ALL** sites reported that they don't have an active camp management committee.

\*Camp Management Committee

# SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

## Proportion of conflict-affected people staying in shelter type, (in %) by site (out of 23)



## Top 3 most urgent NFI needs, (in %) by site (out of 23)

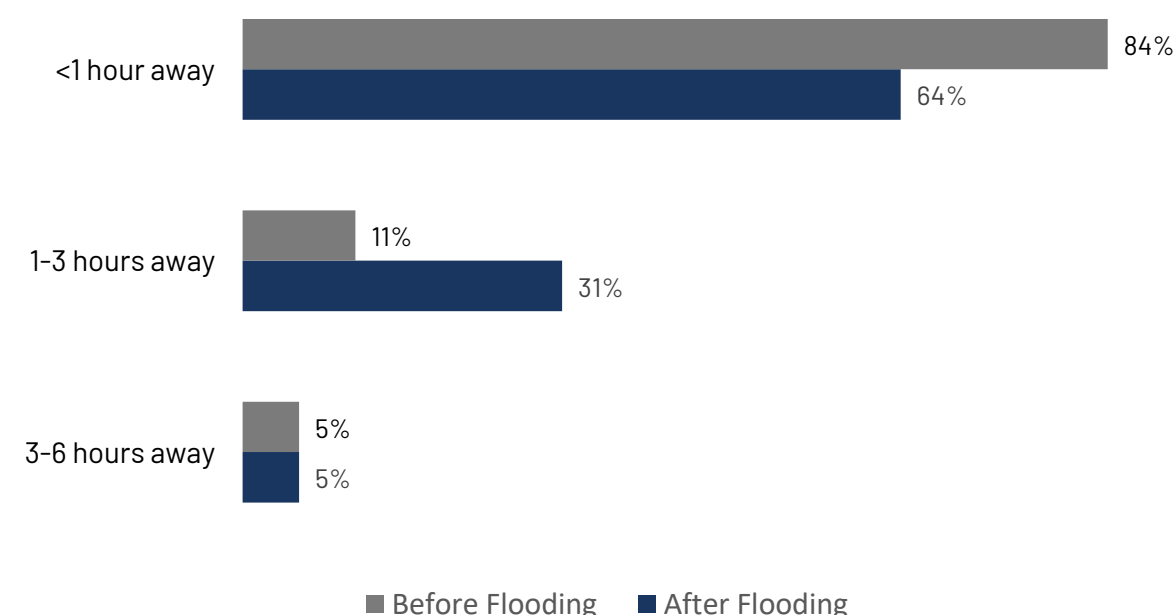
**65%** Sleeping Mat

**65%** Mosquito net

**56%** Tent

# MARKETS

## Reported distance to the nearest physically accessible market before and after the conflict, (in %) by site (out of 23)



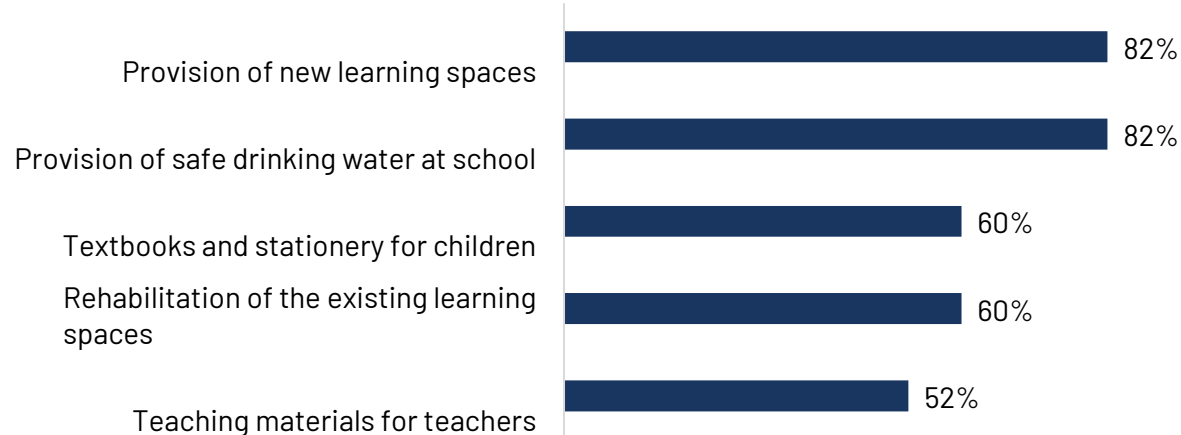
**51%** of the sites reported that the nearest market was **partially destroyed** after the conflict and **27%** reported that market was fully destroyed.

**60%** of the sites reported that essential food were **sporadically available** and **15%** **not available at all at the nearest market** after the conflict.

**24%** of the sites reported that there was a drastic price increase of main food commodities compared to prices before the conflict.

# EDUCATION

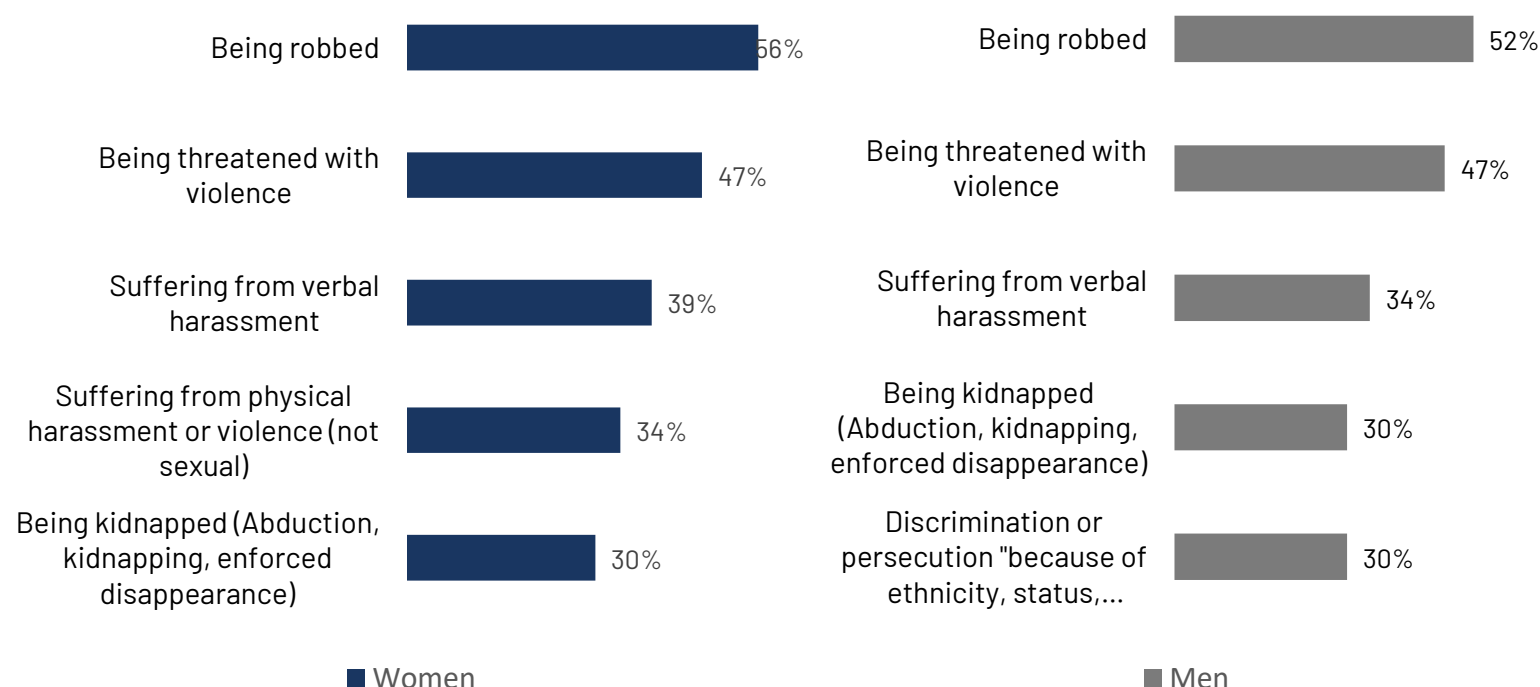
## Most critical education needs for conflict affected people, (in %) by site (out of 23)



**62%** of the sites reported that **conflict has affected the attendance** of school children.

# PROTECTION

## Top safety & security concerns for conflict affected people reported, by gender (in %) by site (out of 23)

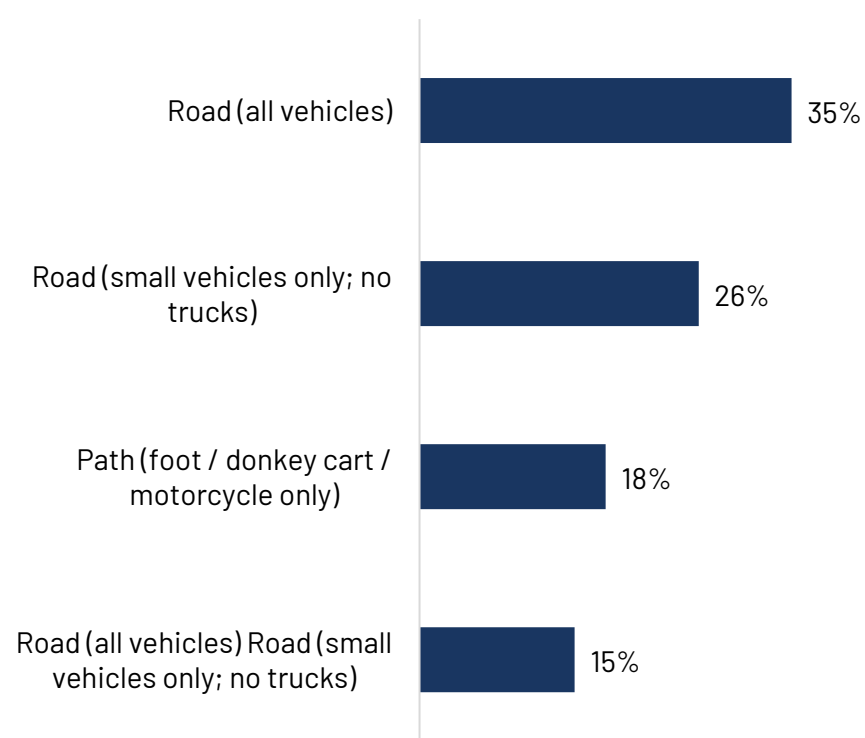


## Presence of support services, (in %) by site (out of 23)

- 57%** Livelihood services
- 52%** Mental health and psychosocial support services
- 35%** Rape treatment and treatment of physical injuries due to GBV
- 30%** Legal and protection services
- 49%** of sites reported that there are presence of children who got separated from their primary caregiver since the conflict.

# HUMANITARIAN ACCESS AND AAP\*

## Most commonly reported primary means of access, (in %) by site (out of 23)



## Top 3 Most commonly reported priority needs, (in %) by site (out of 23)

- 96%** Shelter
- 70%** Healthcare services
- 57%** Water

## Commonly reported problems for conflict affected people

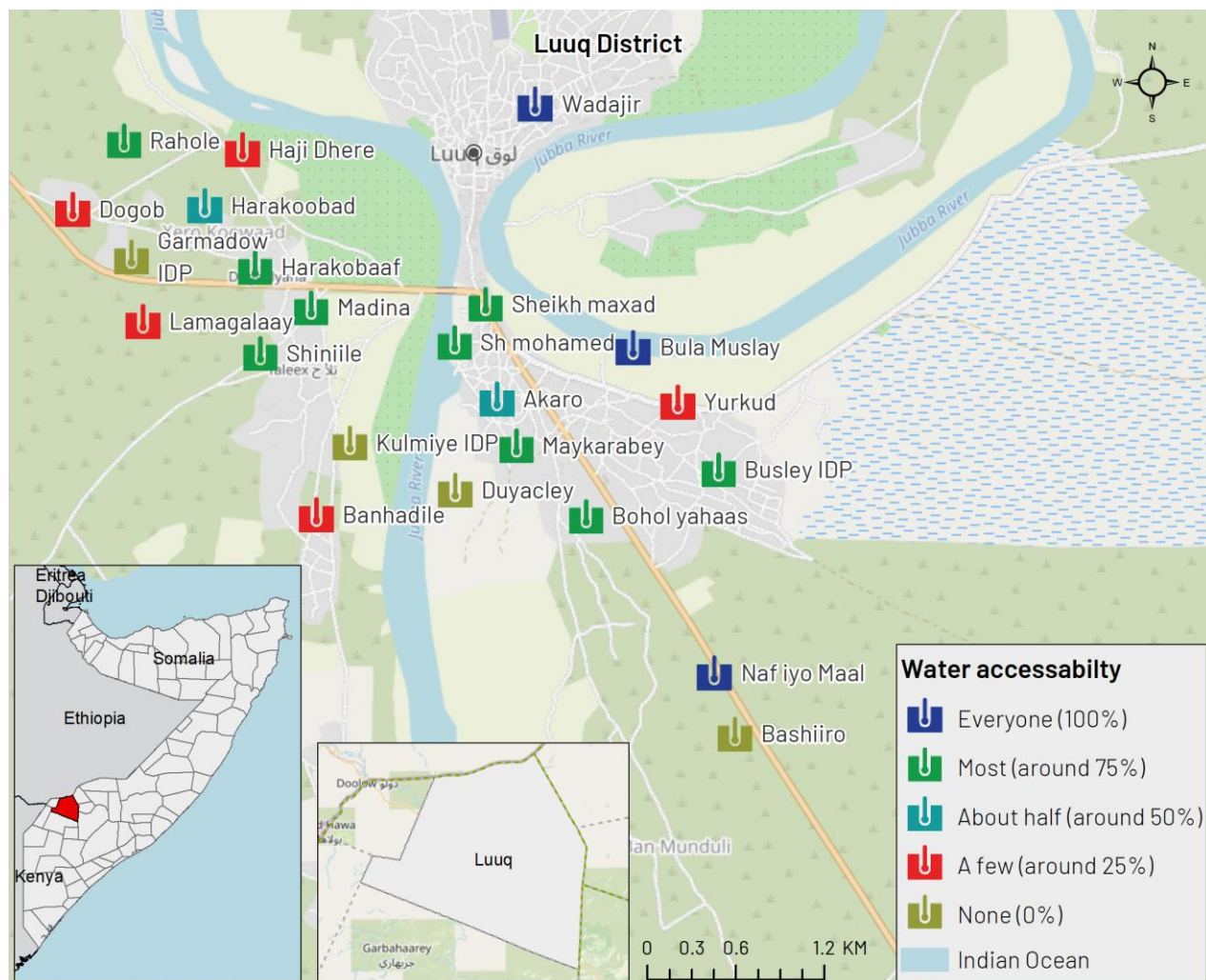
- 38%** of the sites reported that there are affected people face problems while receiving humanitarian assistance.
- 56%** of the sites reported that no affected households have **received humanitarian food and cash** (in the last one month)
- 15%** of the sites reported that **aid will be** able to reach affected population if aid has to be transported

\*Accountability to Affected Population

# WATER HYGIENE & SANITATION

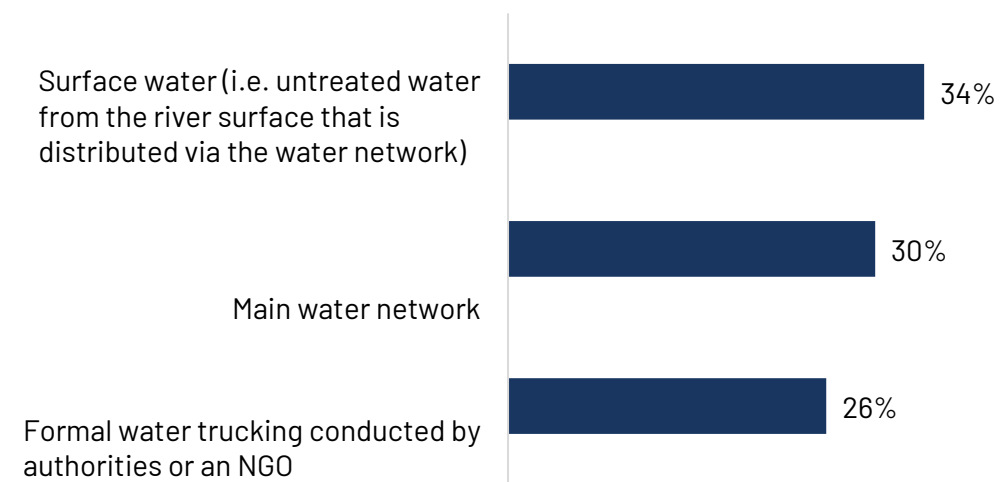
**30%** of the sites reported that **No facility (in bush or field – open defecation)** was the most common latrine practice by conflict-affected people.

**36%** of the sites reporting that only a few conflict-affected people have access to sufficient quantities of drinking water with **9%** sites reporting no access to sufficient water for conflict affected people

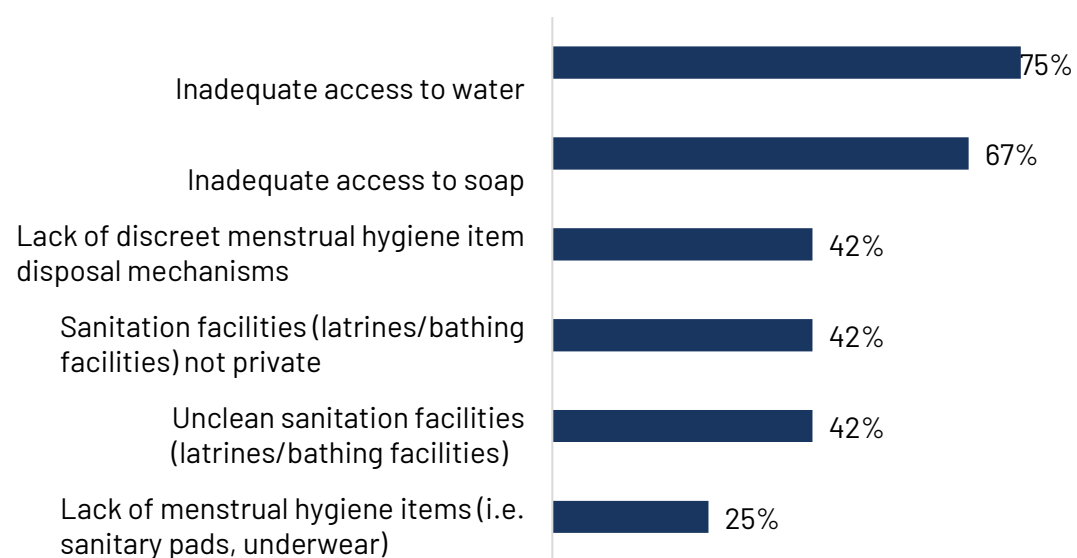


Map Showing Availability of Drinking Water in the Sites

## Commonly reported primary source of drinking water, (in %) by site (out of 23)

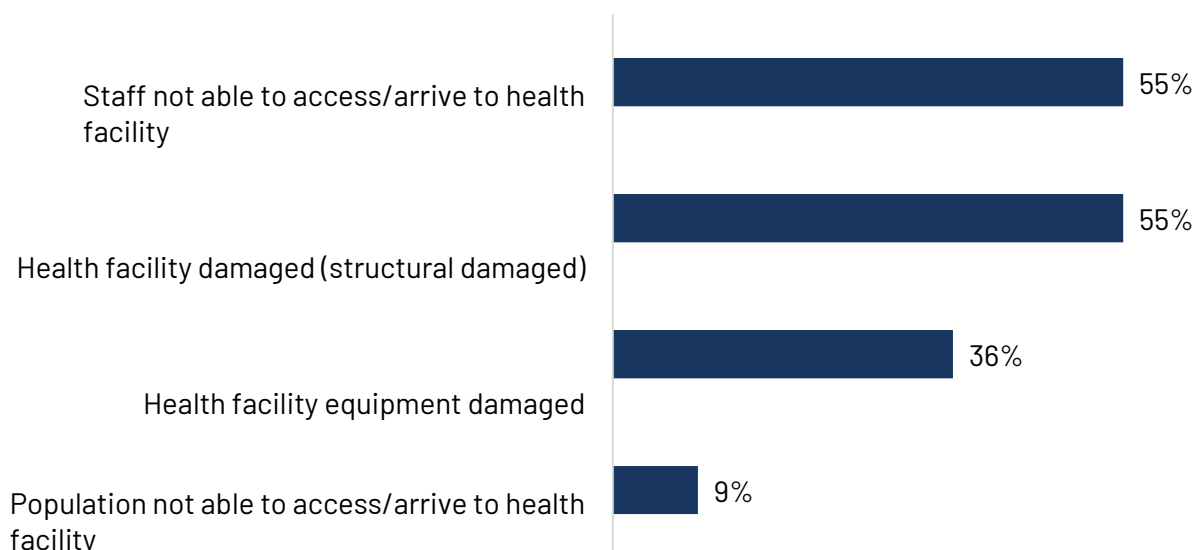


## Most common barriers to menstrual hygiene management (in %) by site (out of 23)



# HEALTH

**Most common conflict impacts on health facilities within 45 minutes/1 KM of walking distance (in %) by site (out of 23)**



**69%** of the sites reported that there is no health facility/medical outreach team at the point of relocation/evacuation, or the affected community by the conflict.

**31%** of the sites reported an increased need for health services in the community since the conflict.

# NUTRITION

**57%** of the 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.

# FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

**Most common source for accessing food after the conflict, (in %) by site (out of 23)**

**70%** Work for food

**61%** Borrowing/Debt

**57%** Local Market

**Most common income sources before the conflict, (in %) by site (out of 23)**

**70%** Small shops/ trade

**61%** Own Stocks/Production (crops, livestock)

**61%** Local market

Average damage to current farming due to conflict, on a scale from 1-5

**3**

## METHODOLOGY

The assessment was conducted between 16<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> July 2024, with 55 quantitative, structured face-to-face and remote key informant (KI) interviews across 23 sites in Luuq using a survey tool developed and adopted by ICCG and OCHA, deployed through KoBo software. For single-option indicators, the results are displayed as the % 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.

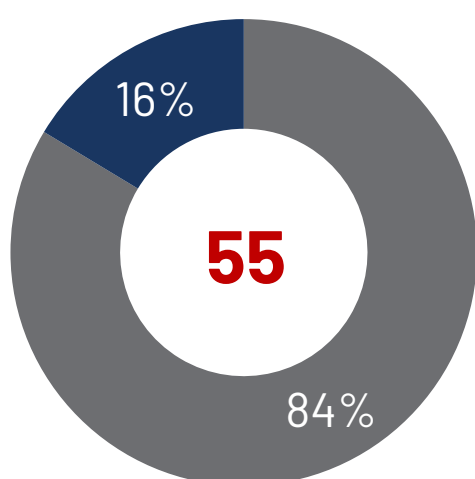
Therefore, the aggregated site-level results should be interpreted with this limitation in mind. Additionally, due to the key informant approach used, it is not possible to disaggregate the results by gender, age, or disability status of the respondents.

## 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



■ Male ■ Female

### KIs BY PROFESSION

Community leader (IDP)	20
Member of civil society group	12
Community leader (host community)	10
Local councilperson	3
Camp manager	3
Religious leader	2
Teacher	2
Businesswoman	1
Staff of organization working with minority clans	1
Other	2