

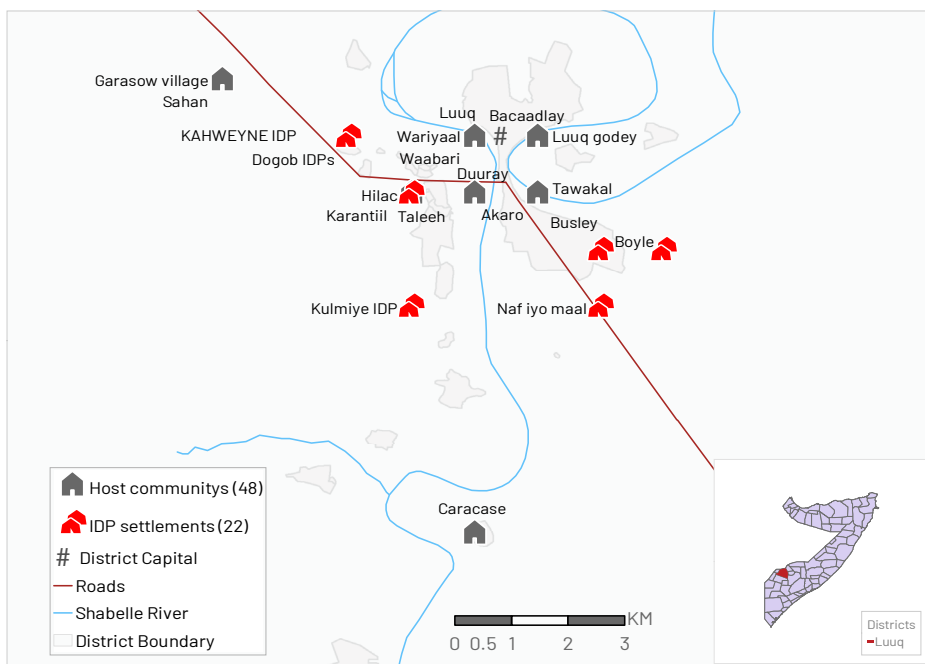
## Rapid Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment of populations affected by Deyr flooding

Luuq 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 nutrition treatment.
- **Mosquito nets** was also reported as an urgent non-food item (NFI) requirement in 23 out of 34 sites.
- Local markets and Borrowing/debt were reported as the **primary source of food** in 27 sites (out of 34) although there was a considerable number of sites 25 out of 34 sites that reported distance to the local market could last between 1-3 hours after flooding. Additionally, compared to the prices before the flooding, 31 out of the 34 sites reported significant price increases for the main food commodities, while 11 out of 34 sites reported slight increase.
- In 19 out of 34 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 27 out of 34 sites. **Limited medical outreach** services further exacerbate the situation

**28** out of the 34 sites, reported an **inadequate number of sanitation facilities** (latrines/ bathing) at their respective locations.

**9** out of 34 sites, reported that the nearest markets was **fully destroyed**, while in 20 of the 34 sites it was **partially destroyed** after flooding.



Map showing interview sites

### Overview

Heavy rains in Luuq District on 4 October caused significant flooding in several parts of Luuq district and the surrounding areas, in South West 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 a rapid assessment conducted on 6 October by the state Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management (MOHADM), and the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) subCluster partners, about 107,000 people have reportedly been affected by the impact of the heavy rains, including over 86,700 displaced people living in 136 displacement sites, verified by the partners. The majority of the displaced people have moved to higher ground, closer to their settlements.

### Assessment Overview

This assessment involved conducting 70 Interviews with key informants (KI) at the site level in Luuq from December 10 - 12, 2023.

A total of 34 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-affected person, by site (out of 34)

- 25 Prefer to stay in this location (current location is their final destination)
- 16 Prefer to leave once flooding stops or homes become accessible (undefined)
- 5 Are undecided

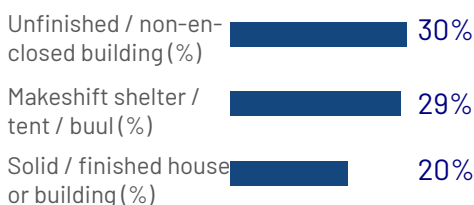
## Priority Needs

Top 3 most commonly reported priority needs, by site (out of 34)

Men	 28	 23	 18
Women	 22	 20	 17
Children	 26	 25	 23

## Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

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



Top 3 most urgent NFI needs, by site

23 / 34	Mosquito net
14 / 34	Tent
14 / 34	Sleeping mat

**24** sites (out of 34) reported that NFIs were unavailable in sufficient quantities at the nearest market

**33** sites (out of 34) reported major increase in price of NFIs

## Food Security & Livelihood

Most common sources of accessing food after the flooding, by site

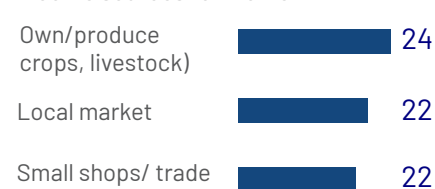
- 27 / 34 Local market
- 26 / 34 Borrowing/debt
- 18 / 34 Humanitarian food and/or cash assistance

Most common income sources for men and women before flooding, by site (out of 34)

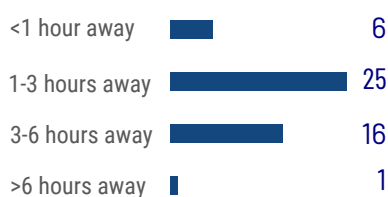
### Income sources for men



### Income sources for women



Reported distance to the nearest physically accessible market after flooding, by site (out of 34)



This represents a large increase in distance, as **(21 out of 34)** sites reported that, prior to the flooding, the nearest physically accessible market was <1 hours away.

**9** out of the **34** sites, reported that the nearest market was completely destroyed while, **20** out of **34** sites reported that it was partially destroyed.

**22** (out of 34 sites) reported that essential food items such as wheat flour, rice, oil and sugar were sporadically available;

**5** (out of 34 sites) reported these essential items were not available at all in the nearest market after the flooding.

Compared to the prices before the flooding, **31 out of the 34 sites** reported significant price increases for the main food commodities, while **11 out of 34 sites** reported slight increase.

Average damage to stocked agricultural products due to flooding, on a scale from 1-5

**2**

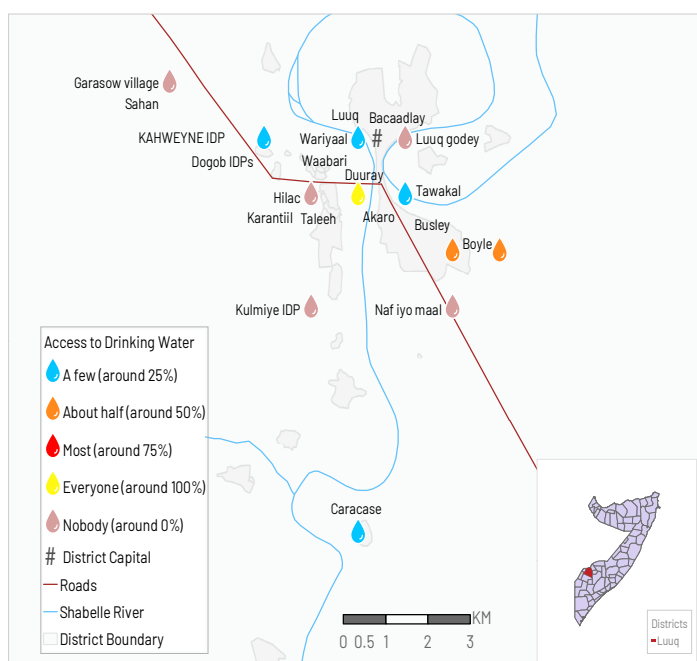
Average loss of livestock due to flooding, on scale from 1-5

**2**

## Water, Hygiene, And Sanitation

Most commonly reported issues with main water sources, by site (out of 34)

- 21 / 34 Water is not available
- 21 / 34 Water tastes/smells/looks bad
- 19 / 34 Many people got sick after drinking the water



Most commonly reported primary source of drinking water, by site (out of 34)

Surface water	23	<div style="width: 67%;"></div>
No safe drinking water available	15	<div style="width: 44%;"></div>
Community borehold for free	4	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>
Formal water trucking conducted by authorities or an NGO	2	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>

Most common problems with sanitation facilities (bathing/latrine), by site (out of 34)

**28** sites (out of 34), reported not enough sanitation facilities or facilities too crowded, in **22** sites (out of 34) the sanitation facilities are not functioning or full.

Among the sites where female key informants were interviewed, the most prevalent challenges related to menstrual hygiene management were identified as follows: **inadequate access to water** (11 out of 34 sites), **insufficient availability of soap** (10 out of 34 sites), **lack of privacy in sanitation facilities** (7 out of 34 sites), and **lack of menstrual hygiene items** (i.e. sanitary pads, underwear) (6 out of 34 sites).

In 14 out of 34 sites, it was reported that only a few number of individuals affected by the floods have access to an adequate supply of drinking water. Additionally, another 14 sites, it was reported that nobody has access to sufficient quantities of drinking water.

## Health

Most common flooding impacts on health facilities within 45 minutes/1 km walking distance.

(from the 22 sites which reported impacted health facilities).

Health facility damaged (structural damaged)	17	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
Health facility equipment damaged	11	<div style="width: 31%;"></div>
Reduction to supply / availability of essential and lifesaving medicines	8	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>

**22** sites (out of 34) reported the absence of health facilities or medical outreach teams within their respective communities.

**28** sites (out of 34) reported increased cases of acute diarrhea since the flooding within their community.

**27** sites (out of 34) reported a heightened demand for health services within the community.

**22** sites (out of 34) reported increased cases of acute measles since the flooding.

## Nutrition

**22** sites (out of 34) reported there are no nutrition services available either within the site or in the nearby vicinity within a distance of 3 km or a 2-hour walk.

**33** sites (out of 34) reported signs of malnutrition among children under five due to insufficient food or diseases like diarrhea, among those affected by floods.

Reported impact of flooding on nearby nutrition facilities or ongoing community-based nutrition activities. (from the 16 sites which reported impacted nutrition facilities/activities).

Nutrition facility and/or supplies damaged	11	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>
Lack or inadequate nutrition supplies (e.g. RUTF)	9	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>
Staff not able to access/arrive to health facility	9	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>

## Education

**32** sites (out of 34) reported flooding has affected the attendance of school children.

Most common ways in which attendance was impacted  
(from the 32 sites which reported impacted school attendance)

28 / 32	Schools/learning spaces are destroyed/damaged
28 / 32	Schools/learning spaces are not accessible due to mud
20 / 32	Schools are used for affected population shelter

Most critical education needs of flood affected persons, by site (out of 34)

Provision of safe drinking water at school	30
Rehabilitation of the existing learning spaces	30
Provision of new learning spaces	27

## Protection

Most commonly reported safety & security concerns for flood affected populations, by site (out of 34)

### Women and girls

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	12
Gender-based violence (GBV)	11
Being robbed	11

### Men and boys

Being threatened with violence	13
Being robbed	9
Suffering from physical harassment or violence (not sexual)	9

## Infrastructure Functionality

Most commonly reported primary means of access to sites (out of 34)

Road (all vehicles)	21
Path (foot / donkey cart / motorcycle only)	11
Road (small vehicles only; no trucks)	9

Infrastructure functionality status in the community after flooding, by site (out of 34)

	Not functional	Irregularly/partially functional	Fully functional	Did not previously exist
Cell network	2	11	31	1
Electricity	14	11	6	18

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

## Accountability To Affected Populations (AAP)

**11** sites (out of 34) reported that no households affected have received humanitarian food and cash assistance.

According to site reports, the flood affected populations express a preference for receiving communication through phone calls (**34 out of 34 sites**), from community leaders (**19 out of 34 sites**), and SMS (**12 out of 34 sites**).

Most commonly reported challenges for flood affected people accessing humanitarian assistance (from the 16 sites reporting challenges)

10 / 16	Beneficiary selection criteria was not shared with community
10 / 16	Information on entitlement was not shared with community
9 / 16	Not enough humanitarian assistance for all entitled

In terms of providing feedback, the sites reported that the flood affected populations prefer using a hotline (**25 out of 34 sites**), communicating through community leaders (**20 out of 34 sites**) and Humanitarian staff/volunteers & SMS (**12 out of 34 sites**).

## Humanitarian Access

**6** sites (out of 34 sites) reported ongoing insecurity/hostilities affecting the area, as the most frequently reported barrier to humanitarian access.

Most commonly reported actors with whom coordination is required for aid delivery, by site (out of 34)

Community leaders (e.g. religious leaders)	13
Humanitarian affairs office/relief office	10
Somali government	6

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## Overview of Methodology

The assessment was conducted between 10 - 12 December 2023, with 340 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) interviews across 34 sites in Luuq using a survey tool developed and adopted by ICCG and OCHA, deployed through KoBo software.

The analysis of single choice questions, all the responses from different key informants reporting on the same site were considered and the results are displayed as the number of sites and reported at the district level. Similarly, 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.

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## 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.

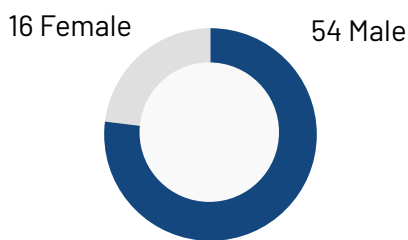
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## About iMMAP Inc.

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



## KIs by Type

- 22 Community leader (host community)
- 12 Member of civil society group
- 11 Community leader (IDP)
- 8 Local councilperson
- 4 Member of local relief committee
- 4 Teacher
- 3 Gatekeeper
- 2 Religious leader
- 2 Women's group leader
- 1 Camp manager
- 1 Other

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**Disclaimer:** The Factsheet is prepared based on the rapid needs assessment data collected by partners in 34 sites of the Luuq district in the southwest state of Somalia from December 10 - 12, 2023. The findings presented in this Factsheet do not necessarily reflect the views of iMMAP Inc. and USAID BHA. The boundaries shown on the map are solely used for analytical purposes and do not necessarily represent authorized boundaries. iMMAP Inc. and USAID/BHA cannot be held accountable for the accuracy of the boundaries depicted on the map.