

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

Buur Hakaba District, Somalia, December 2023

Key Highlights

- In the surveyed sites, the majority identified **shelter** as a priority need for flood-affected men, women, and children. In addition, **in-kind assistance (NFIs)** and **multipurpose cash transfers** were reported for women and men while children identified **education services** and **milk**.
- **Mosquito net** was also reported as an urgent non-food item (NFI) requirement in 9 out of 16 sites.
- **Borrowing/debt** was reported as the primary source of food in 13 out of 16 sites although there was a considerable number of sites, 13 out of 16, 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.
- In 7 out of 16 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 12 out of 16 sites. Limited medical outreach services further exacerbate the situation.

8/16 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs

15/16 sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community

13/16 sites reported that there are not adequate sanitation facilities or the facilities available are too crowded.

Overview

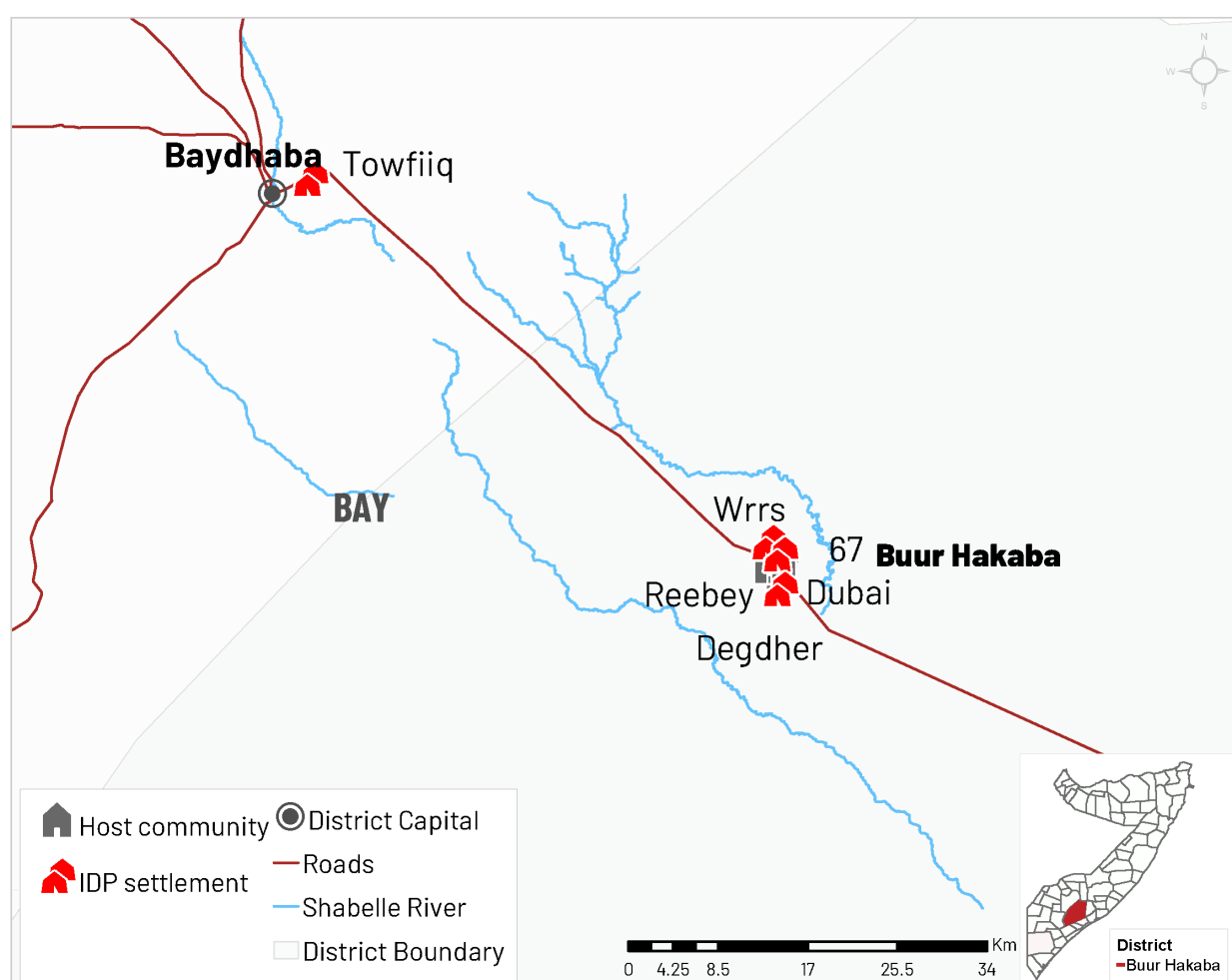
Heavy rains in Buur Hakaba District in October, November and December of 2023 caused significant flooding in several parts of Buur Hakaba town and the surrounding areas, in the Southwest state of Somalia. The rains mark the beginning of the Deyr (October to December) rainy season in the country, expected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

Assessment Overview

This assessment involved conducting 53 interviews with key informants at the site level in Buur Hakaba from December 6th to 7th, 2023. A total of 16 sites were covered in this assessment. As explained in the Methodology Overview, the results should be considered as indicative.



Map Showing Interview Sites




Assessment Overview

Movement Intentions of the Majority of the Flood Survivors, by site (out of 16)

Leave once flooding stops or homes become accessible (undefined)	6
Stay in this location (current location is their final destination)	15
Are undecided	3

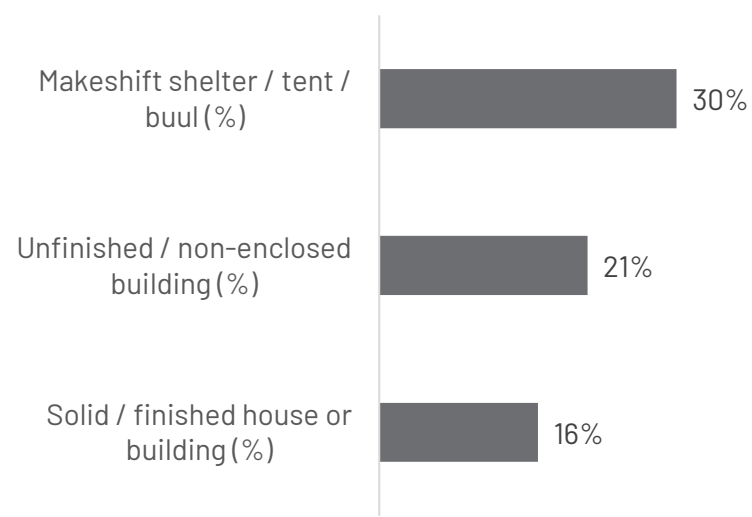
Priority Needs

3 Common Priority Needs, by site (out of 16)

	Shelter	Multipurpose cash transfer	In-kind assistance (NFIs)	Education services	Milk
	14	12	7	7	
	13	11	8		
	12			12	12

Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Shelter Types Occupied by Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 16)



Top 3 Most Urgent NFI Needs, by Site

09/16 Mosquito net
06/16 Tent
06/16 Solar lamp

8/16 sites reported that NFIs were unavailable in sufficient quantities at the nearest market.

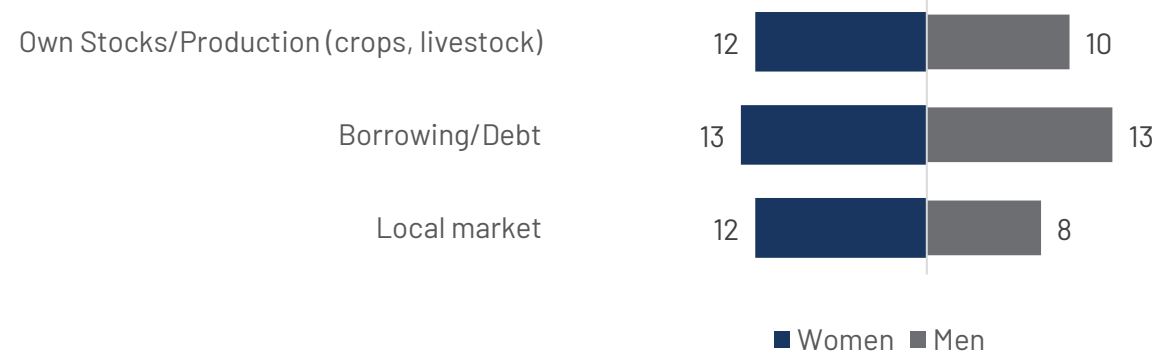
11/16 sites reported major increase in the price of NFIs.

Food Security & Livelihoods

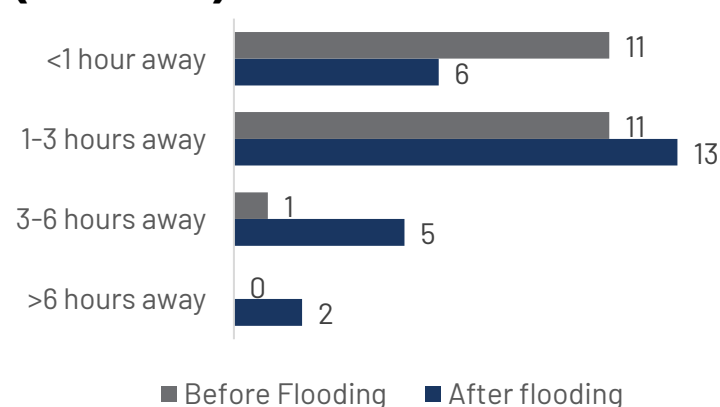
Common Source of Food Access After the Flood, by Site

13/16 Borrowing/debt
11/16 Donations from neighbors, relatives, or friends
10/16 Work for food & own stocks

Common Income Sources Before the Flood by Gender, by Site (out of 16)



Reported distance to the nearest physically accessible market before and after flooding, by site (out of 16)



This indicates that there has been a significant increase in distance, where 2 sites are reporting that the nearest market is more than 6 hours away from them after the flood.

13/16 sites reported that the nearest market was partially destroyed after the flood.

13/16 sites reported that essential food items such as wheat, flour, rice, oil, and sugar were sporadically available in the nearest market after the flood.

4/16 sites reported slight & 8 reported drastic increase in price for the main food commodities after the flood, compared to the prices before flooding.

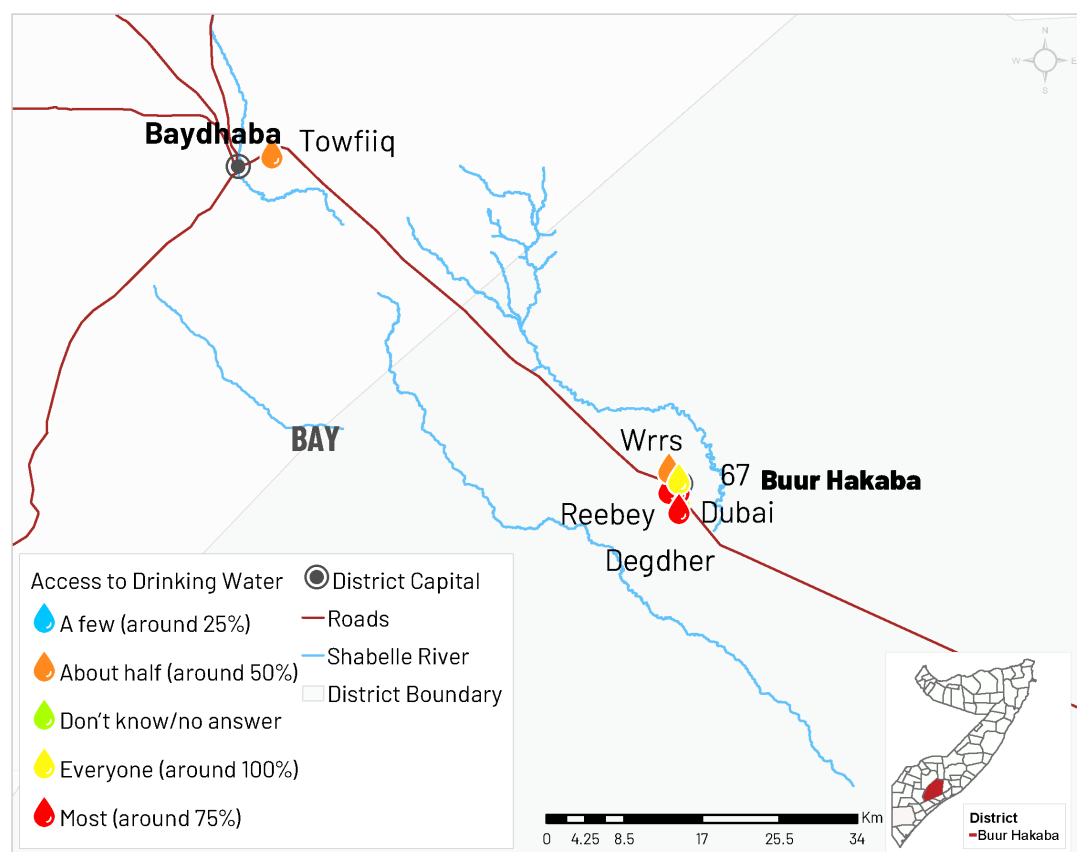
Average loss of livestock due to flooding, on a scale from 1-5
3

Average loss of stocked agricultural product due to flooding, on a scale from 1-5
3

Water Hygiene & Sanitation

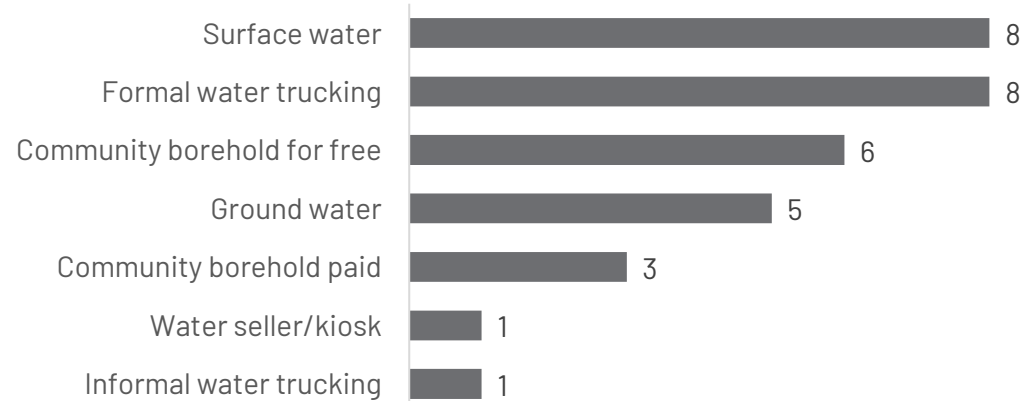
Commonly Reported Issues with the Main Water Source, by site

- 8/16** No problem
- 7/16** Inadequate water volume
- 6/16** Takes too long to travel to nearest water point

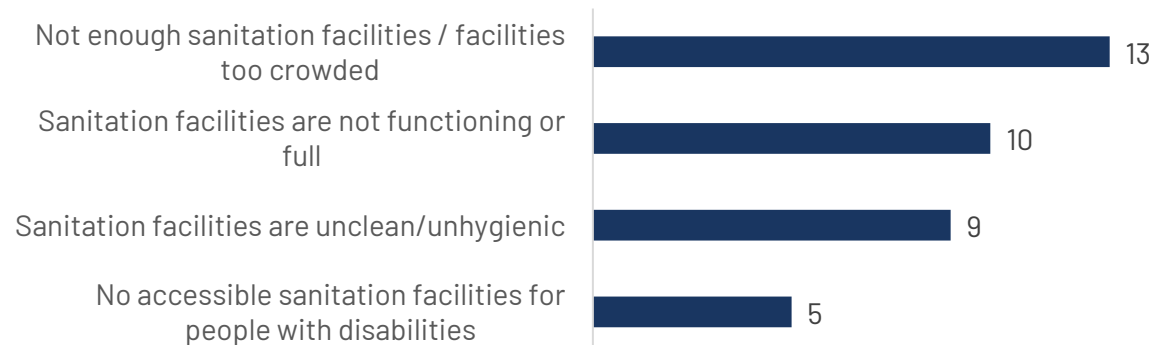


Map Showing Availability of Drinking Water in The Sites

Commonly Reported Primary Source of Drinking Water, by site (out of 16)



Common Sanitation Facilities Problems, by site (out of 16)



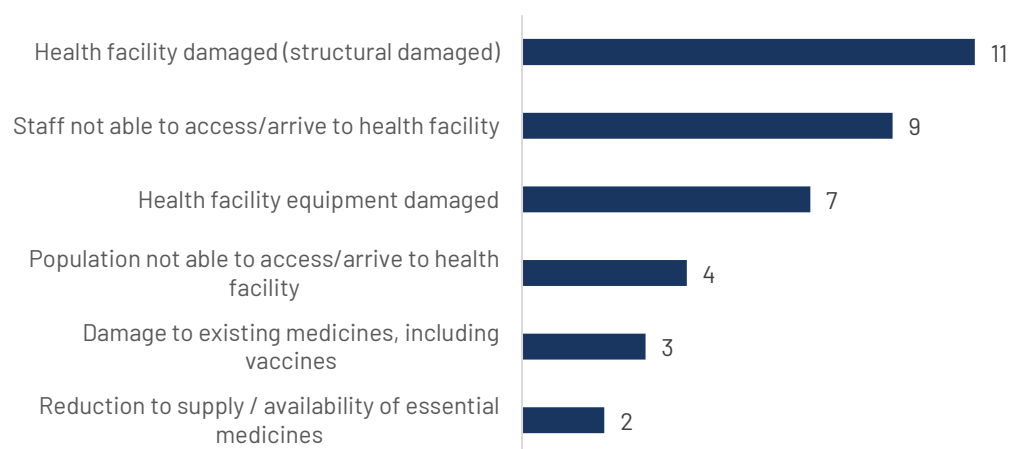
7/16 sites reported that that **open defecation is the main practice for latrine usage** Among the flood affected people.

In **11/16** sites, it was reported that most of the individuals affected by the floods have access to an adequate supply of drinking water. Additionally, in 8 sites, it was reported the **about half of flood affected population have access to enough drinking water.**

Health

12/16 sites have reported that nearby health facilities have been affected by the recent floods.

Common Flood Impacts on Nearby Health Facilities, by site (out of 16)



12/16 sites reported a heightened demand for health services within the community since the flooding

15/16 sites reported increased cases of acute diarrhoea since the flooding within the community

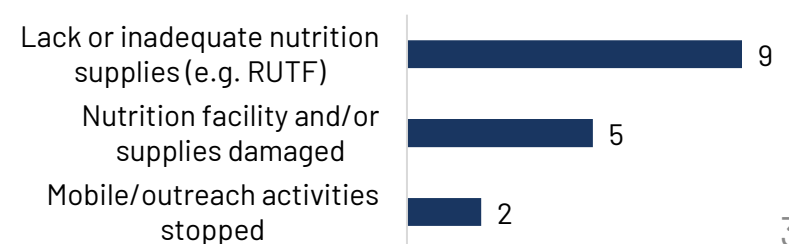
14/16 sites reported increased cases of acute measles since the flooding within the community

Nutrition

9/16 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.

15/16 sites reported signs of malnutrition among children under five due to insufficient food or diseases like diarrhoea, among those affected by floods.

Reported impact of flooding on nearby nutrition facilities or ongoing community-based nutrition activities (out of 16)



Education

15/16 sites reported that **flooding has affected the attendance** of school children.

Most common ways in which attendance was impacted

From the 15 sites which reported impacted school attendance due to flood.

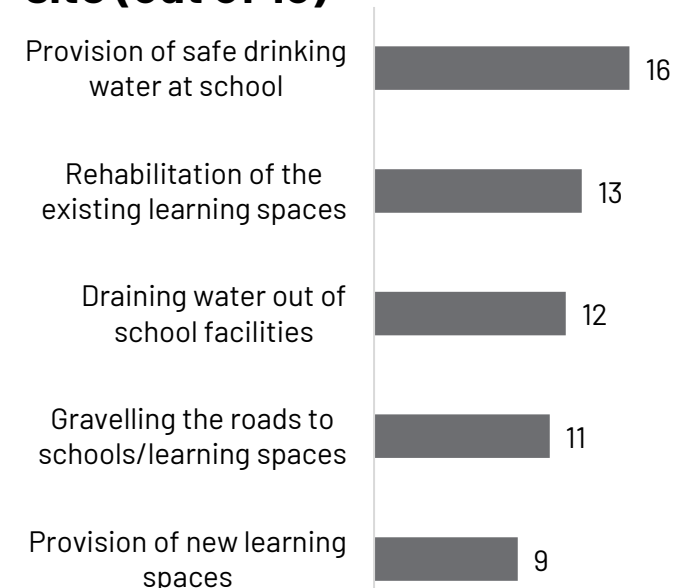
11/16 Schools/learning spaces are destroyed/damaged

10/16 Schools/learning spaces are not accessible due to mud

9/16 Lack of sanitation, adequate WASH facilities in schools

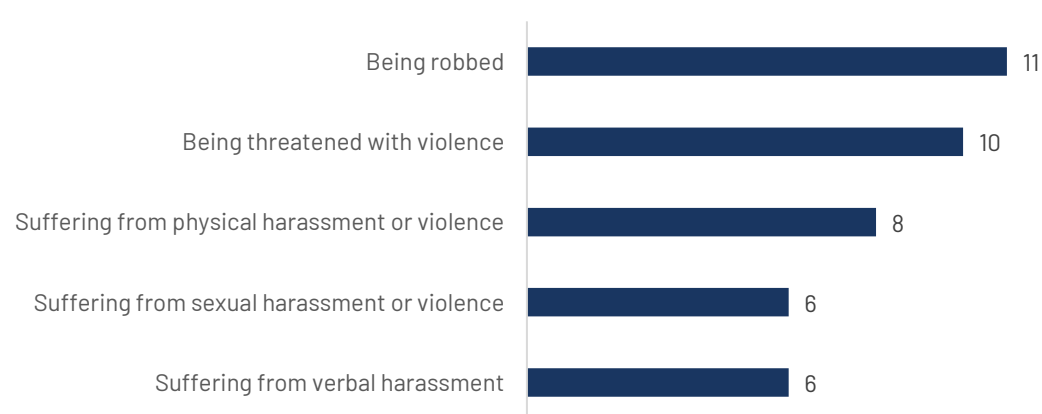
6/16 Schools/learning spaces are inaccessible

Most critical education needs for flood affected people, by site (out of 16)

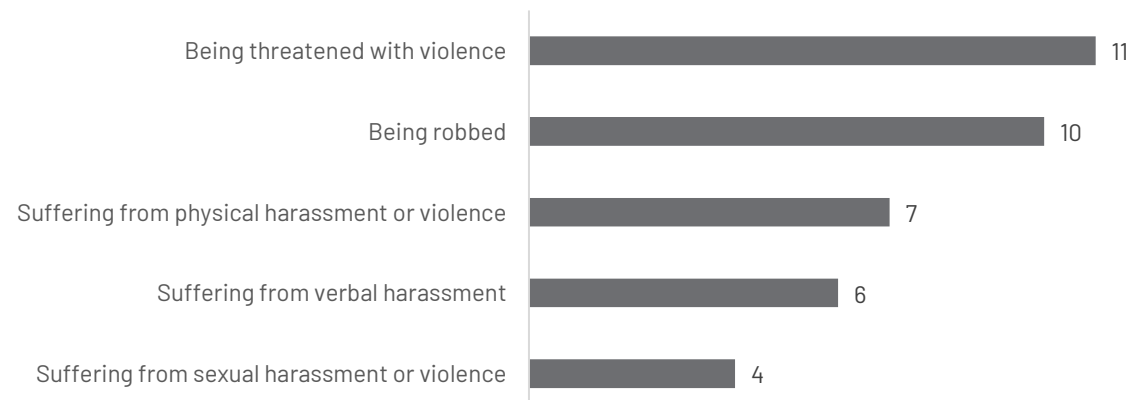


Protection

Common Safety & Security Concerns for Women & Girls Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 16)

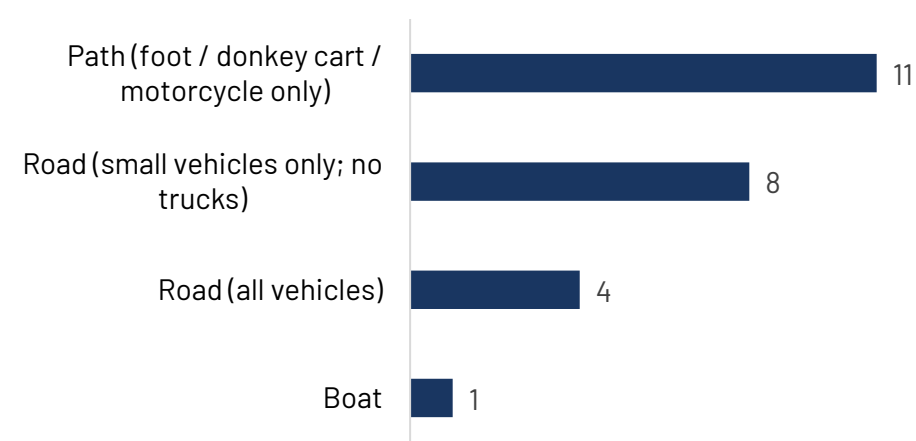


Common Safety & Security Concerns for Men & Boys Flood Survivors, by site (out of 16)



Infrastructure Functionality

Common primary means of access to sites (out of 16)



Infrastructure functionality status after flooding by site (out of 16)

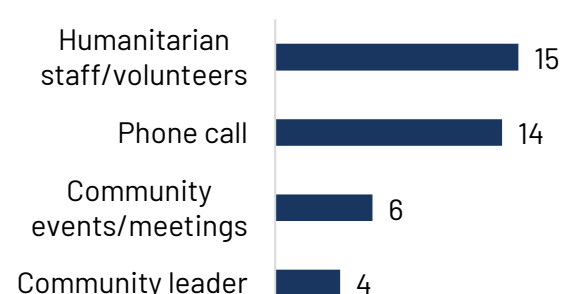
	Irregular / partially functional	Fully functional	Functional	It did not previously exist	Not functional
Cell Network	11	11			
Electricity*	12		6	2	8

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

Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)

6/16 sites reported that they faced problems obtaining humanitarian assistance after flood. Another 4 reported that there was no humanitarian assistance after flood.

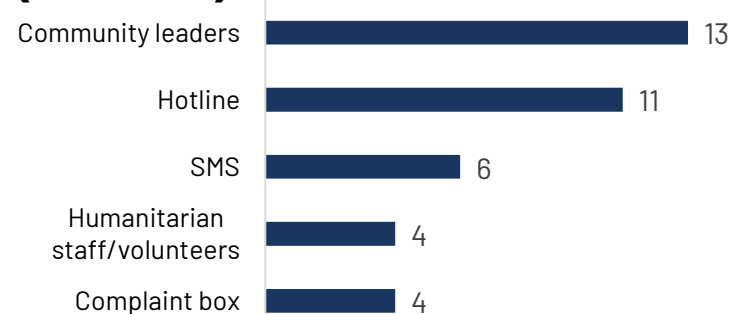
Flood Survivors' Preferred Feedback Method, by site (out of 16)



Common Challenges for Flood survivors

2/6 Reported that **information on entitlement was not shared with community**. Another 2 sites reported that beneficiary selection criteria was not shared with community.

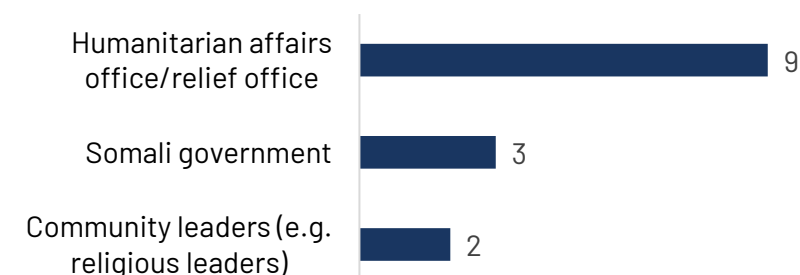
Flood Survivors' Preferred Communication Method, by site (out of 16)



Humanitarian Access

Out of 16 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.

Common Key Coordinators in Aid Delivery, by site (out of 16)



Overview & Methodology

The assessment was conducted between 6-7 December 2023, with 53 quantitative, structured face-to-face key informant (KI) interviews across 16 sites in Buur Hakaba using a survey tool developed and adopted by ICCG and OCHA, deployed through KoBo tool.

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 no 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.

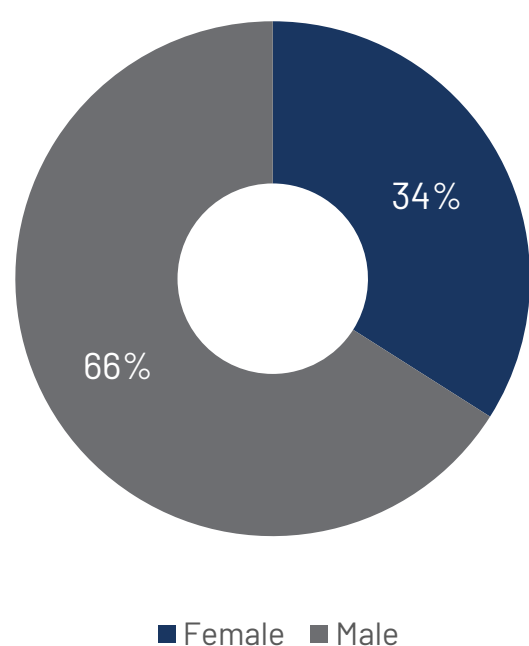
Therefore, the aggregated site-level results should be interpreted with this limitation in mind. Additionally, due to the key informant approach used, it is not possible to disaggregate the results by gender, age, or disability status of the respondents.

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 KIs by Profession



Camp manager	2
Community leader (host community)	9
Community leader (IDP)	22
Local councilperson	1
Member of civil society group	15
Teacher	1
Women's group leader	2