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 8 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.

Source: https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/somalia/

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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>Multipurpose cash transfer</th>
<th>In-kind assistance (NFIs)</th>
<th>Education services</th>
<th>Milk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

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

- Makeshift shelter/ tent/ buil (%) **30%**
- Unfinished/ non-enclosed building (%) **21%**
- Solid/ finished house or building (%) **16%**

**Top 3 Most Urgent NFI Needs, by Site**

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

**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)**

- Own Stocks/Production (crops, livestock) **12**
- Borrowing/Debt **13**
- Local market **12**

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

- <1 hour away **8**
- 1-3 hours away **11**
- 3-6 hours away **5**
- >6 hours away **2**

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.

**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](image)

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

- Surface water: 8
- Formal water trucking: 8
- Community borehold for free: 6
- Ground water: 5
- Community borehold paid: 3
- Water seller/kiosk: 1
- Informal water trucking: 1

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

- Not enough sanitation facilities / facilities too crowded: 13
- Sanitation facilities are not functioning or full: 10
- Sanitation facilities are unclean/unhygienic: 9
- No accessible sanitation facilities for people with disabilities: 5

**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.

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**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)

- Health facility damaged (structural damaged): 11
- Staff not able to access/arrive to health facility: 9
- Health facility equipment damaged: 8
- Population not able to access/arrive to health facility: 7
- Damage to existing medicines, including vaccines: 4
- Reduction to supply / availability of essential medicines: 3
- Health facility damaged (functional damage): 2

**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

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**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)

- Lack or inadequate nutrition supplies (e.g. RUTF): 9
- Nutrition facility and/or supplies damaged: 5
- Mobile/outreach activities stopped: 2
### Education

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

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

### Protection

#### Common Safety & Security Concerns for Women & Girls Flood Survivors, by Site (out of 16)
- Being robbed: 11
- Being threatened with violence: 10
- Suffering from physical harassment or violence: 8
- Suffering from verbal harassment: 6
- Suffering from sexual harassment or violence: 6

#### Common Safety & Security Concerns for Men & Boys Flood Survivors, by site (out of 16)
- Being threatened with violence: 11
- Being robbed: 10
- Suffering from physical harassment or violence: 7
- Suffering from verbal harassment: 6
- Suffering from sexual harassment or violence: 4

### Infrastructure Functionality

#### Common primary means of access to sites (out of 16)
- Path (foot / donkey cart / motorcycle only): 11
- Road (small vehicles only: no trucks): 8
- Road (all vehicles): 4
- Boat: 1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Irregular / partially functional</th>
<th>Fully functional</th>
<th>Functional</th>
<th>It did not previously exist</th>
<th>Not functional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cell Network</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity*</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

#### 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)
- Community leaders: 13
- Hotline: 11
- SMS: 6
- Humanitarian staff/volunteers: 4
- Complaint box: 4

### 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)
- Humanitarian affairs office/relief office: 9
- Somali government: 3
- Community leaders (e.g. religious leaders): 2
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.

KIs by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Count</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>66%</td>
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</table>

KIs by Profession

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp manager</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community leader (host community)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community leader (IDP)</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local councilperson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Member of civil society group</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s group leader</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Disclaimer: The Factsheet is prepared based on the rapid needs assessment data collected by partners in 16 sites of the Buur Hakaba district in the Southwest state of Somalia from December 6th & 7th 2023. The findings presented in this fact sheet do not necessarily reflect the views of iMMAP Inc. and USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (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.