



Rapid Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment of Drought Affected Population

DASHBOARD (March 2025)

Select District

Kahda

Reset

Reported Alarming Situation

INCREASE IN
OBSERVED DEATHS

30 %

INCREASE IN
DISEASES

72 %

INCREASE IN
FOOD PRICES

47 %

Coping Mechanisms Adopted by the Assessed Communities

BORROWING

52 %

RESTRICTED CONSUMPTION

36 %

MIGRATION

12 %

SELLING HOUSEHOLDS ITEMS

5 %

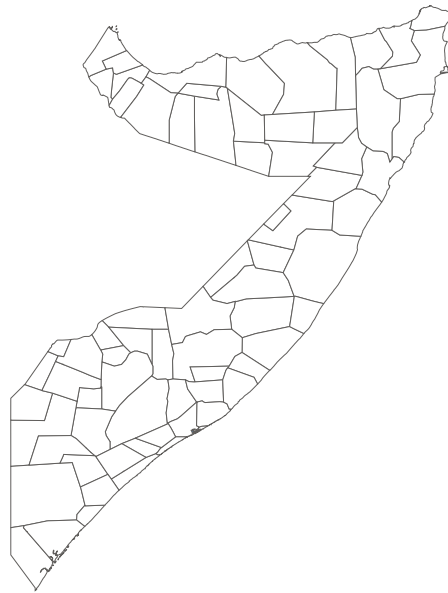
BEGGING

56 %

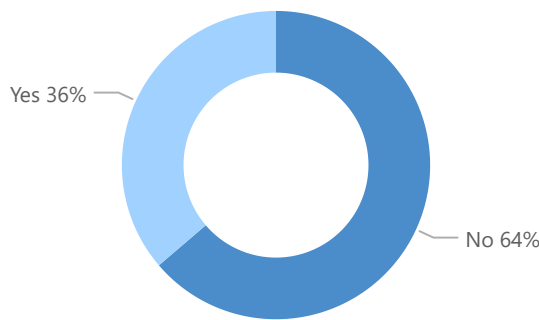
REDUCE MEALS

60 %

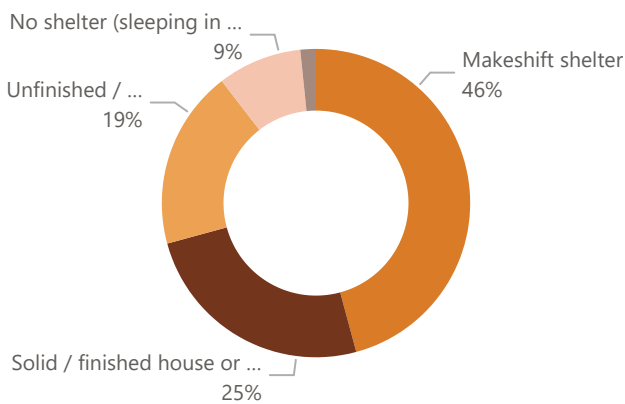
Assessment Location – District Map



% of people reported to have received humanitarian food assistance



% of affected people living in each shelter type



Top 5 water challenges as reported by the assessed locations

There is no enough water: 44 %

Water is not available: 35 %

Increased cost of water due to scarcity: 31 %

Many people got sick after drinking the water: 12 %

Water tastes/smells/looks bad: 0 %

CRITICAL SERVICES: Reported availability

Nutrition Service

56 %

Health Services

38 %

Educational Services

21 %

Functional Markets

41 %

Shelter and NFI

41 %

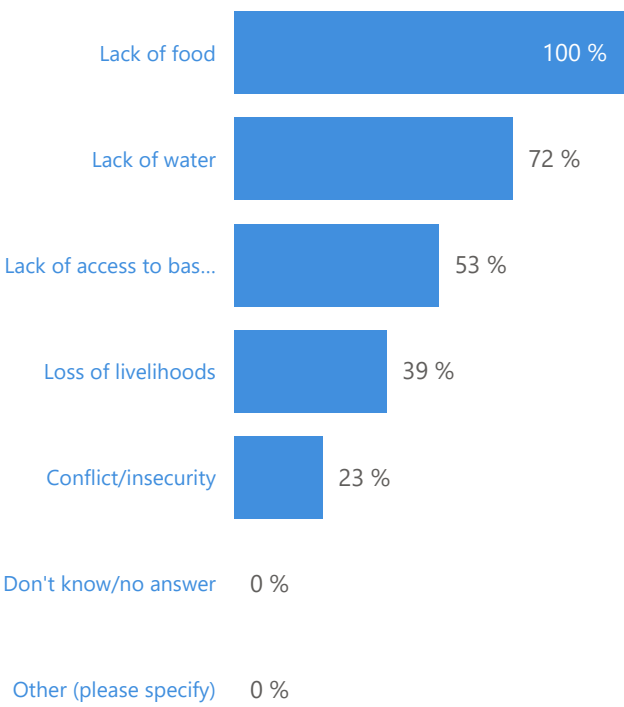
Food

76 %

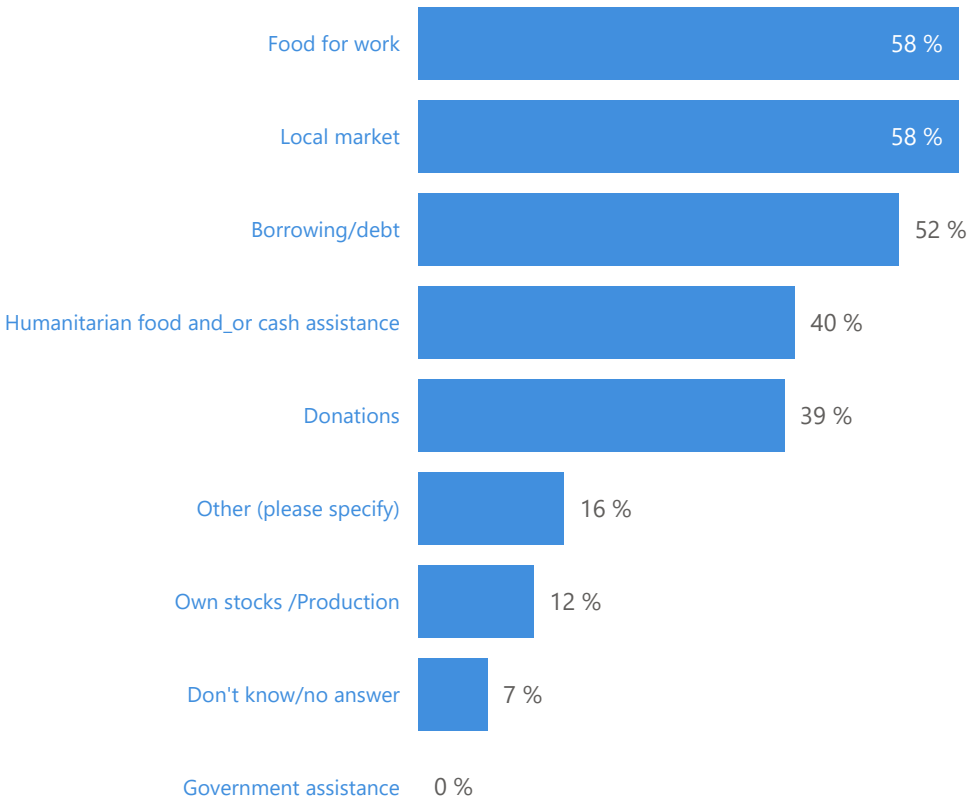
Access to Enough Safe Drinking Water:

9 %

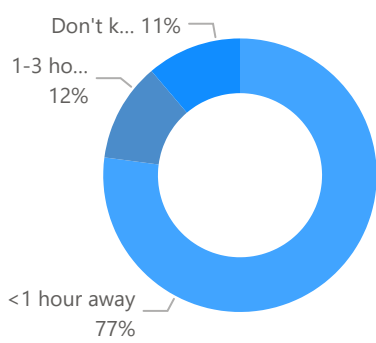
What are the 3 main reasons for population movement in the area over the past month?



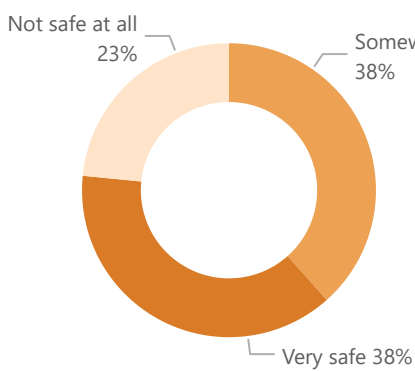
What are the 3 main sources of food in the location?



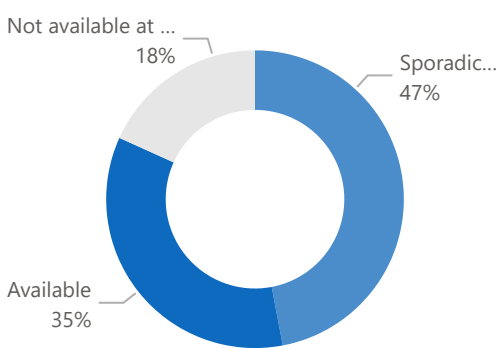
How far is the closest functioning market



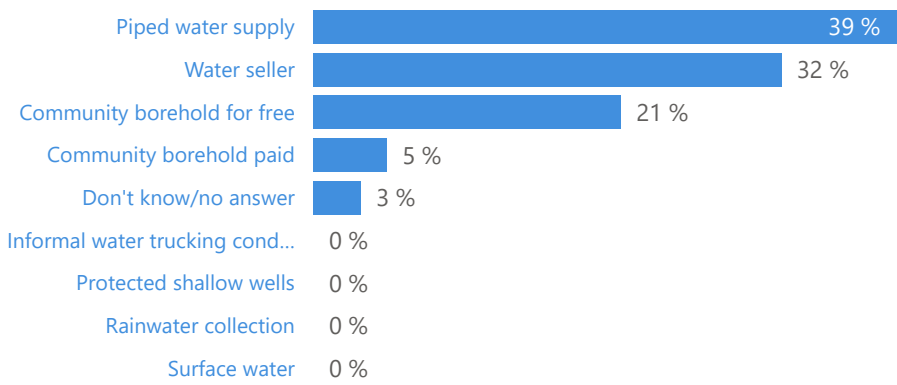
How safe do people feel here in general



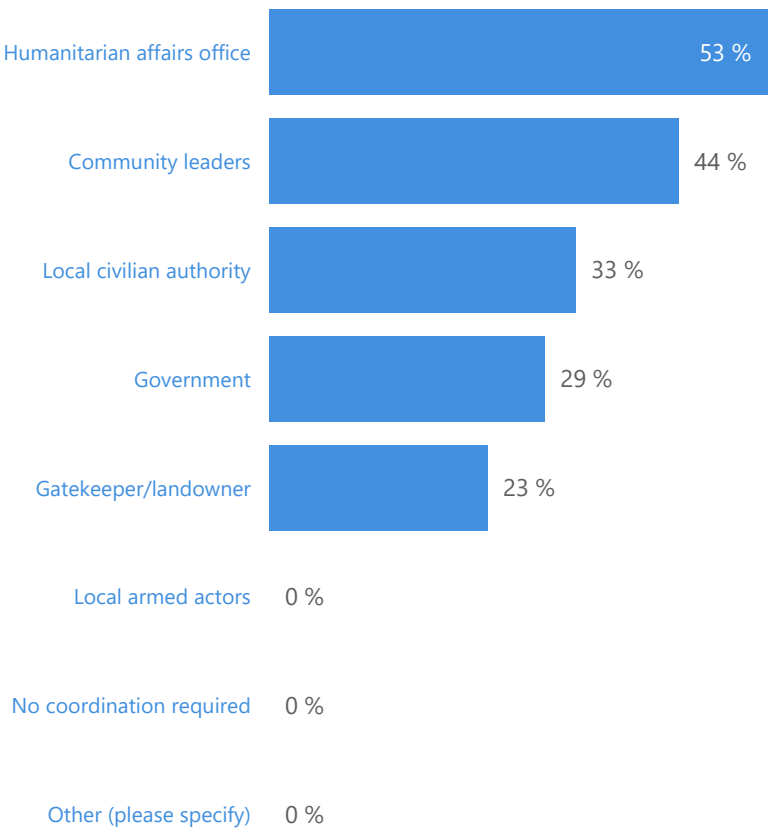
Status on availability of NFI Items



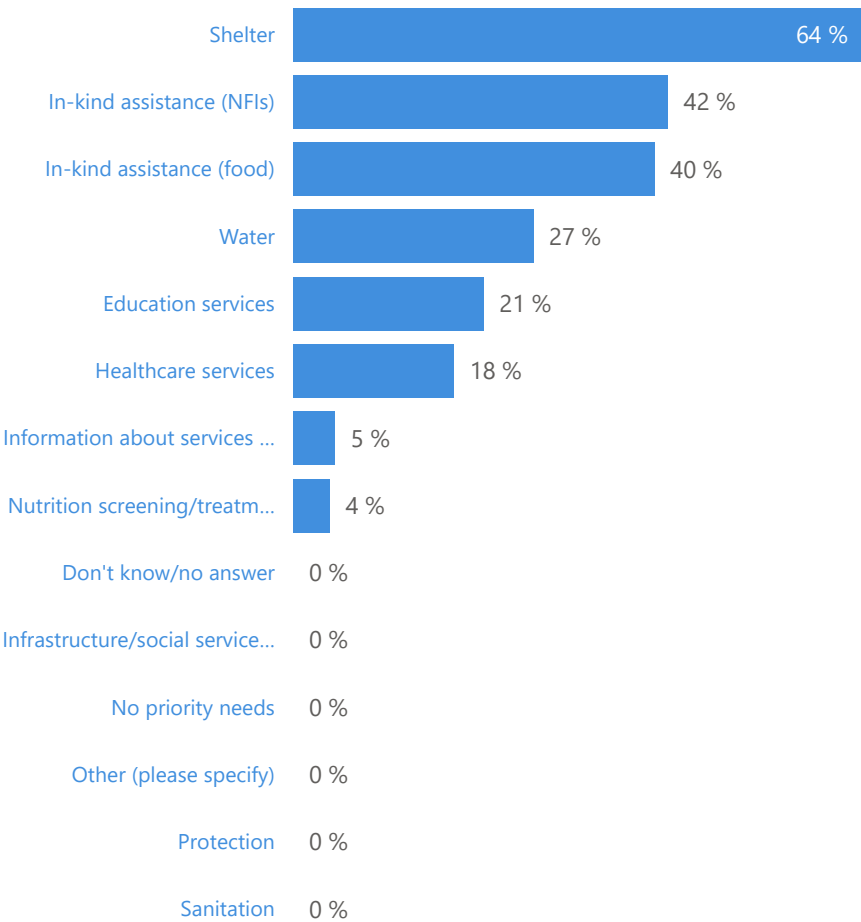
What is the most common source of drinking water used by people in this community AFTER the lack of rain?



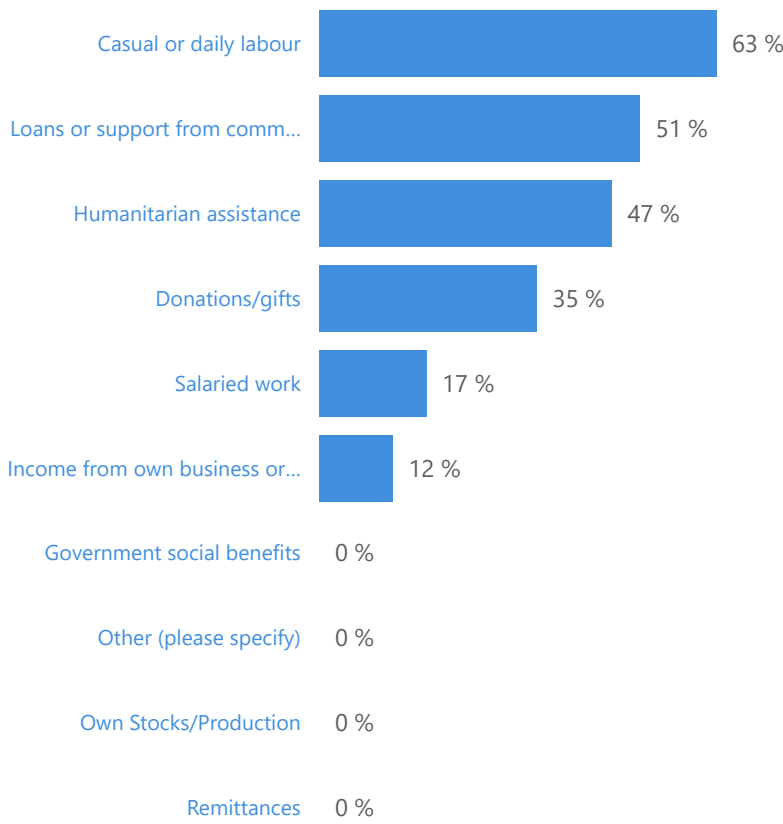
The assessed locations identified key actors for coordination in delivering humanitarian assistance



What are the top priority needs for humanitarian assistance for host community (after the drought/lack of rain)



Main sources of income in the location





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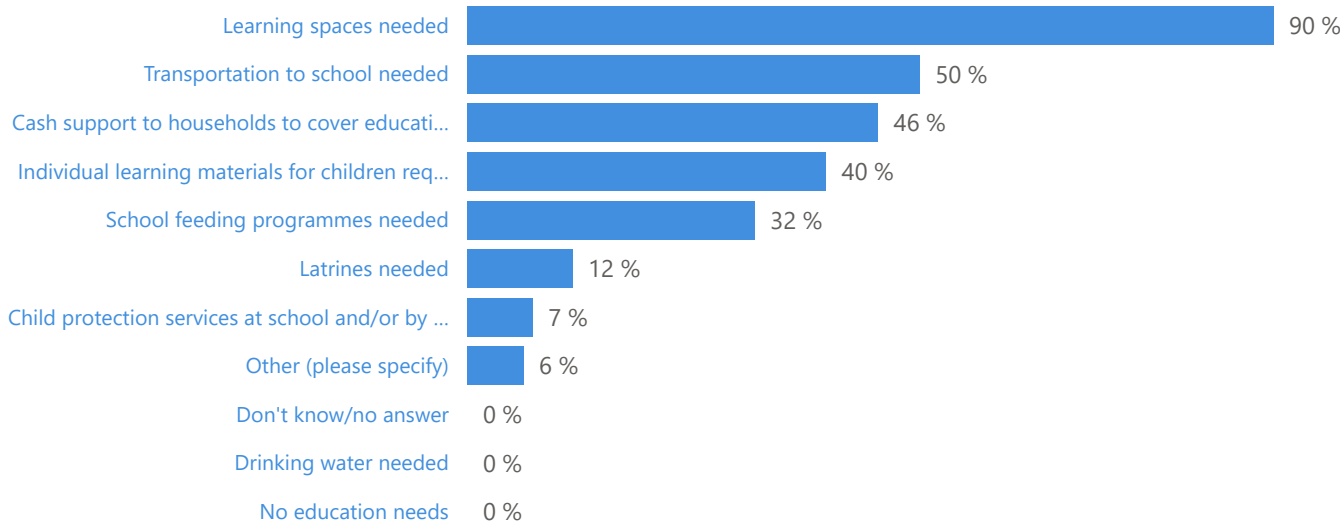
Kahda

Reset

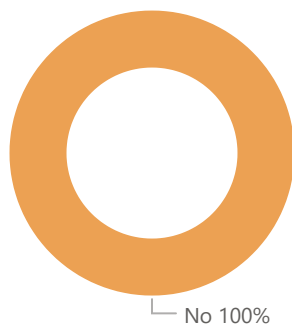
EDUCATION



Most critical Education needs of drought-affected children



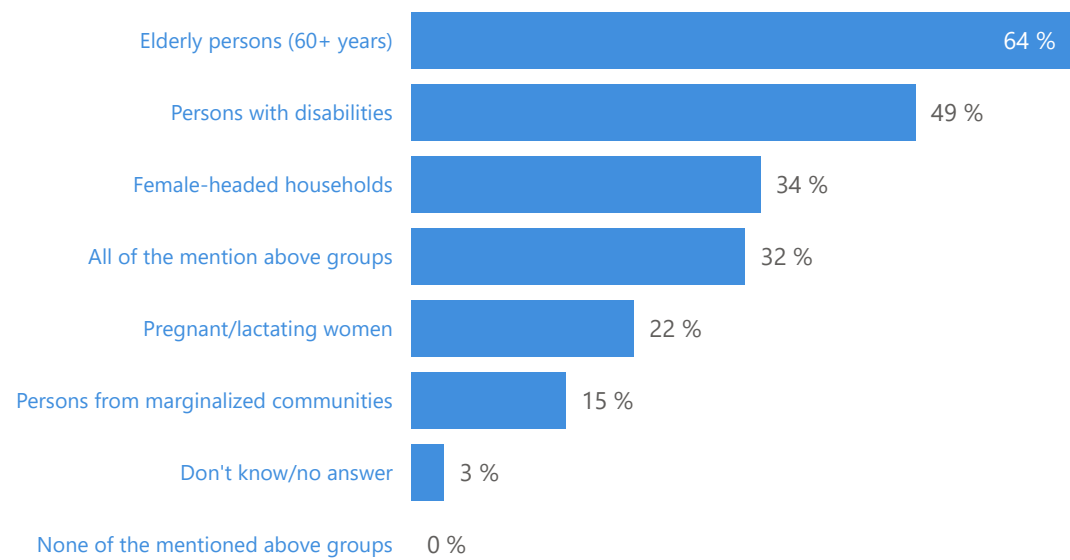
% of children reported not being able to attend education after displacement due to drought



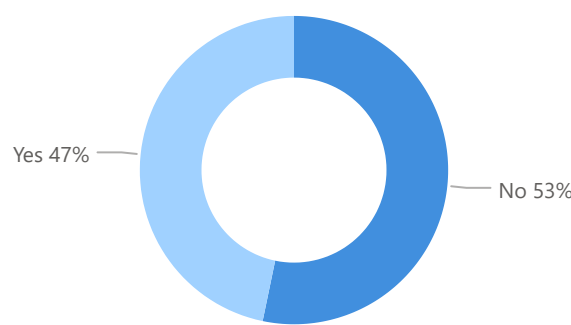
PROTECTION



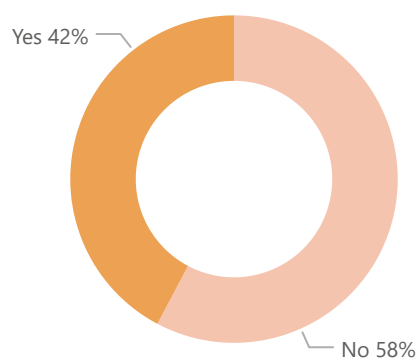
Reported groups perceived to have particular needs of assistance due to lack of rain in the assessed location



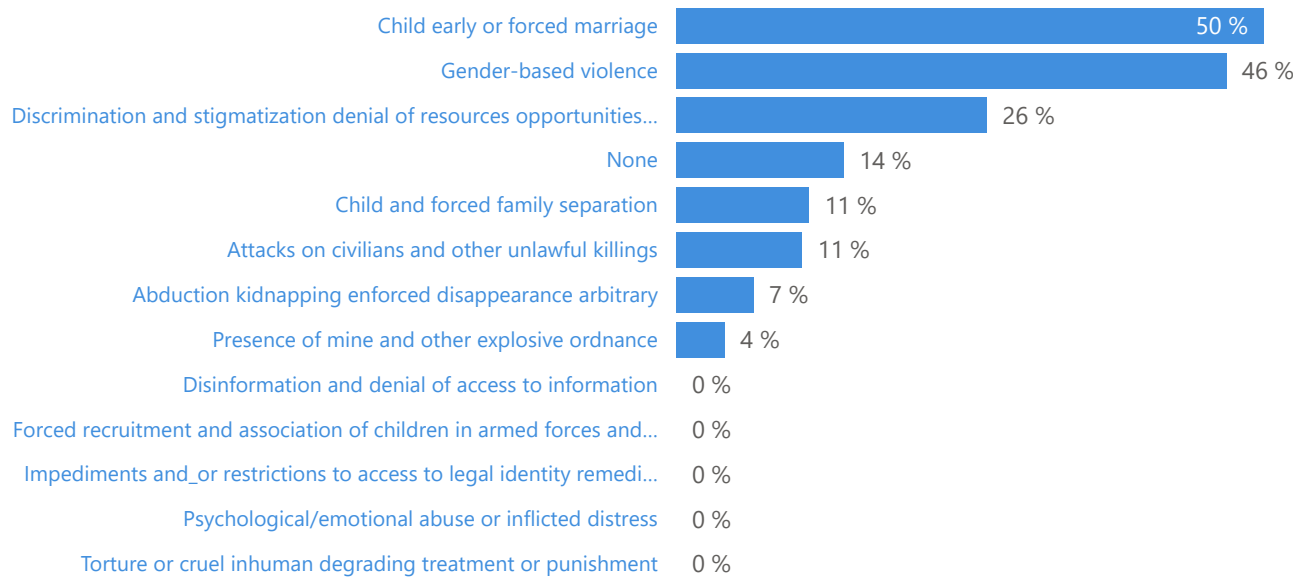
Are there reports of separated children from their primary caregivers



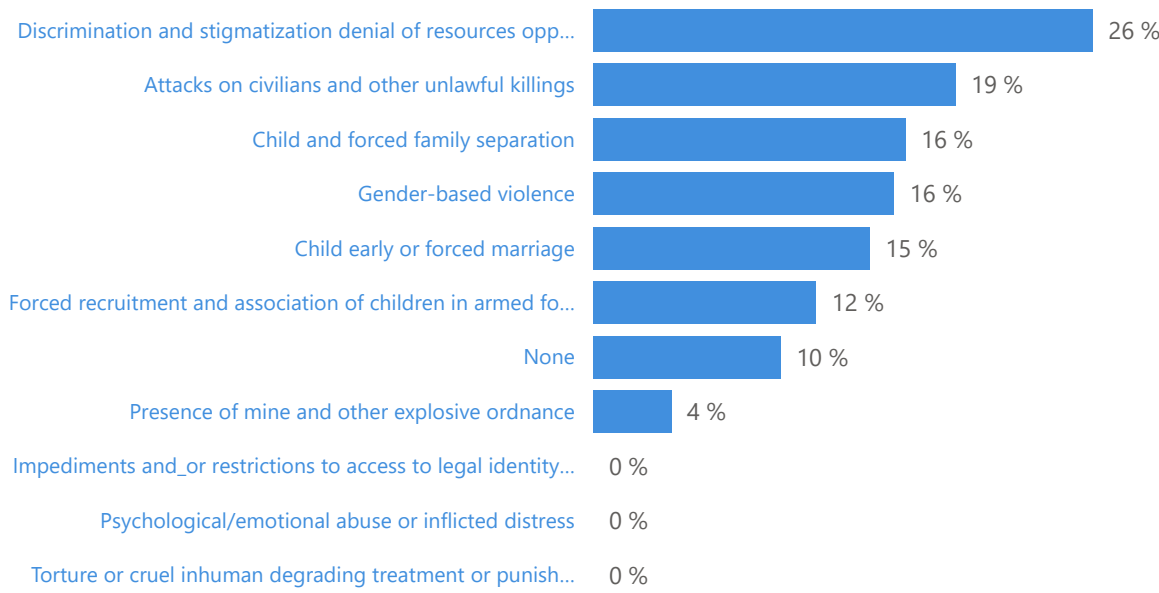
Can women move freely without fear?



Reported main safety concerns for girls/women of the drought affected communities in the assessed location



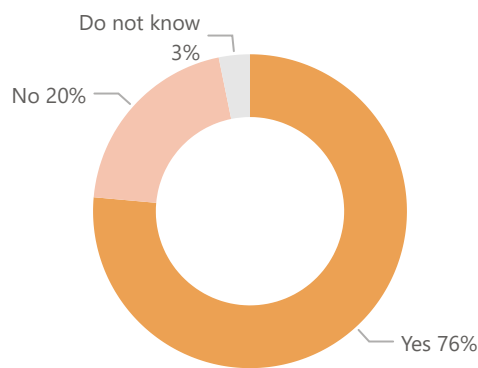
Reported main safety concerns for boys/men of the drought affected communities in the assessed location



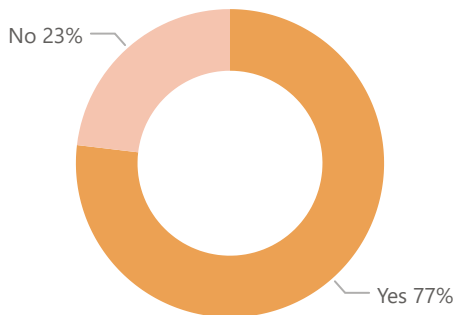
HEALTH



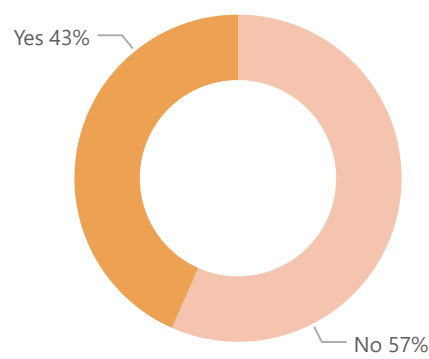
Increase in the health needs due to drought?



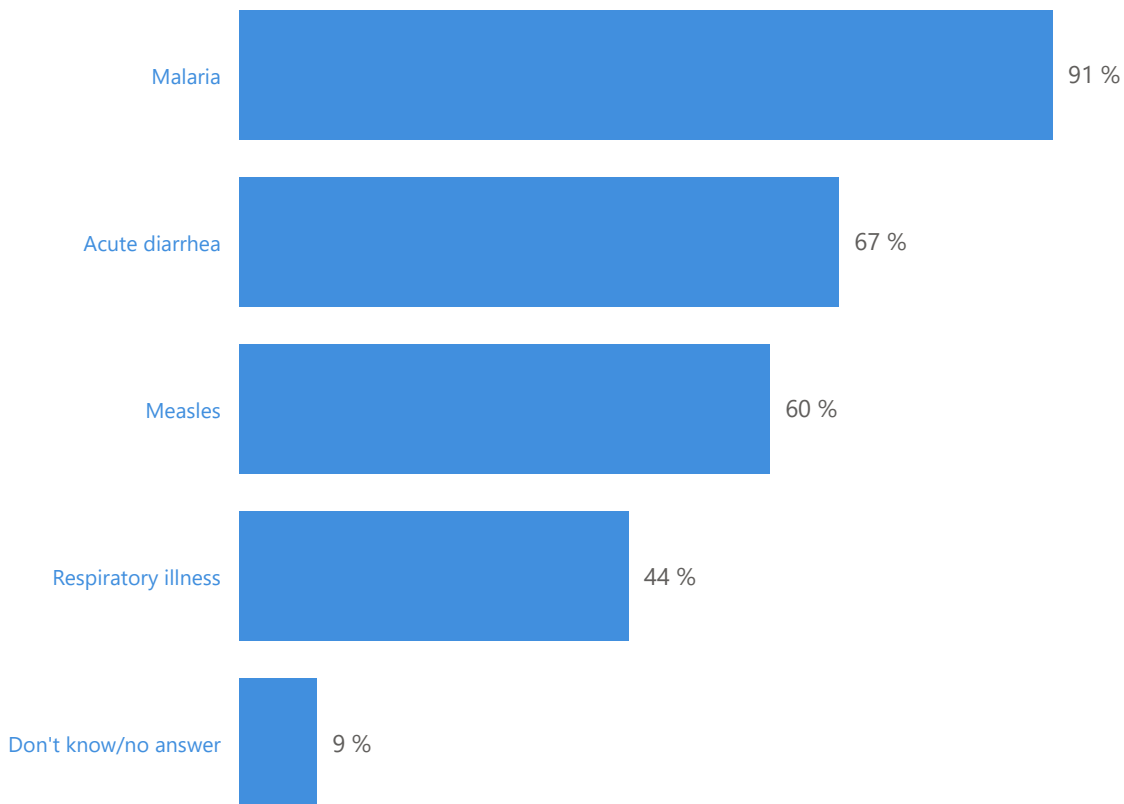
Women in labor unable to reach nearby health facilities



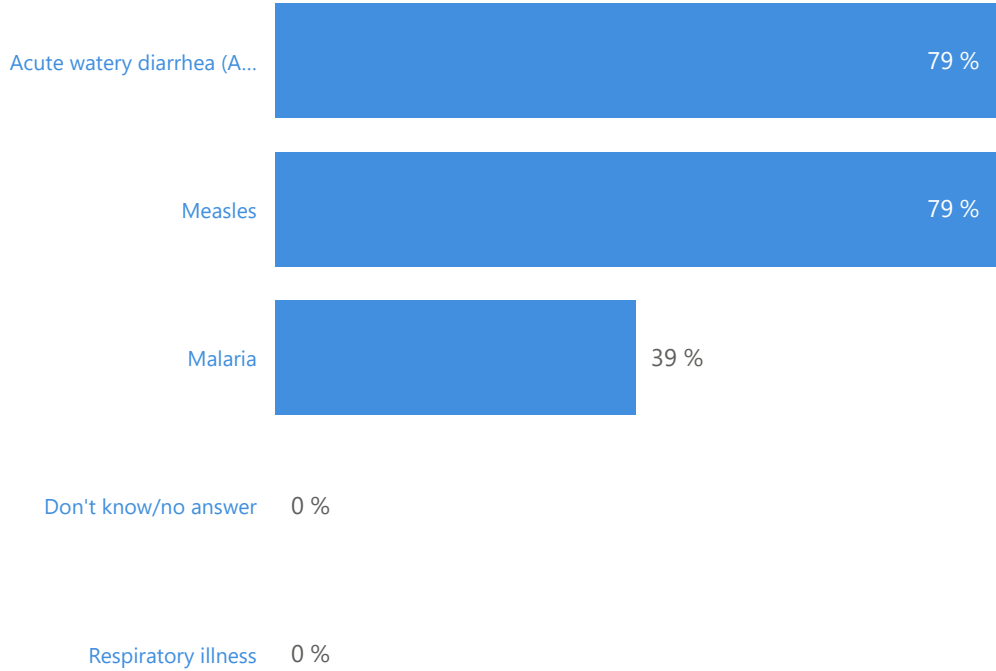
Available mobile health providers



Reported type of noticeable increase in diseases by the assessed communities



Reported type of diseases leading to noticeable deaths by the assessed community





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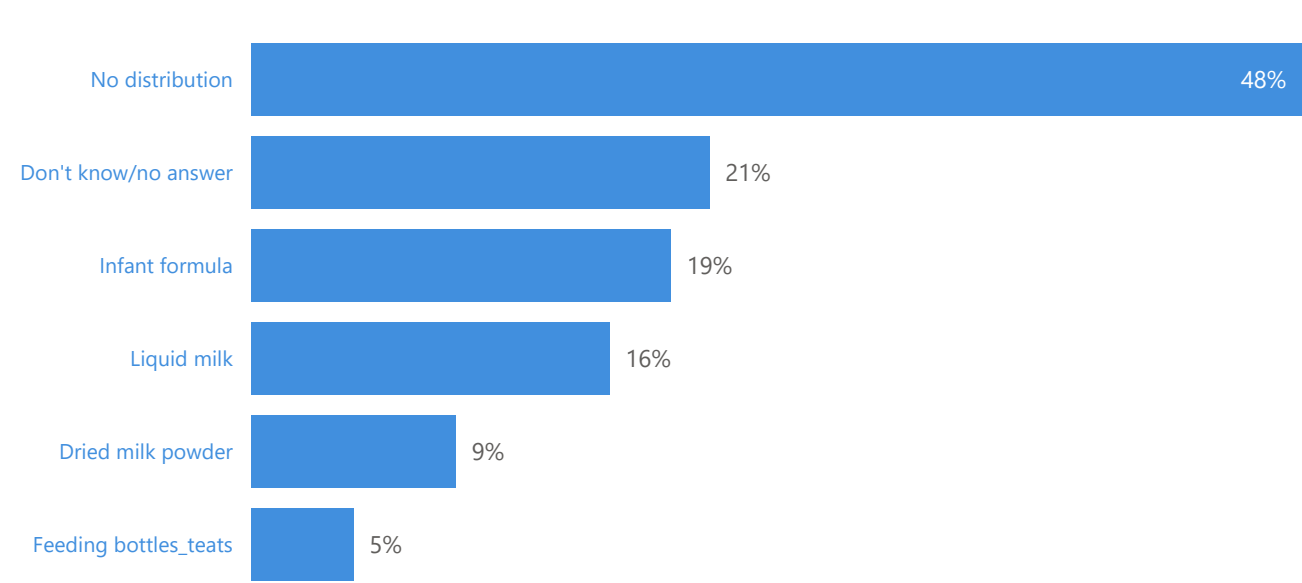
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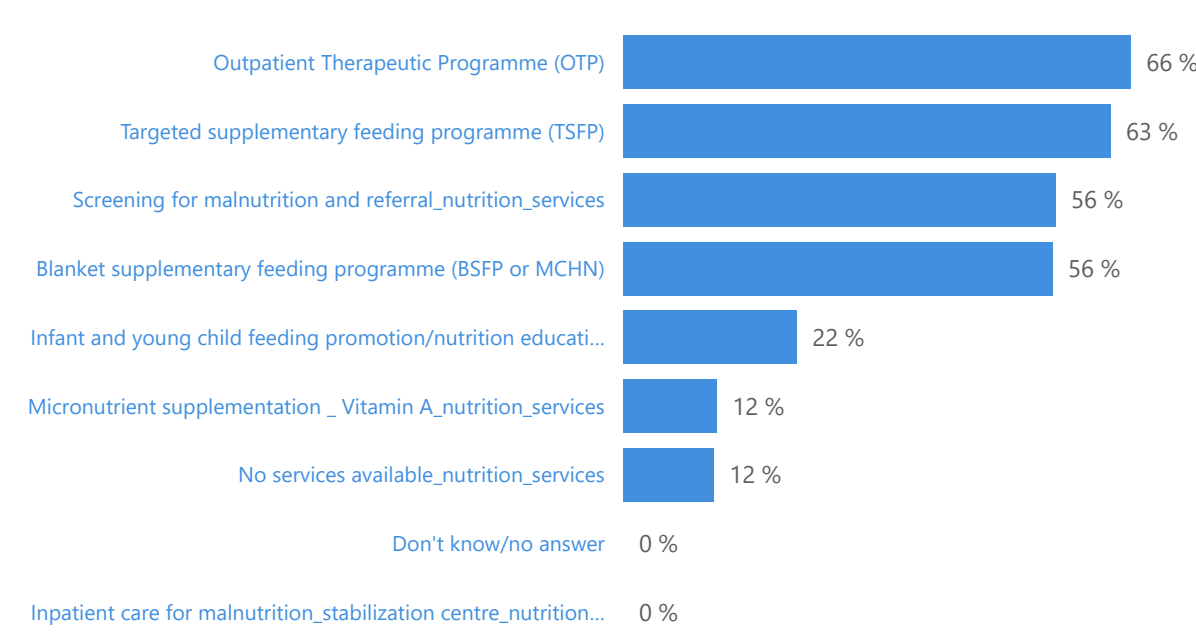
NUTRITION



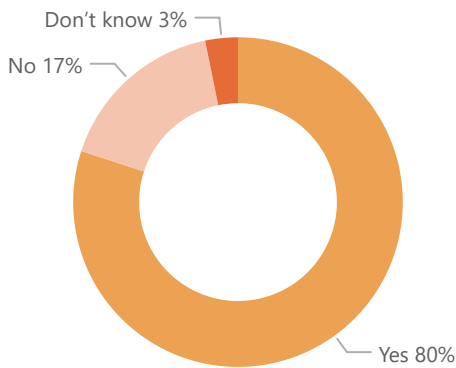
Nutritional items that have been distributed recently



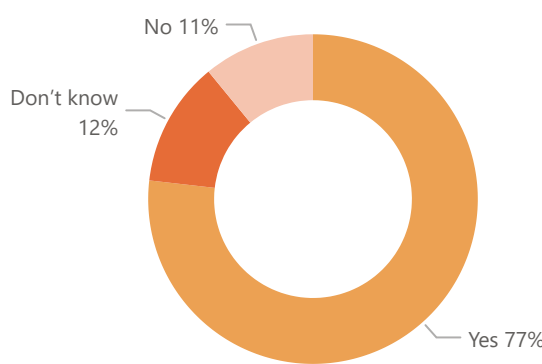
Nutrition services available within the site or nearby (within 5 km or 1 hour)



Reported cases of malnourished children



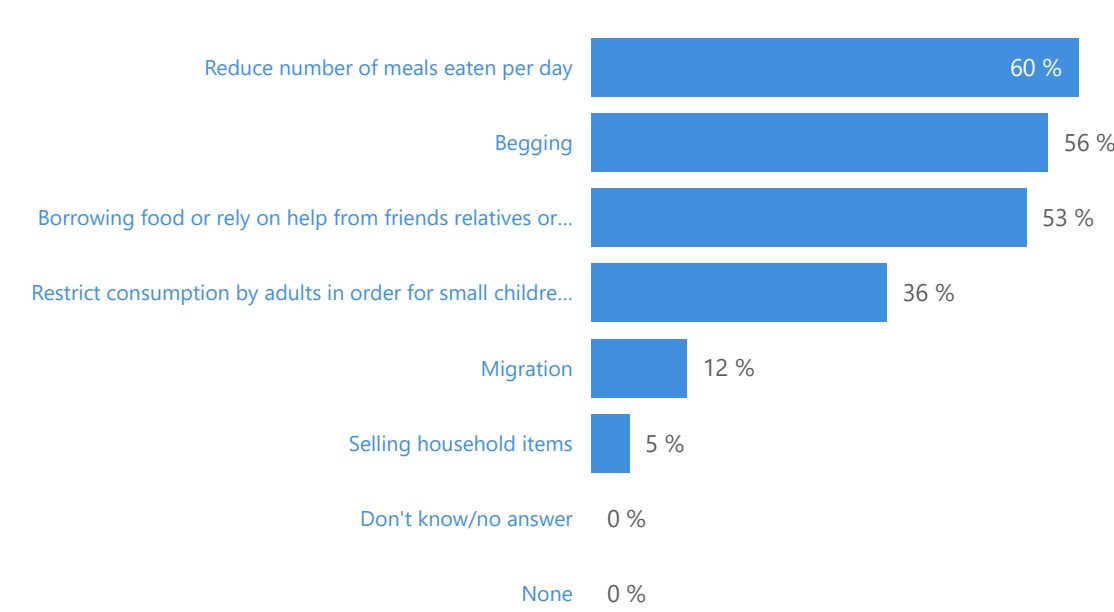
Reported breastfeeding concerns



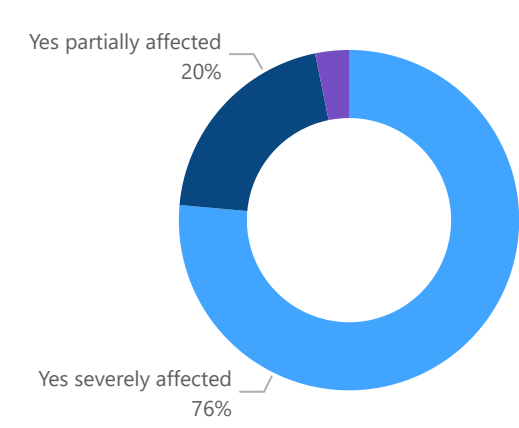
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



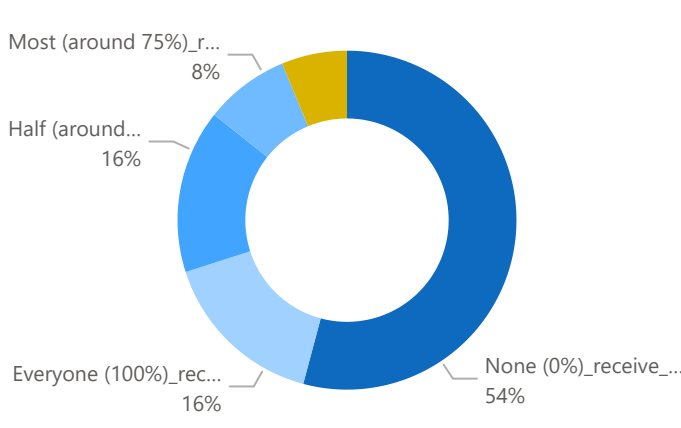
Coping mechanism adopted by the assessed communities



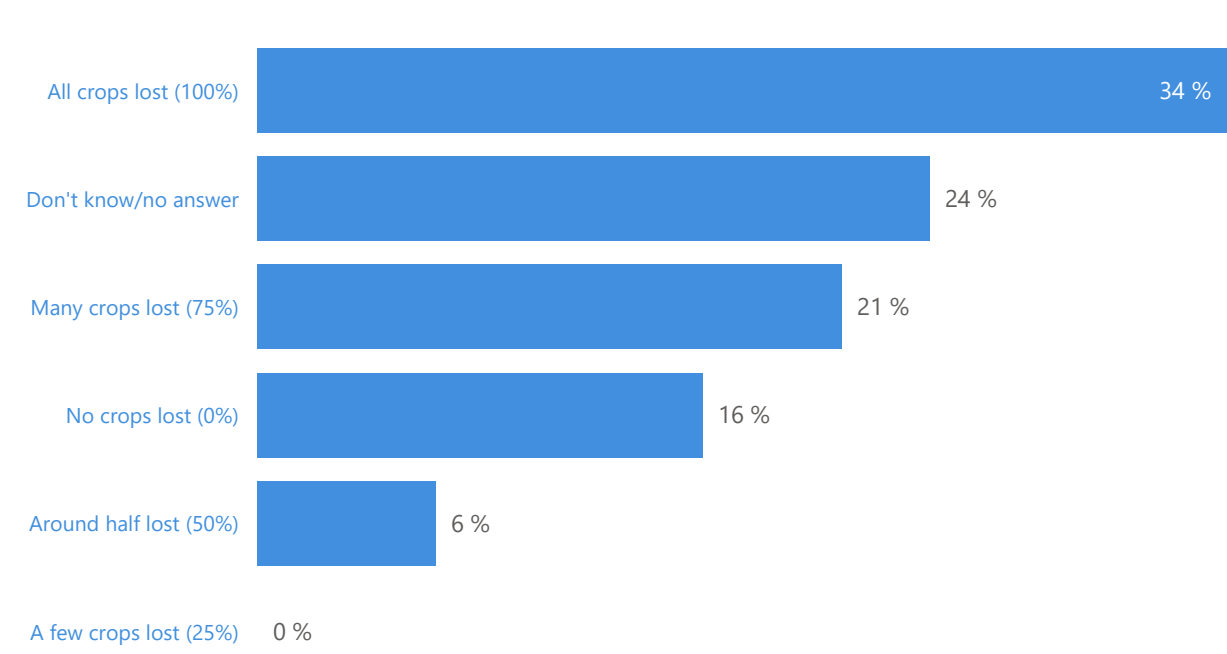
Main sources of income been affected by the drought/lack of rain



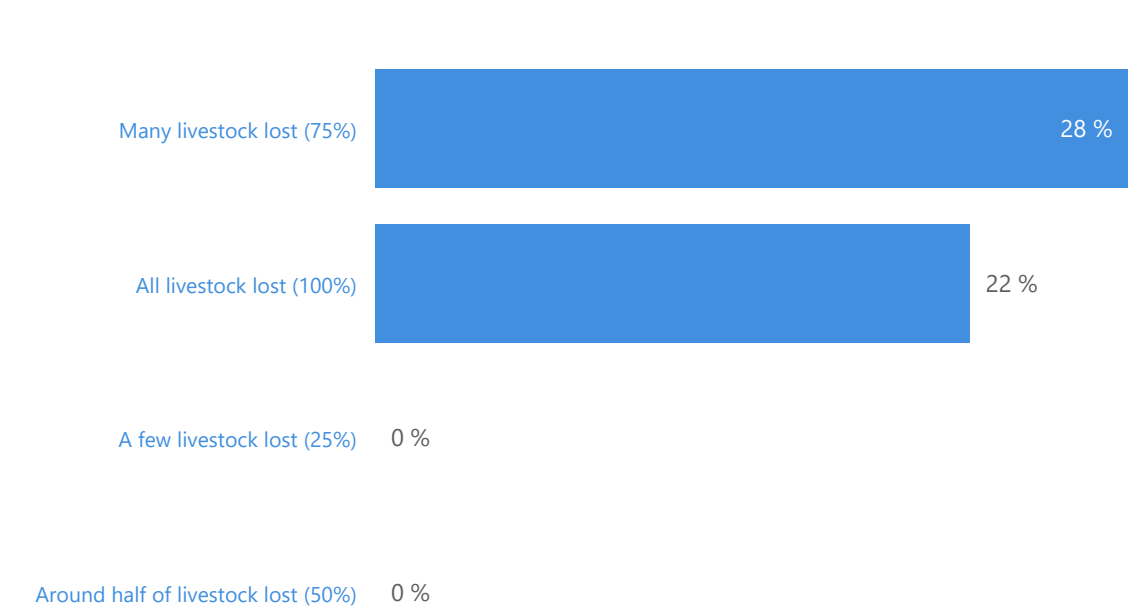
Proportions of the households that received assistance in the assessed locations



Reported agricultural production lost by the drought



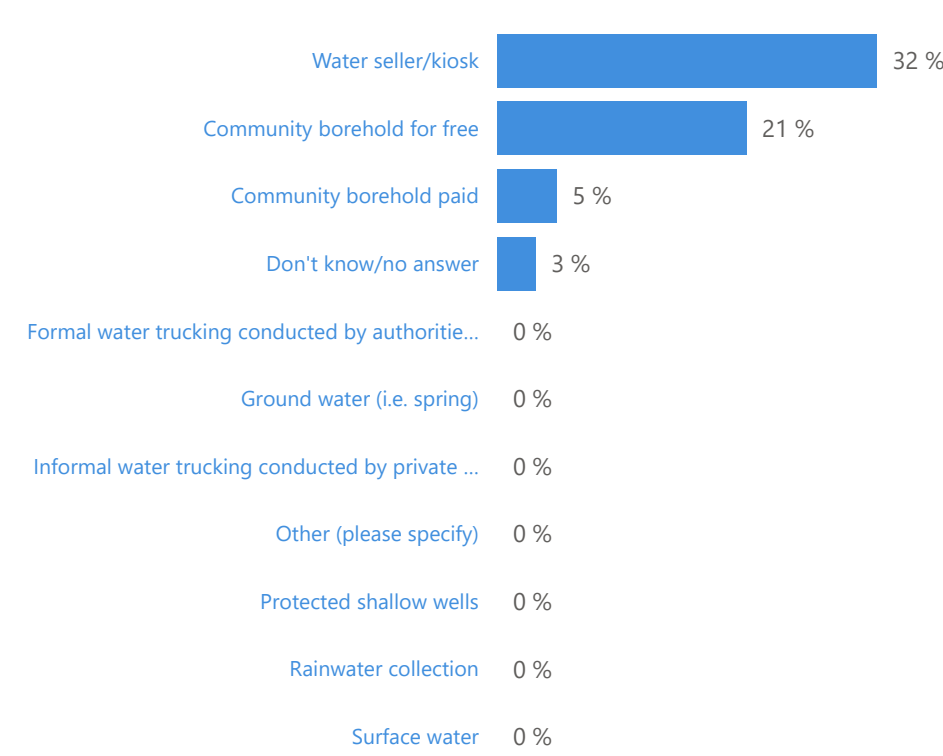
Reported livestock lost by the drought



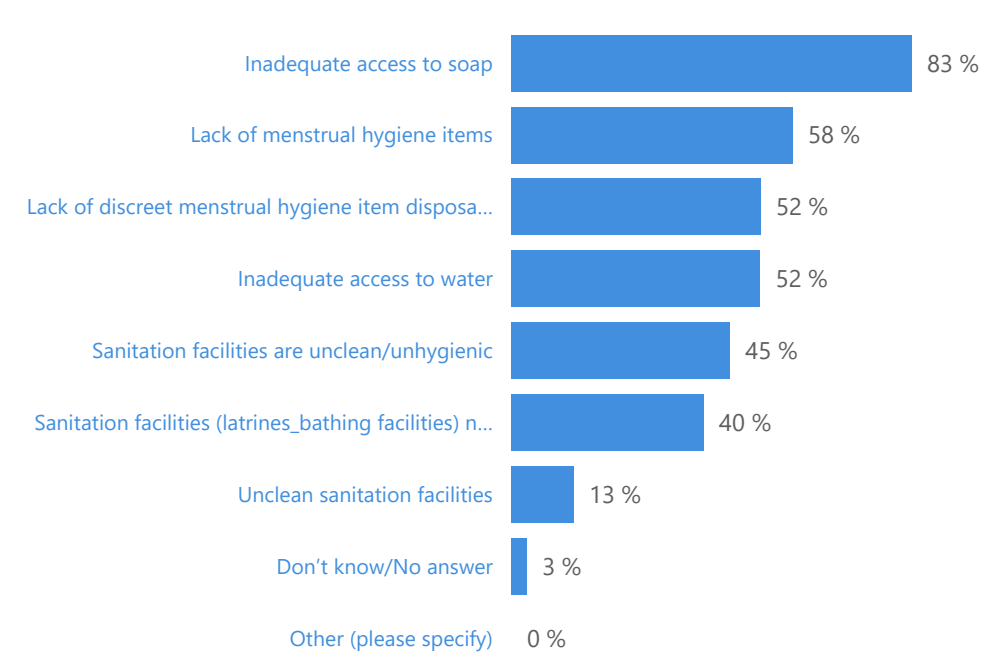
WASH



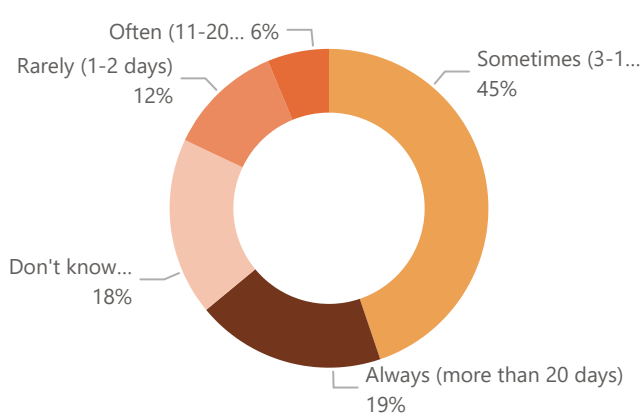
Most common water sources for drinking



Barriers to menstrual hygiene management for drought-affected women and girls in local sanitation facilities



Reported water scarcity challenges, number of days without enough water for drinking





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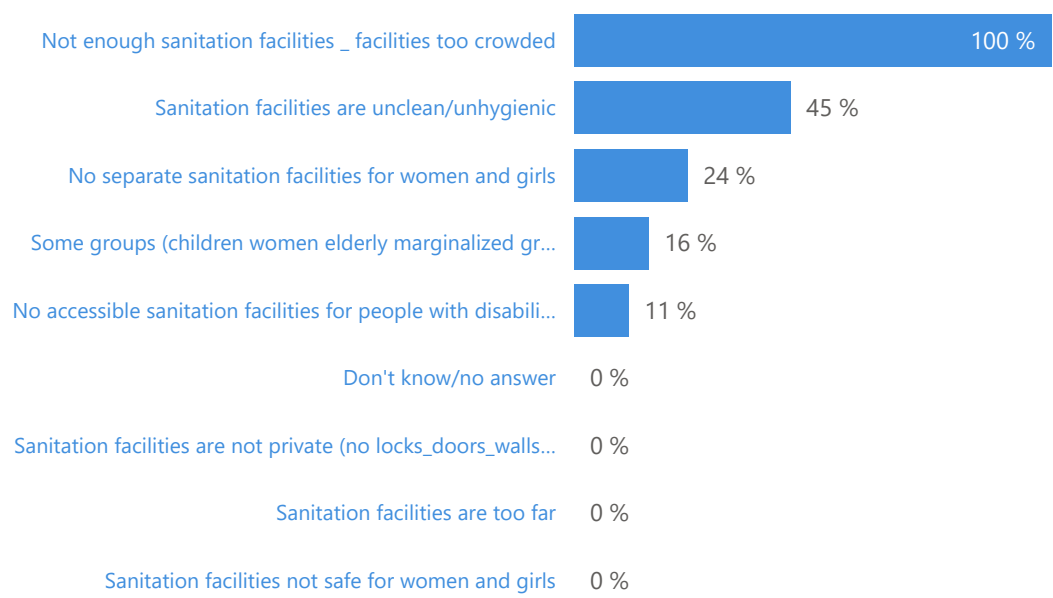
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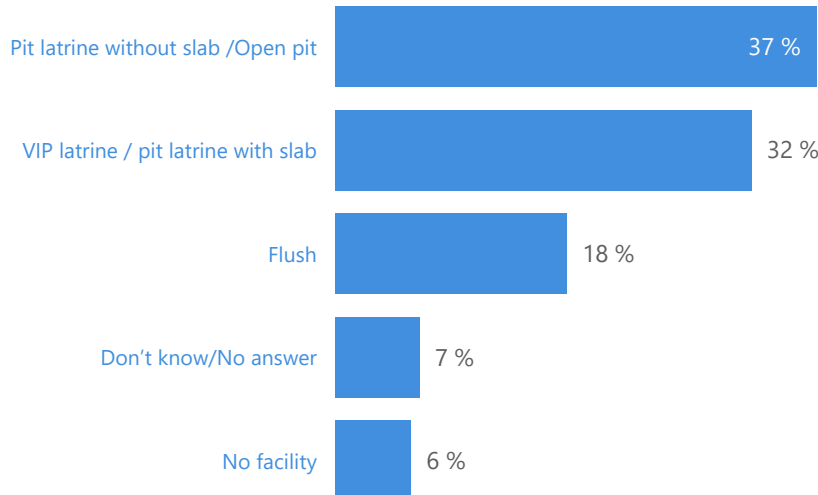
WASH



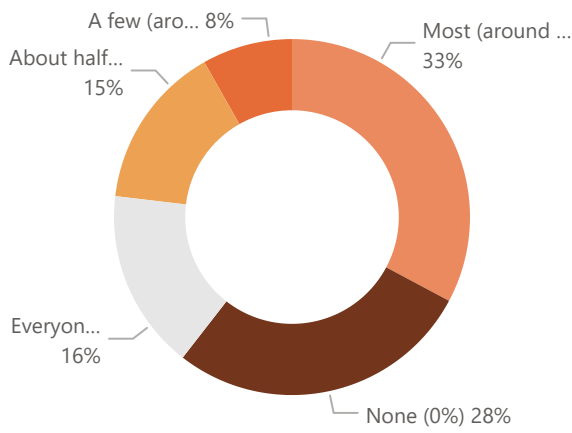
Reported sanitation facilities problems



What is the most common type of latrine/toilet used by drought-affected people in the community?



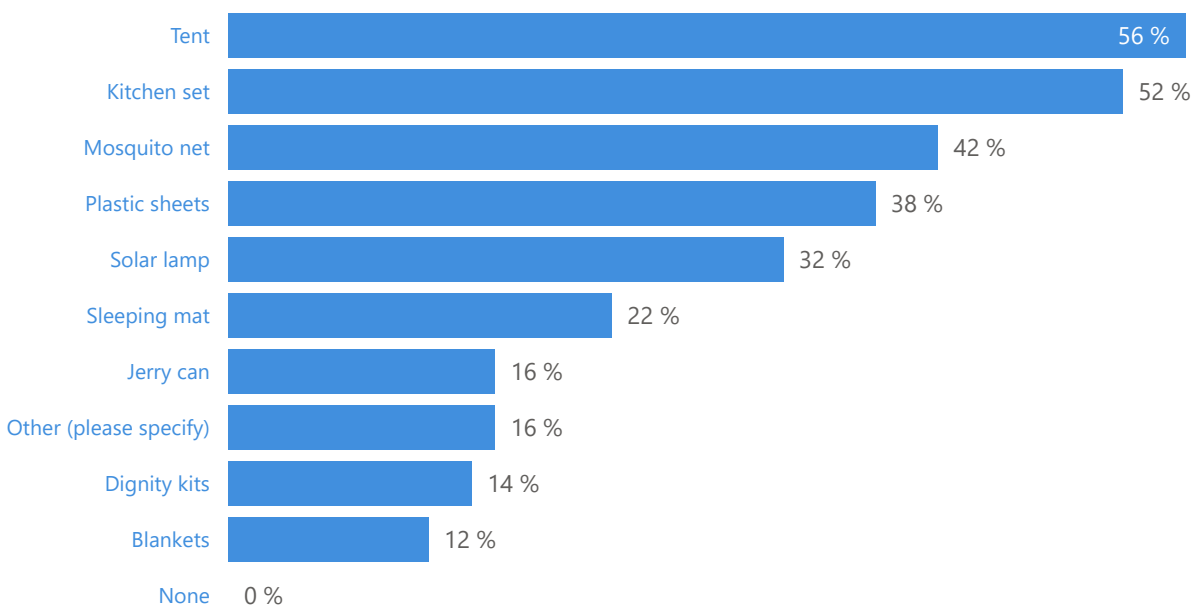
Reported access to functioning sanitation facilities



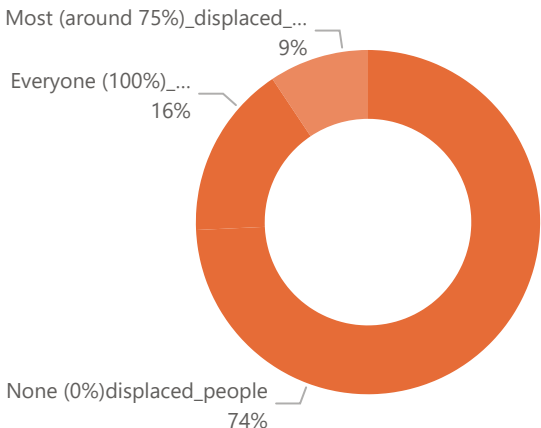
SHELTER & NFI



Top shelter and NFI needs of the affected communities



% of the community that have received NFI assistance in the last 1 month



% Availability of 20L Jerrycans for Water Storage

84 %

BACKGROUND

Kahda district host second IDPs caseload after Daynile. It hosts 83,287 IDPs household (486,614 Individuals) spread over 966 verified IDP sites. These displaced people are living IDP sites without appropriate shelter made sticks, and torn clothes that can not prevent climate hazards such as heat, clod weather due to rains. Service provided to these displaced are extremely far below required standards. District receives consistently new IDP influx displaced due to climate shocks and inter-clan clashes, clashes between Somali National Army(SNA) and None state armed actors. These new arrivals are mostly displaced from villages under districts of Lower shabelle, Bay and Bakoll regions.

PARTNERS

SCC, SOHDA, SOS, Kulmiye, Peace Hub Foundation, KAAH,BRA, IOM, AYUUB, SASDO,Alight, Wardi and SCO

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The assessment was conducted through key informant interviews, utilizing a randomized sampling methodology. Respondents were selected based on their ability to represent the perspectives of their communities, ensuring a balanced and inclusive approach. For each settlement, enumerators collected data from three key demographic groups: a female respondent, a male respondent, and an individual with a disability. This approach aimed to capture diverse viewpoints and provide a more comprehensive understanding of the humanitarian situation.

The selection of settlements was a collaborative effort led by the state-level Humanitarian Coordination Forum in partnership with MoHADM government officials. As a multi-agency assessment, various humanitarian partners contributed both their expertise and staff to support data collection efforts. This collective approach strengthened the assessment's credibility and ensured a broad representation of community needs and challenges

DISCLAIMER ON THE ASSESSMENT

Admin boundaries disclaimer: The boundaries used in this assessment are solely for humanitarian programming purposes and do not reflect official administrative boundaries. The analysis and findings are based on the Humanitarian Common Operational Datasets, which were endorsed by the HCT in 2024. These datasets provide a standardized framework for presenting results, ensuring consistency and accuracy in humanitarian response planning.

Indicative findings: The findings presented in this assessment are based on key informant interviews and should be considered as indicative rather than definitive. While efforts were made to ensure a diverse and representative sample, the results reflect the perceptions and insights of the respondents and may not capture the full scope of the situation. For a more comprehensive analysis, these findings should be complemented with additional data sources and verification processes.