

Somalia

Rapid Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment of Conflict-Affected Population in Gubadley Area April-2025

Background

Gubadley area lies on the northeastern outskirts of Mogadishu. It currently has limited government infrastructure and public service delivery capacity. Only a few humanitarian partners have an operational presence in the district. These include Alight, SOHDA, HIRDA, HORN AID, SASDO, Medair, SRCS, and SAACID, among others. Overall, the humanitarian footprint remains limited.

According to the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), over 14,000 people have been displaced due to ongoing clashes between the Somali National Army (SNA) and Non-State Armed Actors (Al-Shabaab) in Middle Shabelle. The conflict, which escalated as Al-Shabaab attempts to retake areas liberated by the SNA, has forced civilians to flee their homes and abandon their livelihoods. Gubadley has become a preferred destination for the displaced due to its geographical

proximity and accessibility from conflict-affected areas in Middle Shabelle, part of Hirshabelle State. District authorities and operational partners report dire humanitarian needs among the displaced populations.

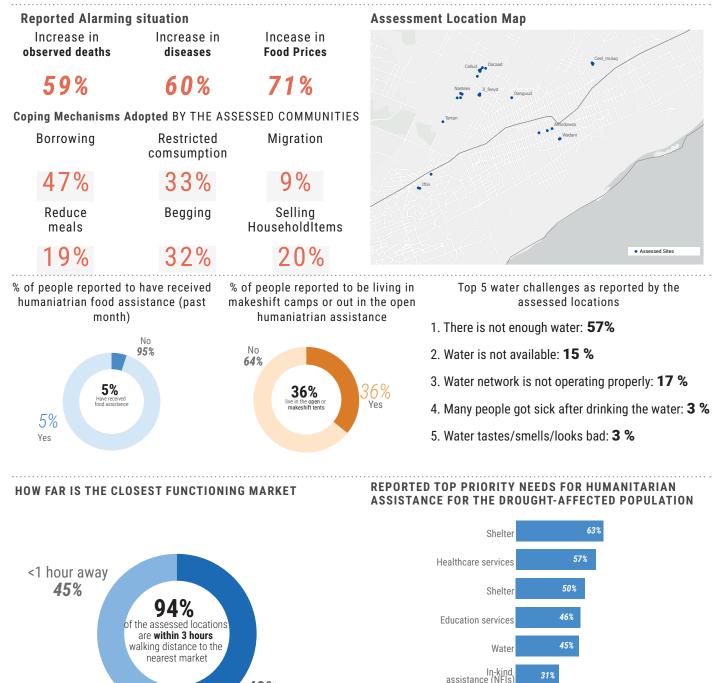
In response, on 20 March 2025, OCHA coordinated a Conflict Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA). A total of 22 humanitarian partners were mobilized to support the exercise, and trained enumerators were deployed to 10 IDP sites—representing 50% of all identified locations—to collect data on urgent humanitarian needs. The findings are currently under analysis to inform response planning.

30%

22%

In-kind assistance (food

Nutrition screening / treatment



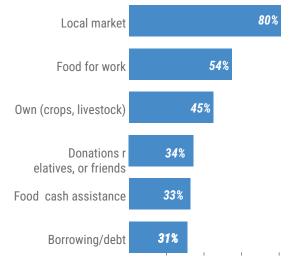
48% 1-3 hours awav

5% 3-6 hours away

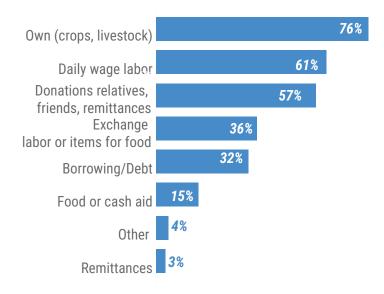
CONFLICT- RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

KEY FINDINGS

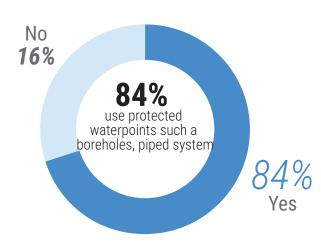
MAIN SOURCE OF FOOD IN THE ASSESSED LOCATIONS



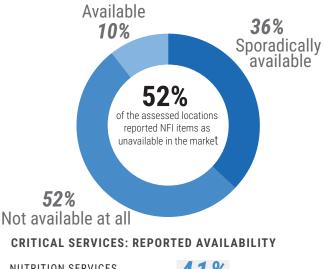
MAIN SOURCES OF INCOME IN THE LOCATION



PROPORTION OF THE ASSESSED USING PROTECTED WATERPOINTS

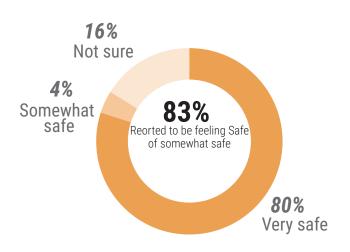


STATUS ON AVAILABILITY OF NFI ITEMS



NUTRITION SERVICES (within 5 km or 1 hour walk)	41%
HEALTH SERVICES (within 5 km or 1 hour walk)	55%
EDUCATIONAL SERVICE (Children able to attend school at place of displacement)	20%
FUNCTIONING MARKETS (after the lack of rains)	73%
SHELTER & NFI (Items availability at the markets)	46%
FOOD (Items availability at the markets)	88%
ACCESS TO ENOUGH SAFE DRINKING WATER	84 %

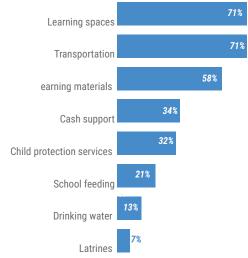
HOW SAFE DO PEOPLE FEEL HERE IN GENERAL



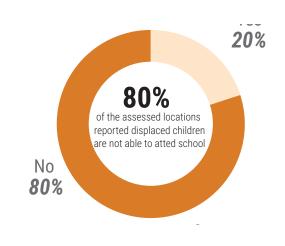
SECTOR PAGES

EDUCATION

MOST CRITICAL EDUCATION NEEDS OF DROUGHT-AFFECTED CHILDREN

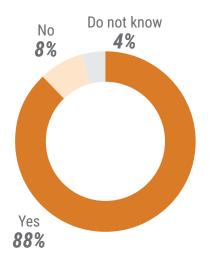


% OF CHILDREN REPORTED NOT BEING ABLE TO ATTEND EDUCATION AFTER DISPLACEMENT DUE TO DROUGHT

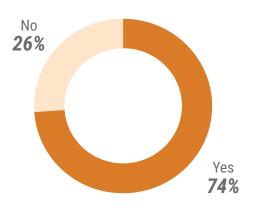


Protection

ARE THERE REPORTS OF SEPARATED CHILDREN FROM THEIR PRIMARY CAREGIVERS



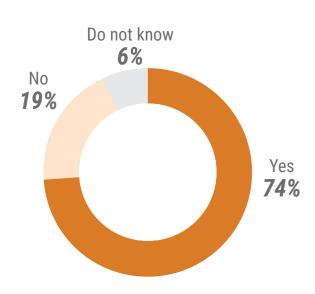
CAN WOMEN MOVE FREELY WITHOUT FEAR?



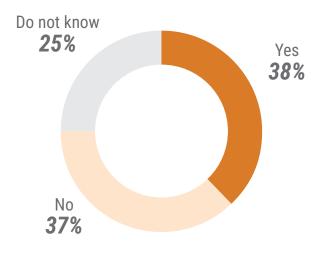
SECTOR PAGES

诺 Health

INCREASE IN HEALTH NEEDS DUE TO CONFLICT?



WOMEN IN LABOR UNABLE TO REACH NEARBY HEALTH FACILITIES



Nutrition

No distribution

Don't know

Liquid milk

Infant formula

Feeding bottles/teats

Dried milk powder

6%

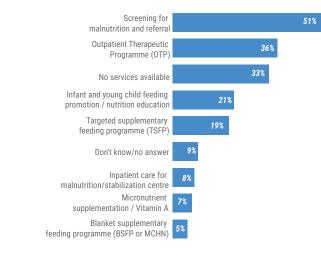
1%

0%

NUTRITIONAL ITEMS THAT HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED RECENTLY

35%

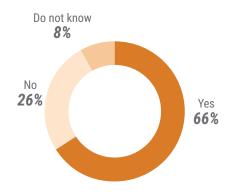
NUTRITION SERVICES AVAILABLE WITHIN THE SITE OR NEARBY (WITHIN 5 KM OR 1 HOUR WALKWALK) NUTRITION SERVICES AVAILABLE WITHIN THE SITE OR NEARBY (WITHIN 5 KM OR 1 HOUR WALK)

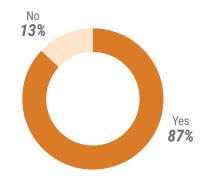


EN REPORTED BREASTFEEEDING CONCERNS

56%







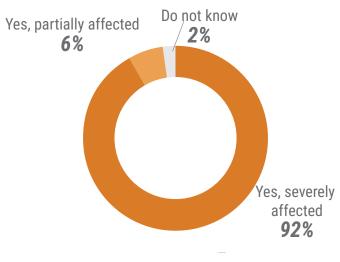
CONFLICT RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

SECTOR PAGES

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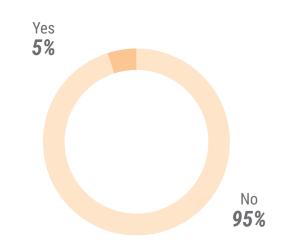
Food security and livelihoods

MAIN SOURCES OF INCOME BEEN AFFECTED BY THE DROUGHT/LACK OF RAIN

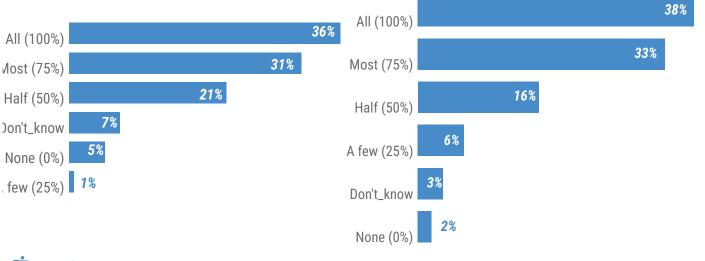


REPORTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION LOST BY THE DROUGHT

PROPORTIONS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED ASSISTANCE IN THE ASSESSED LOCATIONS

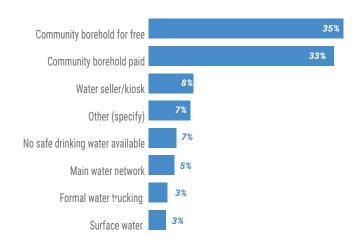


REPORTED LIVESTOCK LOST BY THE DROUGHT

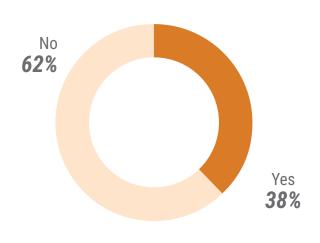


🔁 WASH





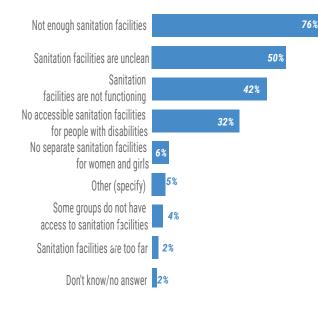
% OF THOSE ASSESSED THAT REPORTED INADEQUATE ACCESS TO WATER AS THE MAIN BARRIERS TO ADEQUATE MENSTRUAL HYGIENE



CONFLICT- RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

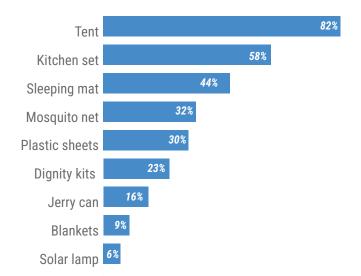
SECTOR PAGES

REPORTED SANITATION FACILITIES PROBLEMS

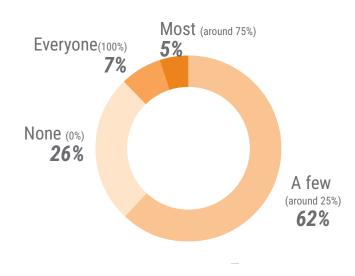


Shelter & NFI

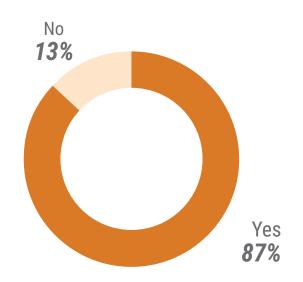
TOP SHELTER AND NFI NEEDS OF THE AFFECTED COMMNITIES



REPORTED ACCESS TO FUNCTIONING SANITATION FACILITIES



AVAILABILITY OF 20LT JERRY CANS FOR WATER STORAGE



Assessment methedology

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 following humanitarian partners actively participated in the Gubadley Conflict Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) conducted on 20 March 2025: SOHDA, SASDO, Alight, SSWC, KARDO Aid, Islamic Relief (IR), Human Appeal, PDA, APAD, SOMPAD, GADO, SIF, RAWDA, HIRDO, HORN AID, SCC, NRC,ORDA and SAACID. These partners generously contributed both logistical support (vehicles) and assessment personnel, enabling successful implementation of the RNA exercise. Their commitment and collaboration played a pivotal role in reaching key IDP sites and collecting critical data.

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.