**Situation overview**

Heavy rains continued in the Juba and Shabelle basins over the last week with the flood situation, worsening, according to SWA;LIM.

Flash and river flooding have continued over the past week affecting and displacing thousands of people. The current water levels exceed a 50-year return period in most locations, according to Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM). The Juba and Shabelle rivers have reached bank-full levels in several locations, causing flooding much earlier in the season than ever before.

According to SWALIM projections, the heavy rains in the two basins in Somalia and in the Ethiopian highlands will continue next week. River levels inside Somalia are expected to continue rising in the coming days with more cases of flooding along the Juba and Shabelle rivers.

According to OCHA Somalia Flash and river flooding has so far affected an estimated 630,000 people. More than 214,800 of these have been displaced from their homes following the heavy rains received across the country in April, according to the UNHCR-led Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN). Assessments continue to determine the impact of flooding in the affected areas. PRMN reports that some IDPs are moving out of settlements to take advantage of the rains back home.
In Jubaland State, some 206,000 people have been affected, with 94,620 having been displaced. The weak points along the Juba river banks are likely to worsen the risk of river flooding. In Kismayo, heavy rains have led to the destruction of roads and latrines. An unknown number of latrines have been filled up with flood water and some shelters belonging to IDPs destroyed. In Middle Juba region of Jubaland State where river flooding was also reported. Some 66,000 people have been affected and 17,200 have been displaced, mainly in in Bu'aale, Jilib and Saakow. Some 98 per cent of the families living on both sides of the river have been forced to flee. Two children, a girl and boy, died in Bu'ale due to flooding. Livestock deaths have been reported. Most areas in Middle Juba are under the control of nonstate armed actors limiting access.

**Background and Situation analysis**

Kismayo district is the capital of lower Juba, the district is divided into three livelihood zones southern in land pastoral comprised mostly camels, goats, sheep and cattle rearing, southern raid fed which specializes in maize, cattle and goat rearing and juba pastoral which specializes in cattle and goat rearing. The area around Kismayo, the area around Kismayo mostly falls under pastoral, agro pastoral and fishing livelihoods.

As the rainy conditions persist in most of lower Juba specially Kismayo district, IDP communities are among the badly affected by the rains due to luck of basic services among them shelter, wash and food security and livelihoods most of the IDPs in Kismayo are living in desperate humanitarian situation, in addition there is increasing number of IDPs coming to Kismayo after Juba river flooding on daily basis thus putting strain on existing and already depleted services. An urgent humanitarian action is highly needed to save lives of thousands.

The majority of the assessed households drinking contaminated water or unclean water, 65% of the households in the districts do not have access to safe drinking water on daily basis; further over 40% of the households in the the above areas except Wadajir settlements have no latrine and they defecate in open ground causing health hazards to the entire population since we are in the middle of the rainy season rains continue day and night.

Crucial findings clearly indicates that the WASH situation in the region is worsening with clear signs of spread of diseases like Acute Water Diarrhea (AWD), plus water born diseases due to the rains. The assessment proposed that: there should be an urgent improvement of households’
access to clean drinking water especially among the households in various IDP camps in Kismayo. Some of the IDPs are currently using unsafe surface stagnant. There is also urgent need of sanitation and hygiene activities to intensify promotion of good hygiene and sanitation to control communicable diseases and waterborne diseases in all the IDP Camps and villages outskirts of Kismayo Kismayo North, Kismayo south and Kismayo Banjuni islands where people have no access to improved latrines and safe sustainable water sources.

**Background**

Kismayo is situated 528km south west Mogadishu near the mouth of juba river. Kismayo is third largest city of Somalia, capital of lower Juba region, and temporary headquarter of juba land state. The port city is the commercial. The port city is the commercial hub of jubaland regions and southern parts of the country and has strategic significance being half way between Mogadishu and Kenyan border, it acts as commercial hub and commercial centre for products of pastoral, fishery and agricultural rich hinterland. The city is divided Alanley (oldest), Farjano (biggest), shaqalaha, Fanole and Gulwade. The city has a population of 329,000. Key industries include agricultural production, livestock production, fishery production.

The city is currently in control of Jubaland administration with mayor, and three deputy district commissioners. Also Temporary headquarter of lower juba Administration, Jubland ministries and Jubland parliament the general security situation is relatively calm and all the livelihood zones assessed can be accessed by road, air and sea.

Diarrheal is the key driver for exceptionally high levels of neonatal, infant and child mortality in Somalia, which has remained at 24% for over a decade. Limited access to and use of safe water and sanitation services, and poor hygiene behaviors are the main causes of diarrhea in Somalia. Water scarcity, poor water quality, weak policy and regulatory environment, use of inappropriate water lifting technologies and low O&M capacities all contribute to limited access to safe water supply for drinking. Widespread open defecation (OD), poor hygiene behaviors exacerbate the situation. AWD/cholera is endemic in Kismayo and villages surrounding Kismayo District due to drinking contaminated water and poor hygiene practices. Kismayo town population relies on shallow wells for water supply. The wells tap shallow aquifer whose water is brackish (due to proximity to the ocean) and is also contaminated by latrines. Majority of villages and IDP settlements visited have no latrines and people defecate open causing outbreak of diseases since we are now in the rainy season situation could worsen if we don’t get the required support from the wash cluster to cope with the humanitarian crises.

An estimated 7000HH were reported to be affected by the rains.

**Objectives**

The Objectives of the assessment is
1. To ensure that the most vulnerable displaced and disaster-affected women, girls, boys and men have increased, equal and sustained access to safe and appropriate water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion

2. To assess emergency wash/other humanitarian needs for communities outskirts of Kismayo district three livelihood zones

3. To share the outcome of the assessment with Wash Cluster /UNICEF for better humanitarian decision making for emergency humanitarian response to fill the existing humanitarian gaps in Kismayo District, Kismayo South Agropasroal, Kismayo norh reverine, Kismayo Banjini islands

**Methodology**

The methodology employed by the team was interviews using semi-structured questionnaires, key informant interviews, observation. Focus group discussion

**Assessment teams**

The assessment teams from ARDI, MOH, MOW took part the exercise from 30th April to 6th May 2018

Enumerators were recruited and also trained on the assessment tool

the teams visited new IDP camps in Kismayo town, Kismayo Banjini island and Wadajir settlements Likoley, Jeeranley.

three teams took part the assessment one team covering Kismayo IDP sites Farjano team 2 covering Kismayo Banjuni island, team three covering, Kismayo South

**Limitations**

The period of the assessment was very short the assessment team only targeted hot spots for urgent humanitarian intervention

**Key findings**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDP camp in Farjano</th>
<th>Findings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beder1 (Farjano IDP)</td>
<td>Maakay, a mother of 7 children, 4 boys and 4 girls, said the rains affected and destroyed her shelter and now living with another IDP family. Further, Makay also said the rains destroyed the two existing latrines in the camp. And the main road to the camp is flooded and affected by the rains. Makay added they drink contaminated water and don't have acquittals and soap, nor jericans. Makay added we don't have safe clean water and we buy at a price of 8,000sosh. The main source of water supply is donkey water, and AFI, where women spend almost 5 hours waiting and they have to walk 1km some times 4-5 hours. Makay said they have not received any support so far and appealing for help.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leather Factory IDPS (Farjano)</td>
<td>Jamila, an IDP mother with 7 children, said the rains have washed away all their belongings, food, and no food items. They defecate outside the camp, the latrine have collapsed. Jamila said there increasing water born diseases, and 3 children who fall sick last night. We don't have safe drinking water, we also defecate in the open, no aquatabs, no soap for hand washing, we are appealing for assistance, we have not received assistance since the rains have started.</td>
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Assessment Findings

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
Almost half of assessed households across Kismayo, Kismayo North and south (50% indicated insufficient water access, with heavy reliance on unprotected sources/ fetching water from long distances. Approximately one third (indicated issues with either water quality or quantity and reported water treatment practices were limited, raising concerns about access to safe drinking water, and the related health implications for contraction of waterborne diseases such as AWD. Open defecation was relatively widespread in Kismayo IDPs, Kismayo Banjuni islands with around one third (26%) of households indicating no latrine access, furthermore communal latrines visited the hygiene and safety standards were generally poor. In conclusion, a lack of access to hygiene items such as soap have likely contributed to poor hygiene behaviors, including hand washing and bathing. Among them Kismayo CTU

Water
Almost half (50%) of all assessed households reported having insufficient water for household needs, as assessed against the SPHERE standard of 15 litres of water per person per day for all household purposes
In the three livelihood zones, over 50% of the assessed households reportedly below SPHERE standards. All households respectively reported having below 7.5 litres of water for their daily consumption.

The amount of water per person per day does not vary significantly between IDPs and non-displaced, or between rural and urban areas – the variation is predominately linked to regional location.

Given that these amounts do not include the use of water for livestock and agriculture, the quantity of water needs in Kismayo district i.e Kismayo IDP camps, Kismayo south agro pastoral, Kismayo Banjuni islands, Kismayo north reverine is likely greater than SPHERE minimum standards. For example, the high reporting of water vendors, increasing influx of IDPs affected by Juba river flooding, increased voluntary return to Kismayo from Dadab river flood affected villages,

**Recommendation**

The following recommendations apply to all villages for urgent humanitarian intervention

- Conduct water distribution for the affected households. in the DP camps in Kismayo
- Digging boreholes for safe sustainable solutions, in Kismayo south Wadajir settlements and Banjuni islands
- Chlorination of shallow wells in and outskirts of Kismayo
- Construction of pit latrines in Kismayo IDP camps destroyed by the flash floods
- Distribution of hygiene KITS in AWD affected hit spots to control spread of communicable diseases as the rains still continue and there is increase of AWD cases Frajano the worst
- Emergency temporary shelter for affected households in and outskirts of KISMAYO
- Support for integrated nutrition, health and livelihood intervention in Kismayo south, North and Kismayo Banjuni islands