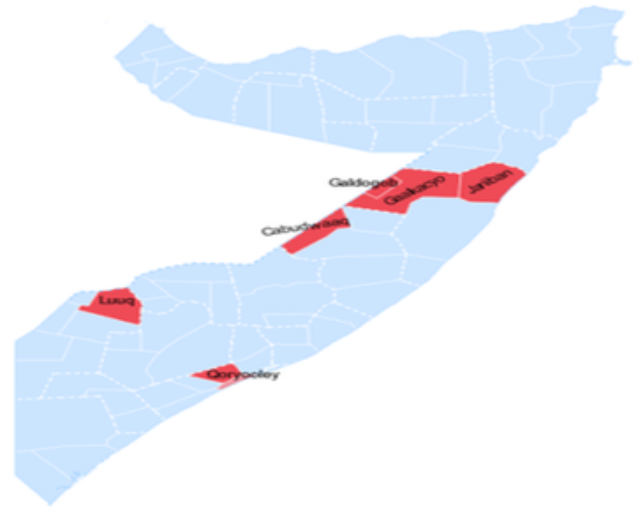


## HIGHLIGHTS (13 Aug 2024)

- Armed inter-clan violence has displaced nearly 150,000 people in different parts of Somalia, especially in Galmudug and Jubaland States. Partners are assisting those affected.
- The Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia and the OCHA Head of Office visited Somaliland to meet the cash coordination committee, ministers and partners.
- A joint UN mission visited Dhuusamarreeb to discuss with authorities emerging humanitarian issues, funding, prioritization, advocacy, aid diversion and security.
- Somalia joined the global community to celebrate World Hepatitis Day, highlighting the significant health burden of hepatitis. Action is needed to improve prevention and treatment.
- A project supported by Somalia Humanitarian Fund is providing clean water to more than 1,000 families in Qurdubey Village in Gedo region, Jubaland State.



SOMALIA: Areas affected by armed clan conflict

### KEY FIGURES



### FUNDING

**\$1.6B**  
\$1.6B 2024 HRP Funding

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## ANALYSIS (13 Aug 2024)

## Monthly Humanitarian Update July 2024

### Armed inter-clan violence displaces thousands from their homes

#### **42,000 displaced in Luuq area, Gedo region**

Armed inter-clan violence in Luuq area of Gedo region between 5 and 7 July displaced about 42,000 people, including 12,000 people who were forced to flee to hard-to-reach locations outside Luuq town such as Yurkud, Ceel Boon, and Bashiiro. Some of those displaced moved towards Wajid in South West State. The violence is believed to have been triggered by a dispute over land ownership.

On 27 July, OCHA coordinated an inter-agency mission to assess the impact of the violence in which four civilians died. About one third of those affected were found to have been displaced to hard-to-reach locations and are not able to return home. Mediation efforts are ongoing to allow civilians to return. Those newly displaced include communities that were already displaced by floods and are now experiencing secondary displacement. About 1,5000 hygiene kits have been distributed by the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Cluster and some ongoing activities have been reprogrammed to meet new needs. However, most humanitarian agencies are at the planning stage and have not started providing assistance.

#### **Over 26,000 displaced in Mudug region**

Clan conflicts in Mudug region from 26 June to 2 July forced over 26,000 people to abandon their homes in the remote areas of Galdogob and Jariiban districts, according to an assessment conducted by humanitarian partners between 14 and 19 July. The affected area borders Galmudug and Puntland States. Disruption of nutrition activities, including a mobile team and closure of health facilities were reported in Buq Qalooc village, Jariiban district. Those displaced are particularly vulnerable, with women, children, and the elderly people making up the majority. The clashes also resulted in significant casualties; over 35 people, including civilians, were reportedly killed. An estimated 30 per cent of the displaced people are livestock herders who managed to flee with their livestock. The assessment team observed an estimated 15 to 20 per cent increase in food prices in affected locations.

In response, International Medical Corps has reached 288 affected people with health and nutrition interventions in Saaxqurun and Qoryaweyn villages and International Rescue Committee is providing emergency water trucking services and hygiene kits to 1,050 people in Bandiradlay and Saddex Higlo. It is also providing comprehensive case management services to women and children affected by serious violations; facilitating referrals, as required – including mental health and psychosocial support, alternative care, and medical services in Bandiredly and Sadeh Higlo in Galdogob.

#### **Humanitarian Coordinator visits Hargeisa, Somaliland**

During a two-day visit to Somaliland from 16 to 17 July, the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Somalia George Conway, accompanied by the Head of OCHA Somalia Crispen Rukasha, visited Hargeisa to meet the cash coordination committee, ministers and partners. The mission was a follow-up to an earlier mission in May that discussed the Somaliland cash decree and how it could be implemented without infringing humanitarian principles and hindering the smooth operation of humanitarian partners.



*The OCHA Somalia Head of Office (HoO), Crispen Rukasha, led a three-day inter-agency mission to Dhuusamarreeb and Xerale, Galmudug State, from 29 to 31 July.*

It was agreed that cash programming activities continue without change, pending final resolution of points of contention. Other agreed issues include joint prioritisation, monitoring of cash transfer projects and establishment of a joint Government/UN/NGO group. The RC/HC acknowledged the need for durable solutions for people affected by humanitarian crises in Somalia, noting that a costed plan with the Somalia Federal Government is being worked on to support durable solutions for around 1 million displaced people.

### **Joint mission reaches Xudur town in Bakool region**

A joint Government and UN mission visited Xudur district in Bakool region on 20 July to assess the humanitarian situation and ongoing response in Daryeel and Horseed displacement sites, which host close to 30,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), most of whom arrived in the last 6 months from neighbouring villages and districts. The IDPs require food, cash assistance, WASH services, basic health and education assistance. During the visit, the Somalia Disaster Management Agency distributed assorted food assistance to 641 vulnerable households. Community leaders expressed concerns over high prices of commodities and the challenges of accessing basic needs, including food, water, shelter, and health. Additionally, they highlighted the lack of livelihood opportunities.

Xudur has been under siege for the past 10 years and the main supply routes were blocked and controlled by non-state armed groups. Food and other commodities were largely smuggled by donkey carts while humanitarians had to airlift emergency supplies due to access constraints.

### **OCHA leads inter-agency mission to Dhuusamarreeb, Galmudug State**

The OCHA Somalia Head of Office (HoO), Crispen Rukasha, led a three-day inter-agency mission to Dhuusamarreeb and Xerale, Galmudug State, from 29 to 31 July. The mission, comprising OCHA, FAO and WHO, met with authorities including the State Deputy President and humanitarian partners to discuss emerging humanitarian issues, funding, prioritization, advocacy, aid diversion, and security. The mission visited Xerale, which is hosting IDPs affected by recent inter-clan violence. Authorities informed that Galmudug State plans to develop Dhuusamarreeb airport and Hobyo port through a public-private partnership and called for investments in durable solutions and the opening of a UN office in Dhuusamarreeb to improve field presence and advocacy.

The OCHA HoO requested authorities to create a favorable environment for humanitarian operations and assured of the humanitarian community's commitment to assist people in need. He asked authorities to strengthen mitigation measures against aid diversion. The mission informed that resources to address the growing needs due to upsurge of conflict-driven crisis and displacements in Cabudwaaq, Galdogob, and Jariiban districts, are limited.

According to the authorities, 96,000 families have been affected by recent armed conflict and climatic shocks in Galmudug State. The closure of several health facilities due to funding shortfalls has exacerbated the situation. The mission visited a hospital in Xerale town and noticed that the IDPs have access to basic health and nutrition services provided by Save the Children. Most IDPs are hosted by their relatives, but their influx has overstretched the capacity of existing shelters, water points, and the only health facility in the area. Three boreholes are functioning but four are not in Xerale. The priority needs of the IDPs include food, shelter, health and water. Authorities appealed for mine action services to clear unexploded remnants of war, which pose a threat to civilians.

### **Efforts to address Hepatitis B in Somalia**

Somalia joined the global community to celebrate World Hepatitis Day 2024 on 28 July, under the theme 'It is time for action.' The event highlighted the significant health burden of viral hepatitis in Somalia and called for urgent action to improve prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

According to Somalia's Federal Ministry of Health, less than 10 per cent of people with viral hepatitis in the country are aware of their status, and less than 2 per cent have access to treatment. During the commemoration, Somalia's State Minister of Health, Marian Mohamed Hussein, stressed how viral hepatitis cases are posing a threat to the public and called for a collective action. "We are committed to strengthening our hepatitis response despite policy, funding, and capacity challenges," she said. "Through collaboration and resource mobilisation, and with international support, we aim to implement our National Hepatitis Strategy and achieve our 2030 goals."

Somalia's prolonged conflicts, repeated climate shocks and resource constraints have crippled the health system, leaving communities vulnerable to infectious diseases like hepatitis. This highlights the critical need for improved healthcare infrastructure, preventative measures, and strategic public health interventions to address the high prevalence of viral hepatitis. Despite these challenges, there have been notable advancements in addressing Hepatitis. The country has implemented a national Hepatitis B vaccination program, aiming to protect newborns from infection. Additionally, efforts are underway to scale up screening programs for Hepatitis B and C, enabling early detection and treatment. These initiatives are crucial for reducing the long-term health consequences associated with chronic hepatitis infections, including liver cirrhosis and cancer.

### **Project provides access to life-saving water in Qurdubey, Gedo region**

During the 2023 floods, the sole water source in the village was damaged. Consequently, the community resorted to using contaminated water from the Juba river, as there were no other sources for domestic use and for livestock. Collecting water from the river exposed women and girls to the dangers of sexual and gender-based violence and to the risk of crocodile attacks at the riverbanks. Recognizing the challenge, a local organization, Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development (NAPAD), in partnership with the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), initiated a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) project in Qurdubey. The aim was to improve emergency access to water and provide sustained services for at-risk and flood-affected displaced and host communities in Qurdubey and Busle villages, located in the Doolow district. Project activities included the construction of a new shallow well, a water kiosk with eight taps, connection of pipework to the existing water storage tank in Qurdubey and installation of a solar-powered water pumping system. It now supplies clean and safe water to over 1,000 households.

### ***Desperate search for water before new project***

Suada Adow Ibrahim, a mother of five from the village, vividly remembers the desperate search for water before NAPAD stepped in. She and other women encountered numerous obstacles in obtaining water for their families, having to trek approximately four kilometers to and from the river twice daily. "It is over three months since we gained access to clean, safe, and affordable water for drinking and other household purposes," Suada said. "The newly built water kiosk is conveniently located, a few minutes away from my home, at the heart of our IDP settlement. We now have water to meet our household needs, and there is an abundant supply for everyone. We are extremely thankful to NAPAD and SHF for their assistance. We no longer waste valuable energy and time in fetching water."

NAPAD trained 14 community volunteers on water source chlorination and provided necessary supplies. The volunteers regularly chlorinate 20 strategic water sources in Ladan, Kaharey, Kabasa and Qansaxley IDP sites, as well as in the host communities of Doolow. Ongoing monitoring and treatment guarantee the quality of the water, which is especially important because water sources can get contaminated or infrastructure damaged.

### **Somalia Cash Working Group develops 2024/2025 workplan**

The annual Somalia Cash Working Group (CWG) workshop held in Mogadishu from 17 to 18 July, convened participants from Somalia, Kenya and Geneva to engage in substantive discussions and knowledge exchange. The workshop facilitated peer-to-peer experience sharing and dissemination of best practices related to Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) programming in Somalia. Participants comprehensively reviewed previous activities, evaluating outcomes, successes, challenges and opportunities, and developed the 2024/2025 workplan for the CWG. The workshop strengthened partnerships among CWG members, donors, implementing agencies, and other key stakeholders to enhance the utilization of CVA approaches for humanitarian response and social protection initiatives in Somalia.

Wherever market conditions allow, coordinated multi-purpose cash programming is used as an effective multi-sector response modality, enabling households to meet their basic needs in a flexible manner. The CWG leads an effective inter-agency cash coordination mechanism and provides operational and technical guidance to cash actors while supporting the implementation of CVA throughout the response. CWG works closely with Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Federal Member States to improve alignment of humanitarian cash programming with existing initiatives. The FGS and humanitarians have progressively increased the use of cash transfers to support emergency response. This includes integration in social safety net programming to address multiple needs. Between January and June 2024, at least 493,000 people (18 per cent of the target) were reached with multipurpose cash assistance.

## **ANALYSIS** (4 Jun 2024)

### **SOMALIA: 2024 Gu (April to June) Season Floods Bi - Weekly Situation Report No. 3**

#### **SITUATION OVERVIEW**

Humanitarian agencies, the Federal Government of Somalia, Federal Member States and partners are continuing to provide lifesaving assistance to people affected by the ongoing Gu (April to June) rains and have reached at least 201,000 people in 36 districts with unconditional cash transfers, food and nonfood items, cholera prevention and awareness messages, health, protection and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance. The rains have affected some 268,359 people and killed 10. Destruction of farms, public infrastructure, and other livelihood assets has also been reported. The number of people displaced significantly rose to 81,000 from 38,700 reported on 19 May after the Shabelle River broke its banks in Belet Weyne district, displacing 42,600 people in Koshin, Haawo taako, Buundoweye, and Howlwadaag areas. At least 9,000 of those displaced in Belet Weyne have reportedly returned to their homes and another 30,000 people are expected to return in the next two weeks. Schools in Belet Weyne town have re-opened. Despite the dry weather conditions, the subsequent downflow of the previously high water levels at Belet Weyne led to a rise in the river level at Bulo Burte, Jalalaqsi, Jowhar and Balcad posing a high risk of downstream flooding, according to FAO-Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM). The current and predicted dry conditions and light rains are likely to lead to a further drop in the Juba and Shabelle river levels.

In Dhobley and Afmadow, Jubaland State, some 24,000 people who were displaced have gone back to their homes due to the prevailing dry conditions. In addition, the rains were beneficial to agropastoral livelihoods in many aspects including favorable soil moisture conditions for crop and fodder production, and replenishment of surface and ground water sources. Meanwhile, the spill over of Tropical Storm Laly which was projected to bring strong surface wind, ocean waves, flash floods and moderate rainfall, reportedly led to the drowning of eight children in Marka town, Lower Shabelle on 23 May, according to the local community. Cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera have risen across the country, which is attributed to limited access to potable water due to contamination of water sources that were submerged by flood water, high level of malnutrition among children, lack of proper sanitation and difficulties in

accessing health centres. At least 12,327 cases and 114 deaths have been reported, representing a case fatality rate (CFR) of 1.0 per cent since January, according to the Federal Ministry of Health. Afgooye district accounts for the highest cases followed by Banadir. In addition, the rains have impacted heavily on the water, sanitation and hygiene sector, destroying 644 latrines and extensively damaging 124 water points, thereby increasing vulnerability to waterborne diseases.

The week of 21 to 27 May was largely marked by dry conditions and light rains in Gumburaha in Woqooyi Galbeed region; Laas caanood in Sool region; Kismaayo in Lower Juba region and Jowhar in Middle Shabelle region, according to the FAO-Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM). During the week of 28 May to 3 June, dry conditions are expected in most inland parts of the country with chances of light rainfall over coastal parts of the southern regions. The cessation of the Gu rains is likely to be observed, ushering in the Hagaa season which is expected to bring above-normal rainfall conditions over Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle, and Awdal regions; and drier-than-normal conditions in Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag regions.

## UPDATE BY AREA

In Hishabelle State, approximately 42,600 people were displaced after the Shabelle River broke its banks in Belet Weyne on 18 May, flooding several neighborhoods including Koshin, Haawotaako, Buundoweye, and Howlwadaag. The displaced families moved to four evacuation sites including Faarax Caafi, Ceel Jaale A, Ceel Jaale B and Xudaleey. In the third week of May, the river levels dropped significantly, reducing the risk of riverine flooding in Belet Weyne. At least 9,000 displaced people (1,500 families), including those from Qilaafaaawe, Qaboobe, Najax, Faarax Caafi, Ceel Jaale A, Ceel Jaale B and Hiran Bille evacuation sites, have reportedly returned to their homes in the past few days. Another 30,000 (5,000 families) who are still staying on higher grounds and evacuation sites, are expected to return to their homes in the next two weeks. Schools in Belet Weyne town have resumed normal operations. There is, however, still a risk of riverine flooding in Bulo Burto, Jalalaqsi and Jowhar districts. There are also concerns that cholera cases may surge due to contamination of water sources, while the stagnant water in low-lying areas of the town is conducive for breeding of mosquitos/vectors causing vector-borne diseases. At least 480 people reportedly reached Kaharey displacement site in Jubaland State on 16 May, after they were displaced from Wabarka UNHCR way station area in Doolow Ado, Ethiopia, due to severe flooding. In addition, the number of displaced people in Kismaayo reportedly increased by 21,000 between January to May, with 76 per cent arriving in Kismaayo north displacement sites, according to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) new arrivals tracker. 67 per cent of the arrivals reported that they were displaced by the floods and 23 per cent due to conflict. Meanwhile, at least 377 people have been admitted in a cholera treatment centre in Luglow displacement site since 26 April, according to WHO. In Puntland State, at least 2,080 cholera cases and 72 deaths have been reported. Bossaso, Garowe and Qardho towns have recorded the highest numbers of cases since the beginning of January to 21 May, according to local authorities. The spread of cholera is attributed to potable water contamination, poor case management, open defecation and a shortage of sanitary facilities including latrines in displacement sites. Health, WASH, Protection and Food Security Cluster Coordinators visited Garowe and Qardho from 19 to 22 May and recommended that efforts be stepped up to contain the spread of cholera. The Health Cluster and the authorities have established cholera treatment centres in Qardho, Bossaso and Garowe. In Somaliland, the number of cholera cases continue to surge with at least 72 cases of AWD/cholera (36 children, 24 women, and 12 men) reported in Burco, Togdheer region, as of mid-May, according to the Somaliland Ministry of Health. This is reportedly attributed to limited hygiene practices and infrastructure. Togdheer Regional Health Office has deployed response teams and established a treatment center in Burco hospital to contain the spread of the disease. Public awareness initiatives are also being implemented to educate communities on preventive measures and early detection of symptoms. In South West State, over 15,000 people were affected including 25 per cent displaced by river flooding in Awdheegle, Lower Shabelle, according to an inter-agency assessment report

on 15 May. The flooding occurred when overflowing water caused two breaches in the riverbanks on 30 April. Some of those displaced moved to higher ground while others joined displacement sites in Afgooye corridor and Mogadishu. The floods inundated damaged properties and assets, including food stocks. Over 1,070 hectares of farmland with crops inundated. Authorities and community members closed one of the breaches using sand-filled sacks.

## **HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE**

The Federal Government of Somalia continues to provide assistance in flood-affected districts, with support from state and local governments. On 22 May, the Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) dispatched an aircraft carrying essential relief supplies including assorted foods (rice, white flour, and 230 cartoons of oil), to Berdale, Bay region in South West State. The assistance was donated by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Government.

Under the ongoing Gu response, humanitarian partners have reached at least 201,000 people in 36 districts with some form of assistance. To gauge the impacts of the Gu rains, rapid needs assessments have been rolled out in Hirshabelle, Jubaland and Puntland states, with data collection completed in Belet Weyne and Jowhar, north Gaalkacyo and Jariiban, and Kismaayo, Afmadow and Doolow.

### **CLUSTER NEEDS,**

#### **RESPONSE AND GAPS Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

##### **Needs:**

- Displaced persons require urgent provision of shelter and non-food items. • Affected populations have identified food and mosquito nets as priority needs.
- Materials for flood prevention and post-flood site cleaning: shovels, wheelbarrows, sandbags, and other materials to mitigate flood risks. Cleaning materials are requested as well.

##### **Response:**

- Cluster partners reached 17,700 people (2,950 households) in Belet Weyne district to collect information on vulnerabilities and specific needs to inform humanitarian interventions. Displaced populations have specific disabilities and vulnerabilities. For example, those reached included 258 people with special needs; 125 female-headed households; and 288 pregnant and lactating women.

##### **Gaps and constraints:**

- Increased funding is needed to continue tracking and monitoring displacements and report on multi-sectoral needs to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are addressed in a timely manner.

## **Food Security Cluster (FSC) Cluster**

### **Needs:**

- Vaccination and treatment of livestock in Wajid. About 500 households have lost their livestock to tickborne diseases, cough and diarrhoea. This includes 1,500 goats and sheep, and 750 cattle. Additionally, camel herders are fleeing from tick infestations.

- Provision of unconditional cash transfers and conditional cash through cash-for-work activities including rehabilitation of water catchments.
- Families displaced to Banadir are joining existing displacement sites in Daynille, Kahda and Garasbaley further exacerbating the available resources. They need cooking items and food.
- Provision of agricultural seeds, tools and training; and flood protection barriers along the riverbanks.

**Response:**

- At least 87,870 people have been assisted by Cluster partners with food security and livelihoods assistance, including cash distribution to over 80,000 people through Anticipatory Action, high energy biscuits to 4,800 people, and in-kind assistance to 300 people.
- Early Warning information to vulnerable communities along the riverine areas through mobile phonebased alert system and broadcasted by local radios, by one of the partners. The partner also supported the identification of potential higher ground for flood preparedness and evacuation. Using this methodology, maps of potential high ground were produced for seven locations, which guided identification for potential areas for evacuation of at-risk communities.
- A coordination meeting in Belet Weyne to discuss the impact and response on 19 May identified key vulnerable riverbanks (Nur Macalin, Ceelka Fiiltire, Ceelka Midan, Nune Gaabey Farah Gedi) for protective measures to prevent further damage.

**Gaps and constraints:**

- Limited funding constrains the response by partners. • Difficulties in accessing flood-affected villages due to muddy/inaccessible roads in Jowhar displacement sites.
- Below-average rain, which was localized in distribution, has led to crop losses due to moisture stress, particularly for rainfed farmers.
- Humanitarian responses in Badhadhe district are minimal due to access challenges/security concerns.
- The pervasive food insecurity in Wajid may be attributed to a decrease in incomes resulting from low crop yields and limited market access in districts like Wajid and Xudur. This could potentially heighten household vulnerability and exacerbate the impact of food insecurity in these areas.
- Huge gap in accessing quality agricultural inputs/services such as seeds for farmers, which affects food security and livelihoods.
- Gaps in the delivery of livestock-related support, including animal treatment services, at a time when livestock diseases (tick born, cough, diarrhoea etc) are reported on the rise.
- The supply chain of food/goods was partially disrupted during this rainy season including in Afmadow and Badhade due to the overflowing stream which disrupted movement and transportation
- No operational air transportation in Badhade district since it does not have a functional airstrip.



Sea transportation using a commercial boat is very limited and expensive. Hiring a boat from Kismaayo to Ras Kamboni costs more than \$3,500 for a round trip.

- Vaccination and treatment of livestock in Wajid. About 500 households have lost their livestock to tickborne diseases, cough and diarrhoea. This includes 1,500 goats and sheep, and 750 cattle. Additionally, camel herders are fleeing from tick infestations.
- Provision of unconditional cash transfers and conditional cash through cash-for-work activities including rehabilitation of water catchments.
- Provision of agricultural seeds, tools and training; and flood protection barriers along the riverbanks. Nutrition Cluster Needs: • Elevated rates of acute malnutrition due to a rise in AWD/cholera, which is a major contributing factor, particularly among children under 5.
- Flooding hampers access to nutrition services, as women, who are primarily caregivers, face difficulties reaching services due to overflowing rivers, muddy roads, and increased transportation costs.
- The rains disrupted services including flooding nutrition sites, destruction of supplies, and challenges in timely delivery of nutrition supplies, particularly in rural areas.
- In 11 districts, the rains have affected 70,000 families that are particularly vulnerable in terms of nutrition and face heightened risks of malnutrition.

**Response:**

- Sustain ongoing nutrition services, prioritizing the treatment of acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers.
- Prepositioning nutrition supplies to prevent stockouts and ensure uninterrupted access to essential resources. Efforts were made to map nutrition supplies, identify areas at high risk of flooding and recommend appropriate mitigation measures.
- Mobile nutrition teams were redirected to cater to the needs of populations displaced by the floods, ensuring access to services for those unable to reach health facilities.
- A total of 71,026 children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers were reached in flood-impacted locations, including 10,244 severely malnourished children, 12,066 moderately malnourished children and 3,931 moderately malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women.

**Gaps and constraints:**

- Lack of precise forecast data regarding the specific locations to be impacted by the floods posed challenges in effectively mapping nutrition sites.
- Airlifting nutrition supplies to numerous locations resulted in soaring transportation costs, further straining limited resources.
- Inadequate human resource and logistics capacity among cluster partners posed significant barriers in rural areas, where the impact of the floods was most severe.

- Flooding exacerbated underlying causes of acute malnutrition, notably AWD/cholera, intensifying pressure on nutrition services in the affected areas.

### **Logistics Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

- Substantial demand from partners for the transportation of supplies to the flood and cholera affected regions. Currently, the cluster has approximately 721 MT on behalf of 12 partners to 19 locations in the pipeline for transportation.

#### **Response:**

- The Cluster continuously monitors accessibility to airstrips, roads and bridges in flood-affected areas.
- The Cluster has established a coordination structure with partners along the Shabelle and Juba Rivers to oversee boat movements and the transportation of supplies.
- As of May 27, there are 49 boats deployed across 11 locations, including Baardhere, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Luuq, Buur Dhuubo, Bulo Burto, Jalalaqsi, Doolow, Afmadow, Balcad, and Kismaayo.
- 12 inflatable boats are stored in Mogadishu, ready for deployment to flood-affected locations as required. The boats will remain in Mogadishu until the need for deployment to such locations arises.

#### **Gaps and constraints:**

- Due to funding constraints, the Cluster has reduced the monthly cargo load transported for common services (by air, sea, road) from 200 MT per month to 100-120 MT per month to sustain operations.
- Locations where the Cluster provides support will be reduced from 21 in Hirshabelle, Jubaland and South West States to 10 to 15 priority locations, as defined by the Inter Cluster Coordination Group and Humanitarian Country Team.
- The helicopter has been transferred to the WFP Supply Chain, and all services for the humanitarian community are now provided on a full cost-recovery basis under WFP's on-demand service model.
- Transport of boats by helicopter is provided on a full cost recovery basis model. Currently, there is no solution for transporting the boats back to main hubs such as Baidoa, Kismaayo, and Mogadishu on a free-to-user basis once the current rainy season ends.

### **Protection**

#### **Needs:**

- Monitor the situation, regularly assess the impact of the floods and mobilize partners to respond to the needs of the affected people. Gaps and constraints:
- Limited availability of resources such as funding, personnel, and equipment i.e. boats hinders the ability of partners to scale up responses and reach more people in need.
- Floods have cut off main supply routes within affected areas, making it difficult for partners to reach and provide services to all affected persons.

- Some partners (national NGOs) face challenges in terms of their own capacity, including lack of response, trained staff or expertise in certain areas of protection response.

### **Child Protection Area of Responsibility**

#### **Needs:**

- There is need for multisectoral response to flood affected communities. Response:
- Deployed 71 mobile teams and social workers reaching 3,935 people with child protection response in Baardheere, Gaalkacyo, Baidoa, Kahda and other areas.
- At least 166 children separated from their families due to displacement/relocation were registered and received family tracing, reunification, alternative care arrangements and assisted referrals.
- About 203 Psychosocial Support Services kits distributed in affected locations reaching 669 beneficiaries (215 girls, 174 boys, 227 women and 54 men) with psychosocial services.
- Conducted 81 sensitization meetings for 5,760 community members in Baardhere, Gaalkacyo, Baidoa, Kahda districts with floods-related protection messages.
- With support from national partners, conducted service mapping and developed referral pathways in Gaalkacyo, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Baardheere and Baidoa. Referral pathways were printed and posted in service points and community centres through the support of partners.
- The Cluster continuously monitors flood-related protection risks. Identified risks include electricity wires in flooded locations posing the risk of shocks which could result in death and injury. Partners in Hirshabelle are working closely with electricity-service providers on risk mitigation.

#### **Gaps and constraints:**

- Limited resources to conduct safety audits in newly relocated higher ground areas.
- Shortage of post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits which are essential for responding to survivors of sexual violence including children.
- Clan conflicts in flood-prone areas such as Hiraan region, affecting movement especially deployment of mobile teams and social workers.

### **Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Area of Responsibility**

#### **Needs:**

- Need for dignity kits and specialized GBV case management services for survivors, vulnerable women, and girls.
- In most areas, especially Belet Weyne, and Baidoa, GBV safe spaces were either damaged or inaccessible. There is an urgent need to establish temporary women and girls' safe spaces.
- Limited access to basic needs, increased vulnerability to GBV, and negative coping mechanisms.

#### **Response:**

- Lifesaving GBV activities reached a significant number of beneficiaries through different responses in Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Baraawe, Baidoa and Marka.
- Dignity kits distributed to 1,064 beneficiaries in several districts, targeting vulnerable women and girls, providing them with essential hygiene and dignity items to support their well-being and health.
- GBV awareness-raising activities reached 686 beneficiaries (108 girls aged 5 to 17, 100 boys aged 5 to 17, 86 women aged 18 to 59, and 49 men aged 18 to 59). The aim was to educate communities on protection issues, enhancing their knowledge and awareness to foster a safer environment.
- GBV case management, support, and awareness activities reached 372 beneficiaries (49 girls aged 5 to 17, 26 boys aged 5 to 17, 85 women aged 18 to 59, and 26 men aged 18 to 59). These efforts focused on providing comprehensive support to survivors of gender-based violence, including case management, counseling, and awareness programs to prevent further incidents.
- Psychosocial support services provided to 428 beneficiaries (45 girls aged 5 to 17, 43 boys aged 5 to 17, 96 women aged 18 to 59, and 30 men aged 18 to 59), offering critical mental health and emotional support to those in need, and ensuring that people affected by trauma and stress received the necessary care and support to improve their psychological well-being.

#### **Gaps and constraints:**

- Limited access to existing GBV safe spaces in flood-affected areas. Limited/non-availability of hotlines for case reporting in some areas.
- Resource and response capacity constraints.

#### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster**

##### **Needs:**

- Limited access to safe drinking water remains the top challenge in areas where basic water facilities have been damaged.

Consumption of contaminated water due to contamination of sources by the heavy surface run off. Riverine villages along the Juba and Shabelle rivers majorly depend on untreated river water.

- Needs resulting from the loss of critical WASH infrastructure have outpaced available resources to rehabilitate the damaged facilities
- Increased rate of open defecation due to low latrine coverage worsened by the loss of existing few latrines due to floods, has heightened the risk of water-borne diseases.

##### **Response:**

- Intensified hygiene promotion for behavior change to mitigate the spread of AWD/cholera. A total of 146,345 people were reached with hygiene and sanitation messages through house-to-house visits by trained community hygiene promoters, engagement of school children, and radio talk shows.
- About 4,500 families were reached with hygiene kits. Households affected by AWD/cholera were prioritized during distribution.

- Rehabilitation of water sources and construction of flood proof latrines.
- Infection prevention and control in the cholera treatment centers. • Chlorination of 48 shallow wells carried out in Hirshabelle to ensure clean water supply.

#### **Gaps and Constraints:**

- Funding gaps remain the biggest challenge to mitigating the impact of the floods and extending the AWD/cholera response. The gaps limit the ability of partners to scale up WASH activities.

#### **FUNDING**

Humanitarians are providing lifesaving assistance to people affected by the Gu rains and floods, but funding remains significantly low. The 2024 Somalia Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan requires US\$1.6 billion to meet the needs of 5.2 million most vulnerable people across Somalia, but as of 30 May, is only 21.9 per cent (\$347.6 million) funded.

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#### **ANALYSIS** (26 May 2024)

### **SOMALIA: 2024 Gu (April to June) Season Floods Weekly Situation Report No. 2**

#### **SITUATION OVERVIEW**

Humanitarian partners, working together with the Federal Government of Somalia, continue to support people affected by Gu (April to June) seasonal rains and flash floods, and have reached at least 157,000 people with some form of assistance. As of 14 May, the number of people affected by the ongoing rains has risen to 225,759ii people including 38,727 people displaced and 9 deaths, according to the authorities. At least 3,000 people have been relocated. Meanwhile, a large part of those displaced in Dhobley and Afmadow have returned to their homes following a dry spell. Across Somalia, the heavy rains and flash floods have resulted in the loss of livelihoods, including livestock, cropland, damaged small businesses and destroyed infrastructure including shelter (3,367 destroyed and 870 affected), water sources (29 water points), latrines (5,002), schools (7), and damaged roads. Additionally, 5,899 hectares of agricultural land have been inundated by the floods, jeopardizing food security. According to humanitarian partners, at least 770,000 people could be affected by the time the Gu season ends. In addition, the damage to water sources, and water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities is exacerbating the cholera outbreak. At least 10,647 cases and 120 deaths, representing a case fatality rate (CFR) of 1.1 per cent, have been reported in seven states as of 13 May, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). The CFR is slightly above the WHO emergency threshold of less than or equal to one per cent. The week of 7 and 13 May was generally marked by light to moderate rains received in 40 stations while heavy rains were only observed at Mataban in Hiraan region and Doolow in Gedo region. Dry conditions prevailed in several other areas. Light to moderate rains are expected in Puntland and Somaliland with dry conditions likely to be observed throughout central and southern parts of the country between the 14 to 20 May, according to FAO-Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM). Meanwhile, along the Shabelle and Juba River Catchment, dry conditions are likely to lead to a reduction in runoff water, causing a drop in the previous high river levels at Belet Weyne, Doolow and Luuq. As the previous volume of water at Belet Weyne, Doolow and Luuq flows downstream, the river will slightly rise before dipping at Bullo Burte, Jalalaqsi, Jowhar, Balcad, Baardheere, Bu'aale and Jilib during the week of 19 to 25 May, leading to reduced risk of flash and riverine flooding in Belet Weyne and Doolow and the entire channels, according to FAO-SWALIM.

#### **UPDATE BY AREA**

In Banadir, heavy rains resulted in flash floods that affected 34 makeshift shelters, displacing 336 people (56 households) living in affected sites in Kahda district. One community center and 30 latrines were also damaged. In Degen displacement site in Garasbaley district, some 396 people (66 households) were displaced. In addition, some 1,200 people (200 households) who were displaced by floods in riverine villages from Jowhar district along the Shabelle River arrived at displacement sites in Daynille district. At least 16,320 people (2,700 households) in 14 riverine villages in Belet Weyne district, Hirshabelle State, were reportedly displaced after the Shabelle River overflowed at three points, Bacaad, Qooqane and Lafoole northeast towards the upper stream on 14 May, according to a humanitarian partner. The flooding also submerged agricultural land and destroyed 17 shelters and 30 latrines. The cause of the river breakage and subsequent flooding is reportedly the weakened irrigation canals. SWALIM has reported no immediate cause of alarm because the flow of the water is slow. A Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) of the impact of the rains has started in Belet Weyne and is planned to be conducted in Jowhar next week. In Jubaland State, heavy rains triggered flash floods along the Dawo and Juba rivers in Doolow district, causing extensive damage to farms, particularly around Qansaxley displacement sites. The floods swept away crops such as maize, sorghum, beans, and vegetables including onions, cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes, and peppers, which is expected to significantly impact the livelihoods of local farmers who were anticipating a good harvest. Flash floods displaced some 1,608 people (268 households) in Khayrdoon displacement site in Bacadweyn town, Puntland State, according to State the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) and the local authorities on 11 May. In addition, nearly 268 makeshift houses were damaged, and 67 latrines destroyed in Khayrdoon site. The displaced people moved to elevated areas in the site, which hosts an estimated 347 households, according to Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) cluster partners. Partners are undertaking Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) exercises in the flood affected areas including Khayrdoon and Xarfo in Gaalkacyo and Balli Busle village in Jariiban district. Separately, the Ministry of Health reported that the recorded number of AWD/cholera cases has reached 2,041 with 72 deaths since the beginning of the year. The most affected districts are Garowe with a total of 885 cases and 25 deaths (CFR 3 per cent), Bossaso with 611 cases and 21 deaths (CFR 4 per cent), Qardho with 314 cases and 23 deaths (CFR 8 per cent) and parts of Sanaag region with 176 cases and 2 deaths (CFR 1 per cent). In Somaliland, the Mayor of Burco town on 13 May reported 23 AWD/Cholera cases. According to the State Ministry of Health Development (MoHD), Burco district is currently one of the AWD/cholera hotspot areas in Somaliland, alongside the towns of Wajaale in Woqooyi Galbeed region, and Borama in Awdal region. Similarly, in South West State, the Health Cluster reported a rise in cholera with 3,136 cases reported and 16 deaths with a CFR of 0.5 per cent, since early April. The majority of those affected are children under five.

## **HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE**

The Federal Government of Somalia continues to provide humanitarian assistance in flood-affected districts, with support from state and local governments. At least 7,000 households including 3,000 that are displaced in Kismayo received 350 MT of wheat from 5 to 11 May, a donation from the Government of Russia. The Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) distributed mixed food items (50kg wheat, and 15kg of dates) to 1,200 households. They also distributed 200 tents to 200 households in Ceel Baraf district, Middle Shabelle region. Humanitarian partners have reached some 157,000 people (26,166 households) with some form of assistance, including unconditional cash transfer, food and non-food items, cholera prevention and awareness messages, and water, sanitation and hygiene activities. They have also prepositioned essential nutrition supplies in 22 hotspot districts.

## **CLUSTER NEEDS, RESPONSE AND GAPS**

### **Food Security Cluster (FSC) Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

- Top priority needs are food (33 per cent), shelter (31 per cent), livelihood (20 per cent), health (14 per cent) and water (2 per cent) as well as protecting livelihoods.
- There is an immediate need for vaccination and treatment of livestock. A livestock disease related to flash floods killed thousands of goats/sheep in Badhadhe, Lower Juba,
- Dire living conditions of displaced people in Daynille, Kahda, and Garasbaley make them exponentially vulnerable to acute food insecurity.
- In Badhadhe, provision of chemicals for the prevention of crop diseases is paramount. Crops have been affected by diseases due to the heavy rains and floods.
- Small hold farmers who rely on their land for income and sustenance in Doolow, were heavily impacted, leading to significant crop losses.
- The water level remains high in Luuq district, raising concerns that the river could burst its banks.
- In response to this threat, local farmers have taken precautions by removing pump engines from their farms, anticipating the likelihood of river floods.
- Some villages such as Madina and Buulamusley, Luuq district, have been severely affected by the overflow from the river. As a result, some farm tools and water pumps were swept away.

**Response:**

- At least 87,870 people were assisted by Cluster partners (UN, international NGOs and national NGOs) with various forms of food security and livelihoods assistance in the last two weeks. This included cash distribution to 76,020 people, high energy biscuits to 4,800 people, and in-kind assistance to 300 people.
- Some 70,000 people in Belet Weyne, Baardheere and Jowhar, Luuq have been reached with cash transfers from the Anticipatory Action which was activated by one FSC partner. More districts are expected to benefit in the coming weeks.

**Gaps and constraints:**

- Funding is a constraint. As of 9 May, the Food Security Cluster is only 5.5 per cent funded.
- Humanitarian responses in Badhade district are minimal due to access challenge and security concerns. There is no operational air transportation in Badhade since there is no functional airstrip.
- In Xudur, Wajid, Rabdhure, and Elbarde there is limited access to agricultural inputs such as seeds and agriculture tools. Moreover, there is a lack of livestock-related support, including animal treatment, at a time when livestock diseases are on the rise.
- Volatile security in Bakool, especially Xudur, Wajid, Rabdhure, and El Barde has severely restricted the transportation of merchandise via roads. The rains have exacerbated the situation, rendering key roads impassable, with approximately 15 tri-wheel motors stuck on roads connecting to Wajid and Xudur.
- Lack of rehabilitation of some broken river embankments further poses the risk of riverine flood.

- Dire living conditions of displaced people in Daynille, Kahda, and Garasbaley make them exponentially vulnerable to acute food insecurity.

#### **Health Cluster Needs:**

- Urgent health interventions needed for people affected by flash floods in Hirshabelle and Jubaland.
- Flash floods have forced more people into urban areas, overcrowding displacement sites and leading to inadequate sanitation and hygiene conditions.
- Flash floods have caused a rise in AWD/cholera cases in Banadir and Kismayo. In Gedo region and Lower Juba, the floods have severed supply routes, hindering aid delivery to affected areas.
- In Baardheere, acute watery diarrhoea cases have surged, with 78 new cases reported this week.

#### **Response:**

- The Cluster has provided emergency health services to at least 3,111 people affected by floods. Additionally, partners have mobilized Community Health Workers to deliver vital health messages on hygiene promotion and offer referral services to those in need.
- One partner has deployed two mobile teams to Ceel Jaale and Farah Caafi, where 3,900 people (650 households) displaced by floods from the outskirts of Belet Weyne have settled.
- Another partner reached 3,128 people affected by floods in Gedo with healthcare services.

#### **Gaps and constraints:**

- The Cluster is significantly underfunded, hampering its ability to deploy rapid response teams to flood-affected areas. Compounded by security concerns, accessing some of these locations poses additional challenges, as they are considered high-risk areas.

#### **Nutrition Cluster**

##### **Needs:**

- Support is required for the transportation of nutrition supplies. In June, a pipeline break is anticipated due to logistical challenges in certain areas that require airlifting.
- It is necessary to conduct mapping of high-risk nutrition sites and mobilize resources to relocate and extend nutrition services in flood evacuation areas, to ensure continuity of service delivery.
- Advocacy is needed to secure additional funding and scale up nutrition services for affected people. Response:
- The Nutrition treatment program (SC/OTP/TSFP) reached 9,008 children, including 179 with severe acute malnutrition and with medical complications. Some 4,332 children with severe malnutrition and about 4,497 children with moderate malnutrition were also reached. At least 1,211 pregnant and lactating women were reached with treatment. The nutrition prevention programme reached 4,605 people, including 3,407 children under the age of 5 and 1,198 pregnant and lactating women. Furthermore, partners delivered nutrition promotion messages to 14,132 people.



- Cluster partners are collaborating with other sectors such as health, WASH, CCCM and food security partners to enhance the referral system, conduct malaria screening and treatment, and provide soap to promote optimal hygiene practices at nutrition sites.
- To improve coordination and minimize duplication, the Cluster conducted ad hoc meetings with partners to enhance service coverage. Gaps and constraints:
  - Insufficient funding is impacting the delivery of services to vulnerable children and women.
  - Four fixed and mobile nutrition sites in Hirshabelle districts (Banyaxow Fixed, Koshin HF, Alla-Amin Mobile site, and Birima) are currently inaccessible due to flash and riverine floods, hindering the delivery of nutrition supplies and access to nutrition services by the affected population.
  - Secondary transportation of supplies to outreach sites is constrained by increased transport costs due to the use of additional means such as boats, tractors, and porters.
  - Challenges in airlifting nutrition supplies to various regions including Gedo (Buurdhubo, Baardheere), Bakool region (Wajid, Hudur), Hiiran (Bulo Burte and Jalalaqsi), Lower Juba region (Dhobley) and Bay.

### **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

#### **Needs:**

- Urgent provision of quality plastic sheets and shelters which are resistant to weather elements are required for displaced people, as well as food and non-food items (NFIs), such as cooking pots.
- Cash support is required by affected people to meet basic needs and support their recovery.
- Need for quality latrines and water points within a reasonable walking distance for displaced people. • Need for flood-prevention materials (shovels, wheelbarrows, sandbags, etc.) for at-risk communities.
- Funding gaps tend to have worsen unmet needs of the people affected by the floods.

#### **Response:**

Cluster partners monitored the situation in 40 IDP sites across Bay, Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, and Banadir regions and reached, through direct engagement, 9,279 people (1,419 households) with awareness campaigns on cholera, coordination meetings, and service mapping.

- Distributed 1,447 sandbags in Baidoa, and 7,500 in Belet Weyne to prevent further flood damage.

### **Logistics Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

- There is a substantial demand from partners for the transportation of supplies to the flood-affected regions. Currently, the Logistics Cluster has approximately 721 MT on behalf of 12 partners to 19 locations in the pipeline for transportation.

#### **Response:**

- The Cluster has established a coordination structure with partners along the Shabelle and Juba rivers to oversee boat movements and the transportation of supplies.
- As of 7 May, 49 boats were deployed across 11 locations, including Baardhere, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Luuq, Buur Dhubo, Bulo Burto, Jalalaqsi, Doolow, Afmadow, Balcad, and Kismayo.
- The Cluster continuously monitors accessibility to airstrips, roads, and bridges in flood-affected areas. Gaps and constraints:
  - Along the Juba and Shabelle river basins, Qansax Dheere, El Wak, and Afmadow are currently only accessible by helicopter.
  - Most major supply routes in Jubaland and South West states are not accessible.
  - Critical bridges in Baardheere, Buur Dhubo, Bulo Burte, Bu'alle, and Luuq have been washed away, damaged, or submerged.
- As of 1 April, the Cluster has no funding available for the transportation of supplies. As such, the Cluster has very limited capacity to transport the required 721 MT on a free-to-use basis.

### **Education Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

- Need to provide safe drinking water and WASH facilities to keep children in a protective learning environment.
- Cholera prevention and awareness materials are needed in areas where schools remain functional.

#### **Response:**

- Education partners have supported 144,208 learners in schools located in flood-prone areas.
- Partners have focused mainly on flood awareness messaging to mitigate the impact of the flood while providing school children with safe drinking water to prevent cholera outbreak in the schools.
- Teachers were provided with incentives to ensure schools remain functional. Gaps and constraints:
  - Limited resources are hindering sustained efforts to provide safe drinking water to schools in flood prone areas to prevent a cholera outbreak.
- The de-prioritization of the Education sector for pooled funds is significantly affecting partners' capacity to respond, especially regarding the flood response.

### **Child Protection Area of Responsibility**

#### **Needs:**

- Physical safety risks reported in Belet Weyne with children relocated to higher ground. There is a need to conduct safety audits in the temporary evacuation sites.
- Psychosocial support and recreational kits, livelihood support, psychosocial counseling, awareness of gender-based violence and support for children with mental health problems needed in Belet Weyne.
- There is need to enhance effective coordination, strengthen referral pathway, and remote modality. Response:

- Child protection partners have scaled up interventions targeting the most vulnerable communities in Belet Weyne. About 26 children affected by floods were supported with case management.
- About 125 children received assorted food and non-food items including plastic sheets, mattresses, and mats as part of psychosocial support interventions from 2 to 10 May in Belet Weyne.
- Over 200 children with protection concerns received psychosocial support services in Belet Weyne.
- About 320 children were engaged in various activities in child-friendly spaces with the aim of providing them with a protective environment and facilitating positive interaction among the children.

### **Shelter Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

- The Cluster faces a shortage of Non-Food Items (NFI) supplies, and is distributing only plastic sheeting, a single item of the NFI kit. The situation is worsened by unmet needs due to funding gaps.

#### **Response:**

- Some 8,320 people in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle to be supported with plastic sheets. Gaps and constraints: • The Cluster is facing significant funding gaps, thus impacting its response capacity.
- The Cluster continues to provide support with shortfalls by distributing plastic sheets, leaving critical needs unmet and highlighting the pressing issue of funding gaps.
- Depleted NFI stocks pose a risk of the clusters not being able to continue supporting the current Gu response as well as other unforeseen emergencies that might emerge. Water, Sanitation and

### **Hygiene (WASH) Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

- Urgent need for dewatering and mass chlorination of water sources in Doolow, Belet Hawo and Afmadow districts to ensure flood-affected families have access to safe and clean drinking water.
- Construction of latrines in Doolow, Belet Hawo, Dhobley, Afmadow, Dhobley and Kismayo to reduce open defecation, risk of AWD/cholera widespread and protect the dignity of affected women and girls.
- There is a need for distribution of family hygiene kits to the flood, evicted and AWD/Cholera affected households in Kismayo, Doolow, Dhobley, Belet Hawo and Afmadow districts.

#### **Response:**

- In Somaliland, some 49,000 people were reached with sustainable and safe drinking water, at least 8,000 people were reached with improved sanitation service and about 3,300 people reached with hygiene promotion and hygiene support.

### **FUNDING**

Humanitarian partners continue to provide lifesaving assistance. As of 17 May, the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, which requires US\$1.6 billion to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable people in Somalia, is just 20 per cent funded.

Additional funds are required to urgently meet the needs of people affected by the ongoing crisis as well as the current rains and floods. In March, the Humanitarian Coordinator launched a US\$3 million Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) Anticipatory Action allocation to mitigate the impact of the Gu rains and flooding.

The allocation targeted hotspot locations in Afgoye, Jamame and Luuq districts with integrated life-saving health and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions, as well as multipurpose cash assistance.

## ANALYSIS (12 May 2024)

### SOMALIA: 2024 Gu (April to June) Season Floods Weekly Situation Report No. 1

#### SITUATION OVERVIEW

The *Gu* (April to June) heavy rains and flash floods have spread to more areas of Somalia and have affected at least 203,438[i] people, including around 37,120 displaced or relocated and nine people killed as of 8 May, according to authorities. Humanitarian partners are working with the Federal Government of Somalia, and they have so far reached over 72,000 people in 25 districts with some form of assistance across the country. The floods have destroyed and damaged infrastructure including some 3,080 shelters, 4,702 latrines, three schools and killed at least 100 livestock. Shallow wells have been submerged and some destroyed, which in turn, poses a risk of cholera outbreak. Additionally, hectares of agricultural land have been inundated by the floods, jeopardizing food security and might lead to an increase in price instability. Hirshabelle, Jubaland and South West states are the worst affected. According to humanitarian partners, at least 770,000 people could be affected by the time the *Gu* season ends.

Along the Shabelle River, the water level in Belet Weyne was above the moderate risk levels as of 6 May while in the Juba River, water levels at Doolow exceeded the high flood risk level following heavy rains (117mm) on 6 May, reportedly the highest recorded in one day since 2016. The rain was about a quarter of the amount usually recorded in one season in the area. The rains have led to muddy road conditions, restricting the movement of people and goods, including humanitarian supplies in some areas of Somalia. Light rains are forecasted over most part of the country with moderate rain likely over Lower Shabelle and coastal parts of Lower Juba, from 8 to 14 May, according to [FAO-Somalia Water and Land Information Management](https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/somalia/) (SWALIM).

#### UPDATE by Area



*Flood displaced people in Belet Weyne. Photo: Action Aid Somalia.*

At least 400 flood affected people in Khada district, **Banadir Region** arrived in 13 displacement sites which are in low-lying areas, according to Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster partners on 7 May. Partners and the Government relocated the people to higher grounds. More flood-displaced people from Lower and Middle Shabelle regions continue to arrive in Banadir region, according to the new arrival tracker, with about 706 new arrivals recorded in Kahda and Daynile districts. In **Galmudug State**, heavy rains and flooding have affected the road infrastructure, preventing the movement of both people and goods to Afbarwaaqo and Hobyo towns. Trucks on the way to Afbarwaaqo in Jariiban districts - transporting commercial and humanitarian supplies, including nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) items, are stuck on muddy roads, depriving 6,000 people affected by the floods of humanitarian support. Although, Galmudug region experienced moderate rainfall between 1 and 2 May, the rains triggered flooding which affected the already deteriorated road infrastructure.

At least 70,300 people have been affected in **Hirshabelle State** including 9,300 displaced and four killed. Of those displaced, at least 11,676 people self-relocated to higher grounds in Belet Weyne. Partners report the destruction of 1,112 latrines and 10,503 shelters, most of them makeshift. The rains also inundated 5,800 hectares of agricultural land and impacted the only education center. On 1 and 2 May, heavy rains causing flash floods, affected 23,976 people, including 2,400 displaced people in 51 displacement sites in Belet Weyne. In addition, 67 out of 95 verified displacement sites were impacted, affecting approximately 39,120 people and damaging 156 latrines. Water sources were also either damaged or affected while a nutrition centre was also affected. In **Jubaland State**, at least 100,000 people have been affected, including some 24,123 displaced. On 6 May, 46,000 people were affected by heavy rains, the highest recorded in one day since 2016. The rain temporarily disrupted movement to and from Doolow, destroyed 750 shelters and 250 latrines, and inundated farmlands along Juba River. According to [FAO-Somalia Water and Land Information Management](#) (SWALIM), 117mm of rainfall was recorded, an amount that is about a quarter of the rainfall usually recorded in one season in the area. The runoff from the very heavy rainfall led to a sharp rise in Juba River level to above high flood risk level at Doolow. Meanwhile, at least 60,000 people were affected by flash floods including 25,000 displaced in Dhobley town while in Afmadow, 1,300 latrines, 136 shelters and four shallow wells were damaged.

In **Puntland**, about 8,400 people have been affected including 120 people displaced in North Mudug, 20 latrines and two schools were also destroyed. In Balibusle, Jariiban District, around 1,500 people were displaced, and 30 latrines destroyed. Graveyards in North Mudug and Jariban District were also inundated. Greenhouses constructed by Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) in Caana - Yaskax village, Garowe district, were washed away by flooding while in Shimbiraale village, farmlands were flooded, affecting 200 smallholder farmers. At least four people have been killed in **Somaliland** following heavy rains in Dirimaraa village, Sheikh district. The rains also washed away unspecified number of sheep and goats in the village. In **South West State**, at least 24,396 people were affected including 3,240 displaced. About 2,100 people who had self-relocated were also displaced around Jowhar town. In addition, the floods destroyed at least 120 houses and 12 hectares of crops and damaged more than 50 community latrines, according to humanitarian partners. Due to the heavy rains, the Shabelle River burst its banks, and affected Janaale town, Marka, Lower Shabelle.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The Federal Government of Somalia with the support of the state and local governments distributed food and non-food items such as shelter kits to the flood affected people living in hotspot locations. People reached include 500 households in Belet Weyne, and 500 households in Baidoa. In Buurhakaba 300 households received mixed food aid while in Doolow and Gaalkacyo south, 300 households in each district received some form of assistance.

Humanitarian partners have reached at least 72,400 people (12,066 households) in 25 districts with some form of life saving assistance. They have also prepositioned essential nutrition supplies in the 22 hotspot districts. In addition, those affected by floods have also been reached with dignity kits and awareness messages.

## **CLUSTER NEEDS, RESPONSE AND GAPS**

### **Food Security Cluster (FSC) Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

##### *Lower Juba (Jubaland State):*

- Due to flash Floods in Dhobley and Afmadow, Lower Juba, urgent food security response is needed to save lives and livelihoods of those affected.
- The impact of flash floods has been devastating, displacing families, destroying agricultural land, and affecting people's lives.
- In Afmadow and Badhadhe, roads have been rendered impassable. Supply chain of food and non-food commodities have been partially disrupted, leading to sharp price increments of food items.
- Approximately 4,000 people (662 households) have been relocated, leaving many without access to basic services or a place to live. At least 660 hectares of agricultural land were inundated by the floods with a severe impact on agricultural crops (sesame, sorghum, maize, and beans) that were only 20 days away from harvest, putting the region's food security in jeopardy.

##### *Belet Weyne (Hirshabelle State):*

- Flash floods have displaced approximately 8,430 people (1,405 households) in Hawataka and Koshin Villages in Belet Weyne town. Partners report that the displaced persons have settled in various locations in Ceel Jale and Farah Caafi which are high ground settlements.

#### **Response:**

- Partners assisted some 61,400 people with various forms of food security items and livelihoods assistance. The support included unconditional cash transfer to 54,420 people, high energy biscuits to 4,800 people, in-kind assistance to 300 people, and community mobilization and sensitization campaigns through early warning messages across 15 flood affected districts.
- A major partner activated Anticipatory Action response dedicated to people affected by the floods. Response has been activated in Belet Weyne, Baardheere and Jowhar, reaching over 40,000 people. More districts are expected to be reached in the coming weeks.
- A major Early Warning partner provided flood risk information, analysis of the Juba and Shabelle rivers embankments, and a mobile phone-based alert system, DIGNIN, was used to provide early warning messages to vulnerable communities along riverine areas and broadcast by local radios.
- The same partner supported the identification of potential higher ground for flood preparedness and evacuation. Maps of potential high ground were produced for seven locations in Somalia, which guided identification of potential areas for evacuation of at-risk communities.

#### **Gaps and constraints:**

- Funding constraints for response. As of 9 May, the Food Security Cluster is only 5.5 per cent funded.
- Humanitarian responses in Badhade district are minimal due to access challenge and security concerns. There is no operational air transportation in Badhade since there is no functional airstrip.
- In Xudur, Wajid, Rabdhure, and Elbarde there is limited access to agricultural inputs such as seeds and agriculture tools. Moreover, there is a lack of livestock-related support, including animal treatment, at a time when livestock diseases are on the rise.
- Security in Bakool, especially Xudur, Wajid, Rabdhure, and Elbarde remains volatile due to intensified actions by non-state actors. This has severely restricted the transportation of merchandise via roads. The rains have exacerbated the situation, rendering key roads impassable, with approximately 15 tri-wheel motors stuck on roads connecting to Wajid and Xudur.
- Lack of rehabilitation of some broken river embankments further poses the risk of riverine flood.

## Health Cluster

### Needs:

- The recent floods have significantly disrupted health service delivery, particularly in riverine areas. Access to certain locations has become severely restricted, hindering the operation of mobile clinics that were serving those communities.
- The breakage of the Shabelle river in Jowhar has rendered a primary health unit completely inaccessible, preventing the delivery of essential services to the surrounding villages.
- Heavy rains have disrupted the movement of people and hindered the supply and logistic chain, making the delivery of supplies to certain locations increasingly challenging.

### Response:

- The Cluster has reached 1,044 people with outpatient services. It has also deployed mobile clinics to assist newly displaced people in some of the locations affected by the heavy rains. In Belet Weyne, the Cluster deployed a mobile team to assist people displaced due to heavy rains and fear of flooding.
- Recognizing

the impact of flooding on the areas where mobile services were previously operating, the Cluster has relocated services to locations near where affected communities have sought refuge.

### Gaps and constraints:

- Challenge of delivery of supplies to some affected areas due to the rain cutting off roads to these areas, these were already hard-to-reach areas with no major roads.
- In Baardheere, partners have reported challenges delivering supplies due to transport challenge as they were relying heavily on the logistic cluster.

## Nutrition Cluster

### Needs:

- Scale up of screening and referral for children under five and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) across flood affected districts.
- Scale up of Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies activities to ensure proper infant and young child feeding practices, especially in emergencies.
- Scale up of Blanket supplementary feeding programs (BSFP) in the flood affected districts.

### **Response**

- The Cluster has reached at least 37,000 people with maternal, infant and young child nutrition counselling, 10,423 children with severe acute malnutrition and 11,150 children with moderate acute malnutrition.
- Partners have prepositioned essential nutrition supplies to their respective locations.
- Very few standalone outpatient therapeutic programme sites in some districts, but over 75 per cent of ongoing nutrition services are integrated with health and quite significantly with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities.
- Ongoing distribution of high energy biscuits in Diinsor and Afgoye districts. In Hudur, high energy biscuits were delivered. Registration is ongoing in Baidoa and Berdale.

### **Gaps and constraints**

Low funding for nutrition cluster affecting maximum service delivery to vulnerable children and women.

Challenges in airlifting nutrition supplies for Burdhubo, Bardheere in Gedo region, the whole Bay region, Wajid, Hudur and in Bakool region, Bul Burte, Jalalaqsi in Hiran region, Dhobley in Lower juba region.

### **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

#### **Needs:**

Urgent need to considerably increase distribution of sandbags and drainage systems to secure key facilities such as shelters and latrines to prevent and contain cholera outbreaks. This applies to flood prone sites in Banadir (Khada and Danyiile), Baidoa and Jowhar. Cluster and sub-national clusters coordinate closely to identify priority locations for immediate interventions.

#### **Response:**

- Cluster partners have reached 73,587 people with flood-risk awareness messaging.
- At least 18,000 people belonging to minority groups and their belongings were evacuated from flood-affected sites in Belet Weyne to El Jale and Farah Afi evacuations sites which CCCM partners secured prior to the flood. Partners facilitated transportation.

#### **Gaps and constraints:**

- Due to funding shortages, Cluster partners have limited ability to purchase and distribute disaster risk reduction tools, establish drainage systems and implement hard site improvement activities to prevent further destruction of shelter and latrine facilities.
- Due to funding shortages, CCCM teams have limited coverage and capacity to reach all flood-prone locations and increase awareness and advocacy on flood risks which help prevent loss of lives.



- Lack of access following heavy rains that affected the road infrastructure in Afbarwaaqo and Hobyo towns, Galmudug State impeded the delivery of humanitarian supplies.

### **Logistics Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

- There is a substantial demand from partners for the transportation of supplies to the flood-affected regions. Currently, the Logistics Cluster has approximately 721 MT on behalf of 12 partners to 19 locations in the pipeline for transportation.

#### **Response:**

- The Cluster has established a coordination structure with partners along the Shabelle and Juba Rivers to oversee boat movements and the transportation of supplies.
- As of 7 May, 49 boats were deployed across 11 locations, including Baardhere, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Luuq, Buur Dhuubo, Bulo Burto, Jalalaqsi, Doolow, Afmadow, Balcad, and Kismayo.
- The Cluster continuously monitors accessibility to airstrips, roads, and bridges in flood-affected areas.

#### **Gaps and constraints:**

- Along the Juba and Shabelle river basins, Qansaxdhere, El Wak, and Afmadow are currently only accessible by helicopter.
- Most major supply routes in Jubaland and South West states are not accessible.
- Critical bridges in Baardheere, Buur Dhuubo, Bulo Burte, Bu'alle, and Luuq have been washed away, damaged, or submerged.

As of 1 April, Cluster has no funding available for the transportation of supplies. As such, the cluster has very limited capacity to transport the required 721 MT on a free-to-use basis.

### **Protection Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

- Assessing and addressing protection needs of displaced people and coordinating protection response by identification and inclusion of minorities, people with disabilities and the elderly, to enhance access to essential protection services.
- Continued monitoring of the situation highlights the need for the allocation and dignified relocation of the displaced people and affected persons to higher grounds in anticipation of the floods. This is to be achieved through enhanced collaboration with other stakeholders such as the local authorities and other Clusters.

#### **Response:**

- Partners reached 7,200 people with protection assistance. Despite limited available resources, partners are enhancing access to essential protection services for flood-affected people in Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Mataban, Jalalaqsi, Balcad and Bulo Burto through:
  - Awareness raising on protection risks associated with the floods.

- Referral pathways / referral to the service providers including information on higher grounds.
- Protection case management.
- For better targeting, the sub-national Protection Cluster in Hirshabelle and partners collaborated in the identification of people with specific needs and minority clans or groups.
- Collaboration with the local authorities in conducting rapid needs assessments, to assess the impact of the floods, monitor the situation and mobilize partners to respond to the needs of those affected.

#### **Gaps and constraints:**

- Lack of funding has limited the capacity to respond to vulnerable affected groups such as people with specific needs, persons with disabilities, elderly and minority clans (who have been historically and disproportionately most vulnerable in emergencies, due to discrimination in accessing protection and other services).
- Partners must consider the inclusion of minority clans and other vulnerable groups into their response, while funding mechanisms should urgently include minority-led organizations to positively contribute to reducing exclusion.

#### **Shelter Cluster**

##### **Needs:**

- The Cluster projects that an estimate of 160,627 displaced people who are likely to be affected, most will be women and children, 90 per cent will require shelter and non-food items (NFIs) in 10 priority districts.
- Targeting assistance to the most vulnerable with standard non-food items (NFI kits) and two plastic sheets with rope.

##### **Response:**

- The shelter Cluster has distributed 680 NFIs and 1,350 plastic sheeting to the most vulnerable individuals in Jowhar and Beletweyne
- Some 680 NFIs and 1,350 plastic sheeting were distributed to the most vulnerable individuals in Jowhar and Belet Weyne. Cluster partners are making efforts to increase their response capacity with the available resources and advocating for additional resources to extend shelter and NFI assistance.

##### **Gaps and constraints:**

- Significant shortage of resources; about 18,000 NFI kits are needed to assist people who may require NFIs in response to potential flooding in 10 priority districts and other areas. The available pooled stock targets the ongoing and anticipated flood and concurrently other emerging emergencies.

Most existing shelter and NFI supplies were depleted in response to the drought in 2023 and conflict-related responses. Urgent funding for shelter and NFI support is critical to ensure that the needs of those affected by the floods are met effectively. Only 2 per cent of the Shelter and NFI requirements are funded in the 2024 HNRP.

#### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster**

##### **Needs:**

- Provide short-term emergency water supply targeting displacement sites with no access to safe water.
- Rehabilitate/equip strategic water sources (pumping, elevated water tanks, and distribution systems/networks)
- Water treatment and monitoring (chlorination of communal water sources) targeting communities while nutrition and health facilities focus on acute watery diarrhoea/cholera hotspots.
- Construction of emergency flood-protected latrines with proper hand washing facilities for the displaced.
- Provision of sanitation tools for solid waste management activities (garbage collection/clean campaign) in displacement sites.
- Hygiene kits with jerricans, soap and menstrual hygiene management items for women and girls will be distributed to flood-affected households. In addition, hygiene promotion campaign for adoption of safe and healthy hygiene practices focusing on hand washing with soap at critical times will be conducted.

#### **Response:**

The Cluster has reached 10,124 people with hygiene promotion activities during home visits and 5,850 through mass media.

Cluster partners are distributing household water containers, treatment options and soap, coupled with hygiene promotion and home visits in Belet Weyne. Emergency water provision is planned as the only water available is contaminated, hence unfit for drinking or household use.

- About 8,000 hygiene kits were distributed in Belet Weyne and Bulo Burte, and 3,800 in Jowhar. In addition, 10 drums of chlorine (each 45kg) were distributed in Belet Weyne, Bulo Burte and Jalalaqsi districts for chlorination of communal water sources.
- A partner is carrying out hygiene promotion, mass hygiene and social mobilization campaigns on prevention of acute watery diarrhoea in four villages and 10 IDP camps in Jowhar town.
- Provision of clean water to six displacement sites, construction of 350 latrines with some in new sites, rehabilitation of 300 latrines with some in new locations like Farhah Caafi.

#### **Funding**

11 per cent

Funding provided so far for the 2024 HNRP

Humanitarian partners continue to provide lifesaving assistance. As of 5 May, the [2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan](#), which requires US\$1.6 billion to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable people in Somalia, is just 11 per cent [funded](#). Additional funds are required to urgently meet the needs of people affected by the ongoing crisis as well as the current rains and floods.

In March, the Humanitarian Coordinator launched a US\$3 million Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) Anticipatory Action allocation to mitigate the impact of the Gu rains and flooding. The allocation targeted hotspot locations in Afgooye, Jamame and Luuq districts with integrated life-saving health and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions, as well as multipurpose cash assistance.

CLUSTER NEEDS, RESPONSE AND GAPS

#### **Food Security Cluster (FSC) Cluster**

## Needs:

### *Lower Juba (Jubaland State):*

- Due to flash Floods in Dhobley and Afmadow, Lower Juba, urgent food security response is needed to save lives and livelihoods of those affected.
- The impact of flash floods has been devastating, displacing families, destroying agricultural land, and affecting people's lives.
- In Afmadow and Badhadhe, roads have been rendered impassable. Supply chain of food and non-food commodities have been partially disrupted, leading to sharp price increments of food items.
- Approximately 4,000 people (662 households) have been relocated, leaving many without access to basic services or a place to live. At least 660 hectares of agricultural land were inundated by the floods with a severe impact on agricultural crops (sesame, sorghum, maize, and beans) that were only 20 days away from harvest, putting the region's food security in jeopardy.

### *Belet Weyne (Hirshabelle State):*

- Flash floods have displaced approximately 8,430 people (1,405 households) in Hawataka and Koshin Villages in Belet Weyne town. Partners report that the displaced persons have settled in various locations in Ceel Jale and Farah Caafi which are high ground settlements.

## Response:

- Partners assisted some 61,400 people with various forms of food security items and livelihoods assistance. The support included unconditional cash transfer to 54,420 people, high energy biscuits to 4,800 people, in-kind assistance to 300 people, and community mobilization and sensitization campaigns through early warning messages across 15 flood affected districts.
- A major partner activated Anticipatory Action response dedicated to people affected by the floods. Response has been activated in Belet Weyne, Baardheere and Jowhar, reaching over 40,000 people. More districts are expected to be reached in the coming weeks.
- A major Early Warning partner provided flood risk information, analysis of the Juba and Shabelle rivers embankments, and a mobile phone-based alert system, DIGNIN, was used to provide early warning messages to vulnerable communities along riverine areas and broadcast by local radios.
- The same partner supported the identification of potential higher ground for flood preparedness and evacuation. Maps of potential high ground were produced for seven locations in Somalia, which guided identification of potential areas for evacuation of at-risk communities.

## Gaps and constraints:

- Funding constraints for response. As of 9 May, the Food Security Cluster is only 5.5 per cent funded.
- Humanitarian responses in Badhade district are minimal due to access challenge and security concerns. There is no operational air transportation in Badhade since there is no functional airstrip.
- In Xudur, Wajid, Rabdhure, and Elbarde there is limited access to agricultural inputs such as seeds and agriculture tools. Moreover, there is a lack of livestock-related support, including animal treatment, at a time when livestock diseases are on the rise.

- Security in Bakool, especially Xudur, Wajid, Rabdhure, and Elbarde remains volatile due to intensified actions by non-state actors. This has severely restricted the transportation of merchandise via roads. The rains have exacerbated the situation, rendering key roads impassable, with approximately 15 tri-wheel motors stuck on roads connecting to Wajid and Xudur.
- Lack of rehabilitation of some broken river embankments further poses the risk of riverine flood.

## Health Cluster

### Needs:

- The recent floods have significantly disrupted health service delivery, particularly in riverine areas. Access to certain locations has become severely restricted, hindering the operation of mobile clinics that were serving those communities.
- The breakage of the Shabelle river in Jowhar has rendered a primary health unit completely inaccessible, preventing the delivery of essential services to the surrounding villages.
- H

heavy rains have disrupted the movement of people and hindered the supply and logistic chain, making the delivery of supplies to certain locations increasingly challenging.

### Response:

- The Cluster has reached 1,044 people with outpatient services. It has also deployed mobile clinics to assist newly displaced people in some of the locations affected by the heavy rains. In Belet Weyne, the Cluster deployed a mobile team to assist people displaced due to heavy rains and fear of flooding.
- Recognizing

the impact of flooding on the areas where mobile services were previously operating, the Cluster has relocated services to locations near where affected communities have sought refuge

### Gaps and constraints:

- Challenge of delivery of supplies to some affected areas due to the rain cutting off roads to these areas, these were already hard-to-reach areas with no major roads.
- In Baardheere, partners have reported challenges delivering supplies due to transport challenge as they were relying heavily on the logistic cluster.

## Nutrition Cluster

### Needs:

- Scale up of screening and referral for children under five and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) across flood affected districts.
- Scale up of Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies activities to ensure proper infant and young child feeding practices, especially in emergencies.

- Scale up of Blanket supplementary feeding programs (BSFP) in the flood affected districts

### **Response**

- The Cluster has reached at least 37,000 people with maternal, infant and young child nutrition counselling, 10,423 children with severe acute malnutrition and 11,150 children with moderate acute malnutrition.
- Partners have prepositioned essential nutrition supplies to their respective locations.
- Very few standalone outpatient therapeutic programme sites in some districts, but over 75 per cent of ongoing nutrition services are integrated with health and quite significantly with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities.
- Ongoing distribution of high energy biscuits in Diinsor and Afgoye districts. In Hudur, high energy biscuits were delivered. Registration is ongoing in Baidoa and Berdale.

### **Gaps and constraints**

Low funding for nutrition cluster affecting maximum service delivery to vulnerable children and women.

Challenges in airlifting nutrition supplies for Burdhubo, Bardheere in Gedo region, the whole Bay region, Wajid, Hudur and in Bakool region, Bul Burte, Jalalaqsi in Hiran region, Dhobley in Lower juba region.

### **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

#### **Needs:**

Urgent need to considerably increase distribution of sandbags and drainage systems to secure key facilities such as shelters and latrines to prevent and contain cholera outbreaks. This applies to flood prone sites in Banadir (Khada and Danyiile), Baidoa and Jowhar. Cluster and sub-national clusters coordinate closely to identify priority locations for immediate interventions.

#### **Response:**

- Cluster partners have reached 73,587 people with flood-risk awareness messaging.
- At least 18,000 people belonging to minority groups and their belongings were evacuated from flood-affected sites in Belet Weyne to El Jale and Farah Afi evacuations sites which CCCM partners secured prior to the flood. Partners facilitated transportation.

#### **Gaps and constraints:**

- Due to funding shortages, Cluster partners have limited ability to purchase and distribute disaster risk reduction tools, establish drainage systems and implement hard site improvement activities to prevent further destruction of shelter and latrine facilities.
- Due to funding shortages, CCCM teams have limited coverage and capacity to reach all flood-prone locations and increase awareness and advocacy on flood risks which help prevent loss of lives.
- Lack of access following heavy rains that affected the road infrastructure in Afbarwaaqo and Hobyo towns, Galmudug State impeded the delivery of humanitarian supplies.

## Logistics Cluster

### Needs:

- There is a substantial demand from partners for the transportation of supplies to the flood-affected regions. Currently, the Logistics Cluster has approximately 721 MT on behalf of 12 partners to 19 locations in the pipeline for transportation.

### Response:

- The Cluster has established a coordination structure with partners along the Shabelle and Juba Rivers to oversee boat movements and the transportation of supplies.
- As of 7 May, 49 boats were deployed across 11 locations, including Bardhere, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Luuq, Buur Dhuubo, Bulo Burto, Jalalaqsi, Doolow, Afmadow, Balcad, and Kismayo.
- The Cluster continuously monitors accessibility to airstrips, roads, and bridges in flood-affected areas.

### Gaps and constraints:

- Along the Juba and Shabelle river basins, Qansaxdhere, El Wak, and Afmadow are currently only accessible by helicopter.
- Most major supply routes in Jubaland and South West states are not accessible.
- Critical bridges in Bardhere, Buur Dhuubo, Bulo Burte, Bu'alle, and Luuq have been washed away, damaged, or submerged.

As of 1 April, Cluster has no funding available for the transportation of supplies. As such, the cluster has very limited capacity to transport the required 721 MT on a free-to-use basis.

## Protection Cluster

### Needs:

- Assessing and addressing protection needs of displaced people and coordinating protection response by identification and inclusion of minorities, people with disabilities and the elderly, to enhance access to essential protection services.
- Continued monitoring of the situation highlights the need for the allocation and dignified relocation of the displaced people and affected persons to higher grounds in anticipation of the floods. This is to be achieved through enhanced collaboration with other stakeholders such as the local authorities and other Clusters.

### Response:

- Partners reached 7,200 people with protection assistance. Despite limited available resources, partners are enhancing access to essential protection services for flood-affected people in Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Mataban, Jalalaqsi, Balcad and Bulo Burto through:
  - Awareness raising on protection risks associated with the floods.
  - Referral pathways / referral to the service providers including information on higher grounds.
  - Protection case management.

- For better targeting, the sub-national Protection Cluster in Hirshabelle and partners collaborated in the identification of people with specific needs and minority clans or groups.
- Collaboration with the local authorities in conducting rapid needs assessments, to assess the impact of the floods, monitor the situation and mobilize partners to respond to the needs of those affected.

**Gaps and constraints:**

- Lack of funding has limited the capacity to respond to vulnerable affected groups such as people with specific needs, persons with disabilities, elderly and minority clans (who have been historically and disproportionately most vulnerable in emergencies, due to discrimination in accessing protection and other services).
- Partners must consider the inclusion of minority clans and other vulnerable groups into their response, while funding mechanisms should urgently include minority-led organizations to positively contribute to reducing exclusion.

**Shelter Cluster**

**Needs:**

- The Cluster projects that an estimate of 160,627 displaced people who are likely to be affected, most will be women and children, 90 per cent will require shelter and non-food items (NFIs) in 10 priority districts.
- Targeting assistance to the most vulnerable with standard non-food items (NFI kits) and two plastic sheets with rope.

**Response:**

- The shelter Cluster has distributed 680 NFIs and 1,350 plastic sheeting to the most vulnerable individuals in Jowhar and Beletweyne
- Some 680 NFIs and 1,350 plastic sheeting were distributed to the most vulnerable individuals in Jowhar and Belet Weyne. Cluster partners are making efforts to increase their response capacity with the available resources and advocating for additional resources to extend shelter and NFI assistance.

**Gaps and constraints:**

- Significant shortage of resources; about 18,000 NFI kits are needed to assist people who may require NFIs in response to potential flooding in 10 priority districts and other areas. The available pooled stock targets the ongoing and anticipated flood and concurrently other emerging emergencies.

Most existing shelter and NFI supplies were depleted in response to the drought in 2023 and conflict-related responses. Urgent funding for shelter and NFI support is critical to ensure that the needs of those affected by the floods are met effectively. Only 2 per cent of the Shelter and NFI requirements are funded in the 2024 HNRP.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster**

**Needs:**

- Provide short-term emergency water supply targeting displacement sites with no access to safe water.
- Rehabilitate/equip strategic water sources (pumping, elevated water tanks, and distribution systems/networks)



- Water treatment and monitoring (chlorination of communal water sources) targeting communities while nutrition and health facilities focus on acute watery diarrhoea/cholera hotspots.
- Construction of emergency flood-protected latrines with proper hand washing facilities for the displaced.
- Provision of sanitation tools for solid waste management activities (garbage collection/clean campaign) in displacement sites.
- Hygiene kits with jerricans, soap and menstrual hygiene management items for women and girls will be distributed to flood-affected households. In addition, hygiene promotion campaign for adoption of safe and healthy hygiene practices focusing on hand washing with soap at critical times will be conducted.

**Response:**

The Cluster has reached 10,124 people with hygiene promotion activities during home visits and 5,850 through mass media.

Cluster partners are distributing household water containers, treatment options and soap, coupled with hygiene promotion and home visits in Belet Weyne. Emergency water provision is planned as the only water available is contaminated, hence unfit for drinking or household use.

- About 8,000 hygiene kits were distributed in Belet Weyne and Bulo Burte, and 3,800 in Jowhar. In addition, 10 drums of chlorine (each 45kg) were distributed in Belet Weyne, Bulo Burte and Jalalaqsi districts for chlorination of communal water sources.
- A partner is carrying out hygiene promotion, mass hygiene and social mobilization campaigns on prevention of acute watery diarrhoea in four villages and 10 IDP camps in Jowhar town.
- Provision of clean water to six displacement sites, construction of 350 latrines with some in new sites, rehabilitation of 300 latrines with some in new locations like Farhah Caafi.

**Funding**

11 per cent

Funding provided so far for the 2024 HNRP

Humanitarian partners continue to provide lifesaving assistance. As of 5 May, the [2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan](#), which requires US\$1.6 billion to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable people in Somalia, is just 11 per cent [funded](#). Additional funds are required to urgently meet the needs of people affected by the ongoing crisis as well as the current rains and floods.

In March, the Humanitarian Coordinator launched a US\$3 million Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) Anticipatory Action allocation to mitigate the impact of the Gu rains and flooding. The allocation targeted hotspot locations in Afgooye, Jamame and Luuq districts with integrated life-saving health and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions, as well as multipurpose cash assistance.

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**ANALYSIS** (7 May 2024)

**SOMALIA: 2024 Gu Season Heavy Rains and Floods | Flash Update No. 3**

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Heavy Gu (April to June) rains and flash floods have spread to more areas of Somalia. As of 5 May, some 163,400 people have been affected, at least 37,120 displaced or relocated and seven children killed in 11 out of 22 hotspot districts. The rains have damaged some 1,143 houses, 4,702 latrines, three schools and killed at least 100 livestock across the country. **Hirshabelle, Jubaland and South West states** are the worst affected. The FAO-[Somalia Water and Land Information Management](#) (FAO-SWALIM) which monitors the rainfall and river levels, projects light to moderate rain over most parts of the country during the week ending 7 May, with chances of heavy rain and flash floods expected in some areas of Hiraan, Galgaduud and Mudug regions. Along the Shabelle River, the water level in Belet Weyne is above the moderate risk levels. Along the Juba River, current water levels at Doolow and Luuq are almost at moderate flood risk levels.

In affected areas, authorities and communities are appealing for urgent multi-sectoral assistance including food, water, shelter, non-food items, and water, sanitation and hygiene supplies. Partners estimate that at least 770,000 people will be affected by the ongoing rains and floods by the time the *Gu* season ends.

At least 67 of the 95 verified settlements for internally displaced people (IDPs) in Hirshabelle State have been impacted by the rains, affecting about 6,520 households (39,120 people) and damaging 156 latrines which is posing a risk of cholera outbreak. In Jowhar district, partners report that heavy rains on 28 April displaced over 3,000 people (500 households) from four IDP sites in Hantiwadag neighborhood (Alla-amin, Jiliyale, Alla-suge, and Daryeel). Thirty latrines were damaged in Alla-amin and Jiliyale. Reports from **Jubaland State** indicate that an estimated 60,000 people have been affected, with 24,968 displaced from their homes. The main road connecting the districts to major supply hubs have been flooded and are impassable, while two airstrips are swamped and unusable.

Nearly 24,400 people have been affected and 3,240 displaced in **South West State**. More than 3,000 latrines have been damaged. In districts along the Dhabelle river, including Marka and Qoryooley in Lower Shabelle region, rains have affected 8,040 people (1,340 households) and damaged crops, houses, and latrines. In Janaale town, Marka, the Shabelle River flooded on 1 May, displacing more than 210 households, damaging 120 shelters and swamping 12 hectares of crops. The floods also damaged more than 50 community latrines. The affected families have moved to higher areas within Janaale and are appealing for immediate shelter, water and sanitation kits. The authorities are appealing for empty sacks and floods prevention items. On 4 May, heavy rains displaced 1,500 people (250 households) in Balibusle and 20 households (120 people) in Xarfo town, located in Jariiban and Gaalkacyo districts, **Galmudug State**. The floods inundated 50 latrines, posing a health risk, and destroyed the walls of two schools in Xarfo town. In **Puntland State**, the authorities reported that heavy downpours on 4 and 5 May affected about 600 households (3,600 people) and washed away shelter, water wells and farmlands in Canaayaskax, Shimbiraaley and Siigadheer villages in Garowe District, Nugaal region. According to MoHADM, Shimbiraaley village is the most affected. Over 900 people (150 households) and 10 farms have also been affected by floods in Barookhle village Carmo region of Bari region. Reports from **Banadir region** show close to 1,500 new IDPs have recently arrived in Daynille district from riverine villages in Middle Shabelle region.

## RESPONSE

Partners have reached 72,400 people (12,066 households) in 25 districts with some form of assistance. Those reached include 9,070 households that have received unconditional cash assistance. Also reached are 800 households in Belet Weyne with high energy biscuits, 316 households in Jamame and Kismayo with community awareness and 50 households in Luuq with in-kind assistance including food supplies.

Partners have also prepositioned essential nutrition supplies to respective locations. There are few standalone outpatient therapeutic programme sites in some districts and over 75 per cent of ongoing nutrition services are integrated with health and WASH activities. Distribution of high energy biscuits is ongoing in Diinsor and Afgoye districts. Supplies have also been delivered to Hudur. Furthermore, 801 people in Banadir, Baidoa and Hudur have been reached with dignity kits and 351 with psychological support. In addition, 2,200 people have also been reached with gender-based violence case management support.

Following widespread flooding in Belet Weyne, 33 sites managed by an international partner were impacted. Nine sites were severely inundated prompting emergency evacuation of three including Webi Shabelle, Nasteho, and Rasmi. A total of 1,405 people were moved to Farah Caafi evacuation site which also hosts other displaced people and host community members.

### **GAPS AND CONSTRAINTS**

Despite increasing needs due to the current heavy rains and floods, [funding](#) for the humanitarian response remains low. As of 5 May, the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, which needs US\$1.6 billion, is only 11 per cent funded. Partners require urgent additional funding to scale up response activities as heavy rains and floods spread.

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### **INTERACTIVE** (7 May 2024)

#### **SOMALIA| Fact Sheet on Gu (Apr - May) seasonal floods**

SOMALIA Fact Sheet on Gu (Apr - May) seasonal floods.

Key figures and numbers including map of the flood hotspots in Somalia.



# SOMALIA

## Fact Sheet on Gu (Apr - May) seasonal floods

As of 07 May 2024

### KEY FIGURES

 **163K**  
PEOPLE AFFECTED

 **37.1K**  
PEOPLE DISPLACED






 **3K**  
PEOPLE RELOCATED

 **7**  
DEATHS REPORTED

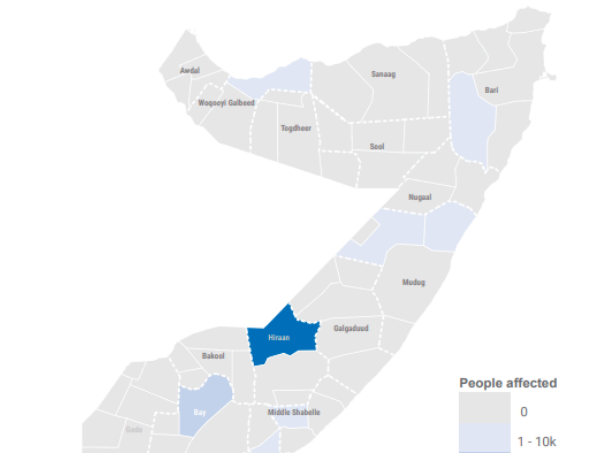
 **72.4K**  
PEOPLE REACHED

 **8**  
CLUSTERS RESPONDING

### CLUSTER RESPONSE

CLUSTER	People Reached
 Food Security	61.4K
 Nutrition	59.2K
 WASH	16K
 Protection	10K
 GBV	10K
 Shelter	9.2K

### DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY FLOODS



View this interactive graphic: <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-fact-sheet-gu-apr-may-seasonal-floods-07-may-2024>

## ANALYSIS (30 Apr 2024)

### SOMALIA: 2024 Gu Season Heavy Rains and Floods| Flash Update No. 2

#### SITUATION OVERVIEW

Heavy rains have led to localized floodings which have affected an estimated 124,155 people across Somalia as of 28 April, with more than 5,130 displaced and seven children killed, according to partners in the field. The children included three in Somaliland and four in Hirshabelle State. The worst affected are **Jubaland**, **Hirshabelle** and **South West** states. On 27 April, flash floods inundated roads connecting Dhobley and Afmadow districts and its environs in **Jubaland State**, temporarily making the roads impassable thereby affecting an estimated 60,000 people in the two districts. The local airstrips in Dhobley and Afmadow are flooded. Moderate rains have also been reported in Middle Juba and Gedo region, notably in Doolow, Luuq, and Bualle.



Sandbags placed around shelters for displaced people in Raama Cade site, Baidoa town, on 22 April. Photo: OCHA/Erich Ogoso

Partners in **Hirshabelle State** report that at least 43,920 people have been affected, including 4,800 people displaced in 67 sites. The Shabelle river level has risen in Belet Weyne following heavy rains in Hiraan region and the Ethiopian highlands. Floods have also inundated a nutrition center and four sites for displaced people in Jowhar district, forcing 3,000 people from Alla Amin, Jiliyale, Alla Ssuge, and Daryeel sites to move to temporary shelters in other sites or within host communities. Reports from **South West State** indicate that at least 19,896 people have been affected in 71 displacement sites and 691 shelters damaged. The Shabelle river overflowed its banks in Aw Dheegle, affecting 4,800 people, flooding 19 hectares of crops and damaging 250 houses and 129 latrines. During the week of 18 to 24 April, heavy rains in **Somaliland** inundated 77 farms in Waqooyi Galbeed region, according to the authorities, including 56 farms in Laas Geel, 14 in Buiju Guure in Berbera district and seven in Darar Weyne, Hargeisa district. Flash floods in **Banadir region** swept off 34 shelters, displacing 336 people and damaging 30 latrines and a community centre in Kahda district and Garasbaley area.

The FAO-[Somalia Water and Land Information Management](#) (FAO-SWALIM) which monitors the rainfall and river levels, projects heavy rains during the week ending 30 April in Belet Weyne, in Hiran Region, parts of Bay Region near Baidoa, Buale in Middle Juba Region, Garbahaarey in Gedo Region, and south of Burco in Togdheer region. SWALIM is sending out early warning messages to communities that are likely to be affected via the Digniin ('alert' in Somali) SMS alert system. This week, radio broadcasts for early warning to at-risk communities will also start.

## RESPONSE

*An OCHA mission on 22 and 23 April to Raama Cade, Matal Amin and Ceel Dheere displacement sites in Baidoa town, South West State, found that the authorities, local communities and humanitarian partners have prepared for the anticipated heavy rains and floods; sharing awareness messages, arranging sandbags around shelters in flood-prone sites and pre-positioning response supplies in various locations.*

Partners have pre-positioned supplies in the 22 hotspot districts to meet a significant portion of the needs of 770,000 people who are expected to be affected. These include food and nutrition supplies, sandbags, cholera kits and shelter kits, water, sanitation and hygiene as well as education supplies to cover a significant portion of the requirements. Significant gaps remain in the availability of Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) and measles kits. Shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene supplies have been prepositioned in nine districts.

In March, the Humanitarian Coordinator launched a US\$3 million [Somalia Humanitarian Fund](#) (SHF) Anticipatory Action allocation to mitigate the impact of the *Gu* rains and flooding. The allocation targeted hotspot locations in Afgooye, Jamame and Luuq districts with integrated life-saving health and water, sanitation and hygiene interventions, as well as multipurpose cash assistance. Eight projects are ongoing. Partners have distributed over 2,000 hygiene kits in Afgooye and Jamame, and 2,550 beneficiaries have received cash assistance in Jamame. In addition, the SHF is boosting services in the main Cholera Treatment Center in Afgooye and over 1,900 people in Afgooye, Jamame and Luuq have received primary health care services including immunization and consultations. Other critical activities are ongoing through mobile clinics in the targeted locations.

The [Somalia Disaster Management Agency](#) (SoDMA) has warned communities living in flood-prone areas of Jowhar, Belet Weyne, Bula Burde in **Hirshabelle** as well as Luuq and Doolow in **Jubaland** states to brace for the impact of potential floods. The agency noted that rising water levels in the Shabelle and Juba rivers could threaten livelihoods in several regions. The Bay, Bakool, Galgaduud, Gedo and Lower Juba regions are on high alert, according to SoDMA.

## GAPS AND CONSTRAINTS

As Somalia braces for the likely adverse impact of the current rains, [funding](#) for the humanitarian response remains low. As of 28 April, the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, which needs US\$1.6 billion, is only 10.3 per cent funded. Partners require urgent additional funding to scale up response as heavy rains and floods start to spread.

## ANALYSIS (24 Apr 2024)

### Somalia | 2024 Gu' Season Heavy Rains and Floods Flash Update No.1

#### SITUATION OVERVIEW

The Gu (April to June) rains are intensifying with flash floods reported since 19 April. Four people, three boys in Somaliland and a six-year-old girl in Hirshabelle State have been reportedly killed; about 100 shelters for displaced people destroyed and at least 134 families (804 people) affected or displaced across Somalia. The three victims (boys) died on 19 April following heavy rains and floods that swept through Xididalay village in Berbera district, Woqooyi Galbeed region, Somaliland. The floods followed three days of continuous showers in Awdal, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed regions. Also damaged was a school in Qulijeed village, Baki district, Awdal region. Flash floods were also reported in Puntland State with water overflowing sections of the main road between Bossaso and Qardho towns at Ceel Daahir and Buraan valleys, temporarily disrupting traffic flow on 21 April.

Light to moderate rains have also been reported in parts of Nugaal, Bari, Sanaag, Mudug and Sool regions. The start of the rains comes after two weeks of high temperatures and heatwaves associated with winds which resulted in some fire outbreaks in pastoral and agriculture settlements in Puntland. From 18 to 20 April, moderate rains were reported in Galmudug State, particularly in Gaalkacyo, Dhuusamarreeb, Cabudwaaq, Cadaado, Ceel Dheer and Xarardheere districts, bringing relief for pastoral communities and their livestock, who rely heavily on seasonal rains. Local sources report that the rain is sufficient to refill water pans and regenerate pastures, potentially leading to increased food production in the region. In Banadir region, heavy rains flooded low-lying areas of Mogadishu city, disrupting business activities on 21 April. A local partner reported that 34 makeshift shelters were swept away in Kahda district, displacing 56 families, of whom 20 have reportedly moved to Deegan evacuation site. One community center was damaged and 30 latrines in displacement sites in Kahda and Garasbaley were damaged. Heavy rains in South West State affected 78 families and damaged four latrines in displacement sites in Baidoa on 18 April. Prior to the rains, partners distributed sandbags as mitigation measure against flooding in some displacement sites. Reports from Hirshabelle State indicate that the girl died when flash floods inundated their home outside Kalabeyr village, north of Belet Weyne district on 21 April. The floods also interrupted traffic in Belet Weyne town. Over the last few days, average to moderate rainfall has been reported in Hirshabelle, raising the River Shabelle level to high risk in Jowhar district. In addition, river breakages around Mandheere village, 12km southeast of Jowhar and in Bulo Hajji, Bahaaw and Bulo Sheikh areas, have caused some localized flooding. The local community in Mandheere, supported by State authorities and FAO which mobilised a total of 6,300 sandbags, managed to close two breakages. Concerns remain that more flooding could severely affect traffic between Jowhar and Balcad district where heavy rains on 15 April destroyed about 30 latrines and 75 shelters housing displaced people.

Moderate to heavy rains are projected to continue in several areas of Hirshabelle and South West states, while very heavy rains are projected in Bay, Sool and Sanaag regions, and light to moderate rains in Puntland, according to FAO-Somalia Water and Land Information Management (FAO-SWALIM) which is monitoring the rainfall and river levels. Across Somalia, up to 770,000 people could be affected by heavy rains and floods in 22 hotspot districts this year, including in 15 Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera hotspot districts such as Baidoa, Bardhere, Belet Weyne, Garowe, Kismayo, Gaalkacyo and Qardho, according to Gu rains preparedness plan embedded in the 2024

Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP). In addition, the rains are expected to worsen the current outbreak of Acute watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera, which are already significantly high in some of hotspot locations. As of 17 April, at least 7,200 cases have been reported with 75 deaths since January, according to the Federal Ministry of Health. The current epidemiological data indicates that an estimated 1.2 million persons are at risk of being infected in 2024. Immediate requirements for response are estimated at US\$10.7 million.

## RESPONSE

Humanitarians have stepped up response activities including dissemination of early warning messages, stock mapping, identification of the evacuation sites except Baidoa, and prepositioning of boats. About 19 task forces have been activated across the country, 67 evacuation sites identified in flood-prone areas and 51 boats propositioned in 10 locations along the Shabelle and Juba rivers. In addition, the Logistics Cluster is supported with a helicopter and a fixed-wing aircraft and is working with Clusters and partners to facilitate the transportation of the remaining essential humanitarian supplies to identified hotspot locations.

## GAPS AND CONSTRAINTS

Despite the onset of the Gu rains and the likely adverse impact on the humanitarian situation, funding for the ongoing response remains a major challenge. As of 22 April, the 2024 HNRP, which needs US\$1.6 billion is only 10.2 per cent funded. In Belet Weyne, partners report that they have no funds to provide clean and safe water for people who may be displaced to the evacuation sites identified by the State Inter-Cluster Coordination Group. Partners in Baidoa are constrained by lack of land to support plans for the evacuation of people who may be affected by the rains.

## ANALYSIS (21 Mar 2024)

### SOMALIA Monthly Humanitarian Update February 2024

#### SITUATION OVERVIEW

The Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs (ASG) and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator (DERC) Ms. Joyce Msuya and the Deputy Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations Ms. Beth Bechdol visited Somalia between 7 and 9 March. The joint mission aimed to raise awareness of the severe humanitarian situation crisis in Somalia and advocate for additional resources to support and scale up the ongoing lifesaving assistance. The mission met affected people, frontline humanitarian responders, partners, donors and Government counterparts to discuss gaps, challenges, and immediate priorities for operational and strategic support to the humanitarian response. On 7 March, ASG Msuya opened the new OCHA Somalia offices in Mogadishu.



“I heard how the heroic efforts of local communities, humanitarian organizations and the Government helped to avert famine last year,” ASG Msuya [told](#) a press conference in Mogadishu on 9 March. “But I want to be clear: the worst is far from over. Somalia’s future, and the lives of millions of people, hang on a very, very tight balance. One in five people in Somalia have so little food that their lives or livelihoods are in immediate danger. Some 1.7 million people face acute malnutrition.”

Ms. Bechdol commended the strong commitment by humanitarian partners, donors and the Government. “What has helped in recent years has indeed been the very strong level of commitment provided by humanitarian donors, that is still needed in this particular period that the country finds itself in,” she said. “But it is time to start transitioning to more development support for the country and the people.” Talking about their joint mission to Doolow on 8 March, Ms. Bechdol said: “It is so critical in the food and agriculture system that we lift up women. And it is not just because of the opportunities that are presented to them. It is because they are already the backbone. On the African continent, two-thirds of the work done in food and agriculture is by women.”

In 2023, Somalia suffered back-to-back extreme climatic shocks, notably the worst drought in 40 years and once-in-a-century floods due to El-Niño and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole. “I have been deeply moved by the strength, by the resilience, by the courage, by the commitment starting from the communities all the way up to the Government at the federal level for the people of Somalia,” said Ms. Msuya. “We were very impressed by [how] local partners, national NGOs and the humanitarian community are benefiting from working very, very closely together. A core part of our job after we leave Somalia is to mobilize, to ask for more support from funding partners to help support the Humanitarian Response Plan for Somalia for 2024.”

### **Food security improvement reported but millions of Somalis still facing crisis**

At least four million people in Somalia (21 per cent of the population) are facing crisis or emergency food insecurity between January and March due to the impact of heavy rainfall and flooding late last year, exacerbated by lingering effects of previous droughts, according to the latest [Integrated Phase Classification](#) (IPC) findings published by the FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit on 15 February. The findings show an improvement in food security compared to the same period in 2023, when approximately five million people were classified in IPC Phase 3 or worse due to protracted drought. The current figure represents a 20 per cent reduction in the number of food insecure people. A further improvement is projected in April to June, when normal to above normal *Gu* rains are anticipated.

Despite these gains, the overall analysis shows that high levels of acute malnutrition persist in many areas; an estimated 1.7 million children aged 6 to 59 months face acute malnutrition in 2024, including 430,000 who are likely to be severely malnourished. The report suggests that the high level of acute malnutrition could be due to poor food access, high disease burden, low coverage of health and nutrition services, poor access to improved drinking water and sanitation, and poor child feeding practices. In 2023, acute malnutrition prevention such as the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme reached nearly 1.8 million children, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. In 2024, the nutrition response is projected to reduce due to funding and logistical constraints.

[The 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for Somalia](#) (HNRP) indicates a decrease in the number of people in need of assistance from 8.3 million in 2023 to 6.9 million people, largely because the threat of localized famine was countered by scaled-up humanitarian response and well-above average *Deyr* (October to December) rains in 2023. The anticipated 2024 *Gu* (April to May) harvest is projected to provide temporary relief for some communities in terms of food availability, but the harvest may be reduced in the case of floods along the Juba and Shabelle river basins, which could destroy crops and wash away agricultural land. Furthermore, prices of basic commodities have remained elevated which will adversely impact people’s bargaining power. Generally, the situation has stabilised following the sustained humanitarian response last year and the modest benefits from the rains, although the overall situation is aggravated by ongoing displacement due to conflict, active hostilities and insecurity.

### **Cholera response stepped up as cases expected to spike in April**



Health partners have stepped up response activities and together with the Federal Ministry of Health have developed a six-month plan that requires US\$5.6 million to implement. The partners have activated a National Cholera Task Force, established 14 treatment centres, are engaged in risk communications and have deployed community health workers to raise awareness in areas at risk. However, critical gaps, exist in the response including inadequate skills and poor infrastructure at treatment centres, low supplies of medical requirements, access challenges and funding shortages. In Bulo Burte, Jalalaqsi and Mahaday, the presence of partners is limited.

According to the Somalia Federal [Ministry of Health](#), a significant rise has been reported in cases of Acute watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera since January. As of 25 February, at least 3,365 cases had been recorded, of which 59 per cent were severe and 60 per cent children under 5 years of age, underscoring the heightened risk faced by children. Some 37 deaths were reported, giving a Case Fatality ratio of 1.1 per cent which is above the World Health Organization emergency threshold of  $\geq 1$  per cent.

Most cases were from Belet Weyne district, Afgooye and Buurhakaba. AWD/cholera cases are expected to increase as heavy rains and floods are anticipated from April, including outbreaks in areas where the disease has not been observed in years. According to the health ministry, the high cases can be attributed to low skills in case management among health care workers, limited access to primary health care services and high levels of malnutrition among children aged under 5 years. Partners further attribute the cholera outbreak to open defecation especially in displacement sites, population movements, limited access to primary health care and use of contaminated water.

After-Action Review workshop takes stock of flood preparedness

OCHA and Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) jointly organized an After-Action Review workshop on the *Deyr* (October to December 2023) flood response on 11 February, to take stock of the preparedness and response efficiency and effectiveness. Attended by representatives from line ministries, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and emergency managers, the workshop in Mogadishu identified key actions that should be implemented jointly to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of flood preparedness and response. According to the seasonal climate forecast issued by [IGAD's Climate Prediction and Applications](#) Centre (ICPAC), there is a 55 per cent likelihood that above normal rainfall will be observed over most parts of Somalia.

OCHA is working closely with key stakeholders including the Clusters and SoDMA to track the progress of the agreed actions and recommendations while the ICCG is facilitating the implementation of key preparedness, readiness and anticipatory actions, which are outlined in the 2024 HNRP. The main tasks completed so far include mapping existing boats and updating the operating procedures for the Logistics Cluster for timely prepositioning of boats and other essential supplies in hotspot areas.

The updated Rapid Needs Assessment tool will facilitate timely response and early warning messages have been updated by the Community Engagement Taskforce, in coordination with stakeholders. Efforts are ongoing to disseminate early warning messages directly to communities using all available means of communication. In addition, the stock mapping exercise is being finalized to identify available stock and existing gaps. There are also ongoing efforts to strengthen Area Based Coordination (ABC) to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the *Gu* preparedness and response. The ABC in 10 prioritized districts is being revitalized to enhance response efficiency. Discussions are ongoing with SoDMA to strengthen coordination between Government and humanitarian partners to harmonize methodology for calculating key figures (such as affected people, people reached, gaps etc.) and to avoid sharing conflicting numbers in the middle of crisis.

## FUNDING UPDATE

The 2024 [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan](#) requires US\$1.6 billion to reach 5.2 million most vulnerable people in Somalia, of which only 8.2 per cent has been received as of 10 March. Continued advocacy is needed to diversify the donor base and appeal for an increase in much-needed assistance for Somalia. This includes funding for the [Somalia Humanitarian Fund](#) (SHF). In 2023, the SHF allocated \$56.6 million for life-saving interventions to 73 partners, focusing on underserved and hard-to-reach areas. The fund prioritized localization with 69 per cent of partners funded being national NGOs.

## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

### **Fatumo Hassan Yarrow: A story of resilience and empowerment**

Fatumo Hassan Yarrow's remarkable journey encapsulates the resilience and determination of Somali women in overcoming adversity. Enduring a decade of displacement, Fatumo's family finally found refuge in Doolow, Jubaland State. Despite these challenges, Fatumo remained unwavering in her pursuit of a better life, particularly for her siblings.

Seeking opportunities for growth and empowerment, Fatumo joined the Women and Girls Safe Space in Kabasa IDP site, managed by local partner SEDHURO and supported by the Somalia Humanitarian Fund. Here, she learned valuable skills in henna painting and tailoring, which later became her pathway to success.

Through her dedication and hard work, Fatumo not only mastered her craft but also secured a staff position at the Women and Girls Safe Space in Kaharey IDP site. Beyond her role there, Fatumo runs a successful business from her home, providing beauty and tailoring services to women and girls in Doolow. As the primary breadwinner for her family, Fatumo's journey highlights the transformative impact of investing in women's potential and resilience. Her story serves as an inspiration for others, emphasizing the importance of supporting initiatives that empower women and foster lasting change in communities.

In March, Fatumo had the honor of celebrating the 2024 International Women's Day alongside UN officials led by ASG/DERC Joyce Msuya at Kaharey IDP Women and Girls Safe Space. "I had the privilege of visiting Kaharey and Qansahley camps for internally displaced people in Doolow," said ASG Msuya. "What impressed me is how cohesively the host communities and the IDPs were living. I was inspired and touched by the women, including Fatumo, who was kind enough to paint henna on my hands. The strength of Somali women, entrepreneurs, farmers who have gone through so much yet have the courage to keep going - that gave me hope on International Women's Day."

### **Health facility in Dhuusamarreeb struggling to serve despite challenges.**

Hanano Hospital in Dhuusamarreeb, Galmudug State, is a vital healthcare facility, attending to about 80 patients daily and facilitating the delivery of 120 to 130 babies per month. Supported by humanitarian partners and the local community, the hospital plays a crucial role in delivering quality healthcare, particularly for mothers and children in the region. However, the cessation of health support in November 2023 due to funding shortages has left the hospital facing unprecedented challenges. Reductions in medical staff by over 50 per cent have led to a significant shrinkage in the provision of health assistance, exacerbating the difficulties faced by vulnerable populations.

According to Hospital Administrator, Mohamed Abdi, with only 56 medical staff, half of whom are volunteers, down from 130 in 2017, the hospital grapples with limited human resources, compounded by the lack of essential facilities such as an ambulance and blood bank. Pediatrician, Jibril Mohamed Farah, highlighting prevalent cases including pneumonia, malnutrition, and measles, underscores the pivotal role of pediatricians in child well-being but laments the

inadequacy of support and equipment. “At times we see children who are born prematurely but we do not have an incubator in the hospital,” said Jibril. Despite these obstacles, patients and caregivers maintain high hopes for assistance at the facility, reflecting the community’s reliance on its services.

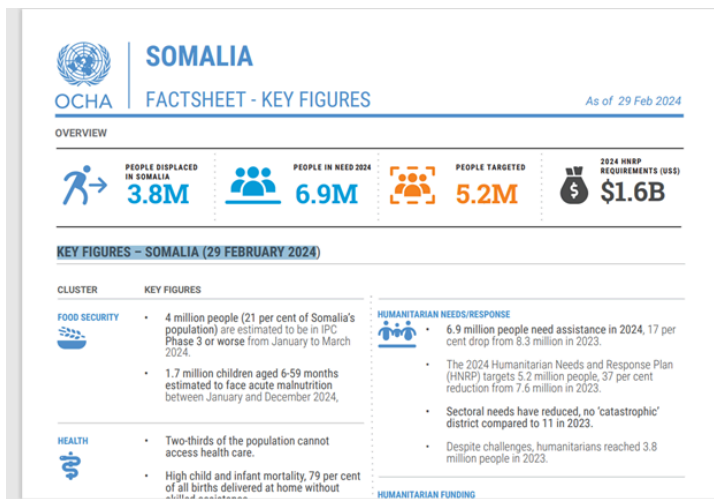
Hodan, a mother of four sitting by her sick child who was admitted to the hospital two days earlier due to measles said: “The baby has been sick for almost a week now. He was experiencing a fever and is not taking food.” A nurse, Aisha, explained what had happened: “The child did not take the required vaccine dose. Although aggressive vaccination campaigns were carried out in the past and with recurring outbreaks, some parents are still reluctant to vaccinate their children to improve their immunity against contagious diseases.”

Access to healthcare is limited in Somalia and functional health facilities absent in many areas. Challenges persist in healthcare delivery, with the spread of preventable diseases attributed to gaps in vaccination campaigns and parental reluctance, particularly in areas controlled by non-state armed actors. The complex security situation also limits movements of both caregivers and those in need. This exacerbates the humanitarian crisis, underscoring the urgent need for sustained support and intervention to address the healthcare challenges in areas with significant needs like Galmudug State.

## INTERACTIVE (17 Mar 2024)

### Somalia Factsheet - Key Figures (As of 29 Feb 2024)

#### KEY FIGURES – SOMALIA (29 FEBRUARY 2024)



View this interactive graphic: <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-factsheet-key-figures-29-feb-2024>

## ANALYSIS (24 Jan 2024)

### SOMALIA: 2024 AWD/Cholera outbreak Flash Update No.1

**SITUATION OVERVIEW** Acute watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera is spreading in Somalia with at least nine people dead and 474 cases reported from 7 to 13 January 2024, according to the Health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Clusters. The deaths reflect a Case Fatality Ratio (CFR) of 1.9 per cent, which is above the World Health Organization

(WHO) emergency threshold of  $\geq 1$  per cent. Most cases have been reported from Hirshabelle State, particularly from Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Jalalaqsi and Jowhar districts which suffered massive flooding in October to December 2023.

The outbreak in Belet Weyne was confirmed in November 2023 with 616 cases and nine deaths reported, while the outbreaks in Bulo Burto and Jalalaqsi and Jowhar were confirmed in early January. The outbreak spread to Bulo Burto, Jalalasi and Jowhar because the displaced communities are using contaminated water from River Shabelle. In addition, 352 confirmed cases were reported among displaced communities in Daynille in Banadir region since October 2023, including 19 cases since 1 January. In Somaliland, suspected cases are reported in Hargeysa and one confirmed case in Wajaale towns. Twenty five stool samples collected and tested in laboratories were positive for *Vibrio Cholerae* 0139 Ogawa.

Somalia has had uninterrupted AWD/cholera transmission since 2022 and in Banadir region since the drought of 2017, according to WHO. In 2023, more than 18,304 cumulative cases and 46 deaths were reported, including over 10,000 children aged below 5 years (55 per cent). This includes 499 cases, mostly children below 5 years, that were reported from 11 to 31 December from 30 districts that were affected by drought earlier in the year; an overall CFR of 0.3 per cent. The current cholera outbreak is attributed to limited access to safe water, proper sanitation, primary health care services and lowered immunity among children experiencing high levels of acute malnutrition which lowers their immunity to cholera infections. Cholera is an acute intestinal infection that spreads through food and water contaminated with bacteria, often from faeces. While the triggers for outbreaks—like poverty and conflict—are enduring, extreme climate events like floods and droughts reduce access to clean water and create an ideal environment for cholera to thrive. While safe water and proper sanitation can prevent AWD/ cholera, 28 per cent of Somali families are estimated to lack a functional sanitation facility while 34 per cent practice open defecation and 80 per cent lack a handwashing facility.

**RESPONSE** • A Cholera National Task Force chaired by the head of the Surveillance Unit has been activated. Members include the Ministry of Health, Health and WASH Clusters. • Cross border coordination with Ethiopia and Kenya has been established. • New treatment centres have been established in Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto and Daynille, with adequate medical stocks for three months. • To enhance surveillance and laboratory capacity, rapid testing kits are being distributed to all high-risk districts. • Risk communication and community education is ongoing including the distribution of awareness materials to all high- risk districts, deployment of community health workers and outreach teams, dissemination of radio preventive messages on safe water handling and hygiene practices. • Case management is ongoing in 10 WHO-supported cholera treatment centres. • In villages with limited access to treatment centres, oral rehydration points are being established. • The WASH Cluster is rehabilitating and disinfecting water sources, trucking water, distributing hygiene kits and constructing pit latrines in affected areas. • Plans are underway to provide oral cholera vaccines to 480,000 people who are at risk in Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Jalalasi and Deyniile districts.

**GAPS AND CONSTRAINTS** • Need to improve the capacity of treatment centres and ensure standard treatment of severe cases including children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition. • Capacity building for frontline health workers on case management including for children with malnutrition suffering from cholera. • Community sensitization with a focus on prevention of cholera among children. • Strengthen community sensitization and preventive messaging especially for displaced people. • Mapping of existing cholera kits in all states and surveillance. • Need to provide safe water for displaced people who use contaminated water from rivers. • Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste into rivers by the community. • Limited funding for the response in Bulo Burte, Jalalaqsi and Mahaday. • Low uptake of hygiene messages by people at risk

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## ANALYSIS (24 Jan 2024)

## Deyr Rainy Season 2023 Flash Update No.5

**SITUATION OVERVIEW** The Federal Government of Somalia has declared an emergency in areas where torrential deyr (October to December) rains have triggered floods, according to the Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA). The heavy rains fueled by an El Nino, have intensified particularly in Puntland, Galmudug, South West, Hirshabelle states and in areas along the Juba river in Jubaland State. Partners estimate that as of 6 November, over 706,100 people have been temporarily affected, with over 113,690 people temporarily displaced from their homes across the country.



South West and Jubaland states are the worst affected, with an estimated 268,243 and 268,365 people affected, respectively. In Hirshabelle, at least 145,800 people are reportedly affected, with 11,700 displaced following heavy rains on 5 November. Up to 400 families (2,400 people) are believed to be trapped by floods in Luuq and efforts are ongoing to urgently evacuate them. In Baardheere, local authorities are appealing for urgent support for more than 14,000 families that have been cut off from the main town and are unable to replenish their domestic supplies. FAO/SWALIM has called for the activation of evacuation plans, warning that there is a high risk of riverine flooding in Jubaland, particularly in Doolow, Luuq, Baardhere, Bualle, and Jilib districts, and urged people living along the entire stretch of the Juba river to identify safe routes to high ground. It also warned of a high risk of flooding along the Shabelle river at Belet Weyne and adjacent areas, and recommended the activation of evacuation plans for the town and surrounding areas.

**Puntland State:** At least 22,250 people have been affected by heavy rains and floods in Puntland, with 7,280 displaced from their homes. In north Gaalkacyo and its outskirts, heavy rains have displaced more people in the last 24 hours especially in sites for internally displaced people (IDPs). Preliminary information indicates that 239 shelters have been destroyed and 222 latrines damaged in 14 sites. More than 100 families (600 people) from the host community are also displaced. Movement along the roads has been affected, and electricity and internet cut off.

**Galmudug State:** Heavy rains flooded Gaalkacyo town on 4 November, affecting 25 IDP sites in Garsoor and Hormar neighborhoods. On 5 November, partners reported flash flooding in Cabudwaaq District which affected Garasle and Xurfada IDP sites. Two teenage girls from Bandiradley town and a boy from Cabudwaaq, reportedly drowned. In total, 1,416 people have been affected with 136 families (816 people) displaced and sheltering under trees on higher grounds. The Education Cluster reported that Grassle primary school is flooded, disrupting learning for 121 children. An unconfirmed number of shelters and latrines were inundated. Electricity supply to the town, including the hospital, is cut off. **South West State:** Overnight rains on 4 November swamped Baidoa town, inundating 384 IDP sites. Roads are flooded and humanitarian movements curtailed. In Xudur district, heavy rainfall on 2 and 3 November, displaced 25,410 people of whom 21,000 have moved to higher ground, according to the authorities. In Berdale district, at least 27,000 people were affected by flash floods in Berdale district following heavy rains on 4 November, including over 9,100 IDPs. Three, including two children, have died. Overall, partners and authorities estimate that 268,243 people have been affected in the state. **Jubaland State:** Partners and local communities estimate that 268,365 people have been affected by floods after the water level on the Juba river reached bankfull level; with over 93,600 displaced. These include 36,000 displaced in Baardhere, 30,000 in Luuq and 24,000 in Doolow. Partners reported on 4 November that at least 847 latrines have been damaged and 28 water wells cannot be accessed, forcing people to use flood or rainwater. Learning institutions have been closed and some are damaged. Around 400 families (2,400 people) are reportedly

trapped in Luuq Godey, Gumaro, Minyara and surrounding villages. Floods have also affected the non-riverine districts of Ceelwaaq, Afmadhow and Garbaharrey, resulting in loss of property and shelter, displacement, and loss of five lives. Prices of firewood and charcoal have gone up from US\$3 to \$12 per bag in the last three days.

**Needs** Partners report that flood-affected people need urgent food, emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs), nutrition, health, protection; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance. Findings by a local NGO indicate that food, health, WASH and shelter/non-food items are the most pressing needs for affected people in South West State. A limited flow of commodities is reported because the Jamecada road between Mogadishu and Burhabaka is cut off, leaving local transporters stranded on both sides. Partners report a significant need for shelter, clean water, and sanitation facilities for displaced families, as well as community surveillance, early warning systems and risk communication in Jubaland. Shallow wells in Luuq, Doolow and Belet Xaawo are underwater, which has severely affected access to safe drinking water, therefore mitigating the risk of water borne diseases is critical especially for communities that are using flood water for domestic purposes.

**Response and Gaps** The Somali Deputy Prime Minister Salah Ahmad Jama on 5 November said the Federal Government is making efforts to deliver relief assistance to affected people. According to SoDMA, the deputy premier called on the Somali community, especially the business community, to support affected people in Gedo and other regions of Somalia. SoDMA has distributed grants to 400 flood-affected people in Baidoa. One international partner has distributed over 74,700 sandbags to communities across the country, prepositioned 24 manual water treatment kits and four mechanical water treatment units, provided medical supplies to treat Acute Water Diarrhoea to 26 clinics and prepositioned 49,000 household hygiene kits. Partners in Puntland State are disseminating information to communities at risk, mobilizing and equipping mobile health clinics. In South West State, partners have developed a vulnerability criterion for selection of the most vulnerable population. In Jubaland State, efforts are underway to evacuate 2,400 people who are trapped in Luuq Godey, Minyara, Gumaro and surrounding village. Local authorities and partners are trying to block the river in high-risk areas, but lack enough sandbags. In Hirshabelle State, authorities are preparing three boats and six vehicles to rescue people in high-risk areas, especially children, the elderly and people with disabilities.

## ANALYSIS (11 Dec 2023)

### 2023 Deyr Season Floods Weekly Situation Report No. 4

#### SITUATION OVERVIEW

Rains have declined in many areas of Somalia, with dry conditions observed across Somalia last week. Partners in the field report that water is receding in many areas that were flooded. Along the Juba River, the water levels have dropped to below flood risk levels at Doolow, Luuq and Baardheere and Bu'alle. Along the Shabelle river, flood water is receding in Belet Weyne but the river remains at moderate flood-risk level in Jowhar due to breakages on the banks, causing flooding between Jalalaqsi and Jowhar. According to [FAO-Somalia Water and Information Management](#) (FAO-SWALIM) programme, predictions for December indicate minimal rainfall across the country and the Ethiopian



highlands, signaling the end of the *deyr* rainy season. As the flood water recedes, partners are concerned about potential outbreaks of waterborne diseases like Acute watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera especially in crowded sites where displaced people are living.

According to [SoDMA](#), at least 2.48 million people have been affected with 1.1 million displaced and 118 killed. 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. In Hirshabelle and Jubaland where roads have become impassable, the Logistics Cluster and partners have delivered 43 boats to assist in 10 flood-affected areas: Baardheere, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Luuq, Afmadow, Buurdhuubo, Bulu Burte, Jalalaqsi, Doolow, and Kismayo. In addition, helicopters are being used to access 12 out of 19 airstrips in Jubaland, South-West, and Hirshabelle states. With dry conditions setting in, most of the inundated airstrips are expected to become fully usable.

In alignment with the recommendations in the *"Immediate Measures to Strengthen Sub-National Coordination and Mitigate Aid Diversion in Flood Response"* document, the Protection Cluster has enhanced subnational coordination capabilities. In Belet Weyne and Jowhar, a national NGO now co-chairs the subnational cluster. Similarly, a local NGO has been designated to co-chair the subnational cluster in South-West State. To bolster coordination, a national roving cluster coordination assistant commenced duties last week. Additionally, a national information management specialist has been deployed to assist the subnational cluster in Hirshabelle. These measures aim to fortify subnational coordination to effective response to flood-related challenges.

#### UPDATE by area

Reports from **Hirshabelle State** indicate a steady decrease in the river levels along the upper catchment of the Juba River in the last week. The level has reduced from bankfull (6.00 m) to a safe level of 4.0 m at Doolow, which is 50 cm below the moderate risk threshold. Similarly, at the Luuq gauge station, the level has dropped from bank-full (7.00 m) to 5.16 m, which is 34 cm below moderate risk level. However, at Baardheere, Bu'alle and downstream sections, the river remains bankfull.

In **South West State**, partners report 50 to 60 cases of AWD/cholera cases being admitted to cholera treatment centers weekly. In areas where schools were flooded, there is a need to ensure water and sanitation facilities are repaired before schools re-open. Due to floods, 18 primary schools have been closed, leaving 6,789 pupils (3,556 boys and 3,201 girls) out of class. At least classrooms in the six schools are destroyed, forcing the pupils to use the available classrooms.

According to the Jubaland Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, 28 health facilities were severely damaged, 691 water resources damaged, and 17.9K latrines damaged. In addition, the floods have devastated 55 different types of roads, according to the Food Security Cluster quoting the **Jubaland State** Ministry of Public Works Reconstruction and Housing. Bridges have collapsed in Baardheere and Buurdhuubo, while Luuq bridge and quite a number of other bridges have been affected. According to the state Ministry of Livestock over 160,000 animals have been lost due to the floods. According to the state Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation close to 60,000 farms have been adversely affected leading to further deterioration of the precarious food security situation. Food storage systems, seedlings, and canals have been destroyed while agricultural machinery have become obsolete.

#### HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

##### Government Response

[Somali Disaster Management Agency](#) (SODMA) distributed dates to about 10,000 flood-affected families in Afgoye and Janale districts of Lower Shabelle Region. The agency also distributed 6000 MT of wheat to flood-affected people in Mahaday district. Each family received a sack of wheat weighing 50 kgs.

SODMA received 300 packages of food, 250 NFI and hygiene kits from IHH, Turkish charity organization and 2000 package of mixed food stuff from Turkish red crescent. Each family will receive 21kg consisting of 5kg of wheat, 5kg of Past, 5kg of rice, 3 kg of sugar and 3liters of cooking oil. SODMA plans to distribute 2000 MT (1000 for Jubaland, 1000 for Galmudug) through the rented boats. Each family will receive 50kgs of wheat.

### **Private Sector Response**

The [Hormuud Salaam Foundation](#) announced on 5 December a donation of US\$1 million to bolster emergency response efforts to the flood emergency. The donation will support Somalis displaced and affected by floods in the country and will be disbursed as cash assistance.

### **Humanitarian Response**

The [Food and Agriculture Organization](#) in Somalia, in partnership with the [Government of Norway](#), launched on 6 December a new food security project for 36,000 vulnerable people in Hirshabelle (Jowhar) and Jubaland (Luuq, Belet Xaawa, Kismayo) states of Somalia. The project will provide agricultural inputs and early warning information to small-scale farmers, protect livelihoods and enable recovery from impact of droughts and floods.

## **CLUSTER NEEDS, RESPONSE AND GAPS**

### **Education Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

Over 850,000 school-aged children (6-17 years) are affected, with 400,000 displaced of whom 150,000 were enrolled before the floods and are at risk of permanently dropping out.

The need for temporary learning spaces continues to grow especially in evacuation sites.

At least 34 schools are being used as shelters for displaced people in affected districts. This will delay the reopening of the schools and may damage infrastructure and furniture which may be used as wood fuel.

There are increasing teacher gaps as at least 1,000 teachers are among the displaced communities.

According to ministry of education Puntland about 12,323 students have been affected by floods in North Gaalkacyo with 16 school currently closed. OCHA mission visited one of the affected schools Bardacad primary with about 1400 students.

#### **Response**

The Cluster has supported 22,500 learners to resume their education in flood-affected districts through provision of learning materials. The partners are targeting 225,000 learners including children that are enrolled but at risk of dropping out of school due to the impact of the floods.

#### **Gaps and constraints**



At least 220 schools have been affected, many partially and completely damaged. Water and sanitation facilities including latrines/toilets and water points are submerged. Teaching and learning materials have been lost reversing gains made especially in the IDP schools.

In Luuq, Belet Weyne, Baardheere, Ceel Waaq, Jalalaqsi, Afmadow, and Bulo Burto schools remain closed, affecting at least 217,000 children of whom 92,000 are displaced.

The Cluster is the least funded with only four per cent of the requirement for the flood response received, significantly affecting response especially in evacuation sites which need temporary learning spaces.

### **Food Security Cluster (FSC) Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

- In Hirshabelle State, the floods have resulted in the widespread devastation of productive crops, death of animals, damage of essential infrastructure, and homes. The calamity has severely disrupted livelihoods, precipitating food shortages, water contamination, and the alarming propagation of waterborne diseases. The adverse effects extend to livestock and agricultural lands, leading to substantial economic losses and impeding the recovery endeavours of rural communities. The agriculture sector has been the most impacted in Hirshabelle with extensive damages and losses.
- The floods have instigated food shortages, economic instability, and disrupted livelihoods, further exacerbating existing food insecurity for the most vulnerable populations.
- There is urgent need to start prepositioning inputs for recovery activities especially to the agriculture-driven communities, this will promote sustainable livelihoods and food availability.
- With less than 50 per cent of the flood affected people being assisted in Hirshabelle, additional funding is urgently needed to avoid further deterioration of the food insecurity situation.
- There is need for more sensitization and awareness creation in the evacuation sites on return strategy and timeline to avoid early return and possible loss of lives.
- The promotion of the use of cash-based assistance where markets are functional is necessary to boost the local economy and market systems and have a multiplier effect in affected locations.
- Effectively addressing the aftermath of the floods once they recede necessitates coordinated disaster response, rehabilitation efforts, and the formulation of enduring strategies to enhance resilience and pre-empt and mitigate future risks.
- Agriculture emerges as the most significantly impacted resource in Hirshabelle, as floods wreak havoc.

#### **Gaps/constraints:**

- Lack of adequate funding is hampering the provision of urgent life-saving humanitarian food and cash assistance to flood -affected populations by FSC partners leading to response gaps. The cluster partners have only received 29 per cent of the flood response funding yet needs are spiraling.
- Price increments of key commodities and fuel due to shortages and supply chain disruptions, coupled with reduced household purchasing power due to disrupted livelihoods, is pushing vulnerable families to heightened food insecurity levels.

- Increased displacement due to floods leading to severe food needs in IDP sites across Kismayo, Luglow, Dollow, Baidoa, Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Jowhar, Gaalkacyo and other locations.
- Bulu Burte and Jalalaqsi districts are still largely submerged making it extremely difficult to reach some isolated communities.
- Due to insecurity and high access constraints, there is limited information on some of the isolated evacuation camps in West Belet Weyne area of Farmajibaley, making it difficult to either provide assistance, or estimate the existing needs.

## Health Cluster

### Needs:

#### *Kismayo:*

Increase in suspected measles cases reported during week 46 mostly from Kismayo general hospital (49) Beled Hawo district hospital (11) and Midnimo health center in Kismayo district. The number of malaria cases increased up to 20 per cent over the past two weeks. Medical supplies are expected to be depleted after an increased influx of IDPs arriving at the outskirts of every district of Jubaland, primarily Kismayo.

In Baidoa, increased malaria and AWD cases reported. There is a need for mosquito nets. Many partners, especially in hard-to-reach areas like Qansax Dheere have run out of stock of essential medicines. Access in general remains a crucial challenge.

### Response:

#### *Galmudug*

Health cluster partners strengthened surveillance through health facility level surveillance, outreach teams and community health workers.

Partners conducted orientation on integrated diseases surveillance and reporting for health partners. Seven mobile clinics were deployed to provide integrated health and nutrition services in south Gaalkacyo, Hobyo, Xarardhere, Ceeldheer and ceel Buur; Some 2,934 people were reached from 3 to 7 December with integrated health services.

Community level health services, awareness raising, and surveillance enhanced through 65 community health workers reached 123 families with key health messages. A total of 57 people (41 females, 16 males) received basic mental health support including psychological first aid and brief counseling; and 125 participated in psychoeducation sessions that focused on anxiety, stress, and coping mechanisms.

A Joint inter-cluster assessment is planned to evaluate the impact of the recent flash flooding in Galmudug during the first week of December, covering six districts - South Gaalkacyo, South Jariiban, Xarardheere, Cadaado, Hobyo, and Cabudwaaq.

A health Taskforce has been constituted in South Mudug to strengthen the health response by enhancing coordination and response activities in Gaalkacyo, Hobyo and Xarardheere. Members include district and regional health authorities, the Health Cluster and partners.

#### *Hirshabelle*

Partners are providing essential health services to flood-affected people in Middle Shabelle and Hiraaan.

Health partners are responding to increased cases of AWD and measles where partners have increased immunization services and established cholera treatment centre in Belet Weyne with frequent coordination among partners and state health ministry.

The State health ministry collected samples for confirmatory tests in the national laboratory in Mogadishu.

In Belet Weyne, partners have been supporting the Cholera Treatment Unit (CTU) in Shacab hospital. AWD cases are reported in Ceel Jaale where the state plans to identify a new cholera treatment centre to serve communities in that area.

A consignment of medical supplies has been delivered to Shacab CTU.

Emergency health response ongoing in health facilities in Bulo Burde. Partners relocated services to higher grounds where displaced population have settled. To provide electricity in Bulo Burde, a partner provided a generator to power the cold chain to keep vaccines at the right temperature.

#### *South West*

Inter-cluster rapid needs assessment conducted to host communities. A second assessment carried out in Lower Shabelle, in Afgooye and Marka. Results are awaited. Two partners received funds from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund to upscale services.

#### **Gaps and constraints:**

There is an urgent need to address sanitation and hygiene practices among affected communities in Belet Weyne and other flood affected districts. Providing medical supplies especially cholera kits to better manage increases case load. Limited movement within flood affected districts making boats the only possible mode of transport.

Puntland

#### **Response**

Health partners (MFS) have established two emergency latrines for maternity ward.

#### **Gaps**

Mudug regional hospital in North Gaalkacyo was affected by flash floods, as such the the maternity ward, TSFP center, OPT and in patient are unable to provide the necessary services. The toilets were also damaged by the floods and sewage system not working.

#### **Logistics Cluster**

##### **Needs:**

The Cluster, in collaboration with partners in flood-affected regions, is mapping transport assets to monitor the positions of boats operated by authorities, humanitarian organisations, and private sector.

The Cluster maintains monitoring of accessibility to airstrips, roads and bridges in flood-affected areas.

There is a substantial demand from partners for the transportation of supplies and boats to flood-affected regions. Currently, the Logistics Cluster has approximately 600 MT and 18 boats in the pipeline for transportation to these areas.

**Response:**

The Logistics Cluster is establishing a strategically positioned humanitarian logistics hub in Baidoa. To optimize both cost and time, cargo will initially be transported by fixed-wing aircraft from Mogadishu to Baidoa and then distributed by helicopter to various locations in the Juba region (Garbahrey, Luuq, Afmadow, Baardheere, and Kismayo).

The Cluster and one agency are identifying existing and potential boat capacity, prioritising locations to deliver boats to support the evacuation of trapped people and deliver humanitarian assistance.

As of 6 December, 43 boats were in field across 10 locations: Baardhere, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Luuq, Buur Dhuubo, Bulu Burto, Jalalaqsi, Doolow, Afmadow, and Kismayo.

**Gaps and constraints:**

Along the Juba and Shabelle river basins, Doolow, Diinsoor, Baardheere, Kismayo, Wajid, Baidoa, and Xudur are currently accessible by fixed wing aircraft.

Most major supply routes in Jubaland and South West states are not accessible. Critical bridges in Baardheere, Buur Dhuubo, Bulu Burte, Bu'alle, and Luuq have been washed away, damaged, or submerged.

Challenges with boat usage in various affected areas, as individuals attempt to repurpose boats for personal or commercial use, adding complexity to the logistics and security landscape.

**Nutrition Cluster**

**Needs:**

Nutrition supply stocks are running low in locations that require airlifting including Dhobley, Afmadow, Luuq, Jowhar, Baadhaade and Qansax Dheere. Urgent need for additional support for airlift by Logistics Cluster helicopter service.

A total of 48 nutrition sites are still not accessible by health workers in Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Bulu Burte, Jalalaqsi and Balcad districts.

Increased need for mobile/outreach services to reach flood-displaced people, especially in Afmadow, Baardheere, Belet Weyne, Bulu Burte, Jalalaqsi, Luuq, Kismayo and Balcad districts. The ongoing mobile/outreach teams are facing extreme logistical challenges to reach the displaced populations.

Increased need for stabilization centre services in Galmudug (Abduwaaq, Hobyo and South Gaalkacyo) due to increased AWD cases.

Majority of latrines in health/nutrition facilities were destroyed increasing the risk of AWD for nutrition beneficiaries accessing services.

**Response:**

Since 1 November, 158,117 children under 5 were screened for acute malnutrition, with 13,811 admitted to outpatient therapeutic programme, 698 to stabilization centres and 17,221 to Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes (TSFP). A total of 4,321 pregnant and breastfeeding women moderately acutely malnourished were admitted to TSFP.

Mass screening was conducted in Baardheere district reaching 4,858 children and 2,113 pregnant and breastfeeding women. A total of 1,304 children and 495 pregnant and breastfeeding women with acute malnutrition were referred to treatment and supplementation programmes.

To prevent acute malnutrition, distribution of high energy biscuits for 63,000 children aged 6 to 59 months is ongoing in flood-affected districts. Promotion of infant/young children feeding key messages reached 53,635 caregivers of children under 2, and 15,029 children were reached with Vitamin A supplementation.

Nutrition implementing agencies are conducting door-to-door campaigns to raise awareness on optimal childcare practices and water/sanitation/hygiene key messages.

Ongoing repositioning of nutrition supplies in collaboration with Logistic cluster.

Awareness creation on prevention on aid diversion ongoing in all flood affected areas.

#### **Gaps and constraints:**

Implementing agencies facing extreme logistical challenges to access rural areas and displacement locations in the flood-affected areas.

Nutrition workers affected by the floods, resulting in fewer frontline workers, challenges accessing health/nutrition sites, and reduced hours for service provision.

Lack of funding to scale up mobile/outreach services to meet the increased demand.

Limited access to nutrition-specific preventative interventions such as blanket supplementary feeding programmes.

Lack of stabilization center in Cabduwaaq, Xardheere Ceeldheere and Balanbal districts

#### **Protection Cluster**

##### **Needs:**

##### *Jubaland*

Priority protection risks identified in affected areas in Jubaland: Theft, extortion, or destruction of personal property, psychological distress and gender-based violence.

Despite receding floodwaters in Gedo, displaced residents seeking refuge in evacuation camps outside major districts face a dire situation. The immediate threat of flooding has subsided, but inadequate shelter and sanitation facilities persist, posing significant protection risks. An assessment in Baardheere on 29 November, highlighted gender-specific concerns, with women and girls reporting discrimination and men and boys expressing fear of violence.

Gedo still faces a high risk of flash floods, particularly in low-lying areas and along the Juba River, with thousands displaced, homes and infrastructure destroyed, and disrupted livelihoods.

##### *South West State*

The key protection risks identified in regions affected by flooding in South-West State include the risk of theft, extortion, or damage to personal belongings, as well as issues such as discrimination, stigmatization, denial of resources, opportunities, services, and humanitarian access. Additionally, there is a heightened risk of gender-based violence.

A recent rapid needs assessment in Baidoa revealed that a significant proportion of the flood-affected population belongs to vulnerable groups, including people aged 60 and above, those with physical disabilities, and individuals with chronic illnesses. Specifically, 60.2 per cent of the assessed population are elderly people aged 60 and above, and 50.3 per cent represent persons with specific needs. This connection underscores the critical intersection between priority protection risks and the vulnerabilities prevalent among the flood-affected population in South-West State.

#### *Hirshabelle*

Priority protection risks identified in Hirshabelle include discrimination, stigmatization, denial of resources, opportunities, services, and humanitarian access, as well as instances of gender-based violence.

#### **Response:**

The national and subnational Protection Cluster Emergency Cell is active and working on continuous basis on the response, needs and gaps in Hirshabelle, Jubaland and South West State.

Published a flash alert outlining the number of displaced individuals and associated protection risks for the affected populations in the Jamaame and Kismaayo District

#### *Jubaland*

The Protection Cluster participated in a high-profile meeting organized by ICCG to Kismayo. They met representatives from various ministries and had collaborative discussions on the flood response in Jubaland.

Several organizations are responding in Gedo by supporting 20 families with food assistance in Buurdhubo, with cash assistance planned for 200 families; engaging in case management; supporting 33 GBV and four unaccompanied children in Baardheere; registering 380 families for the food and cash programme; and distributing non-food items (NFI) to 1,200 families in Doolow, mosquito nets to 1,200 families in Luuq.

#### *South West State*

The subnational Protection cluster played a vital role in conducting a three-day assessment in Baidoa for both IDPs and the host community. This assessment covered 50 severely affected IDP sites and 10 villages.

#### *Hirshabelle*

A minority-led NGO and partners in Belet Weyne are supporting the inclusion of minority communities into Shelter Cluster's NFI support.

A partner conducted a community engagement assessment in various villages, including Mandheer, Rayle, Bacadley, Moyoko, Nukaya, and seven in Belet Weyne. Case workers reached 954 people, stressing incident reporting. In case management and psychosocial support, they intervened in nine per cent of GBV cases and identified four unaccompanied children.

Awareness campaigns in Tawakal, Jilyale, Alla Suge, Isbiansa, and Alle Amiin, reaching 846 people. They distributed tailored dignity and psychosocial kits, addressing vulnerable situations. Supported medical referrals, covered transportation costs, and distributed cash/voucher assistance to 41 women and girls.

### **Constraints and gaps**

For Gedo, critical gaps in the response persist. Limited information and awareness about exploitation, violence risks and available protection services, coupled with insufficient access to protection services, particularly in Buurdhubo and Baardheere, hinder support for vulnerable groups.

The absence of systematic data collection and reporting on protection incidents, along with a shortage of protection actors, poses challenges. Specific needs include enhancing GBV prevention, establishing child-friendly spaces and emergency schools, and ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities. Comprehensive and targeted measures are essential to address these protection issues.

### **Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Area of Responsibility (AoR):**

#### **Needs:**

The demand for dignity kits and specialized case management services for GBV survivors including case management services for vulnerable women and girls has remained high.

The urgent need to establish temporary safe spaces designed for women and girls are gradually on the rise especially in areas like Kismayo and Afgooye.

Large displacements have continued in affected areas with limited or no access to basic needs which have heightened vulnerability to GBV, and negative coping mechanisms.

#### **Response:**

Awareness-raising activities in Afgooye, Ceel-Barde, Baidoa, Baraawe, Deynile, Hantiwaadag, Cadaado, Cabudwaaq and Gaalkacyo reached 3,565 people (430 men, 1,921 women, 368 boys, 846 girls), using methods such as mass awareness sessions, door-to-door sessions, and distributed information, education, and communication materials; and covered awareness of referral pathways, GBV sensitization, flood safety and response measures, and GBV key messages related to El Nino.

A total of 3,818 females (2,626 women, 1,192 girls), received dignity kits in Dhobley, Kismayo, Jowhar, Kahada, Baidoa, Deynile, Adado, Galkayo and Hantiwadaag. A total of 1,915 GBV and SGBV cases (1,340 women, 575 girls) were reported, and the survivors received the necessary medical attention, case management and psychosocial support services. The cases were addressed in Dhobley, Kismayo, Jowhar, Kahada, Baidoa Berdele, Timir and Galkayo.

A total of 2,678 GBV survivors (1,929 women, 749 girls), received cash assistance in Daynile, Tawakaal and Galkayo and 50 women received vocational training.

A total of 869 hygiene kits were distributed in Baidoa and Gaalkacyo, benefiting 544 women and 325 girls.

Psychosocial first aid sessions were conducted in Dhobley, Kismaayo and Timirere reaching a total of 1004 individuals, including 219 men, 453 women, 133 boys and 199 girls.

A total of 108 survivors (66 women, 42 girls) received case management of rape and other physical injury treatment and services in Daynile and Tawaakal.

### **Gaps and constraints**

Limited access to existing GBV safe spaces in flood-affected areas.

Resource and response capacity constraints.

Limited/nonavailability of hotlines for case reporting in some areas.

### **Child Protection AoR:**

#### **Needs:**

Family separation continues to rise among flood-affected people.

Over the past week, floods damaged and submerged eight child protection facilities including child protection facilities, bringing to 75 affected facilities since the onset of floods.

Members documented child deaths, with a minimum of 14 casualties since the initiation of the flood response. The actual number could be higher, given the challenge of access to most affected areas, and figures may rise as additional data is received from members.

Essential services, such as schools, roads, and major bridges, remain inaccessible as reported from Jubaland, South West, Puntland and Hirshabelle, due to disruptions, leaving children and their families stranded and necessitating evacuation to higher ground.

The compromised state of sanitation facilities and safe water supplies significantly heightens the risk of diarrhoea, cholera outbreaks, dehydration, and malnutrition.

Reports suggest exposure of explosive ordnance in Luuq due to floodwaters.

#### **Response:**

In the fourth week of the flood response, 194 teams (125 social workers and 69 mobile teams) were deployed in affected districts, providing assistance to 5,615 affected children and caregivers.

The distribution of 13,430 psychosocial support kits in flood-affected areas has reached 5,300 individuals.

Approximately eight temporary child-friendly spaces and child protection desks have been established in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland states, in locations where flood-affected people have relocated. Partners report reaching 942 children through Child-Friendly Spaces.

In flood-impacted districts, 200 unaccompanied and separated children (107 girls and 93 boys) were identified in the past week. Among these, 150 (73 girls and 77 boys) received tracing services, and 65 (36 girls and 29 boys) were placed in alternate care.

A total of 8,914 children and caregivers received psychosocial and counseling services through partners, benefiting 2,091 girls, 3,820 women, 1,646 boys, and 1,557 men.



Partners reported delivering child protection case management and response services to 2,424 children, comprising 1,042 girls and 1,382 boys.

The child protection AoR is actively assisting communities in accessing early warning information, monitoring potential risks across regions/districts, and collaborating with partners to help communities anticipate, prepare for, and prevent the worst possible humanitarian impacts on children and their caregivers in line with the preparedness and response plan.

#### **Gaps and Constraints:**

National humanitarian workers are impacted by the floods, with some displaced and their houses damaged, hindering their ability to respond effectively.

There is a need for increased risk education on explosive ordnance. While the CP AoR is working to train more partners on explosive ordnance risk education, funds are limited to scale this up.

Children are unable to access psychosocial services in child-friendly spaces due to flooding, damage, or submersion of these facilities.

Funding limitations and the inflexibility of existing funds pose challenges, restricting the ability to redirect resources to respond to the flood crisis and stretching the available resources.

#### **Shelter Cluster**

##### **Needs:**

- Because of floods, more than 927,000 people are in dire need of shelter and non-food items (NFIs) across Somalia, but the existing resources have been largely depleted.
- Awareness about the plight of those affected and mobilization of financial and logistical resources is critical. Prioritizing shelter and NFIs will provide a ray of hope to affected people and aid in their recovery.

To address the immediate needs of flood-affected people, swift and comprehensive action is required. Effective response can alleviate the suffering of thousands of people and lay the groundwork for rehabilitation and resilience-building in the face of future disasters.

##### **Response:**

Cluster partners have distributed NFIs and plastic sheets to more than 2,531 families (15,186 people) among the most vulnerable in flood-affected areas. Partners are planning to assist 85,155 families (510,930 people) in Baardheere, Luuq, Doolow, Jowhar, Balcad, Baidoa, Bardale, Gaalkacyo, Mogadishu, Kismayo, Belet Weyne, Afmadow and Dhobley. For the common pipeline, over 150,000 tarpaulins prepositioned with a new shipment of 50,000 expected.

##### **Gaps and constraints:**

It is important to secure immediate funding for shelter and NFI support. Without funding, about 678,000 people will be without any form of shelter and essential NFIs in 21 regions.

Families have lost shelters and essential relief items and are residing in inadequate makeshift shelters with limited protection. Lack of shelter exacerbates overcrowding, posing significant protection risks, particularly gender-based violence.

## Funding

Three weeks to the end of the year, the [2023 Humanitarian Response Plan](#) (HRP) which requires US\$2.6 billion to respond to the needs of 7.6 million most vulnerable Somalis, is just 42 per cent [funded](#) (\$1,096 million). The heavy rains and floods have exacerbated needs and additional funds are urgently needed to assist the affected people.

The British Embassy in Mogadishu [announced](#) on 5 December, almost US\$7 million to support the humanitarian response to the El Niño in Somalia. The UK support will provide vital health, nutrition, water and sanitation to some of Somalia's most vulnerable flood-affected communities.

## ANALYSIS (5 Dec 2023)

### SOMALIA: 2023 Deyr Season Floods Weekly Situation Report No. 3

**SITUATION OVERVIEW** The number of people impacted by torrential deyr (October to December) seasonal rains and floods across Somalia has increased to over 2.4 million, according to the Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), with over one million displaced and 110 killed in at least 36 districts. Along the Shabelle river basin, water levels remain high, with flooding reported in several areas. Twenty villages to the east of Jowhar town in Hirshabelle State are reportedly inundated. Mahaday town, which has been deluged for a month, has seen its sanitation facilities and some houses collapse. Along the upper catchment of the Juba river, water levels have declined in Doolow and Luuq, however some sections downstream at Baardheere and Bu'alle are still at bankfull levels. Concern is growing over a likely spread of water-borne diseases. During the reporting period, suspected cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera were reported in Howlwadaag village, Hirshabelle, with 12 admitted to Shacab hospital in Belet Weyne, and in Ceel Jaale evacuation site where displaced people from Belet Weyne have moved to. The authorities are considering opening a treatment center at the site. In Galmudug State, suspected AWD/cholera have been reported in Cabudwaaq district. An outbreak of AWD/cholera would pose a significant threat to communities with limited healthcare facilities. In Gaalkacyo, rains have reduced but stagnant water has led to a surge in mosquito infestation. Humanitarian partners, the authorities and local communities have stepped to assist those affected, reaching at least 820,000 people, about 30 per cent of those affected with shelter, food, water, medicines, protection, sandbags and other basic necessities. At least 37 boats have been deployed to deliver supplies or evacuate tens of thousands of people who are trapped by flood water in 10 locations in Hirshabelle and Jubaland states. One boat in Afmadow, Jubaland, is supporting 8,000 stranded families in Lag Dera basin. The town has been under water for a week and all access roads are cut off. Light rain is forecast over the coastal areas of Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba and Banadir, and in areas bordering Buur Hakaba district in Bay and Qoryooley in Lower Shabelle regions, from 29 November to 5 December, according to FAO-Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM). Dry conditions are expected over the rest of the country and the Ethiopian highlands. The current deyr rains are expected to sustain high needs through the deyr season, and people facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes are likely to increase in urban areas and IDP settlements, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (Fewsnet). On a positive note, opportunities exist for cultivation when the floods recede, which should improve the next harvest and livestock production.



**UPDATE BY AREA** Flood water has reportedly subsided in parts of Puntland State, but partners report a surge in mosquitos due to stagnant water in north Gaalkacyo. To mitigate the impending outbreak of malaria and other diseases, Mudug regional hospital and partners have deployed 15 mobile teams to spray the infested areas, alongside two outreach teams and 10 community health workers to enhance community surveillance and service delivery. In South West State, authorities reported that about 470 families (2,820 people) were displaced last week by floods in 17 riverine villages in Afgooye. The displacement occurred after weak parts of the Shabelle river bank burst and inundated 1,350 hectares of crops, homes and property. Displaced families have reportedly moved to site in Afgooye and Mogadishu. There is growing concern over the risk of AWD/cholera, with an increasing number of suspected cases reported in Afgooye and Baidoa. Nearly one million displaced people in the state live in 844 displacement sites, according to partners. Authorities have called for a swift scale up in response. Flash floods reportedly affected more than 300 families in Ceel Jooy and Bulo Dani village southwest of Jowhar town, Hirshabelle State, displacing an unconfirmed number of families to Gaabaney and Jameco areas. The floods also inundated the main road connecting Jowhar and Balcad, disrupting movements between Jowhar and Mogadishu. On 29 November, the Shabelle river breached its banks, flooding sections of Jalalaqsi town in Hiraan region. Authorities in Hiraan have provided high-energy biscuits, plastic sheets, mosquito nets and five trucks of clean water to 800 families (4,800 people) in Ceel Jaale sites. An inter-agency visit on 25 November to Ceel Jaale A and B sites, found significant needs, notably inadequate water supply for displaced and host communities. A joint assessment by the Food Security Cluster in Banadir region collaboration with five INGOs, one UN agency, one national NGO and one other partner, covered Kahda, Garasbaley, Daynile, Wadajir and Dharkenley districts where thousands of families have been affected by the floods. In Daynille district in Halgan village, nearly 4,000 families have been severely affected by flooding. In Omar Fiyaask village, Khada district, about 8,000 families have been impacted, leading to severe food shortages in the area. In Garasbaley district, around 5,000 IDP families have been affected while in Wadajir district in General Daud and Silika villages, floods have caused extensive damage. In Dharkenley district, approximately 500 families have been affected by the floods. In Jubaland State, floods have impacted all districts. According to the State Emergency Operation Center, over 1.1 million people have been affected by the ongoing heavy rains and floods, with 440,748 people displaced, 287,956 trapped by water, and 58 lost. The authorities estimate that two thirds of the entire state is submerged. The Baardheere and Buur Dhuubo bridges have been completely collapsed and others affected; 55 road networks across the state devastated. On 28 November, humanitarians in Luuq town reported that the Juba river water level has receded significantly compared to last week.

**HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE** Government Response On 30 November, the Somalia Federal Government received 25,000 MT of wheat from Russia. The Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) provided food, medical supplies and boats to flood-affected areas in Jubaland, Hirshabelle and South West states, reaching 15,709 families, but is facing logistical and resource challenges. Humanitarian Response Humanitarian partners, the authorities and local communities are stepping up assistance to affected people, and have reached 820,000 people across the country with food, water, shelter, health and other forms of support.

**CLUSTER NEEDS, RESPONSE AND GAPS** Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Needs: • The Cluster and partners continued site physical assessment of settlements for internally displaced people (IDPs) and updating through the CCCM flood response tools. Currently, flash or riverine foods have affected 823 IDP sites, hosting at least 103,838 families (592,321 people) in Baardheere, Baidoa, Banadir, Belet Weyne, Buur Hakaba, Diinsoor, Jowhar, Gaalkacyo, Garbahaarey, Xudur, Kismayo and Waajid districts. • Assessments across districts indicate that 4,141 latrines and 20,963 shelters have been destroyed by the floods. The cluster is mapping self-relocation sites which currently stand at 58, hosting 41,747 families (253,256 people) which are in need of immediate response services.

Response: • At least 195 awareness campaigns conducted in 12 districts urging flood-affected communities to move to higher ground along other key flood safety messaging, reaching 38,070 men and 50,582 women. • Partners monitored and mapped services during the period of stay in the self-relocation sites, in coordination with other sectors and conducting meetings to enhance service response. • Partners engaged in maintenance of 115 sites with 14,342 sandbagging and backfilling activities to improve water flow and drainage to prevent flash floods while improving mobility and humanitarian access. • Partners reached 377 flood-affected sites as well as monitored service provision across 58 newly formed self-evacuation sites and ensured that new arrivals are allocated space within the sites. • In Kismayo, CCCM partners registered 4,000 families for multi-purpose cash assistance. In Baidoa, 216 flood prevention tools such as sandbags, rolls of steel wires, shovels and sand trucks were provided in 24 sites. In Belet Weyne, 45 skilled cash-for-work beneficiaries were hired to improve site maintenance and flood mitigation measures. Gaps and constraints: • The main constraints highlighted by partners across 12 districts include lack of plastic sheets, non-food items, clean drinking water, latrines and food distributions, and schools being closed.. • Baardheere district is one of the most affected with minimal funding for CCCM response. In Garbahaarey, limited communication and lack of access is hindering the response in six flood-affected sites and two selfrelocation sites monitored this week. • New arrivals recorded in Banadir who weredisplaced by floods from Baidoa, Marka and Qoryooley districts, with over 5,531 people arrivals recorded in the past week.

Education Cluster Needs: • Need for temporary learning spaces is growing as more schools are flooded. Water and sanitation facilities including latrines and toilets have sunk and water points submerged. Learning materials have been lost. • In districts where evacuation sites have been identified, schools are required. At least 273,000 school-aged children are among the displaced with over 100,000 enrolled in school prior to the floods. • With teachers among the displaced, in areas where schools are gradually re-opening, there is a need to fill the teacher gaps which require incentives. At least 600 teachers are among the displaced communities. • Given the damage to the water points, purification / treatment of school water sources in collaboration with the WASH Cluster is required to curb the spread of waterborne diseases.

Response: • At least 8,000 learners (48 per cent girls) in flood-affected districts received learning materials. Partners are targeting 225,000 learners including children enrolled but at risk of dropping out of school due to the impact of the floods. The emphasis is on retention and increasing access to education for children. Gaps and constraints: • More than 200 schools have been affected with many partially or completely damaged. • At least 35 schools are occupied by displaced people, delaying their re-opening, and is likely to lead to damage of school infrastructure and furniture, as well as exert pressure on water and sanitation facilities. • The Education Cluster remains the least funded with only four per cent of the funding requirements for the flood response received. This is significantly affecting response especially in evacuation sites which require the establishment of temporary learning spaces and provision of supplementary support.

Food Security Cluster (FSC) Cluster Needs: Jubaland • According to the state Ministry of Livestock, Jubaland, 155,789 livestock have been lost due to the floods. • According to the state Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, 58,548 farms have been adversely affected leading to further deterioration of the precarious food security situation. Food storage systems, seedlings, and canals have been destroyed while agricultural machinery have become obsolete. • In most locations, food prices have increased by more than 25 per cent, and up to 50 per cent in locations where people have been trapped by flood waters. In Gedo region, commodity supply routes have been cut off leading to commodity and fuel price increments. Response (Number of people assisted): • Since the beginning of November, Food Security Cluster partners have delivered life-saving assistance to 83,803 families (502,818 flood-affected people) in various locations.

### Gaps and constraints:

- Lack of adequate funding is hampering the provision of urgent life-saving food and cash assistance to flood-affected populations leading to response gaps. The cluster partners have only received 29 per cent of the flood response funding while needs are spiraling across various locations.
- Exorbitant increase in prices of key commodities and fuel due to shortages of key commodities emanating from supply disruptions and limited movement of goods and people. The prices of essential food commodities such as rice, wheat flour, pasta, sugar, cooking oil, and fuel have skyrocketed by up to 57 per cent, significantly weakening the purchasing power of the urban poor and IDPs.
- Flood affected populations are facing food shortages due to access issues, supply disruptions and destruction of farmlands, crops and livestock death. In some flood affected locations, local merchants utilize transportation of key commodities using unconventional means, such as tri-wheeler motorbikes, donkey carts or boats, to transport goods. The arduous and time-consuming nature of this alternative transportation network has resulted in a significant reduction in the supply of goods.

### Health Cluster

#### Needs:

The Cluster completed mapping health facilities affected by floods. As of 22 November, 61 health facilities have been affected including nine hospitals, five primary health units and 47 health centers. Luuq District has the highest number of affected health facilities, with eight impacted.

In Kismayo, increased Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) alerts were reported. A total of 464 cases of Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) reported mainly from Ras Kamboni health center, Doolow district hospital, Bohol Garas health center and Luuq district hospital, and Qansaxley IDP health center in Doolow. Slight increase in number of suspected measles cases, with 61 cases reported compared to 44 cases last week, mostly from Kismayo general hospital (49) Belet Hawo district hospital (11) and Midnimo health center in Kismayo district.

#### Responses:

In Hirshabelle, partners are providing essential health services flood affected population in both middle Shabelle and Hiraan. Partners responding to increased cases of AWD and measles by increasing immunization services and establishing a cholera treatment centre in Belet Weyne. In Belet Weyne, authorities and partners are supporting the Cholera Treatment Unit (CTU) in Shacab hospital. The authorities plan to identify a new CTU in Ceel Jaale to serve communities there. A consignment of medical supplies was delivered to Shacab CTU.

Partners in Galmudug have strengthened health facility level surveillance, outreach teams and community health workers. Partners conducted orientation on integrated disease surveillance and reporting orientation to health partners to enhance disease surveillance. Scaling up emergency and basic services by deploying nine mobile clinics to provide integrated health and nutrition services in south Gaalkacyo, Hobyo, Xarardheere, El Dheer and El Buur; reached 2,337 people Community level health services, awareness raising, and surveillance in Galmudug, enhanced through 50 community health workers, reaching 123 families with key health messages.

A task force constituted in south Mudug will strengthen the health emergency response (flood response, suspected outbreaks: diphtheria, cholera, measles) in Gaalkacyo, Hobyo and Xarardheere.

### Gaps and constraints:

Need to address sanitation and hygiene practices in affected communities in Belet Weyne and other districts, and provide medical supplies especially cholera kits to better manage increasing caseloads.

Limited movement within districts in Hirshabelle, making boats the only possible means of transport.

In Baidoa, increased cases of malaria and AWD. Need for mosquito nets.

Many partners, especially in hard-to-reach areas have run out of stock of essential medicines and access in general remains a crucial challenge.

### **Logistics Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

The Cluster, in collaboration with partners in flood-affected regions, is mapping transport assets to monitor the positions of boats operated by authorities, humanitarian organisations, and private sector.

The Cluster maintains monitoring of accessibility to airstrips and roads in flood-affected areas.

There is a substantial demand from partners for the transportation of supplies to flood-affected regions. Currently, the Cluster has approximately 600 MT in the pipeline for transportation to these areas.

#### **Response:**

Providing free-to-user transportation of supplies to flood affected areas using a helicopter.

Due to lack of funding fixed wing flights are currently on bilateral cost recovery.

Clusters and partners are identifying existing and potential boat capacity, prioritising locations to deliver boats to support the evacuation of trapped people and deliver humanitarian assistance.

As of 30 November, 37 boats were in field across 10 locations: Baardhere, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Luuq, Buur Dhuubo, Bulu Burto, Jalalaqsi, Doolow, Afmadow, and Kismayo.

#### **Gaps and constraints:**

Along the entire Juba and Shabelle river basins, only Doolow, Diinsoor, Wajid, Baidoa, and Xudur are landable by fixed wing aircraft.

Most major supply routes in Jubaland and South West states are not accessible. Critical bridges in Baardheere, Buur Dhuubo, Bulu Burte, Bu'alle, and Luuq have been washed away, damaged, or submerged

Challenges with boat usage in various affected areas, as individuals attempt to repurpose boats for personal or commercial use, adding complexity to the logistics and security landscape.

### **Nutrition Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

Funding advocacy to cover critical gaps including inpatient care/stabilization, blanket supplementary feeding, and scale up of Severe Acute Malnutrition and Moderate Acute Malnutrition treatment.

Urgent delivery of lifesaving nutrition supplies to hard-to-reach areas, logistic cluster to support on this, possible use of helicopter in areas fixed wings are not possible to access.

**Response:**

A total of 19,143 children with acute malnutrition admitted in stabilization centres (392), outpatient care (8,766) and targeted supplementary feeding programmes (9,985) in affected districts since November.

Partners were able to relocate nutrition sites and services are available through mobile outreach or fixed facilities in Hirshabelle, South West, Galmudug, Puntland and Jubaland except in hard-to-reach areas. Cluster coordinators deployed to the field in Jubaland, South West and Hirshabelle to support partners. Nutrition partners are using donkey carts to transport supplies to the final mobile nutrition sites in South West State as part of the flood response.

Partners have increased screening activities in all flood-affected areas to promptly identify malnourished cases and refer them to treatment centers. In Baardheere, 10,039 under-5 children and 5,019 pregnant and lactating women were screened during the week.

**Gaps and constraints:**

Shortage of supplies mainly due to access issues in Baardheere, Buur Dhubo, Afmadow and Dhobley districts. Supply challenges raised with the nutrition pipeline managers for urgent action and support.

Due to funding constraints, stabilization centres in the districts of Hobyo, Cabudwaq, Ceel Dheer, Xarardheere, Balanbale and Buur Dhubo are not functioning despite an anticipated increase of SAM cases with medical complication due to the impact of the floods and outbreaks of disease.

Limited access to some IDPs and hard-to-reach areas due to heavy rains and damaged roads. This has also affected the nutrition outreach activities and secondary transportation of supplies.

**Protection Cluster**

**Needs:**

*Jubaland*

Priority protection risks identified in affected area: theft, extortion, or destruction of personal property, psychological distress and gender-based violence.

North Luglow: The absence of proper sanitation facilities at the newly designated site presents heightened protection risks. This exposes people, particularly women and children, to increased vulnerability regarding privacy and security; and raises the risk of harassment, sexual exploitation and gender-based violence, underscoring the urgent need for appropriate infrastructure to mitigate protection concerns.

Bulogadud: Families affected by floods in Wirkoy and Jamaame have relocated to Bulogadud, raising concerns about potential floods due to its proximity to water.

Qamqam village: 1,200 families from Jamaame crossed the river by boat to seek refuge.

Eljale: Over 7,000 families have settled in Eljale, including those from Farwamo, Bulogadud, Koban, Barka, and other areas in Jamaame.

Hajiweyne faces a moderate situation, but flood fears persist. The community has taken voluntary measures, including blocking bridges, to prevent water from inundating the village. Travel from Hajiweyne to Bulogadud is challenging, with people relying on expensive boats costing \$4 per person for a round trip.

#### *Middle Juba*

On 26 November, in Bu'alle district, non-state armed actors reportedly attacked a boat carrying relief items on the Juba river.

#### *South West State*

Priority protection risks identified in affected areas: theft, extortion, or destruction of personal property, discrimination and stigmatization and denial of resources, opportunities, services, and/or humanitarian access and gender-based violence.

#### *Hirshabelle*

Priority protection risks identified in affected areas: discrimination, stigmatization, denial of resources, opportunities, services, and humanitarian access, as well as instances of gender-based violence.

#### **Response:**

The National and subnational Protection Cluster Emergency Cell keeps active and working on continuous basis on the response, needs and gaps in Hirshabelle, Jubaland and South West states.

The procurement of three boats and 150 lifesaving jackets is finalized and will be transported in coming days; one boat and 50 jackets each to Doolow, Dhobley and Belet Weyne. Allocation of 1,000 NFIs for Kismayo in coordination with the Logistics Cluster for delivery.

Published four additional flash alerts outlining the number of displaced individuals and associated protection risks for the affected people in Belet Weyne, Mogadishu (Kahda, Daynile and Garasbaley IDP Sites), Afgooye, and Luglow IDP site.

Following the *Immediate Measures to Strengthen Sub-National Coordination & Mitigate Aid Diversion in Flood Response* paper. The Cluster implemented the following to strengthen subnational coordination capacity:

A national NGO is co-chair of the subnational Protection Cluster in Belet Weyne and chair in Jowhar; another NGO appointed to co-chair subnational Protection Cluster in South West.

A national Roving Protection Cluster Coordination Assistant has started his functions and will be fully dedicated to supporting the sub-national coordination capacities.

A national Protection Information Management Specialist deployed to support the subnational Protection Cluster for Hirshabelle.

#### *Jubaland*

Subnational Protection Cluster is supporting the Jubaland Commission for Refugee and IDPs in the coordination and assistance delivery to new arrivals of IDPs in North Luglow.



Over 10,000 flood-affected families, predominantly women and children, are in Bulogadud, Qamqam, and Eljale. While the government and partners provided support, there is a significant gap, especially in water trucking, food, NFIs and latrines.

#### *Hirshabelle*

Evacuation for the most vulnerable individuals, including people with disabilities, the elderly and those with existing health conditions. Unification of family tracing to reunite separated people.

Provision of personalised support services to address the immediate needs of distressed individuals.

Facilitation of referrals for people with health and nutritional needs.

Procurement of assistive devices for those with reduced mobility.

#### *Management of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases through a comprehensive case management approach:*

Provision of in-kind and cash support to individuals with identified protection needs.

Awareness raising and dialogue sessions to educate the community on protection principles.

Protection desks to encourage reporting and identification of protection-related issues.

Deployment of outreach workers to support case identification and referrals in the evacuation sites.

A partner trained people from 14 marginalized communities in Belet Weyne and Jowhar on flood awareness and disseminated messages through local media. Another is providing unconditional cash to 1,000 people, prioritizing the elderly, single mothers, and widowers.

#### **Gaps and constraints:**

##### *Jubaland*

Urgent need to find solutions for areas under control of non-state armed groups in Jamame and Afmadow districts (Jamame, Kooban, Kamsuma, Turdo, Naftaqur, Mogambow, Manamofo, Shangala-mafula, Makalangow, Farwamo, Singaleer, Mashaqa, Mashagirow, Fagaan, and Bangeni). Failure to address this may result in a new influx of displaced populations to North Luglow from both districts.

Significant gaps in female menstrual hygiene kits are reported at this site, where people displaced from Jamaame and Afmadow districts are currently seeking refuge.

##### *South West*

Despite pressing needs identified through an inter-agency assessment, the response to the increased vulnerabilities of people with special needs, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, women, children, and those from minority groups, is severely constrained by insufficient funding for protection interventions.

The assessment revealed 3,173 elderly people, 2,670 people with disabilities, 6,677 women, 5,606 children, and 879 people from minority groups requiring urgent assistance, but needs have not been met with an adequate response as limited funding for interventions has constrained the support to just 310 people.

The scarcity of resources extends to the provision of protection help desk services, exacerbating the challenges faced by those in dire need. Urgent attention and increased funding are imperative to address the widening protection gap and ensure a more comprehensive and timely response to the crisis.

#### *Hirshabelle*

The identified gaps are the shortage of facilities, specifically latrines in evacuation sites, heightens gender-based violence risks, necessitating the establishment of a rapid response system. A critical need for assistive devices requires strategic resource allocation.

Delays in funds disbursement exacerbate inadequacies in humanitarian aid distribution, posing a risk of violence due to resource scarcity.

#### **Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Area of Responsibility (AoR):**

##### **Needs:**

- Significant demand for dignity kits and specialised case management services for GBV survivors and vulnerable women and girls.
- Urgent need to establish temporary safe spaces designed for women and girls especially in areas like Luuq, Belet Weyne, and Baidoa.
- Displacement and limited access to basic needs have heightened vulnerability to GBV.

##### **Response:**

- Awareness-raising activities conducted in Cadaado, Belet Weyne, Towfiiq IDP site in Jowhar, Igalow, Iftin, Faarah Caafi, Ceel Jaale site in Belet Weyne, Daynile, Kahda, Dhobley, Baardheere, Doolow, Belet Xaawo and Kismayo, reaching 5,598 people ( 1,082 men, 2,675 women, 453 boys, 1,438 girls).
- A total of 375 females (230 women, 95 girls), received dignity kits in Dhobley, Kismayo, Baardheere, Doolow, Belet Xaawo, Daynile, Belet Weyne and Hantiwadaag.
- A total of 110 GBV and SGBV cases were reported. Survivors received medical attention, psychosocial support, and cash assistance (70 women, three boys, and 37 girls) in Daynile, Belet Weyne, Kahda, Kismayo, Baardheere, Doolow, Belet Xaawo, and Cadaado. Another 715 GBV survivors (553 women, 162 girls), received cash assistance in Daynile, Doolow, Dhobley, and Shamiinto.
- Training on the clinical management of rape in Gaalkacyo for 25 participants (six men, 19 women).
- Distributed 1,000 hygiene kits in Belet Weyne, benefiting 172 men, 503 women, and 325 girls.
- Psychosocial first aid sessions conducted in Dhobley and Kismayo for 955 people (228 men, 363 women, 144 boys, 220 girls).

##### **Gaps and constraints:**

- Limited access to existing GBV safe spaces in flood-affected areas
- Resource and response capacity constraints.

##### **Child Protection AoR:**

### **Needs:**

Additional child protection facilities, including a family care center in Afmadow town, have been damaged and submerged by floods, bringing the total to six affected facilities since the onset of floods. Child deaths reported, with at least 14 casualties since the floods began in Ceel Wak (two), Garbaharey (two), Baardheere, and Luuq (one each), and six in South West State. The number could be higher. Essential services remain inaccessible due to the disruption of schools, roads, and major bridges, leaving children and their families stranded and requiring evacuation to higher ground.

Widespread displacement is occurring in flooded areas, for example in Afmadow, affecting children as well and resulting in a significant demand for assistance and increased child protection risks. Reports of explosive ordnance in Luuq that was exposed by flood waters.

### **Response:**

During the week 3,151 teams (70 social workers, 81 mobile teams) were deployed to provide assistance to 40,293 children and caregivers affected by the floods. In flood-impacted districts, 662 unaccompanied and separated children (334 girls, 328 boys) were identified, with 343 (164 girls, 179 boys) receiving tracing services, and 86 (38 girls, 48 boys) placed in alternate care. Distributed 1,256 psychosocial support kits in flood-affected areas to 5,354 people.

Approximately 48 temporary child-friendly spaces and child protection desks established in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, South West and Jubaland, in locations where flood-affected populations have relocated. Partners have reported reaching 7,247 children affected by the floods. Supported 1,079 children (650 girls, 429 boys) with case management and response services. Disseminated early warning information to communities.

### **Gaps and Constraints:**

National humanitarian workers are affected by the floods, with some displaced and their houses damaged, hindering their ability to respond effectively.

Need for increased risk education on explosive ordnance. There are few partners with accreditation to do this, but working to train more partners although funds are limited to scale this up.

About 10,000 children are unable to access psychosocial services in child-friendly spaces due to flooding, damage, or submersion of these facilities.

Funding limitations and the inflexibility of existing funds pose challenges, restricting the ability to redirect resources to respond to the flood crisis and stretching the available resources.

### **Shelter Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

More than 927,000 people are in dire need of emergency shelter across Somalia. Unfortunately, the existing resources allocated for shelter and non-food items (NFIs) are largely depleted.

Awareness about the plight of those affected and resources, both financial and logistical, to support ongoing relief efforts. Prioritizing shelter and NFIs will provide a ray of hope and aid recovery.

#### **Response:**

Planning to distribute NFIs and plastic sheets to 79,755 most vulnerable families (478,530 people) in Baardheere, Luuq, Doolow, Jowhar, Balcad, Baidoa, Bardale, Gaalkacyo, Mogadishu, Kismayo, Belet Weyne, Afmadow and Dhobley. In terms of the cluster common pipeline, prepositioned over 150,000 tarpaulins in the field, with a new shipment of 50,000 expected.

**Gaps and constraints:**

There is a need to secure immediate funding for shelter and NFIs. Without this, approximately 113,350 people will be without any form of shelter and NFIs in 21 regions.

Loss of family shelters and essential relief items has left many people residing in makeshift shelters with limited protection, which exacerbates overcrowding, posing significant protection risks, particularly gender-based violence (GBV).

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster**

**Needs:**

A suspected AWD/cholera outbreak is reported in northern Gedo region. The Jubaland coordination team is working with Health Cluster and health authorities to verify the reports.

Communal latrine construction has been slow despite thousands of affected/displaced people practicing open defecation. The Cluster is expediting ways to fast-track coverage.

The risk of outbreak of diseases is likely. The Cluster is working on monitoring and reporting mechanisms with subnational teams and the Health Cluster.

**Response:**

Reached over 456,100 people. Main activities include construction of emergency latrines, rehabilitation of shallow wells, emergency vector control, water chlorination and provision of hygiene kits.

**Funding**

42 per cent

Funding provided for 2023 HRP

One month to the end of the year, the [2023 Humanitarian Response Plan](#) (HRP) which requires US\$2.6 billion to respond to the needs of 7.6 million most vulnerable Somalis, is just 42 per cent **funded** (\$1,087 million). The heavy rains and floods have exacerbated needs and additional funds are urgently needed to assist the affected people.

The [Somalia Humanitarian Fund](#) (SHF) has allocated an additional US\$5 million for flood-response in Baidoa and Bardale. The aim is to boost the ongoing lifesaving assistance, targeting the most vulnerable people in the worst-affected areas.

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**ANALYSIS** (9 Nov 2023)

**Deyr Rainy Season 2023 Flash Update No.6**

**SITUATION OVERVIEW** Somalia has received substantial rainfall over the last one month triggering devastating floods, swamping farmland, and damaging roads and bridges thereby restricting access to towns and settlements for displaced people. According to FAO/SWALIM, the amount and intensity of rain has been exceptional in Hiraan, Bakool, Bay, Gedo and Saakow districts in Middle Juba region, with several areas receiving up to 300 mm over the last seven days. This is far more than they would record over the whole deyr (October to December) season. Along the Juba river, moderate to heavy rains have led to overbank flows at Doolow, Luuq and Bardheere, causing floods. Along the Shabelle river, the water level at Belet Weyne is high, and is approaching the high flood risk level at Bulo Burte and Jowhar.



*UNHAS delivering a boat to evacuate people trapped by floods in Luuq. Photo: WVI*

Across Somalia, heavy rains and flash as well as riverine floods have temporarily affected over 1.17 million people and displaced over 334,800. At least 28 people have died, including eight children. Nearly half a million of those affected are in South West State. Over 310,000 people are temporarily affected in Jubaland, 201,000 in Puntland and 145,800 in Galmudug. Puntland accounts for the highest displacement with 101,000 people forced to temporarily abandon their homes, followed by Jubaland with 99,000. In Galmudug State, 453 houses have been destroyed and 7,000 latrines damaged or flooded in south Gaalkacyo. More rain is expected in the coming days with the forecast for 8 to 15 November indicating very heavy to extremely heavy rainfall in southern Somalia and wetter than usual conditions in central and southern Somalia.

Partners and authorities are sparing no effort to respond to the unfolding emergency across the country by delivering lifesaving assistance to accessible areas, but are hampered by access challenges as roads are either damaged or inaccessible, and air assets are limited while airstrips have become unusable. In addition, response capacity is limited, and funding remains low for key sectors. In Luuq district, Gedo region, humanitarian partners and the Federal Government have secured a boat and are evacuating up to 2,400 people who were trapped by flood water. Another 14,000 people are reportedly cut-off by flood water from Bardheere main town and the authorities in Doolow are trying to deploy boats to evacuate them. Unconfirmed reports indicate that the trapped families are running out of food.

**IMPACT AND NEEDS** Seven people, including children, have reportedly died in Puntland State and 180,000 are affected by ongoing heavy rains and flooding. According to partners, 40 per cent of Gaalkacyo town is inundated by water, limiting the movement of humanitarian staff and delivery of assistance. Gaalkacyo hospital is flooded and authorities have appealed for assistance to drain the water so the hospital can resume services. Schools, clinics and maternal health care centers are closed. Over 300 latrines have reportedly been damaged, contaminating groundwater. The Health Cluster has reported three cases of acute watery diarrhoea. In Galmudug State, six people, including two children have reportedly died during flooding. In south Gaalkacyo, 453 houses have been destroyed and 7,000 latrines damaged or flooded. On 5 November, flash flooding in Cabudwaaq district affected Garasle and Xurfada sites for displaced people, further displacing 816 people to higher ground where they are sheltering under trees. About 494,000 people are estimated to be temporarily affected in South West State; over 429,000 people in Baidoa district. This includes internally displaced people (IDPs) and host community members. At least 1,077 latrines have been damaged in Baidoa town, limiting access to sanitation. On 5 November, heavy showers continued for more than six hours. Torrential rains are continuing in many other areas of the state such as Berdale district where 27,000 people have been affected, and three killed including two children. In Burhakaba and Wajid districts, partners report that 300 sanitation facilities and 150 water sources have been damaged, raising fears of a possible outbreak of waterborne diseases.

In Belet Weyne, Hirshabelle State, cluster focal points and the authorities report that over 70 per cent of the town population – estimated at about 70,000 people - have moved to higher grounds in Faarax Cafi, Ceel Jaale A and B, Wadajir, Xuduley, Ceel Gaal, Banaaney, Shirkaneece, Ilka Cadde, Jawiil and Darussalam. Forecasts indicate that the water level along the Shabelle River is likely to stabilize in coming days, with moderate risk of flooding as the water moves downstream to Bulo Burte.

In Jubaland State, partners report that heavy rains on 5 November led to increased river levels in Baardheere, Luuq and in Middle Juba. Local authorities are concerned that the people living in Luuq are at risk as major exit roads from the town are flooded, making it difficult for people to move to higher grounds. Prices of food and fuel have started to increase. Displacement is also reported in Sakow and Bu'aale in Middle Juba. In Doolow, 57 shallow wells have been flooded and at risk of contamination. Electricity is available only for seven hours due to fuel shortage.

**RESPONSE AND GAPS** The Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) is going to distribute food packages to more than 300 families in flood affected areas. In collaboration with the UN, the agency has availed five boats and two generators to evacuate people who are trapped by floods in Luuq, Gedo region. SoDMA will also dispatch medicines in case of outbreaks of water-borne diseases in flooded areas. SoDMA appeals to humanitarian and international agencies, and the business community to scale up assistance.

Partners in Puntland are sharing El Nino preparedness messages targeting 10,000 people in Garowe and Burtnile. Some 2,500 non-food items (NFIs) kits are being dispatched to north Gaalkacyo. One partner is distributing 1,000 NFI kits to floodaffected families, another has dispatched food packages for 540 families to last a month. Sanitation supplies have been prepositioned in Caadado including chlorine, soap, jerrycans, buckets and hygiene kits. The authorities have identified shelter, food, healthcare, protection, and clean water as the most urgent needs, and are asking partners to speed up the response. Partners reports lack of chlorine despite a huge need for water treatment, hygiene, and sanitation interventions. In Galmudug State, partners are constructing temporary latrines in 50 IDP camps. In Dhuusamareeb, local authorities are rehabilitating a 5.2 km canal ahead of potential flash flooding. Access constraints are reported in many locations.

In South West, partners and authorities are assessing four locations for possible relocation of displaced people. The sites are closer to the tarmac road and easy to access. In addition, partners are targeting 58,876 people in Baidoa while the State Ministry of Water is targeting 24,216 people with emergency water supply. Over 430 unprotected shallow wells have been chlorinated. However, the response is hampered by access challenges as roads are either damaged or in-accessible. Response capacity is limited and water sources are either submerged or contaminated. In Baidoa town, partners need to preposition 120,000 hygiene supplies and 65,000 kits, protect water sources and scale up hygiene promotion.

About 500 families (3,000 people) have been registered for cash assistance and emergency water trucking in Hirshabelle. A partner has deployed a mobile health team in Faarax Cafi. One agency has started distributing cash and voucher assistance to 10,500 families (63,000 people) in Belet Weyne, 3,384 (20,304 people) in Bulu Burto, 3,166 (18,996 people) in Jalalaqsi, 5,024 (30,144 people) in Jowhar and 2,761 (16,566 people) in Balcad. Assessments of evacuation sites is ongoing. There is a significant need for shelter.

Hygiene kits are being distributed in Jubaland to 16,450 families (87,900 people) in Baardheere, Luuq, Belet Xaawo, Doolow, Luuq and Afmadhow districts; as well as NFI kits to 1,300 families (7,800 people) in Luuq and Kismayo districts. Partners report that 6,820 tarpaulins are prepositioned in Baardhere and 15,000 more are available in Doolow.

Awareness raising on gender-based violence and reproductive health is ongoing, targeting 7,000 people in Baardheere and Doolow. Water is being trucked to 3,400 families (19,200 people) in Luuq, Doolow and Belet Xaawo. The local authorities and community in Doolow have provided US\$80 each is cash assistance to 1,200 families.

## ANALYSIS (5 Nov 2023)

### Deyr rainy season 2023 Flash Update No. 4 (4 November 2023)

**SITUATION OVERVIEW** A notable increase in the amount and intensity of rainfall in Gedo region and the Ethiopian highlands over the last three days is expected to elevate the Juba river to bankfull level, creating a high risk of riverine flooding along the entire stretch of the river particularly in Gedo region, according to a flood advisory by the Food and Agriculture Organization/Somali Water and Land Information Management (FAO/SWALIM). Along the Shabelle river, water levels have increased slightly to just below the moderate flood risk levels in Belet Weyne, Bullo Burte and Jowhar, respectively. A flood wave is reportedly approaching the Somalia-Ethiopia border which could lead to a significant rise in the river level in coming days. In addition, heavy rains are anticipated over most areas of Bakool and Bay regions, leading to a high risk of flash flooding in low-lying and vulnerable areas, particularly in Burhakaba, Diinsoor, Qansax Dheere, and Baidoa districts in Bay, as well as Waajid and Ceel Barde districts in Bakool. Since the start of the 2023 deyr (October to December) rains, floods due to heavy rains have affected at least 405,652 people, with 14 deaths, mostly in South West, Hirshabelle, Jubaland and Galmudug states. The biggest caseload is in South West where the number of affected sites for internally displaced people (IDPs) has increased from 273 to 386, out of a total of 611 sites. An estimated 268,243 people, mostly in Baidoa, are affected from an estimated IDP population of 650,000 people in the town. Across the country, most affected people are living within their settlements, but at least 47,100 people have relocated to higher grounds to avoid the risk of flooding. In Hirshabelle, about 6,714 families (38,359 people) have been displaced to five evacuation sites, including 2,858 from IDP sites and 3,856 from non-IDP locations. In Jubaland, over 15,000 families (about 90,000 people) have been affected by riverine and flash floods, based on preliminary findings from assessments and information from partners and authorities in Baardheere, Afmadhow, Doolow, Luuq, Ceel Waq, Garbaharey and Jamame districts. The floods have cut off access to markets and farms. Five people were killed in Ceel Waaq (three) and Garbaharey (two) by flash floods. Partners estimate that over 4,000 hectares of farmland has been flooded in Gedo region, affecting more than 6,000 farmers.

**RESPONSE** The ongoing flooding has increased the need for emergency relief supplies, especially shelter and non-food items, food, water, sanitation and hygiene services, and the relocation of people who are vulnerable to repeated flooding. Response from humanitarian partners is at various stages – in some areas, needs assessments and response is ongoing, in other areas where the rains have not yet come in earnest, stock pre-positioning is ongoing, including implementation of various preparedness activities as articulated in the Emergency Preparedness and Response plan. According to the Logistics Cluster, locations that will be potentially affected have several airstrips Jowhar, Jalaqsi, Bullo Burte, Belet Weyne, Afgooye and Marka. While those airstrips have been functional during rainy seasons, the surrounding roads could deteriorate, which may necessitate the use of helicopters, but these have limited capacity. In addition, poor road conditions due to flooding will also affect the movement of commercial commodities. The cluster moves supplies on behalf of the humanitarian community. The UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) has an MI-8 helicopter which can reach locations that are not accessible by fixed-wing aircraft. However, due to funding constraints, both the helicopter and fixed-wing transport are at risk of closure. In Belet Weyne and Jowhar, three boats are available to move people and small amounts of cargo.

**UPDATE BY AREA** Somaliland: According to the State Metrological Department, heavy rains were received in Berbera town and Dooxo Guban village in Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region, while moderate rains were received in Lughaya and Zaylac districts in Awdal region; Laasa Dacawo in Berbera district; and Waridaad in Ceel Afweyn district in Sanaag region. On 28 October, one person died when a car was washed away by floods in Cabaadweyne on the road between Hargeysa and Berbera. The heavy rains have reportedly inundated over 90 farms, damaged shallow wells, washed away 35 water pumps and impacted livestock in Dooxa Guban village, near Berbera. The water has receded in affected areas, but partners are on standby to respond if the situation escalates.

Puntland State: At least 1,489 families (over 8,900 people), including IDPs and host communities, have been affected by floods in north Gaalkacyo, according to an assessment by partners. At least 900 families (5,000 people) are displaced from their homes, 380 shelter tents and 120 semi-permanent shelters destroyed, and 1,000 livestock washed away by floods in Balibusle village, Jariban district. An estimated 16,667 families (100,000 people) in north Gaalkacyo are reportedly vulnerable to the anticipated impact of heavy rains. Four people including two children have reportedly died. Response: The local and business community in the affected areas in Puntland are providing initial assistance in terms of food and shelter. Humanitarian partners are providing WASH interventions to mitigate the spread of AWD/cholera and are engaged in contingency planning for the projected impact of El Nino floods. One partner is targeting 1,000 families with WASH assistance and non-food items which are currently under procurement. Galmudug State: Floods caused by heavy rains on 28 October inundated houses and 10 latrines in Qoryaweyn village, Mudug region, affecting 30 families (180 people), according to local partners. Critical needs on the ground include the rehabilitation of damaged shelters, and latrines, the removal of stagnant water and distribution of mosquito nets. Other districts in Galmudug received moderate to light rains between 27 and 29 October. A child died in Xarar Dheere district during flash floods. Response: The local community and business people in the affected areas are providing initial assistance in terms of food and shelter. Partners are planning to distribute on-food items to 1,000 displaced people in Gaalkacyo and Cadaado, and to 92 flood-affected families in south Gaalkacyo. Hirshabelle State: Heavy rainfall has caused flash floods and affected 6,714 families (38,359 people) in Belet Weyne and more than 2,500 families (15,000 people) with 1,500 families (9,000 people) displaced in Jowhar. The most affected IDP sites are Bada Cas, Alla Suge, Jolyale and the host communities in Guulwadaha, Aboolo, Faanole and Buri. The flash floods have disrupted livelihood conditions in Jowhar, closed schools for three days and affected areas of Mahaday Horseed and Kacaanka, displacing an unconfirmed number of families. Access to affected people is a challenge due to stagnant water and roadblocks, but partners have started evacuating people from Jowhar and Mahaday. Following reports of gaps in assistance in evacuation sites, particularly in Farah Cafi, the El Nino task force in Belet Weyne and the local authority conducted a needs assessment in Farah Cafi. More than 500 families have been evacuated to the site since 21 October, of which 400 are registered for cash assistance of US\$100 per family. Response: Local partners are providing health services, trucking water and conducting cholera awareness sessions. More displaced people are coming to the site and needs include shelter/non-food items, emergency latrines, nutrition services and food. The taskforce agreed to advocate for a response.

South West State: The number of affected displacement sites has increased from 273 to 386 sites out of 611 sites for internally displaced people (IDPs). An estimated 268,243 people, mostly in Baidoa district, are affected from an estimated IDP population of 650,000 people in the state. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster has reported an increase in AWD/cholera cases in hotspot districts, including Baidoa. In Bakool, the authorities and partners have reported disruption of transport to and from main towns due to heavy rains, especially Xudur and Waajid. The Jamecada bridge on the major supply route linking Burhakaba, Mogadishu and Baidoa, has been destroyed. The transport disruptions have resulted in a 15 per cent increase in the prices of essential commodities, compared to two weeks ago. Along the Shabelle river, at least 50 families living in Afgooye have relocated to higher ground in Lafoole and Ceelasha due to fears of possible flooding due to river breakages. Response: The cluster partners have triggered



preventive measures and upsurge in chlorination and hygiene promotion are ongoing. The plan is to chlorinate 500 unprotected water sources in Baidoa in the next seven days. Partners plan to respond to the flood-affected populations with two different packages for two categories of displacement (those who have self-evacuated and those who have remained in the lower grounds). One agency is planning to provide shelter/NFIs, hygiene kits, cash assistance to 10,000 families in 78 IDPs sites. In Afgooye, partners have developed awareness messages on the potential flooding that are being disseminated in meetings and through the local radios and cell phones.

**Jubaland State:** Over 15,000 families (about 90,000 people) have been affected by riverine and flash floods according to preliminary findings from assessments and information from partners and authorities in Baardheere, Afmadhow, Doolow, Luuq, Ceel Waq, Garbahaarey and Jamame districts. As of 3 November, the Juba River has surpassed the high-risk flood levels. At least 2,000 families in Ceel Waaq, 2,500 in Afmadhow and 600 families in Jamame district have been affected by flash floods. In Luuq district, 600 shelters and 300 latrines have been damaged and over 200 shallow wells damaged. Flooding on 30 and 31 October inundated over 4,000 hectares of crops and washed away 1,700 canals as well as 2,300 irrigation pipes. Local communities report that the rains have regenerated pasture and recharged water sources, bringing some relief from the impact of the earlier drought. The Qurduhubay IDP settlement is cut off.

**Response:** Following a rapid assessment, a flood task force has been activated in Luuq, Doolow and Bardheere districts. Nearly 6,000 families in flood-prone districts have received cash assistance and high energy biscuits. Over 12,000 hygiene kits and mosquito nets for about 30,000 people have been pre-positioned in various districts along with high energy biscuits, emergency shelters and food items. There are currently no boats available to support the transportation of supplies and people to the main markets.

**WEEKLY FORECAST** The FAO/SWALIM weekly forecast for 1 to 7 November anticipates extremely heavy rainfall over Gedo, Lower Juba, Hiran, and Togdheer regions, and moderate to heavy rainfall over several other parts except for Bari region and coastal areas where light rains are expected. Moderate to heavy rainfall is forecasted over most areas in Bakool, Bay, Saakow and Jilib districts in Middle Juba region, Cabudwaaq district in Galgaduud region, Galdogob district, eastern and southern parts of Gaalkacyo district and northern parts of Hobyo district in Mudug region, and isolated areas in Lower Juba region. A high risk of riverine flooding is projected along the entire stretch of the Juba river particularly at Doolow, Luuq and Bardheere, and a high risk of flash flooding in Gedo region, particularly in areas bordering Kenya. Similarly, a high risk of flash flooding is projected along the Shabelle river, particularly in low lying and other vulnerable areas in Hiraan, Bakool and Bay regions. El Niño conditions and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole are forecast to continue through at least early next year and are likely to influence enhanced rainfall during the current deyr rain season.

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## **INTERACTIVE** (6 Nov 2023)

### **SOMALIA Flood situation snapshot**

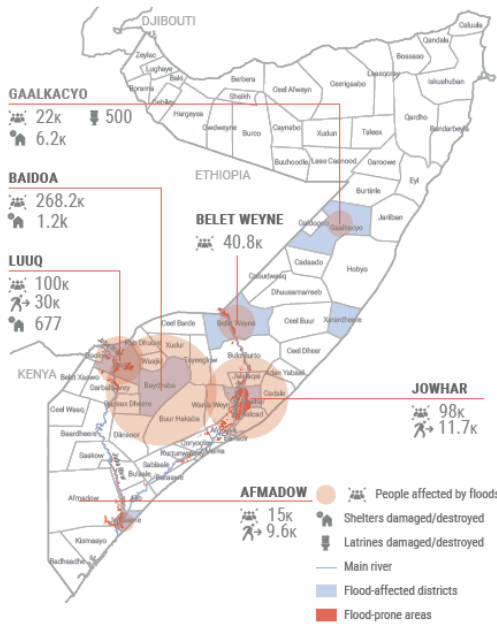
The 2023 deyr (October to December) seasonal rains have intensified, with heavy rains reported across Somalia, particularly in Puntland, Galmudug, South West, Hirshabelle and Jubaland states.

Global climate models have confirmed the presence of El Niño conditions and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole, which are likely to influence enhanced rainfall and flooding in most parts of the country.

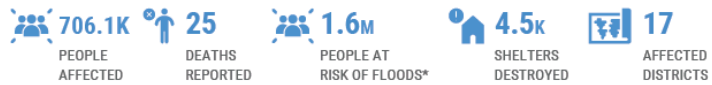
 **SOMALIA**  
Flood situation snapshot

As of 6 November 2023

**FLOOD SITUATION MAP**

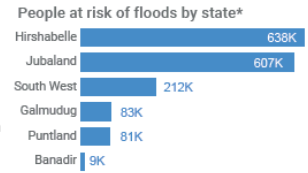


**OVERVIEW**

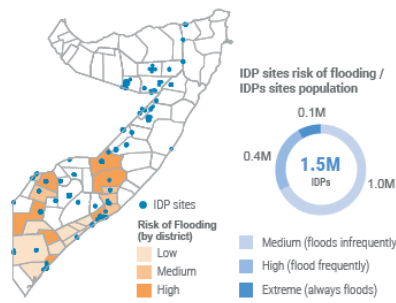


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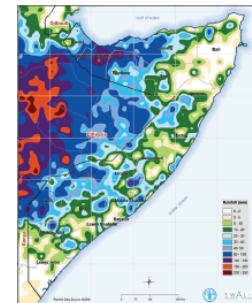
Global climate models have confirmed the presence of El Niño conditions and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole, which are likely to influence enhanced rainfall and flooding in most parts of the country.



**IDP SITES/CAMPS AND FLOOD RISK**



**RAINFALL FORECAST (25 - 31 OCT 2023)**



\*Data based on the El Niño Emergency Response Plan projected estimate of flood-affected population. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Creation date: 29 October 2023. Sources: IGAD-ICFAC, IOM-DTM, OCHA, SWALIM (FAO). Feedback: ochasomalia@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

View this interactive graphic: <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-flood-situation-snapshot-6-november-2023>

**ANALYSIS (31 Oct 2023)**

**Deyr rainy season 2023 Flash Update No. 3**

**Situation Overview** Somalia has recorded a fluctuation in the amount of rainfall recorded across several parts of the country, since the heavy to moderate rains received between 4 and 22 October, in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland and South West states. Apart from Baidoa District, South West state, which received moderate rains on the night of 25 and 28 October, the rest of the country received light rains during this reporting period. Save for Jamame District in Jubaland state, where partners reported riverine flooding on 14 October, the reported flash floods in other areas are mainly a result of heavy rainfall, which generally subsides within a few days once the rain stops. As a result, the majority of the affected people have returned to their settlements, while about 43,800 people have relocated to higher grounds due to the risk of anticipatory riverine flooding, especially in Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and Galmudug states. Partners estimate that about 2,112 shelters have been destroyed, including 1,222 in South West, 877 in Jubaland, and 92 in Galmudug states. The displaced people have either integrated within existing



A woman displaced by floods tries to access her flooded shelter in Baidoa District. Over 80 per cent of the people affected by floods in the district are women. [Source: Ayub/OCHA]

settlements and among host communities in respective areas. According to local authorities, at least four people have reportedly died due to the impact of the rains and flash floods, including three in Baidoa, and a 13-year-old girl who reportedly drowned on 20 October in Ceel Huur village, Galmudug state. At least three people are still missing in Baidoa and Galmudug states, and another 150 were reportedly injured in Luuq District in Jubaland, during the heavy rainfall on 22 October. Overall, the results of rapid assessments conducted by humanitarian partners and local authorities in parts of Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland and South West states, show that about 278,000 people were affected by the heavy rains and related flash floods between 4 and 22 October. Despite the majority returning to their normal lives, they remain vulnerable to subsequent flooding should the rains continue as forecast, as most of the settlements are located in low-lying areas. The communities further face an increased risk of water- and vector-borne diseases, as well as other harsh environmental conditions due to increased pools of stagnant water in some displacement sites and damages to their shelters. A number of latrines are reportedly flooded and are overflowing into residential areas, raising the risks of infection. Protection Cluster partners have raised concerns over the reported increase in protection cases due to the vulnerability posed by the destruction from the rains and flash floods. In Baidoa, partners identified over 3,245 pregnant women and 4,945 lactating mothers among those affected by the floods in 160 displacement sites in the town. Over 83 per cent of the affected homes are reportedly female-led households. The women are highly vulnerable in the event of continued rains, displacement, and disease outbreaks. Access to the affected areas is challenging during the rainy season as the roads become muddy and impassable, hindering timely assessment and response. Local authorities and partners in Baidoa have reported an increase in the prices of local staple foods such as sorghum and maize, as well as some imported items in Berdaale, South West state, compared to the first week of October, reportedly due to the high cost of transport caused by the impassable roads from Mogadishu to the Bay Region. Humanitarian partners, in collaboration with the authorities, have activated targeted emergency responses in inaccessible areas. Emergency preparedness and flood response coordination meetings continue to be held, under the leadership of the state Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, across the country.

According to humanitarian partners, the flooding situation has increased the need for emergency relief supplies, in a context where partners critical response gaps had been identified across sectors. Emergency needs include shelter and non-food items, food, water, sanitation and hygiene services, and the relocation of people of people who are vulnerable to repeated flooding.

**Update by state South West state** According to the results of a multisector impact assessment conducted in Baidoa District from 17 to 21 October, about 123,000 people (15,570 families) in 160 sites in Berdale, Horseed, Howlwadaag and Isha sections of Baidoa town, were impacted by the cumulative effects of heavy rains and flash floods between 4 and 22 October. Of these about 50 per cent (61,665) are females and around 47 per cent are below 12 years old. At least 83 per cent of the people affected are reportedly female-led households, including 3,245 pregnant women and 4,945 lactating mothers. According to the partners, more than 1,222 makeshift shelters and 253 latrines have been damaged, resulting in increased protection risks and lack of access to adequate sanitation facilities. About 5,616 people (936 families) from three displacement sites namely Kormari 2, Sarmaanwiin and Imilow 1 have moved to sites on higher ground sites within the town and reportedly integrated within existing shelters and host communities. The lack of access to adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities is likely to result in an increase in water and vector-borne diseases as partners observed open defecation being practiced in the affected areas. Malaria is ranked top among the health risks in the district, due to the increase in stagnant water, followed by respiratory infections and acute watery diarrhoea. The floods have reportedly reduced access to water by the affected communities due to the destruction of water points. In addition, local authorities and partners reported an increase in price of local staple foods like sorghum and maize, as well as some imported items in Berdaale by about 7 per cent compared to the first week of October. This is attributed to an increase in transportation costs from Mogadishu to the Bay Region due to impassable roads. Partners have reported an increase in child protection issues, including family separation, child labour and risk of

gender and based violence among others. Physical assault on women and girls is reportedly high in the settlements, and this is likely to increase with the increased vulnerability, especially due to displacement. Humanitarian partners and authorities anticipate an increase in the number of people affected, as the rains continue since more than 50 per cent of the displacement sites are in low-lying areas prone to flooding. There are over 650,000 IDP in Baidoa town scattered in over 600 settlements.

**Response** • Partners in Baidoa and Buurhakaba have initiated Multipurpose Cash Assistance on 19 October, including US\$ 65 per family per month for the next two months for 500 families in Buurhakaba and \$ 90 per family per month for 850 families in Baidoa, as part of reprogrammed activities for flood response. At least 64 per cent of those interviewed reportedly opted for cash assistance. • Buurhakaba is among the areas that were hardest hit by drought in the Southwest state during the 2021/2022 drought, which resulted in adverse impacts on agricultural production and livestock. The same communities are now dealing with the impact of the floods, making them even more vulnerable to climatic shocks. • Other ongoing responses in the district include hygiene promotion activities, chlorination of water points, distribution of dignity kits, unconditional cash transfers by WFP, distribution of plastic sheets by the authorities to about 1,920 people (320 families), and deployment of mobile health teams to address essential health needs.

**Gaps** • According to partners, more than 88,320 people (14,720 families) require food assistance. Partners are planning a distribution of high energy biscuits to about 6,000 families, plastic sheets to about 2,000 families and mosquito nets to about 2,000 families. **Galmudug State** According to an inter-agency assessment conducted on 22 and 23 October in 12 displacement sites in South Gaalkacyo District, that were affected by localized flash flooding on 19 and 20 October, at least 92 shelters in Kulmiye, Sahan 2, Dooxo Mudug, Mahadey, Hiiran-1, and Hiiran-3 displacement sites were reportedly damaged. About 276 people (46 families), the majority from Kulmiye (20 families) sites were displaced and have integrated into host communities in the district. A 13-year-old girl reportedly drowned and two others were reported missing in Glacad as of 26 October, according to partners. According to the local communities and partners, the rains have brought some relief for pastoral communities, by recharging surface water, and are likely to generate pasture for livestock. However, the displaced people remain vulnerable to subsequent flooding as the Bullo Ayan location where most of the sites are located is relatively lowlying, and residents will need to evacuate if it rains heavily, as forecast. Most of the sites are privately owned, and the displaced people are at risk of eviction as their tenancy agreements are about to expire. At least 39 latrines were reportedly affected, the majority in Qoraxey and Dooxo mudug. According to partners, most of the assessed latrines in the camps do not meet SPHERE standards and partners have recommended the construction of latrines in priority sites to mitigate risks of disease outbreaks. Partners have recommended multipurpose cash assistance to facilitate the purchase of non-food items and emergency shelter kits. According to the Food Security Cluster partners, the market is accessible and food items are available. Most of the displaced people rely on food assistance from humanitarian organizations.

**Response** • According to the assessment report, only 10 per cent (about 1,224 people) of the 13,176 people (2,196 families) impacted and assessed by the partners, have access to food through the World Food Programme. The local authorities have distributed food to 34 families and are working to improve the drainage system in three districts. • Active nutrition projects are ongoing in all displacement sites and partners reported having adequate supplies.

**Gaps** • Nearly 12,000 people (1,992 families) require food assistance, and 72 people (12 families) need emergency shelter, according to partners. • Partners have recommended the establishment of a health post in each displacement site as current facilities are 5 to 8 kilometres away. There are no ambulances - a major gap for referral cases. • According to the Protection Cluster partners, the camps lack lighting, and this increases the risk of attacks at night, especially for women, girls, and boys. • Partners have recommended the distribution of dignity and mama kits for vulnerable women and girls and support for unaccompanied children.

**Jubaland state** According to the results of a rapid assessment conducted on 23 October, heavy rains and resultant flash floods on 20 and 21 October affected about 18,000 people (3,000 families) in eight displacement sites and 6,000 people (1,000 families) from the host community in Luuq town. About 677 shelters and 256 latrines were reportedly damaged and more than 3,600 people relocated to higher grounds within the same locations but remain vulnerable in the event of additional rains and riverine flooding. Partners are initiating a prioritized response. About 13,620 people (2,270 families) are reportedly in need of food assistance in the area. Meanwhile, in Jamame District, according to partners and local authorities, no assistance has been provided to the more than 3,400 people (570 families) affected by riverine floods in the week of 14 October and relocated to higher ground. According to an assessment by the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in coordination with local and humanitarian partners, four villages along the Juba River (Singalir, Towfiq, Wirkooy and Farwaamo) were affected by moderate river flooding, damaging 79 farms, 200 shelters, 40 latrines, seven shallow wells, and three irrigation schemes. Jamame district lies downstream, and communities along the river are usually affected by the Deyr rains. According to FAOSWALIM, more riverine flooding is expected especially in the Juba and Shabelle rivers as well as urban flash flooding, as the rainy season continues.

**Response:** Urgent needs include emergency shelters, non-food items, and livelihood support including cash transfers. At least 12,780 people (2,130 families) have reportedly received anticipatory cash transfers in the second week of October. Partners have distributed 13 metric tons of high-energy biscuits and are planning the distribution of emergency shelter kits to 15,000 people, hygiene kits to 6,000 people and mosquito nets to about 6,000 people.

**Hirshabelle state.** According to a rapid multi-cluster joint assessment conducted on 24 and 23 October by humanitarian partners and the local authorities in Beletweyne District, about 38,360 people (6,714 families); 64 per cent female, were displaced to five evacuation sites (Ceel Jaale A, Faarax Cafi, Hiraan Bile, Ceel Jaale B, and Xuduley) following heavy rains and flash floods on 21 October. Of these, about 2,858 families were secondary displacements from the displacement sites in the area, while more than 3,855 were from other locations in the area. Urgent needs include the provision of food assistance and emergency cash and voucher assistance for the most vulnerable, and emergency shelter kits and mosquito nets due to the forecasted heavy rains in the coming months. Critical gaps have been identified in WASH, shelter, food security and livelihoods, CCCM, protection, health, and nutrition. The markets are reportedly functioning but will require monitoring to ensure price stabilization, especially at the evacuation sites. Sanitation and hygiene conditions at the displacement sites are reportedly inadequate with at least 95 per cent of the people having no access to a latrine and 65 per cent lacking access to safe water, according to the report. Partners are appealing for support for the extension of safe water supply to the new settlements and the provision of water storage facilities and hygiene kits. Installation of solar street lighting and provision of hand-held torches at the new sites remain critical in addressing the protection risks, especially for girls and women, from gender-based violations at night. Education Cluster partners have appealed for support for temporary classrooms for about 4,787 children, including 2,409 girls, who are reportedly unable to attend class due to the impact of the floods. There are reportedly no schools near the evacuation sites and most parents lack the economic means to send the children to other schools. Several children reportedly lost their books and learning materials in the floods.

**Response** A consultative meeting chaired by the HirShabelle Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management was held on 23 October 2023, with the participation of humanitarian and stabilization partners, and focused on flood prevention and response preparedness. Humanitarian partners are implementing targeted responses based on assessed needs and available resources across the states. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster partners have reportedly distributed hygiene kits to about 10,200 people (1,700 families) affected by floods in Mahaday and Xawazay districts. Water tracking is being provided for about 2,666 people in Farah cafi displacement sites in Beletweyne. Health Cluster partners are providing emergency health care in Mahaday district. Food Security Cluster

partners have, through WFP reportedly provided mobile cash and voucher assistance to about 122,556 people (20,426 families) through anticipatory approach in Hirshabelle state, including Balcad, Beletweyne, Bulo Burto, Jowhar and Mahaday districts. **Somaliland state** The Meteorological Department of the Ministry of Agriculture in Somaliland issued a weather forecast for moderate to heavy rains and flash floods in the state from 24 to 31 October, mainly affecting the western regions of Woqoyi Galbeed and Awdal, and Togdheer region. The officials have warned of heavy rains in Somaliland due to the likely impact of tropical cyclone “Tej”, which has reportedly developed in the Indian Ocean in the past few days and headed to Oman and Yemen. On 26 October, heavy rains in the port town of Berbera flooded many buildings and caused waterlogging in some areas. The Mayor of Berbera warned people in old buildings in the town to move to safer buildings. The Metrological Department has advised people living in low-lying areas and valleys to remain vigilant and called on fishermen to remove their fishing vessels and gear from the sea to avoid losses. The coastal areas in Somaliland are prone to the impact of infrequent cyclones in the Indian Ocean, with the last cyclone ‘Sagar’ reported in 2018. At least 52 people reportedly died and widespread destruction was reported, particularly in Lughaya, and Zaylac districts in Awdal Region, due to “Sagar”.

**Weekly Forecast** According to the Food and Agriculture Organization’s, Somali Water and Land Information Management (FAO/SWALIM) valid for 25 to 31 October, heavy rainfall is forecast over several parts in central parts of Woqooyi Galbeed Region, northern parts in Togdheer, central parts of Gedo, Bulu Burte district in Hiraan Region, and Saakow district in Middle Juba Region. Moderate rains are expected over parts of Awdal, Beerbera district of Woqooyi Galbeed, northern parts of Burco District in Togdheer Region, parts of Sanaag, Bari, Gedo, Bakool, Middle Juba Bay and Hiraan regions and central parts in Mudug. Significant fluctuations in water levels were observed along both Juba and Shabelle Rivers in the last one week. However, very heavy rainfall of above 200 mm is likely over the upper catchments of both Juba and Shabelle Rivers in the Ethiopian Highlands and coupled with the moderate rains over both Juba and Shabelle river catchment areas, there is likely to be a rise in water levels with a high risk of flooding. El Niño conditions and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole are forecast to continue through at least early next year and are likely to influence enhanced rainfall during the current Deyr (October and December) rain season.

## ANALYSIS (24 Oct 2023)

### Deyr rainy season 2023 Flash Update No. 2

**Situation Overview** Seasonal Deyr (October to December) rains continue to be reported in several parts of the country, resulting in significant flash floods, destruction or damage of shelters, roads, buildings, and bridges, and temporary displacement, mainly of internally displaced people in settlements. Moderate to heavy rainfall has been reported in parts of Banadir, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland and Southwest states since early October. According to local authorities and humanitarian partners, two people died in Baidoa District after their house collapsed on them following the rains on 11 October. One person was reportedly injured, and another is missing, according to partners. In Galmudug state, partners have reported the death of a 13-year-old girl who drowned in flood waters in Ceel Huur village on 20 October. At least three people have been reported missing following the rains. The floods have reportedly damaged several structures, including



*Makeshift shelters belonging to internally displaced people in Buurey Manaas site in Baidoa have been damaged by the heavy rains and flash floods, exposing them to harsh environmental conditions, protection, and health risks. Ayub/OCHA*

homes, and makeshift shelters for displaced people in settlements, roads, and bridges in several areas. Displaced people, the majority of whose settlements are located in low-lying areas, remain most vulnerable to flooding. Critical emergency supplies across the affected areas include shelter and non-food items, food, water, sanitation and hygiene services, and the relocation of people whose shelters are permanently destroyed and vulnerable to repeated flooding. The risk of waterborne diseases and other health hazards is likely to increase due to contamination of water sources and stagnant water. Limited access to the affected areas due to impassable roads continues to hinder and delay timely access and assessments in affected areas.

**Update by state** In South West state, humanitarian partners are finalizing the report of the impact assessments conducted from 15 to 20 October, to determine the appropriate response for the people affected by heavy rains and flash floods since 4 October in Baidoa District and the surrounding areas. Heavy rainfall on the night of 21 October resulted in additional flash floods, impacting internally displaced people and the host community who were recovering from previous rains of 4 and 11 October. Preliminary reports by the CCCM Cluster partners, in collaboration with the community elders, indicate that at least three people have been killed in the District, one injured and one reported missing due to the impact of the heavy rains and flash floods on 4 and 11 October. Overall, according to unconfirmed reports, partners inform that at least 122,000 people (20,347 families) in the district were affected by the rains and flash floods as of 15 October, including 92,000 internally displaced people in 178 IDP settlements in the district. The majority of the affected people, whose houses and shelters were flooded have reportedly returned back to their homes but remain vulnerable as the ground remains saturated amid ongoing rains. Verifiable estimates indicate that more than 5,780 shelters and 253 latrines within the settlements were destroyed and about 5,600 people (936 families) from ground displacement sites, namely Kormari 2, Sarmaanwiin and Imilow-1 were temporarily displaced after their shelters were submerged and they have moved to higher ground within the town. Plans are underway to relocate the displaced people to land with better topography and free of flooding, around Al-amxaar, Hanaano and Carro-gadyuud areas in Baidoa District, according to the CCCM Cluster partners. This information is, however, subject to change as the partners have completed a door-to-door impact assessment and will share final results on the situation. Access by road remains a challenge as additional rains and flash floods on 21 October rendered the roads impassable. According to partners, as of 22 October, about 20 trucks loaded with essential food and non-food items destined for Baidoa and parts of Gedo Region were stranded between Baidoa and Buulo Bashiir in the Bay Region due to poor roads and stagnant water. Prices of staple foods have reportedly increased in some of the affected areas due to the shortage of supplies. Additionally, in Haween village, 20 kms from Baidoa town, local authorities and partners reported that the rains and flash floods on 21 October inundated large tracts of farmland and washed away an unknown amount of sorghum grains in traditional underground granaries. This raises concerns for likely loss of livelihood and food security, should the flooding situation continue in the coming days, as forecast. In Hirshabelle state, heavy localized rains and flash floods, on 21 October, in Ceel Gaal area, Belet Weyne District have reportedly affected about 15,300 people (2,550 families) in 21 displacement sites, according to local authorities and yet to be verified information by the CCCM Cluster partners. Infrastructure and essential facilities such as latrines and makeshift shelters are reportedly damaged, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks and protection concerns in affected areas. Critical needs include the provision of shelter materials and non-food items, food, health and sanitation and hygiene promotion. According to partners, river levels in Belet Weyne are reportedly rising due to the rains, with further risks posed by the potential riverine flooding due to flood waves coming from the Ethiopian highlands. A multi-cluster joint needs assessment is ongoing in Belet Weyne to inform the response. Additionally in Jowhar, heavy rains on 22 October caused significant flash floods in the district, affecting two displacement sites (Snai and Badda cas), situated in the lowland areas of the town, according to partners. The flash floods were reportedly exacerbated by the poor drainage systems in the area. Initial reports indicate that around 600 people (100 families) were evacuated to other parts of the town, according to the CCCM Cluster partners. A rapid assessment is ongoing to establish the impact of the flash floods and inform the response. In

Galmudug state, sporadic flash floods resulting from heavy rains between 20 and 22 October have reportedly affected displacement settlements in parts of Gaalkayo, Cadaad and Dhuusamreeb town. According to local authorities and partners, moderate to heavy rains were received across all districts in Galmudug leading to overflowing streams and water pans in some of the areas. In Ceel huur village, a 13-year-old girl reportedly drowned, and dozens of shelters were destroyed by the floods. Floods have reportedly inundated an informal learning institution (dugsi) and a shallow well in Baliguleed. Two children remain missing in Galcad. In South Gaalkacyo, floods inundated 12 displacement sites, and authorities distributed food to 34 families affected by the flooding. District authorities have called for support to improve drainage systems in Gaalkacyo, Dhuusamarreeb and Cadaado. In Cadaado town, authorities are using water boozers to remove flood water from the tarmac road and restore movement. In Dhuusamarreeb, authorities are closing the banks of the water catchment area that previously flooded the town and IDP settlements. Authorities in South Gaalkacyo have reportedly identified higher grounds for evacuation, but the area lacks basic facilities such as shelters, latrines, and health services. In Jubaland state, moderate rainfall on 20 and 21 October resulted in flash floods that reportedly affected about 12,000 people (2,000 families, 50 per cent of whom have relocated to higher ground, according to partners. The flash flood waters in Luuq District have subsided as the water run off to the seasonal wadis and into Juba River. Partners have however reported damage to residential areas in Luuq, including in displacement sites. Humanitarian partners will conduct a rapid assessment on 23 October in Luuq, to verify the impacts of the flash floods and to advocate for prioritization of the response. Meanwhile, in Jamame District, according to an assessment by the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in coordination with local and humanitarian partners, four villages along the Juba River (Singalir, Towfiq, Wirkooy and Farwaamo) were affected by moderate river flooding leading to damage on 79 farms, 200 shelters, 40 latrines, 7 shallow wells and 3 irrigation schemes. According to the assessment report, the flooding incident on the week of 14 October occurred during the harvesting period of sesame seeds, which is a main staple and livelihood of the affected communities. At least 3,400 people (570 families) in the four villages were reportedly affected and have moved to higher safer grounds, according to partners. Critical needs include emergency shelters, non-food items and livelihood support including cash transfers, according to partners. Jamame district lies downstream and communities along the river are usually affected by the Deyr rains. According to FAO- SWALIM, more riverine flooding is expected especially in the Juba and Shabelle rivers as well as urban flash flooding affecting displaced people as the rainy season continues. On 22 October, River Juba was reportedly flooding in Baardheere and Buurdhuubo, after it passed the high-risk flooding levels of 8.2 metres to 9 metres in Baardheere, according to preliminary information over 100 farmers in Baardheere, Luuq and Buurdhuubo have been affected by the river flooding so far.

**Humanitarian Coordination and Response** Emergency preparedness and flood response coordination meetings continue to be held, under the leadership of the Somalia Disaster Management Agency and the state Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, across the country. In Baidoa, the authorities in Southwest State have, through the Baidoa municipality, allocated land to evacuate affected people in 59 sites, verified by the CCCM Cluster partners as high flood risk for flooding within Baidoa. Shelter Cluster partners have reportedly assessed the site and confirmed its suitability and safety. However, significant resources are needed to prepare the land, and this is delaying the immediate response. According to humanitarian partners and the authorities across the affected areas, the flooding situation has increased the needs for emergency relief supplies, in a context where partners had already reported critical response gaps across sectors. The newly displaced families require urgent relocation, temporary shelter, and protection from further exposure to harsh weather elements and other risks. Vulnerable groups including children, the elderly, and pregnant women, are particularly at risk and require special attention.

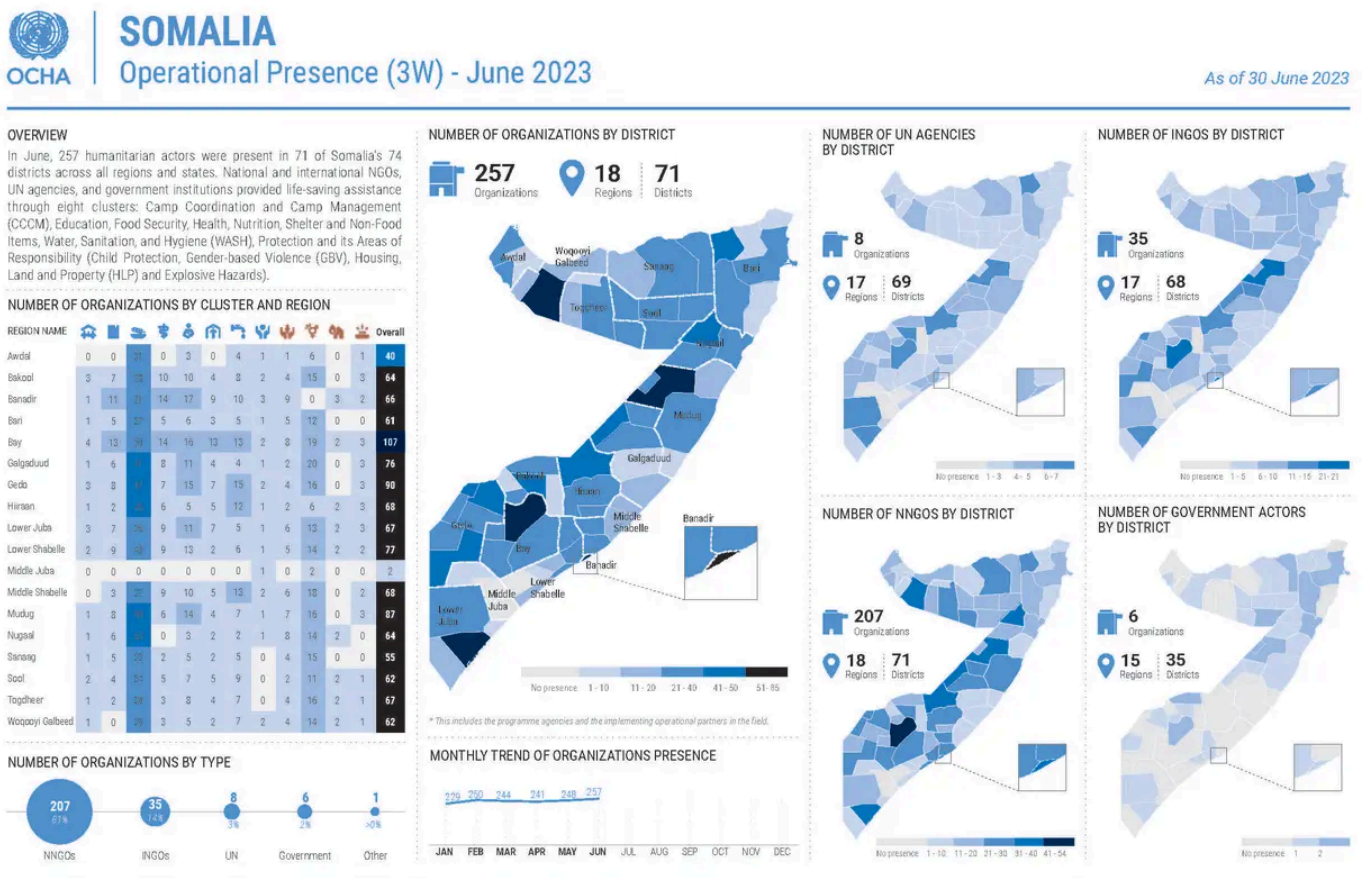
**Weekly Weather Forecast** According to the latest forecast by the Food and Agriculture Organization's, Somali Water and Land Information Management (FAO/SWALIM) for 18 to 24 October, moderate to heavy rains are expected over central and southwestern areas of the country during the coming week, calling for increased vigilance for communities



at risk, preparedness, response and anticipatory action for potential flash floods, especially for riverine communities in areas at risk of flooding. In addition, large volumes of water have been sighted at Limey District in Ethiopia, which forms part of the upper catchment of the Shabelle River, and this is likely to lead to a rise in water level along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne in two to three weeks, according to FAO. El Niño conditions and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole are forecast to continue through at least early next year and are likely to influence enhanced rainfall during the current Deyr (October and December) rain season.

**VISUAL** (25 Oct 2023)

**Somalia: Operational Presence (3W) June 2023**



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
 Creation date: 31 August 2023 Source: Clusters, Partners (UN, INGOs, NNGOs, Government). Feedback: ochaosomalia@un.org www.ochaosomalia.org www.reliefweb.int/country/som https://response.reliefweb.int/somalia  
 Produced by OCHA Somalia

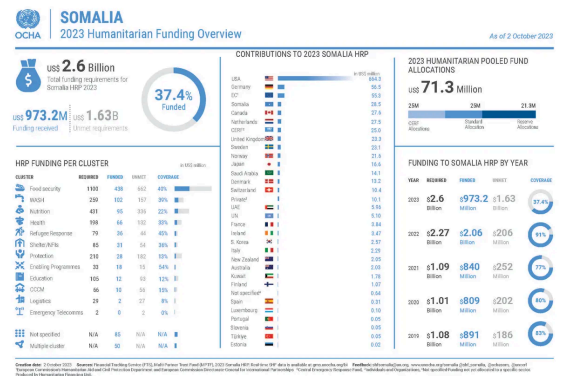
**OVERVIEW**

In June, 257 humanitarian actors were present in 71 of Somalia's 74 districts across all regions and states. National and international NGOs, UN agencies, and government institutions provided life-saving assistance through eight clusters: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Education, Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Non-Food Items, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Protection and its Areas of Responsibility (Child Protection, Gender-based Violence (GBV), Housing, Land and Property (HLP) and Explosive Hazards).

**TRENDS** (25 Oct 2023)

**Somalia 2023 Humanitarian Funding Overview (As of 2 October 2023)**

Latest information/infographics on Somalia 2023 Humanitarian Funding Overview (As of 2 October 2023)



**ANALYSIS** (28 Dec 2023)

**SOMALIA: 2023 Deyr Season Floods Bi - Weekly Situation Report No. 5**

**SITUATION OVERVIEW**

Displaced households are gradually returning to their homes owing to dry conditions that have prevailed across most parts of the country. Gradual decrease in river level have also been observed over the Juba and Shabelle River catchments according to [FAO Somali Water and Land Information Management](#) (FAO-SWALIM) programme. Floods of decreasing magnitude and of stable magnitude were reported at Bulu Burte and Jalalaqsi respectively. In Belet Weyne, the river level is below moderate risk level while in Jowhar, the river level has remained stable with minimal risk of flooding, according to [FAO-SWALIM](#). Stagnant floodwaters are still reportedly present along the vulnerable riverine areas especially downstream of Bu'aale posing an increased risk of vector-borne disease like malaria and dengue for the returning communities and the displaced households; while shortage of clean water owing to contamination of water sources, lack of sanitation facilities as these were destroyed by the floods has led to an increase of Acute watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera affecting mostly Baidoa and Afgoye districts with the situation exacerbated by the disruption of health services due to flooding.

Food prices across most states have stabilized or gone down, which is attributed to the restoration of supply chains facilitated by improved road conditions, enabling the transportation of goods to markets that were previously hampered by floods, according to [WFP](#).

The number of people affected by the floods is estimated to be 2.48 million, including 1.2 million displaced from their homes and about 118 deaths, according to [SoDMA](#). The Federal Government of Somalia continues to lead relief operations with support from humanitarian partners in all the affected states. So far, humanitarian partners have reached some 1.2 million people with assistance since October, while SoDMA delivered about 2,400 MT and 850 MT food aid to Kismayo (Jubaland State) and Garaca, Puntland State of Somalia. Some 6,000 sacks of wheat and 5000 sacks of dates were delivered to Jalalaqsi and to Wisil districts of Hiran Region respectively.

One of the agencies with support from humanitarian partners will conduct a comprehensive post-floods assessment on the overall impact of floods on livelihoods and infrastructure. In addition, After Action reviews for floods and drought will also be conducted to identify lessons for implementation in 2024.

#### UPDATE by area

At least 14,700 (2,635 families) newly displaced people arrived in **Banadir State** between 10 and 17 December, up from 7,000 the previous week, according to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) weekly new arrival tracker. The new arrivals were mostly displaced from Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Gedo and Hiraa regions due to floods. Partners are escalating efforts to meet the needs of these new arrivals.

In **Jubaland State**, FAO-SWALIM reported dry conditions specifically over the Juba and Shabelle River catchments which have led to gradual decrease in river levels. Along the Juba River, the river levels are now below flood risk levels at various points including Dollow, Luuq, Bardheere, and Bu'aale. Despite the decrease in river levels, many areas along the river are still inaccessible due to swampy conditions and large pools of water, leading to proliferation of mosquitoes and heightened risks of water and vector borne diseases. Partners have heightened flood response efforts in previously under-supported areas like Kismayo, Dhobley, and Afmadow districts. As of 13 December, over 230,000 individuals received some aid in Jubaland.

In **Hirshabelle State**, the sanitation situation due to contamination of water sources by floods and stagnant water in Belet Weyne is greatly concerning and poses a risk of AWD/cholera outbreak. The city's primary water source, shallow wells, likely suffered contamination from sewage and latrines carried in by the floods. Stagnant water across the city creates an ideal breeding ground for disease-carrying vectors like mosquitoes and tsetse flies, heightening the threat of outbreaks. The authorities have called on humanitarian partners to support in draining the stagnant water, construction/desludging of latrines/toilets, increase of hygiene promotion activities and fumigation. Separately, at least 5,100 people displaced (850 households) by the El Niño floods in east and west of Jowhar reportedly arrived in Baalguri town between 15 November and 15 December, according to humanitarian partners and authorities in Jowhar. Immediate needs include shelter, food security and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) for verification and camp management. Meanwhile, at least 30 trucks of food aid and one boat were handed over to Hirshabelle Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and Middle Shabelle authority by Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA). The food aid will be distributed to the flood affected families.

In **South West State**, the Ministry of Health reported at least 169 cases of AWD/ cholera cases in Afgoye (53 cases), Baidoa (43 cases), Burhakaba (52 cases) and Marka (21 cases) as of 10 December. There has been a notable increase in cholera cases in Afgoye (27 cases) and Marka (11 cases) compared to the previous week. Cumulatively, some 4,714 cases have been reported with 20 deaths since January 2023. Separately, a malnutrition screening of 140 children under age 5 in Baidoa, revealed that at least 40 children (26.7 per cent) had severe acute malnutrition (SAM) while 66 children (44 per cent) had moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), according to a nutrition cluster partner. The cases were referred to the Mother and Child Hospital (MCH) for appropriate treatment and follow-up. An ongoing blockade on the commercial supply route, severely affecting local communities' livelihoods was reported by Waajid District's local partners and authorities on 18 December. The blockade has significantly restricted humanitarian activities in the area, prompting most supplies—such as food, nutrition, and medical resources—to be airlifted. Prices of essential commodity in Waajid have doubled compared to Baidoa's market, leading to scarcity in supplies.

#### HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) Advisory Board endorsed a \$1.96 million reserve allocation to WFP to provide critical logistics support for the El Niño response, including covering the operational costs of one helicopter for one-month, other common logistics services, and the cost of maintaining the Baidoa logistics hub until the end of January 2024.

## CLUSTER NEEDS, RESPONSE AND GAPS

### **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

#### **Needs:**

CCCM cluster identified 854 internally displaced people (IDP) flood-affected sites hosting more than 109,628 households (626,461 individuals) as recorded by the CCCM cluster and partners through regular site assessments across 17 districts as highlighted in the CCCM flood response map; [CCCM Flood Affected Sites](#). Partners also assessed over 4,071 latrines and 21,116 shelters destroyed by floods which are unusable.

People displaced by floods started returning to the original displacement sites. They require immediate post-floods site improvement activities such as cleaning up and rehabilitation of communal infrastructures through cash-for-work. At least 600 flood-affected displaced people in Belet Weyne, Baidoa, Afmadow, Dhobley, Luuq, Baardhere, Hudur and Berdale require the post-floods site improvement activities.

There is a need to increase risk communication and community engagement activities or sessions as part of post-flood return packages for displaced people returning to areas that were affected by floods. This will enhance their security.

The cluster and partners continue to map self-relocation sites which are currently estimated at 64 and host 253,256 people (41,747 households) displaced by floods who are in need of CCCM response and other services.

#### **Response:**

CCCM partners conducted some 262 awareness campaigns across 12 districts targeting flood-affected communities with flood safety messages including encouraging communities to keenly follow flood-related information for protection and safety. These campaigns reached 4,932 men and 2,806 women.

The CCCM partners have reached some 135,567 internally displaced people with flood-related site-level CCCM response across 12 districts who were affected by either flash or riverine flooding. Partners organized 36 stakeholders' site-level coordination meetings to enhance and monitor service delivery to flood-affected communities, especially in the self-relocation sites.

About 21 flood-affected sites received comprehensive site maintenance activities, including distribution of 70 empty sandbags to support the diversion and prevention of water entering the displacement sites. Partners conducted flood preparedness and response training for 80 community leaders in Baidoa.

Partners distributed 165 pairs of disaster risk reduction tools (wheelbarrows, rakes and shovels) to the most flood affected IDP communities in Baardhere and Belet Weyne. The tools will enable site maintenance committees to conduct site improvement activities in affected sites or self-evacuation sites.

#### **Gaps/constraints:**

Over 600 people displaced by floods in Belet Weyne, Baidoa, Afmadow, Dhobley, Hudur, Berdale, Luuq and Baardhere require immediate post-flood site improvement activities such as cleaning up, the opening of site passages/ roads through cash-for-work approach to make sure such sites are safe for their return.

Inadequate funding to implement post-flood site improvement activities in flood affected displacement sites is a challenge.

## **Education Cluster**

### **Needs:**

At least 905,000 school-aged children (6-17 years) are affected, including 328,000 displaced and 45,000 relocated. Many of those that were relocated have been settled in locations where there are no learning facilities and therefore their access to education is limited.

With sources of livelihood lost, it is expected that many of the households in the affected districts will not afford the cost of education including replacing of lost items.

With schools re-opening in many of the affected districts, there is an urgent need to rehabilitate the water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities and water sources to avert the risk of water borne diseases.

There is still a need for cholera prevention and awareness materials in areas where schools remain functional and those that are reopening.

There is need to replace teaching and learning materials that were lost during the floods; cash intervention is needed to cover other costs such as fees to relieve parents of such demands from the schools.

### **Response**

The education cluster supported at least 7,027 (48 per cent) learners mainly in Lower Shabelle and Gedo regions to resume their education through interventions such as the provision of learning materials.

The cluster is targeting about 225,000 learners including children that are enrolled but are at risk of dropping out of school due to the impact of floods. The interventions are aimed at retention of those previously enrolled and increasing access to education for affected children.

### **Gaps and constraints**

At least 224 schools have been damaged as of 21 December. Water and sanitation facilities including latrines/toilets and water points are submerged.

The cluster is the least funded with only four per cent of the requirement for the flood response received, significantly affecting response especially in displacement sites where there are no schools and temporary learning spaces is required.

The delay in rehabilitation of the WASH facilities is exposing both children and teachers as well as their families to a heightened risk of waterborne diseases with cholera outbreak reported in some of the districts.

## **Food Security Cluster (FSC) Cluster**

### **Needs:**

The floods destroyed lives and livelihoods, damaged infrastructure and property further exacerbating the existing food insecurity for the most vulnerable.

Prices of commodities have increased substantially (up to threefold in some locations) leading to reduced purchasing power while in other areas such as Jubaland, stock is running extremely low. This is attributed to the disrupted supply chain due to damages on roads, bridges and a reliance on boats and unconventional means of transport to move commodities.

Needs are expected to remain elevated in the first quarter of 2024 due to the negative impacts of severe flooding, population displacement, damage to crops, and disrupted agricultural activities for the *deyr* season.

#### **Response (Number of People Assisted):**

The food security cluster delivered unconditional food and cash assistance (either in-kind or cash) to the same household each month to enhance food security. At least 636,150 flood affected people (106,025 households) were reached with urgent life-saving assistance across different flood-affected locations in November 2023. In December 2023, FSC partners delivered urgent life-saving assistance to at least 267,198 flood affected people (44,533 households) in various locations as per the table below:

#### **Gaps/constraints:**

- Lack of adequate funding is hampering the provision of urgent life-saving humanitarian assistance including food and cash to flood affected populations by FSC partners leading to response gaps. The cluster partners have only received 29 per cent of the flood response funds yet needs are spiraling.
- Price increments of key commodities and fuel due to shortages and supply chain disruptions, coupled with reduced household purchasing power caused by disrupted livelihoods, is pushing vulnerable families to heightened food insecurity levels.

The draw down of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) is limiting field missions and hampering FSC partners ongoing flood response for example in Kismayo.

Due to insecurity and high access constraints, there is limited information on some of the isolated evacuation camps in West Belet Weyne area of Farmajibaley, making it difficult to either provide assistance or estimate the existing needs.

#### **Health Cluster**

##### **Needs:**

##### *South West State*

Malaria diagnosis, treatment kits, and mosquito nets to control malaria; and AWD kits to manage diarrhoeal diseases are a pressing need. Limited referrals in Belet Weyne due to logistical challenges between different sites and health care facilities. Floods, stagnant water and damaged roads and bridges, are restricting access to life saving care for the people displaced by floods. The outreach mobile facilities are working towards returning back to normalcy. Flash floods destroyed health and WASH facilities, which is negatively impacting on the displaced Homes, schools, markets, crops and hindered access to the villages.

##### *Hirshabelle*

A breakout of measles and cholera was reported with Balad (629), Jowhar (418), Mahas (246) and Beledweyne (238) reporting the most cases.

**Response:**

*Galmudug*

Health cluster partners are working closely with the State Ministry of Health to further enhance disease surveillance. Eight mobile clinics are providing integrated health and nutrition services in south Gaalkacyo, Hobyo, Xarardhere, Ceeldheer and ceel Buur.

At least 3,212 people including 1,490 under-five children were reached with integrated health services, while an estimated 1,433 children were vaccinated against preventable diseases of the routine immunization program from 16 to 22 December.

Community level health services, awareness raising, and surveillance enhanced through 65 community health workers reached 3393 people with key health messages.

*South West State*

Mobile outreach teams were deployed. The teams conducted 4,784 outpatient consultations, 157 anti-natal consultations, vaccinated 69 children under 1 year and admitted 86 cases of severe acute malnutrition. Health services were provided in health facilities while mobile teams provided services in evacuation sites in Belet Weyne. Jalalaqsi, Jawhar and Balcad districts, in Hirshabelle were also reached with health services.

*Jubaland State*

Health partners reached some 41,491 people affected by the El Nino floods through mobile clinic deployment and scaling up of the routine services in the static facilities to accommodate the emerging health needs of the flood affected communities in Gedo.

Through one of the NGO's, the health cluster provided primary health care consultation, reproductive health care (ANC, PNC, SBA), immunization, prepositioning medical supplies and inpatient care services through static facilities and mobile clinics in flood affected areas including Dollow, Belet Hawa, Luuq, Ceelwaaq and Garbaharrey. In addition, the NGO engaged mobile clinics and enhanced its ICCM interventions to deliver essential health services to the affected communities reaching over 7500 people from the 15 to 21 November. Community surveillance and preparedness for disease outbreak is enhanced in all locations. Seven suspected cases of measles were admitted in Belet Hawa hospital (2 under age 5 and 5 over 5 years) and successfully treated.

*Hirshabelle*

Partners continued to provide health services to flood affected communities with more than 21,072 people given outpatient consultation in the week ending 21 December. The health cluster plans to introduce four new mobile health teams (two in Belet Weyne and two in Jowhar Districts) in addition to the two existing mobile health services.

**Constraints and gaps**

*Galmudug*

Constraints in accessing conflicted affected areas.

### *South West State*

The response scale is very low due to insufficient resources, community is volunteering to support each other, providing plastic sheets, clothes and water.

Food, shelter, mosquito nets, plastic sheets, clean water/aqua tabs, hygiene kits and community latrine are some of key gaps that have been identified.

### *Jubaland State*

Access constraint is hindering the movement of supplies and delivery to the flood affected areas. Some locations including Garbaharrey, Buurdhuubo, Ceelwaaq, Luuq and Baardheere are inaccessible using both ground and transportation.

Shortage of essential supplies in the inaccessible areas.

### *Hirshabelle*

Poor sanitation facilities among flood affected communities.

Delayed procurement of Cholera Kits among partners funded to support Cholera Treatment Centers.

## **Logistics Cluster**

### **Needs:**

The Logistics Cluster, in collaboration with partners in flood-affected regions, is mapping transport assets to monitor the positions of boats operated by authorities, humanitarian organizations, and private sector.

Additionally, the Logistics Cluster maintains monitoring of accessibility to airstrips, roads and bridges in flood-affected areas.

There is a substantial demand from partners for the transportation of supplies and use of boats to the flood-affected regions. Currently, the Logistics Cluster has approximately 600 MT of cargo and seven boats in the pipeline for transportation.

### **Response:**

The Logistics Cluster is establishing a strategically positioned humanitarian logistics hub in Baidoa. The hub is available to partners free of charge for storage before onward transportation to floods affected areas.

The Logistics Cluster and OCHA are identifying existing and potential boat capacity, prioritizing locations to deliver boats to support the evacuation of trapped people and deliver humanitarian assistance.

As of 20 December, 44 boats are in field across 10 locations including Baardhere, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Luuq, Buur Dhuubo, Bulo Burto, Jalalaqsi, Doolow, Afmadow, and Kismayo.

### **Gaps and constraints:**

Along the Juba and Shabelle river basins, Bulu Burte, Luuq, Berdale, Burdhubo, Qansaxdhere, El Wak, and Afmadow are currently only accessible by helicopter.



Most major supply routes in Jubaland and South West states are not accessible.

Critical bridges in Baardheere, Buur Dhuubo, Bulo Burte, Bu'alle, and Luuq have been washed away, damaged, or submerged.

## **Nutrition Cluster**

### **Needs:**

Scale up of nutrition treatment and prevention interventions to address potential increase in malnutrition cases due to disruption of infants and young children feeding practices and diseases/AWD outbreak following the floods.

Nutrition supply stocks running low in locations that require the supplies to be airlifted including Dhobley, Afmadow, Luuq, Jowhar, Baadhaade and Qansax Dheere. Additional support for airlift by Logistics Cluster helicopter services is imperative.

Approximately 48 nutrition sites are still inaccessible by health workers in Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Bulo Burte, Jalalaqsi and Balcad Districts.

Increased need for mobile/outreach services to reach flood-displaced people, especially in Afmadow, Baardheere, Belet Weyne, Bulo Burte, Jalalaqsi, Luuq, Kismayo and Balcad districts. The ongoing mobile/outreach teams are facing extreme logistical challenges to reach the displaced populations.

Increased need for stabilization centre services in Galmudug (Cabduwaaq, Hobyo and Gaalkacyo) due to an increase in AWD cases.

A large number of latrines in health/nutrition facilities were destroyed increasing the risk of AWD.

### **Response:**

At least 230,437 children under age 5 were screened for acute malnutrition, with 19,615 admitted to Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP), 1,198 to the Stabilization Centre (SC) and 21,900 to the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP), as of 1 November. In addition, 5,086 pregnant and breastfeeding women who were moderately acutely malnourished were also admitted to TSFP.

About 1,304 children and 495 pregnant and breastfeeding women with acute malnutrition were referred to treatment and supplementation programmes following mass screening exercise for mid-upper arm circumference measure (MUAC) reaching 4,858 children and 2,113 pregnant and breastfeeding women in Baardheere District.

Over 87,366 caregivers were reached with nutrition, hygiene and health promotion awareness messages to prevent possible increase of waterborne diseases due to stagnant rainwater in displacement sites, while 22,635 children received with Vitamin A supplementation.

The cluster partners with support from two agencies distributed high energy biscuits to over 25,000 families in Buloburte, Beledweyne, Jowhar, and Gaalkacyo as part of prevention of malnutrition during the acute phase of emergency/floods.

Nutrition implementing agencies are conducting door-to-door campaigns to raise awareness on optimal childcare practices and distributing key messages on WASH.

Ongoing repositioning of nutrition supplies in collaboration with Logistic cluster helicopter services.

**Gaps and constraints:**

Implementing agencies are facing extreme logistical challenges in accessing rural areas and displacement locations in insecure (Belet Weyne, and Buloburte) and flood-affected areas (Jowhar and Mahaday).

Nutrition workers were also affected by the floods, resulting in a decreased number of frontline workers, challenges accessing health/nutrition sites, and reduced hours for service provision.

Lack of funding to scale up mobile/outreach services to meet the increased demand.

Limited access to nutrition-specific preventative interventions such as blanket supplementary feeding programmes.

**Protection Cluster**

**Needs:**

*Jubaland State*

Priority needs identified include shelter and provision of non-food items including emergency shelter kits and plastic sheets to mitigate risks brought about by overcrowding such as theft.

Installation of WASH facilities including building of latrines to protect the vulnerable such as women and girls from being exposed in open spaces.

Tailoring gender-based violence interventions and child protection referrals across affected districts.

Establishing help desks in new camps to streamline referrals, ensuring timely and targeted assistance. There is need for a proactive Protection Risk Assessment to identify and addresses potential threats.

*South West State*

The key protection risks identified include the risk of theft, extortion, or damage to personal belongings, as well as issues such as discrimination, stigmatization, denial of resources, opportunities, services, and humanitarian access. Additionally, there is a heightened risk of gender-based violence.

*Hirshabelle State*

The needs of the displaced people in Hirshabelle includes legal aid to overcome protection obstacles.

Improving individual protection assistance programs and implementing community-based awareness for referral mechanisms is crucial.

Establishing help desks with case management for monitoring protection risks. This will ensure a comprehensive and responsive approach to address the multifaceted challenges faced by affected communities.

**Response:**

*Jubaland State*

Protection partners distributed non-food Items (NFI), hygiene kits and emergency shelter kits in Kismayo. Plans are underway to register additional households for NFI distribution.

Food aid was distributed to 500 households in Kismayo while local religious leaders provided mosquito nets, plastic sheets, and dates to an equal number. In Dollow, awareness-raising sessions on gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and response mechanisms were conducted, reaching hundreds of individuals.

In Dhobley, protection cluster partners distributed 1400 NFIs, 300 hygiene kits, and registered 700 households for cash-based interventions (CBI). They also supported 20 households with food items. The cluster conducted multiple capacity building sessions on preventing gender-based violence, community dialogue sessions, individual protection assistance, and offered legal aid counseling services.

#### *South West State*

The subnational protection cluster played a vital role in conducting a three-day assessment in Baidoa for both IDPs and the host community. This assessment covered 50 severely affected displacement sites and 10 villages.

#### *Hirshabelle State*

To enhance protection measures, the protection cluster established help desks in Beled Weyne to monitor protection risks as well as administer case management (CFM) to ensure proper referrals. They also played a pivotal role in providing individual protection assistance.

In support of fundamental rights, the cluster offered legal aid to navigate obstacles related to protection, and exercise of Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights. Flooding awareness programmes were also conducted. The protection cluster conducted GBV awareness programmes for medical and psychosocial support, and distributed hygiene and dignity kits.

### **Constraints and gaps**

#### *Jubaland State*

Women and girls are at risk of gender-based violence, children face potential exploitation and abuse, and people with disabilities are often overlooked in the response efforts. These gaps underscore the critical importance of tailored interventions to safeguard the well-being and rights of these vulnerable groups. Moreover, the need for comprehensive protection monitoring becomes evident.

#### *South West State*

An assessment in South-West State has unveiled pressing gaps in addressing the needs of vulnerable populations. The escalation of figures, including 3,173 elderly people, 2,670 individuals with disabilities, 6,677 women, 5,606 children, and 879 people from minority groups, underscores the urgency of humanitarian assistance. Unfortunately, heavy rains post-assessment has intensified these needs, with only 310 individuals receiving support due to limited funding for protection interventions.

#### *Hirshabelle State*

A shortage of facilities, particularly latrines in evacuation sites, has elevated the risk of gender-based violence. This underscores the urgent need for a rapid response system to mitigate these risks. Delays in funds disbursement exacerbate inadequacies in humanitarian aid distribution, intensifying the risk of violence due to resource scarcity.

## **Child Protection AoR:**

### **Needs:**

Family separation continues to rise among flood-affected people with 213 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) registered during the reporting period. Floods damaged and submerged eight child protection facilities bringing to 75 facilities affected by the onset of floods.

Members documented child deaths, with a minimum of 14 children reported as having died since the initiation of the flood response. The actual number could be higher, given the accessibility challenges to the most affected areas, and figures may rise as additional data becomes available.

Essential services, such as schools, roads, and major bridges, remain inaccessible in four states including Jubaland, Southwest, Puntland, and Hirshabelle leaving children and their families stranded and necessitating evacuation to higher ground. The compromised state of sanitation facilities and safe water supplies significantly heightens the risk of diarrhoea, cholera outbreaks, dehydration, and malnutrition. Reports suggest exposure of explosive ordnance in Luuq due to floodwaters.

### **Response:**

In the fifth week of the flood response, 121 teams (50 social workers and 71 mobile teams) were deployed in the affected districts. The teams offered assistance to 5,872 children and caregivers affected by the floods.

At least 4,247 people have been reached with psychosocial support kits in areas affected by the floods. Approximately 26 temporary child-friendly spaces and child protection desks have been established in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland states, in locations where flood-affected people have relocated. Partners report reaching 2,772 children through child-friendly spaces.

In flood-impacted districts, 213 unaccompanied and separated children (110 girls and 103 boys) were identified in the past week. Among these, 171 (consisting of 90 girls and 81 boys) received tracing services, and 71 (including 34 girls and 37 boys) were placed in alternate care. A total of 10,372 children and caregivers received psychosocial and counseling services through child protection partners, benefiting 2,994 girls, 3,078 women, 3,683 boys, and 617 men.

Partners reported delivering child protection case management and response services to 1,505 children, comprising 897 girls and 608 boys. The CP AoR is actively assisting communities in accessing early warning information, monitoring potential risks across regions/districts, and collaborating with partners to help communities anticipate, prepare for, and prevent the worst possible humanitarian impacts on children and their caregivers in line with the preparedness and response plan.

### **Gaps and Constraints:**

National humanitarian workers were impacted by the floods, with some displaced and their houses damaged, hindering their ability to respond effectively.

There is a need for increased risk education on explosive ordnance. While the CP AoR is working to train more partners on explosive ordnance risk education, funds are limited to scale this up. Children are unable to access psychosocial services in child-friendly spaces due to flooding, damage, or submersion of these facilities. Funding limitations and the inflexibility of existing funds pose challenges, restricting the ability to redirect resources to respond to the flood crisis and stretching the available resources.

## **Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Area of Responsibility (AoR):**

### **Needs:**

High demand for dignity kits and specialized case management services for GBV survivors and vulnerable women and girls.

The urgent need to establish temporary safe spaces designed for women and girls are on the rise especially in areas like Luuq, Beledweyne, and Baidoa

Large displacements have continued in affected areas with limited or no access to basic needs which have heightened vulnerability to GBV, and negative coping mechanisms.

### **Response:**

At least 3217 people including 1940 women, 391 men, 254 boys and 632 girls were reached with awareness raising activities on GBV and SGBV in Gaalkacyo, Cadaado, Baidoa, Afgooye, Wajid, Marka, and Baraawe using methods such as mass awareness sessions, door-to-door sessions, and distribution of information, education, and communication materials; and covered awareness of referral pathways, GBV sensitization, flood safety and response measures, and GBV key messages related to El Nino.

Approximately 375 females (178 women and 106 girls) received dignity kits in Cadaado, Hantiwadaag, Kongo, Baidoa and Dhobley; in Lugow and Dhobley, some 159 people (40 men, 80 women, and 39 girls) received hygiene kits.

Around 227 GBV and SGBV cases were reported, and the survivors received the necessary medical attention, case management and psychosocial support services, while 68 cases received cash assistance. The cases were addressed in Baidoa, Dhobley, Baraawe, Afgooye, Cadaado and Gaalkacyo.

A total of 167 people (43 men, 75 women, 18 boys, 31 girls) received community based psychosocial support while 245 others (46 men, 73 women, 61 boys, 65 girls) received psychosocial first aid sessions.

A total of 410 women received life skills training sessions in Gaalkacyo.

The 16 days of GBV activism reached over 18,000 people through awareness session and other activities that were distributed through various formats and platforms.

### **Gaps and constraints**

- Limited access to existing GBV safe spaces in flood-affected areas.
- Resource and response capacity constraints.
- Limited/nonavailability of hotlines for case reporting in some areas.

### **Shelter Cluster**

#### **Needs:**

- More than 1,614,000 people across Somalia were affected by floods and they are in dire need of shelter and non-food items, however the existing resources have been largely depleted.

Flood affected households require immediate assistance in the form of emergency support and essential household items, and other vital resources to ensure their well-being and to restore a sense of security in their lives.

To address the immediate needs of flood-affected people, swift and comprehensive action is required. Effective response can alleviate the suffering of thousands of people and lay the groundwork for rehabilitation and resilience-building in the face of future disasters.

**Response:**

Cluster partners have distributed NFIs and plastic sheets to more than 46,034 people (7,645 households) among the most vulnerable in flood-affected areas. Partners are planning to assist 16,200 flood affected people with vital aid (2,700 households) in Bardere, Luuq, Dollow, Jowhar, Balcad, Baidoa and Berdale, Gaalkacyo, Mogadishu, Kismayo and Beletweyne. Partners have also supported 172,828 (28,805 households) flood affected families with emergency support. For the common pipeline, over 150,000 tarpaulins prepositioned with a new shipment of 50,000 expected.

**Gaps and constraints:**

It is important to secure immediate funding for shelter and NFI support to support 40 per cent of the flood affected families. This funding is crucial to ensure the effective fulfillment of the needs of people impacted by floods.

Families have lost shelters and essential relief items and are residing in inadequate makeshift shelters with limited protection.

Lack of shelter assistance exacerbates overcrowding and poses significant protection risks, particularly gender-based violence.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster**

**Needs:**

As communities are returning to their respective places of origin, large numbers of latrines and shallow wells have been damaged and require urgent rehabilitation and repair work.

There are over 18,000 latrines reported to have been damaged with over 1400 shallow/bore wells out of use. The cluster, in the next two weeks, will be able to estimate the total number of WASH services damaged with corresponding people impacted.

**Response:**

The cluster distributed hygiene kits to at least 3000 flood affected households in Dhobley.

Rehabilitation of a shallow well in South West State/Baidoa is improving access to drinking water to 4800 flood affected people.

One of the NGOs in the cluster has been providing full package of WASH services including construction of emergency latrines, hygiene kit distribution and provision of emergency water supplies through water trucking.

In Hirshabelle, one of the agencies is in the process of constructing emergency latrines to serve around 3,000 flood affected people in Belet Weyne while in Belet Weyne City an additional 450 flood affected people will benefit from construction of emergency latrines by a non-governmental organization.

WASH cluster has continued non-formal assessments on partially and completely damaged WASH services in the riverine regions in particular.

WASH cluster members are, in addition, monitoring, AWD and cholera out breaks for an immediate response to contain the outbreak.

#### Funding

42.7 per cent

Funding provided for 2023 HRP

SoDMA received a donation of about \$1 million from the Republic of China to support the ongoing flood response and mitigation work in Hirshabelle, Puntland, Galmudug and Jubaland states. King Salman Relief and Development Center and the Republic of Russia also donated 3,560 MT of food aid including 40 MT date by Salman and the rest by Russia. The food aid was transported to Hirshabelle and Galmudug states.

As of 22 December the [2023 Humanitarian Response Plan](#) (HRP) which requires US\$2.6 billion to respond to the needs of 7.6 million most vulnerable Somalis, is just 42.7 per cent [funded](#) (\$1.1 billion). Additional funds are required to urgently meet the needs of the affected people.

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