<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population in Affected Districts</th>
<th>People Affected</th>
<th>People Displaced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.2M</td>
<td>772k</td>
<td>230k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Districts</th>
<th>Number of Humanitarian Partners</th>
<th>Funding Need (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>82M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Acute Food Insecurity Phase

**Internal Displacements**

**Internal Displacements by Region**

1. The integrated food security phase classification (IPC) is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity of food insecurity using a widely accepted five-phase scale. At the area level, it divides areas into the following phases: IPC Phase 1 = Minimal; Phase 2 = Stress; Phase 3 = Crisis; Phase 4 = Emergency; and Phase 5 = Famine. data source: FAO - FSNAU, FEWSNET

2. Internal Displacement data source: UNHCR - PRMN

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the maps in this document do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
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HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AT A GLANCE

DISTRICTS AFFECTED

13 Riverine Flooding
16 Flash Flooding

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

92.3M

PEOPLE AFFECTED BY RIVERINE FLOODING

500K

PEOPLE AFFECTED BY FLASH FLOODING

272K

NUMBER OF PARTNERS

92 NGOS

8 UN

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS PER CLUSTER

(SO1 & SO2)

FUNDING NEED(US$)

82M

TOTAL POPULATION IN AFFECTED DISTRICTS

6.2M → 50.4%

of total population

of that population 1.1m in IPC 3 & 4

PEOPLE TARGETED BY CLUSTER

CCCM

250K

FOOD SECURITY

772K

NUTRITION

250K

SHELTER

220K

EDUCATION

25.3K

HEALTH

772K

PROTECTION

344K

WASH

500K

AWD/Cholera Cases in Affected Regions

Affected People by Region
KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The increase in number, intensity and short-spaced occurrences of natural hazards continues to trigger a ‘domino effect’ in fragile regions of the country. This includes the loss of lives and livelihoods, repeated displacements, risk of disease outbreak, a risk of rise in inter-communal conflict — including over land and diminishing natural resources and an increase in protection concerns.

Ongoing riverine and flash flooding in central and southern regions of Somalia that has affected 770,000 persons and displaced 230,000 persons so far, comes at the backdrop of ongoing efforts to addressing needs stemming from drought spanning over four consecutive rainy seasons and which left 5.4 million persons in need of humanitarian assistance.

Recovery from the impacts of drought has been punctuated by sudden-onset crises and impediments such as the current floods, conflict, access constraints and long-standing risks and occurrences of localized inter-communal conflict, marginalization and violations of housing, land and property rights, thereby challenging the long-term reduction of vulnerability amongst affected populations.

Current flash flooding has so far affected 13 districts and another 16 districts have been faced with riverine flooding. Riverine flooding has so far affected 500,120 people of whom 214,596 are displaced; while areas receiving flash floods have seen 272,436 persons affected of whom 15,004 are displaced. The total population of the affected districts is at 6.2 million of which 1.1 million are noted to be in IPC 3 and 4 and 1.628 million i.e. 26% of the population had already been displaced prior to the flooding.

Access constraints brought about by the floods are hindering the provision of assistance in some affected areas. Humanitarian partners are having to rely heavily on air or boat transportation to deliver assistance. The supply of goods to markets within the affected areas has also been disrupted leading to increase in prices in some areas.

The Gu rainfall season is expected to continue until the end of June. If the above normal rains continue, there is a likelihood that more areas will be affected by floods hence increasing the number of people affected.

Humanitarian partners planned for the impact of floods in the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan and have now re-oriented their regular humanitarian activities to address the urgent needs arising from the flooding in new and current operational areas, including by aiming to achieve protection outcomes through assistance delivery; as well as capitalise on the opportunities presented and linked to the flooding situation that potentially could reduce food insecurity in the regions.

Urgent funding is needed to avert a larger scale humanitarian crisis and to benefit from the moisture conditions, which if adequately managed, is conducive for certain types of agricultural activity. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has released $ 5.1 M for life-saving activities while the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) will re-allocate funding in cases where money has been apportioned to locations now impacted by the floods and where partners are present and seeking a re-prioritization of response in order to save lives. This Response Plan has outlined the prioritized response activities and seeks $ 80 Million to meet the urgent needs of the affected population.
The seasonal Gu rains began in late February across the country with average to above-average rainfall being recorded in some areas. Rainfall totals during the first half of the April to June Gu season are some of the highest on the 1981-2017 record, equivalent to between 130 and over 200 per cent of average. The intense and sustained rains have affected areas already experiencing high levels of vulnerability as a result of drought, conflict and access constraints, thereby placing affected populations at a greater humanitarian risk. Most of these communities in the Central regions for instance, are already facing an acute food security and malnutrition and are in Crisis (IPC3) risk remaining extremely vulnerable through September 2018 in the absence of adequate or rapidly scaled up humanitarian assistance.

The rains have resulted in a sharp rise of water levels in the Shabelle and Juba River basins, leading to severe flash and river flooding across central and southern Somalia with Bay (South west State), Gedo (Jubaland), Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions being the worst affected areas. Other areas also of humanitarian concern are Banadir, Galgadud, Lower Juba, Middle Juba and Lower Shabelle. By the time of drafting this response plan, the forecast was for heavy rainfall in the Ethiopian highlands and river levels in the two basins in Somalia are expected to remain at high flood risk/full bank levels and overflowing with an escalated risk of flooding along the Juba and Shabelle rivers.

The flash and river flooding has so far affected an estimated 772,000 people and displaced nearly than 230,000 persons from their homes, as of 15 May 2018. The majority of the displaced are in Belet Weyne town and surrounding areas in Hirshabelle State where an estimated 204,000 people have been displaced or isolated by the floods. In Jubaland State, more than 206,000 people have been affected, of which 95,000 were displaced with the worst affected areas being those along the Juba River which include Bu’aale, Garbahaarey, Ceel Waaq, Luuq, Baardheere and Saakow. In South West State, 174,000 people have been affected with the worst-affected places being those hosting IDPs in low-lying areas. In Banadir, an estimated 54,000 people are at risk of flash flooding.

Humanitarians are yet to establish the full impact of the flooding however, the situation has compounded an already fragile humanitarian condition in the country, exacerbated by a persistent and complex conflict and severe drought conditions from at least four consecutive poor rainy seasons which left 5.4 million people in need of assistance. Flooding has worsened the conditions in overcrowded Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) settlements as most of the affected areas host large numbers of IDPs. For example, the Banadir region hosts more than 497,000 IDPs - the highest number in the country - while an estimated 246,000 IDPs are in Baidoa. The destruction of 2,500 latrines and ensuing contamination of water sources in Galgadud, Dolow, Dhobley, Baidoa and Afgooye has already led to a surge in water and vector borne diseases in areas that had already been grappling with an AWD/cholera outbreak since December 2017. Since December 2017, health partners and the Ministry of Health have been trying to contain an AWD/cholera outbreak that was first reported in Belet Weyne and spread to areas along the banks of River Shabelle. To date, 2,672 cases and 13 deaths have been reported. The most affected regions include Banadir, Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle and Hiraan which are also currently flood affected. Due to stagnant water, a total of 3,342 confirmed cases of malaria have been reported from the flood affected areas since the beginning of the year. A lack of adequate land registration, as well as the communal nature of land ownership and dynamics around clan-protection, may result in escalations of inter-communal conflict related to livelihoods and land. Experiences from 2013, earlier and later years illustrate that rights violations and protracted displacement may be triggered by situations of flooding, especially along the fertile riverbanks – the risk of which will be taken into account in relation to response design.

While the Gu rains are good for recovery from four consecutive failed rainy seasons, disruption of major supply routes may result in food shortages in some areas, leading to increased livestock and food prices. The costs of the flooding are estimated to be high due to damage to property, crops and livestock, negatively impacting livelihoods. In addition, nearly 50,000 hectares of cropland has been inundated and 500 tonnes of household grain stores damaged, potentially worsening food consumption gaps and limiting agricultural wage labour opportunities among poor households in rural and urban areas. In Jubaland, at least 2,000 farmers lost crops that were almost ready for harvesting, with additional farming infrastructure such as irrigation pumps damaged. In Belet Weyne, crops as well as food supplies in local shops have been lost due to the floods. Crops have also been destroyed by flooding in Banadir and Middle Shabelle. The destruction of food supplies and livestock will likely further exacerbate food insecurity, especially amongst riverine communities, that already experienced a severe deterioration during the 2017 drought. Throughout the flood affected areas, 22 nutrition facilities have been closed impacting over 6,600 acutely malnourished children. Multiple education facilities have been damaged or closed with at a minimum 15,000 school children affected, and with numbers likely to grow. Inter-agency rapid assessments are ongoing to gauge the needs in affected areas. Initial reports indicate shelter, clean water, sanitation and food as the most critical needs.
IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

While the above average rains have on one hand had devastating impacts in the flood prone-areas thus far, FAO notes that the Gu cropping season is not lost but delayed and that there is still a window of opportunity for recovery in the agriculture sector when the flood waters recede. In many pastoral areas, where a prolonged drought occurred in 2016 and early 2017, heavy Gu rainfall has led to the regeneration of pasture and water, supporting livestock births and improved livestock productivity, both of which will increase pastoralists’ access to food and income. In agro-pastoral areas, the heavy rainfall has also been largely beneficial. Crops in most agro-pastoral livelihood zones are in good condition. Agricultural labour opportunities available, and sorghum production is expected to be above average. Food security outcomes among many pastoral and agro-pastoral households are likely to improve in 2018.

The Gu rains support the main cropping season. With timely and well-targeted livelihood support, there exist opportunities to improve food security. The current flooding is occurring in and around Somalia’s breadbasket. According to FAO, a strategic use of the moisture conditions will be able to secure a good Gu harvest as a result of increased soil fertility and moisture leading to increased crop yields. The moisture conditions can also trigger the regeneration of pasture and water sources benefiting agro-pastoral communities. Floods are also seen as a natural mitigation against Fall Army Worm (FAW) - an invasive crop pest that ultimately threatens crop production and food security.

However, food security outcomes are likely to be more severe than previously projected for many households in flood-prone areas, most notably in riverine areas of Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Gedo, Middle Juba, and Lower Juba, and some agro-pastoral areas of Bay, Bakool, and Togdheer. In these areas, several roads are now impassible and trade flows are expected to slow, driving higher food prices. Due to significant flood-related damage, Gu maize production in riverine areas is likely to arrive later than normal in July and be only 50 to 60 percent of average. In addition, many poor households in these areas will have lower than normal agricultural labor opportunities. Some households are likely to face difficulty meeting their food and non-food needs through September. An estimated 700,000 people impacted by flooding, many of whom have lost their homes and key livelihood assets, will be in need of livelihoods support through September. Approximately 300,000 of them are expected to face difficulty meeting their basic food needs and will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). It is also expected that the number of cases of AWD/cholera will increase through June. In a worst-case scenario, where significant flooding continues through June, it is expected that the spatial extent of flooding would increase, and the possibility of replanting crops would decline. The timing of the off-season (recession) Gu production would also be further delayed. In this scenario, the number of households in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) would further increase and many would continue to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes through late 2018.

SITUATION IN AffECTED STATES

In Hirshabelle State, Belet Weyne town and the surrounding riverine villages are the worst hit areas with an estimated 204,000 people displaced from their homes. As of 2 May 2018, the river water levels began to recede slightly in Belet Weyne and reports from the upper stream villages indicate similar marginal recession in water levels. However, road movement remains limited, thus hindering access to some of the affected areas, including delivery of urgently needed humanitarian supplies. Another 56,000 people have been affected in Middle Shabelle region in Hirshabelle State, including 7,000 people displaced. Reports also note vulnerable communities dependent on subsistence farming are unwilling to depart from their villages, even when flooded, due to a fear of losing communal land and other assets.

In South West State, the torrential rains have resulted in localized flash floods in a number of towns. Some 174,000 people have been affected and 6,100 displaced. More than 200 latrines have either been damaged or totally destroyed in 26 IDP sites across the State thereby raising concern over the outbreak of diarrheal diseases. More than 5000 IDPs have been displaced in Baidoa. Baidoa town hosts 246,000 IDPs. The Gu rains are also projected to have a positive effect on food security in many parts of Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle, according to the Food Security cluster.

In Jubaland State, some 206,000 people have been affected, with 94,620 displaced. In Kismayo, heavy rains have led to the destruction of roads, latrines and shelters for IDPs. In Middle Juba region of Jubaland State some 66,000 people have been affected and 17,200 have been displaced mainly in Bu’ale, Jilib, and Saakow. Some 98 per cent of the families living on both sides of the river have been forced to flee. Livestock deaths have also been reported. Most areas in Middle Juba are under the control of non-state armed actors thus limiting access.

In Galgudug State, medium and moderate rains were received in most parts of the Galgadud and Mudug regions. Some 9,300 IDPs have been affected in IDP settlements in low-lying areas of Cabudwaqta town. Flooding also damaged 75 IDP improvised shelters and latrines.

In Somaliland, heavy rains were received in Hargeisa town on 30 April killing two children. Overall however, the rains are having a positive effect in Somaliland. Sool region and the surrounding areas also recorded heavy rains.

In Banadir region, flash flooding affected nearly 54,000 people mainly in IDP settlements in K12, towards the Afgooye corridor, Banadir hosts approximately 497,000 IDPs. Most of the impoverished shelters and latrines have been destroyed leading to heightened risk of communicable diseases. 690 cases of AWD/cholera cases have been recorded since January. Urgent needs include shelter, health and WASH.

CALL FOR ACTION

Appeals from the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMA) and authorities in Banadir, Juba land and South West for urgent humanitarian assistance underscores the severity of the crisis. On 28 April, the Prime Minister of the Federal Government of Somalia convened a consultative meeting with partners to call for urgent floods response. A National Flood Committee composed of 22 members from the Government and Civil society to be chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister was established to coordinate flood response.

On 30 April, the President of Somalia described the flood situation in Belet Weyne and surrounding areas as a national disaster and appealed to the international community and the Somali diaspora for urgent assistance.
RESPONSE STRATEGY

In order to immediately save the lives and livelihoods of affected populations, humanitarian agencies have broadened and scaled up their ongoing humanitarian responses outlined in the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to include addressing the impact of severe flooding. The HRP projects reflected planning for natural hazards, including floods, however, contrary to the earlier Gu forecasts, rainfall has been above average over much of Somalia. As a result, the magnitude of the current floods has overwhelmed the contingency emergency resources available. The overall response strategy remains guided by the centrality of protection focusing on assistance delivery with protection outcomes, integrated response, enhanced targeting, cash assistance, community engagement, localization of aid, reducing needs, identification and mitigation of risks and vulnerability, building resilience and enabling recovery. Re-prioritising the response also includes identifying the most affected areas that require immediate support.

1. **Urgent life-saving assistance for communities affected by floods.**
   - Main activity: Focusing mostly on persons directly affected by the floods and those who have had their houses affected. The activities under this strategic objective will continue until the water levels subside, in areas that are still experiencing riverine and flash flooding. After water levels subside assistance will be needed for populations to replant seeds.
   - Funding: CERF, Agency and NGO emergency funding, Re-programming of regular activities; HRP, Flood Response Plan
   - Time Frame: Mid-March – June

2. **Address the secondary impacts of floods in the affected areas.**
   - Main activity: Activities will focus on addressing the negative impacts of the floods while-when feasible- taking advantage of the opportunities the flood waters brought, particularly in the agriculture sector. Mitigation and response to waterborne and vector borne diseases through early detection, improved case management and infection control will be prioritised, so will be enabling agricultural production and recovery in the Gu season
   - Funding: CERF, SHF, Flood response plan, Bilateral funding, HRP
   - Time Frame: Mid May – July

3. **Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods; promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for the affected people**
   - Main activity: Activities will focus on supporting the affected people to recover from the compounded effects of drought and current floods, while upholding basic rights, as well as supporting placing systems in place to mitigate against the negative impacts of future flooding
   - Funding: HRP, Bilateral funding; Durable solutions and RRF funding
   - Time Frame: Post July
Most of the areas that have been affected by the floods are areas where drought response is also ongoing. As such, the drought response hubs will be stocked up, to cater for the flood response. Areas that did not have a significant drought response will be identified and linked to an existing drought response hub or site.

CURRENT RESPONSE

Drawing from own resources, supply stockpiles and reprogramming, agencies and their partners have managed to respond to the ongoing floods crisis and reached 128,000 with in kind or cash food assistance, 89,244 with shelter and NFI, 183,380 with WASH services and 31,131 with basic health services. The assistance has however been disparate across the regions and falls short of the time-critical scale up required to avert a total disaster due to inadequate funding inflows as partners are still grappling with drought-related needs in the north. It is also far short to enable the affected people to benefit from the positive impacts of the flooding, particularly opportunities in agriculture (crop and livestock). Please see annex for detailed cluster response plans.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Funding for the overall humanitarian situation in the country remains inadequate with only $324.4 million or 21 per cent of the $1.5 billion required by the HRP to provide assistance to a targeted 4.7 million people as of 8 May 2018. As a result, efforts to mount a robust floods response have been challenging leading to increased unmet needs for affected populations that are facing the devastating impact of repeated climatic shocks.

Humanitarian partners will re-direct/re-adjust their activities already outlined in the HRP to support the immediate and medium-term needs of flood affected populations.

Funding modalities identified to support an integrated floods response include the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF).

CERF released $5.1m out of a requested US$23.9m under the Rapid Response window to support urgent life-saving needs in the WASH, Health, NFI/Shelter and Food Security and Livelihoods clusters. Further funding is also needed for education; protection, nutrition and food security and livelihoods activities as outlined in this response plan.

The CERF will be complimented by the SHF through reallocation or adjustment where feasible from the 2nd 2017 SHF standard allocation and 1st 2018 standard allocation for cases where funding has been allocated to locations now impacted by the floods and where partners are present and seeking a reprioritization of response in order to save lives.
OPERATIONAL PRESENCE

NUMBER OF PARTNERS

92 NGOS
8 UN

Districts affected by floods

Flash flooding
Riverine flooding

# Number of active partners by region
Safe, timely and predictable access is a fundamental pre-requisite to effective humanitarian action. In Somalia’s complex environment, several factors impede humanitarian access, including active hostilities and insecurity, road access constraints, bureaucratic and administrative impediments, and inadequate logistical infrastructure. The recent floods have further compounded the situation in affected areas, leaving vital infrastructure - such as roads and airstrips - unserviceable. In addition, many people affected by floods are in hard-to-reach areas, limiting their ability to receive the humanitarian assistance and protection that they require.

Physical access

Heavy rains have impeded physical access to flood affected areas and connecting corridors. Key infrastructure, such as roads and airstrips, have been flooded or otherwise rendered unusable due to large amounts of water, leaving some areas only accessible by helicopter or boat. Civilians have also been isolated by floodwaters, unable to leave their homes to seek safety or access assistance. In many locations, humanitarian and commercial suppliers face severe physical access challenges reaching flood-affected areas, as a result, increases in the price of basic goods has been reported. Areas not directly experiencing floods are also reportedly impacted, as key supply routes have been affected. Humanitarian actors will continue to strengthen efforts to address physical access constraints. Also through the CERF funding, a UNHAS helicopter for the flood response has been deployed to reach priority areas that are not accessible by fixed-wing aircraft. Speedboats have also been deployed to the most affected areas to undertake evacuations, assessments and deliver assistance. Humanitarians will also work with military actors – where necessary and as a measure of last resort – to address physical access challenges and assist affected populations.

Security

Security constraints also significantly impede access in several flood affected areas. Flood affected areas under the control of non-state armed actors in Jubaland’s Middle Juba region and Hirshabelle’s Middle Shabelle region are the most impacted. Building on 2017 achievements and in line with the strategy laid out in the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan, humanitarian actors will continue to take steps to improve access to these areas in a manner that ensures adherence to the principle of ‘do no harm.’ As efforts to access hard-to-reach areas are strengthened, humanitarian actors will also reinforce their presence and pre-position key supplies in locations where people from hard-to-reach areas are likely to travel to access assistance. Cash will continue to be used as a modality to reach people across Somalia, including in these areas.

Civil-Military Coordination

During natural disasters such as floods, international and domestic armed actors may have a significant role to play in assisting affected populations, for example through the provision of potable water, the provision of medical services where there are no health actors, the provision of aviation assets for rapid need assessments and the provision of earth moving equipment to rebuild dykes and clear downstream canals. Coordination of the response between armed actors and humanitarians is guided by the ‘Somalia Country Specific Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination Guidelines for Humanitarian Actors Engagement with the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)’ and the Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief (Oslo Guidelines). These documents specify that Mission assets will only be utilized as a “Last resort” and once the equivalent commercial or humanitarian assets can be committed the Mission assets will be withdrawn. Interventions require the maintenance of humanitarian space to ensure adherence to the ‘do no harm’-principle. The Civil-Military Working group remains the forum for liaison between armed actors and the humanitarian community.
Security conditions in Somalia continue to be extremely fluid with a continuous threat of complex attacks by insurgents. These threats inhibit the movement of both national and international staff for the monitoring of programme activities. A number of agencies address these challenges through the use of third party monitors for physical process monitoring as well as remote monitoring through call centres, Interactive Voice Recording (IVR) and hotlines. Appropriate monitoring is deemed essential to ensure responses are principled and alleviate suffering of the most vulnerable.

Timeline - Flood Response Products

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<th>15 Jun</th>
<th>15 Jul</th>
<th>15 Aug</th>
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<tr>
<td>Flood Response Dashboard</td>
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Photo credit: UNICEF
# SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

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<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Total Population in Affected Districts</th>
<th>People Affected</th>
<th>People Displaced</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.2M</td>
<td>772K</td>
<td>230K</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number of Humanitarian Partners</th>
<th>Overall Requirements</th>
<th>Funding Need (US$)</th>
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## FUNDING NEED

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<th>Strategic Objective</th>
<th>Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Food Security</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Logistics</th>
<th>Nutrition</th>
<th>Protection</th>
<th>Shelter/NFIs</th>
<th>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</th>
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<td>4,250,000</td>
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**TOTAL FUNDING NEED:** 92.3M
CLUSTER RESPONSE PRIORITIES

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Overview
CCCM Cluster will focus on mitigating the effects of flash floods in IDP sites in urban areas with a focus on Kismayo, Dollow, Baidoa and Garowe.

Priority Response
- Improve site planning to mitigate effects of flash floods in IDP sites. This includes mapping of flood affected sites; drainage creation; back filling and sandbagging low areas; distribution of tools and maintenance kits for household level drainage.
- Ensure people displaced from floods who join existing sites are able to receive services through new arrivals tracking and reception; emergency relocation support; post flood joint gap analysis and service mapping in partnership with other Clusters; Coordination of services at site level; contingency planning with communities and local authorities.

EDUCATION

Overview
During the flooding period schools can serve as entry points to provide children the emergency services needed such as access to safe drinking water, meals, hygiene promotion and AWD/Cholera prevention.

Priority Response
- Establish/rehabilitate safe and protective learning spaces with child friendly sanitation facilities for female and male learners for provision of Education and Child Protection services
- Provide teaching and learning materials including recreational materials.
- Provide emergency food and water to learners to retain them in school
- Provide emergency incentives for teachers and school administrators.
- Train teachers on school safety, life skills and psychosocial support
- Strengthen capacity of community education committees, cluster partners and MoE in emergency preparedness and response
## Food Security

### Overview

The Food Security Cluster recommends food assistance based on applicable/feasible modalities to ensure the immediate needs of the flood affected people are met. This is an appropriate priority response objective for people who are displaced, as they cannot rely on their normal livelihood strategies to meet their food needs.

### Priority Response

- Provision of immediate food assistance to the following sub-groups: displaced persons; non-displaced but affected persons who also face limited or no income opportunities as they have lost most assets in the flooding; and families hosting IDPs.
- In tandem with the outlined emergency assistance is the focus to provide support to affected rural livelihoods by enabling agricultural production in the Gu season, cash assistance and protecting productive assets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE AFFECTED</th>
<th>772K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PEOPLE TARGETED</td>
<td>772K</td>
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<tr>
<td>FUNDING NEED (US$)</td>
<td>39.4M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># OF PARTNERS</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Health

### Overview

The poor health infrastructure throughout the country has been further weakened by the impact of the severe floods. An immediate scale-up of essential life-saving health and nutrition services is required. Collaboration with the Health and Nutrition services will ensure an integrated approach to holistically respond to cases of AWD/Cholera and measles.

### Priority Response

- Mitigation and response to waterborne and vector borne diseases through early detection, improved case management and infection control
- Establish AWD/Cholera treatment centers with the required facilities for management of severe cases
- Establish referral system for cases failing to recover or deteriorating to higher health care levels
- Training health workers on case definition, diagnosis and management protocols
- Provision of LLIN to affected communities
- Treatment of any cholera/AWD cases at health facilities and in mobile teams
- Provision of mosquito nets, cholera treatment center, supplies
- Avail medical drugs supplies for both vector and waterborne supplies including equipment for CTCs through CERF funding by WHO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE AFFECTED</th>
<th>772K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PEOPLE TARGETED</td>
<td>772K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNDING NEED (US$)</td>
<td>6M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># OF PARTNERS</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LOGISTICS

Overview
As the humanitarian community quickly scales up its life-saving response to promptly assist the affected population, access to the hard-hit areas remains a challenge as ground-level transport has been increasingly hampered by the floods, surging insecurities, capacity limitations and inadequate infrastructure. As a result, a number of key operational areas remains only accessible by air with airplanes, while others are only accessible by helicopter or speedboats. To ensure access to the humanitarian personnel and cargo, UNHAS has provided an augmented humanitarian air service through two additional flight rotations weekly with Dornier, Short Take-Off and Landing aircraft and an additional asset, a Mi-8MTV helicopter, to cover destinations and landing zones currently not accessible by fixed-wing airplane due to conditions imposed by the floods.

Priority Response
- Provide logistics coordination and information management activities in support of the humanitarian community and the Government responding to the flood emergency
- Fill the identified logistics gaps through facilitating access to logistics services on behalf of humanitarian community and the Government responding to the flood emergency
- Fill the identified logistics gaps through provision of access flights by UNHAS, including destinations and landing zones not accessible by fixed-wing airplanes due to conditions imposed by the heavy rains and consequent floods

NUTRITION

Overview
The floods situation has compounded the already high prevalence of malnutrition in the country recorded at 13.8 per cent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate amongst children under five, with 1.9 per cent being severely malnourished. It is projected that the nutrition situation will worsen in the coming weeks and months in affected areas because floods are a risk factor for the outbreak of communicable diseases notably; AWD/Cholera and Malaria which are some of the underlying drivers of malnutrition. Specifically, the relationship between acute malnutrition and acute diarrhoea is bidirectional – acute malnutrition predisposes children to a greater incidence and duration of diarrhoea, while diarrhoea can, in turn, precipitate or worsen acute malnutrition. Episodes of prolonged diarrhoea are also associated with increased morbidity and mortality from other diseases, adverse neurodevelopment and growth stunting.

Priority Response
- Blanket supplementary feeding for about 50,000 affected PLW and children under the age of five – this is critical response at early stage of floods to minimize further impact on malnutrition situation and mortality
- Establish and/or re-establish nutrition and health clinics to treat and circumvent conditions of disease and malnutrition – Around 22 nutrition sites have abruptly closed due to the floods
- Ensure nutrition supplies are sufficient to treatment and prevention including special transportation requirements (airlifting of lifesaving supplies to communities cut-off by floods). A need for multi-sectoral response and nutrition sensitive actions have been emphasised in flood affected areas
Overview

Populations exposed to the floods also face increased protection concerns, especially in relation to housing, land and property rights, Gender-Based Violence and family separation compounded by the challenges in accessing populations directly in flood affected areas. In the post-flood reconstruction phase risks for violations of basic rights remain present and will need to be monitored and mitigated.

Priority Response

Protection and displacement monitoring to:

- Ensure data collection, informing the broader humanitarian response
- Ensure identification and documentation of rights violations and contribute to protection through physical presence
- Facilitate identification of extra vulnerable individuals and persons with specific needs for referral to (protection specific) service providers
- Facilitate access to information and specialized support assistance, especially in relation to housing, land and property rights
- Facilitate protection messaging to other sectors by highlighting protection concerns which can be addressed through interventions, working towards protection outcomes for the affected population.
- Provision of dignity kits and solar lamps to affected population to ensure wellbeing, reduction of risk, dignity, and participation in public life
- Facilitate family reunification and case management (including psychosocial support) for separated and unaccompanied children, children in distress, as well as provide multi-sectoral support for GBV survivors; both activities are to be reinforced with community-based protection mechanisms (prevention, mitigation, and identification of individuals in need), contributing to dignity and wellbeing

PEOPLE AFFECTED

738K

FUNDING NEED (US$)

6.2M

# OF PARTNERS

28

NOTE

Under SO3 $4.3M
Funded through 2018 HRP

SHELTER

Overview

Flash floods have inundated low lying and poorly drained IDPs settlements in Mogadishu (Benadir region), Baidoa (Bay region), Kismayo (Lower Juba region) and Dhusamareb (Galmudug region), that also suffer from overcrowding. Current estimates put the number of those affected at approximately 500,000 people. Half of those affected, or close to 250,000 people are in Beletweyne district of Hiraan region, which has been cut off by flooding impacting on the provision services, displacement and movement to and within the city. The flash floods were not expected to reach, or near the scale currently being witnessed which has led to a surge in displacement, including for persons who were already displaced.

Priority Response

- Assessments to reach / establish the number of people affected and locations.
- Provision of existing / stockpiled emergency supplies – NFIs (in kind / cash based), plastic sheets, tents / emergency shelter kits (in-kind and cash-based)
- Market assessments of shelter & NFI items if affected locations
- Mobilization, and prioritization of resources
- Transportation and distribution of stockpiled tents in Mogadishu and Mombasa (Kenya)
Overview

Among the people affected by flooding, about 500,000 are in need of emergency WASH assistance. Failing to respond to the most acute needs will drastically increase the prevalence of diarrheal diseases and risk of AWD/Cholera outbreaks among population that have already suffered from drought conditions early in 2018. Under five children are particularly at risk as high malnutrition prevalence persist in many parts of Somalia. As access to safe water and sanitation is reduced to nothing in the worst affected locations, women and girls are also increasingly exposed to violence while trying to access basic services, especially in IDP settlements.

Priority Response

- Emergency water supply through water trucking, establishment of temporary water distribution systems, household water treatment and storage, cash and voucher to enhance access to existing or emergency water sources.
- Rehabilitation/repair of water points and/or distribution networks where suitable (sustainable), with elements of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).
- Emergency environmental cleaning and management through drainage and/or removal of stagnant black/grey water ponds and garbage piles.
- Latrine desludging and/or repair, latrine construction to enhance access to safe sanitation facilities.
- Hygiene promotion campaigns focusing on environmental cleaning and hand washing with soap and hygiene kits distribution.
- Integrated vector management programme including mosquito nets distribution, indoor residual spraying and environmental management.
### CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1</th>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2</th>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by the floods (SO1 in HRP)</td>
<td>Address the secondary impacts of flood in the affected areas (SO1 in HRP)</td>
<td>Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected. (SO4 in HRP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sector Priorities

CCCM Cluster will focus on mitigate the effects of flash floods in IDP sites in urban areas with a focus on Kismayo, Dollow, Baidoa and Garowe through the following:

1. Improve Site planning to mitigate effects of flash floods in IDP sites
2. Ensure people displaced from floods who join existing sites are able to receive services.

#### Current response

1. Improve Site planning to mitigate effects of flash floods in IDP sites
   - Tools and site maintenance kits distribution in all IDP sites in Kismayo, Dollow, Baidoa and Garowe
   - Back filling and sandbagging of flood prone areas in sites - Dollow, Baidoa, Kismayo
   - Mapping of flood prone IDP sites - Dollow, Baidoa, Kismayo, Garowe
2. Ensure people displaced from floods who join existing sites are able to receive services
   - CwC activities for new arrivals
   - Coordination of services at site level
   - Flow monitoring/ new arrivals tracking

#### Planned response

1. Improve Site planning to mitigate effects of flash floods in IDP sites
   - Drainage creation and backfilling to raise ground to divert floods around sites - Baidoa, Dollow, Kismayo
   - Sandbagging and backfilling in Baidoa and Kismayo flood affected sites
   - 2. Ensure people displaced from floods who join existing sites are able to receive services
   - Emergency relocation support
   - Contingency planning with governments and partners
   - Post flash flood joint gap analysis and service mapping in partnership with other Clusters

#### Gaps in response

- Limited Resources to scale up the Cluster Response.
- Funding Requirements US$: $2 million
- Funds secured/available US$: $1 million
- People Affected: 400,000
- People Targeted: 250,000
## ANNEX - CLUSTER RESPONSE PLANS

### EDUCATION

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1
Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by the floods (SO1 in HRP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector Priorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Establish/rehabilitate safe and protective learning spaces with child friendly sanitation facilities for female and male learners for provision of Education and Child Protection services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide teaching and learning materials including recreational materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide emergency food to retain learners in school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide emergency incentives for teachers and school administrators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Train teachers on school safety, life skills and psychosocial support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strengthen capacity of community education committees, cluster partners and MoE in emergency preparedness and response.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2
Address the secondary impacts of flood in the affected areas (SO1 in HRP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• A total of 88,000 learners are affected by the flood. Out of these, about 26,000 learners are IDPs. Beletweyne district of Hirran region is worst hit with riverline flooding with at least 24,000 learners affected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• There has been widespread destruction of teaching and learning materials, classrooms and temporary learning spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• WASH facilities including latrines in schools have also been destroyed by the floods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• There is limited access to schools due to bad road network worsened by floods, further, access constraints ability of cluster partners to conduct assessments on the damages caused by flood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planned response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Assessment of the learning sites to inform planning and response, including minor repairs and establishment of Temporary Learning Space (TLS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Construct/Rehabilitate WASH facilities in schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Promote hygiene through training in schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Support the facilitation of exams in schools damaged by the floods in which the exams had to be postponed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Have catch up classes for learners affected by flooding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Encourage and Support the enrolment of IDP learners to public/permanent schools and not Temporary learning spaces to improve retention and continuity of their education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gaps in response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Access constraints limits the ability of cluster partners to conduct assessments on the damage by flood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Inadequate Funding for local and international NGOs responding in the affected areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3
Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected. (SO4 in HRP)

<p>| • Provide an education package comprised of immediate educational activities in a protective learning environment. |
| • Train teachers on school safety, life skills and psychosocial support. |
| • Strengthen capacity of community education committees, cluster partners and MoE in emergency preparedness and response. |
| • Encourage and Support the enrolment of IDP learners to public/permanent schools and not just temporary learning spaces to improve retention and continuity of their education. |
| • Increase Education and Child Protection interventions to improve safety, protection and well-being of learners in learning centres. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1</th>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2</th>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3</th>
</tr>
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<td>Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by the floods (SO1 in HRP)</td>
<td>Address the secondary impacts of flood in the affected areas (SO1 in HRP)</td>
<td>Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected. (SO4 in HRP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Requirements US$</td>
<td>$5.2 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds secured/available US$</td>
<td>$1.8 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People Affected</td>
<td>85,954</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People Targeted</td>
<td>25,376</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1
Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by the floods (SO1 in HRP)
- **1. Provision of immediate food assistance to meet the urgent food needs of the affected food insecure households.** The sector will prioritise:
  - Displaced persons
  - Affected persons, who are not displaced but with limited or no income opportunities as they have lost most assets in the flooding
  - Families hosting IDPs

The FSC recommends food assistance based on applicable/feasible modalities to ensure the immediate needs of the flood affected people are met. This is an appropriate priority response objective for people who are displaced, as they cannot rely on their normal livelihood strategies to meet their food needs.

- **2. Support the affected rural livelihoods by enabling agricultural production in the Gu season and protecting productive assets**
  - Improve timely productive inputs access (tractor hours, quality seed) and cash assistance to riverine farmers and agro-pastoralist affected by river and flash flooding
  - Emergency livestock assistance (supportive treatment, vaccination)
  - Replace lost fishing gears and related equipments
  - Monitoring and surveillance for any major crop pests/disease and livestock disease outbreak that will affect the crop and livestock production

### Current response
- Sector partners have managed to reach 470,000 beneficiaries in various locations affected by flooding during the months of April. Some of these beneficiaries were reached through regular food assistance and livelihood support which was already ongoing in the affected communities.
- The overall target under food assistance is to reach an estimated 250,000 people with responses which are designed to address the needs related to the flooding situation. This includes 220,000 currently displaced and 30,000 whose livelihoods have been severely affected but not necessarily displaced. These targets will be to be regularly updated as the flooding is ongoing. Updated assessments, when available, will be used to refine the overall targeting.
  - Agricultural input provision for Gu (seed, cash plus (353, 340 beneficiaries
  - Tillage/irrigation support -1,513 beneficiaries
  - Animal treatment campaign 182,367 beneficiaries
  - Livestock feed provision 15,794 beneficiaries

### Planned response
- Food assistance support is initially planned for period of 3 months for 250,000 people. The duration of the assistance will however depend on the flooding situation, displacement and assessment findings.
  - CCPP vaccination (for goat)
  - Provision of agricultural input and cash plus

### Gaps in response
The major challenges include damaged road networks, insecurity in some of the affected locations, availability of comprehensive and credible assessments and funding.
- The FSC has so far able to meet about 25% of seasonal agricultural input and livestock assets protection need of the affected population
- The damage of the off-season crops (cereal, cash / horticultural crops), early planted crops further increase the need for replanting and require planting material and associated support. As well this will delay the harvest and extent the period for lean season programming for food assistance
### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

**Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by the floods (SO1 in HRP)**

- Some of the affected people have lost their cereal stock they used during the lean season. Flood also affected the income of poor households depend on agricultural labour. The agricultural labour opportunities has reduced due to disruption of cropping activities and calendar. This increase support for immediate access to food to focus on their seasonal farming activities
- The flooding will significantly increase the enhance the potential for crop and livestock disease outbreak

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

- Address the secondary impacts of flood in the affected areas (SO1 in HRP)

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

- Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods; promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected. (SO4 in HRP)

### Gaps in response

- Food assistance:
The calculation is based on estimation of $15 per person per month over a period of 3 months reaching 250,000 people.
US$11,250,000

- Livelihood:
Vaccination and treatment of animal (pastoralist and agro-pastoralist in flood affected regions in addition seasonal response gap

  - 685,759 beneficiaries (115,000 hhs @ 15.5 USD per hhs) = US$1,800,000

  - Provision of input kit and cash to riverine and agro-pastoralist in flood affected regions. The proportion of riverine and agro-pastoralist estimated overall to be 50% each though vary from one area to another. About 223,431 beneficiaries (50 %*) of the catchment area 37,240 hhs

    - Agro-pastoral: 18,620 input and cash+ @ 338 USD/ hhs= US$6,300,000

    - Riverine farmers: 18, 620 input kit and cash+ @ 1192USD/ hh= US$22,000,000

  - Total funding requirement= US$30,100,000

**Overall for the FSC = US$41,350,000**

### Funding Requirements US$:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Food assistance</th>
<th>Livelihood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The calculation is based on estimation of $15 per person per month over a period of 3 months reaching 250,000 people. US$11,250,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total funding requirement= US$30,100,000</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Funds secured/available US$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Food assistance</th>
<th>Livelihood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$1,921,000 (CERF funding)</td>
<td>US$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### People Affected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Food assistance</th>
<th>Livelihood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>717,981</td>
<td>685,759</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### People Targeted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Food assistance</th>
<th>Livelihood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>685,759</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## HEALTH

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1
Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by the floods (SO1 in HRP)

1. Access to essential lifesaving Primary health care services, by:
   - Establishment of mobile medical units (MMU) to respond to affected areas;
   - Ensure of availability of functional health facilities;
   - Provision of essential medical supplies and medications especially for trauma and non-communicable diseases;
   - Availability of skilled health workers;
   - Improve data management and information dissemination through Health Cluster.

2. Reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality
   - Provision of Emergency RH Kits;
   - Provision of Prenatal and Antenatal care;
   - Ensure provision of Basic emergency obstetric care;
   - Increase births through skilled delivery by midwives;
   - Prioritization of child healthcare in all mobile clinics and health facilities.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2
Address the secondary impacts of flood in the affected areas (SO1 in HRP)

1. Prevention and control of waterborne and vector borne diseases:
   - In collaboration with WASH cluster, Provision of LLIN to affected communities;
   - Conduct community education and awareness creation activities, and distribution of IEC materials and awareness messages for community members.

2. Strengthen surveillance of diseases
   - Establish early warning and disease alert system;
   - Activate rapid response teams for investigation and active case finding;
   - Equip and make laboratories ready for handling, processing samples of key water and vector borne diseases
   - Establish Community based surveillance through community health workers

3. Mitigation and response to waterborne and vector borne diseases through early detection, improved case management and referral as needed
   - Establish AWD/Cholera treatment facilities such as DTCs and ORPs for management of cases;
   - Establish referral system for cases from ORPs to DTCs so severe cases can get the care they need.
   - Train and equip community owned resource persons to provide basic treatment of vector/waterborne diseases at community level;
   - Provision of essential supplies;

4. Increased Community health education and sensitization sessions
   - Conduct community health education and awareness sessions in health facilities and at community level to increase the health seeking behaviour;
   - Procurement and distribution of communication material and treatment guidelines to health facilities and IEC materials and awareness messages for community members

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3
Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods; promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected. (SO4 in HRP)

### Sector Priorities

1. Access to essential lifesaving Primary health care services, by:
   - Increasing the rotation of current mobile clinics in flood affected areas;
   - Pre-positioning essential medical supplies and medications in all three states (Hirshabelle, South West and Jubaland);
   - Regular Coordination meetings for all the health sector actors on gap analysis and better understanding of the current situation.

2. Reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality
   - Provision of health services by the ongoing projects in flood affected areas;
   - Increasing the rotation of current mobile clinics in flood affected areas;
   - Provision of health services by the ongoing projects in flood affected areas;
   - Some partners have fund raised and procured medical supplies for waterborne diseases

Current response

- Surveillance system through district Communicable Disease response, and surveillance (CSR) officers
- Regular Coordination meeting for all the health sector actors on information sharing and gaps analysis
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by the floods (SO1 in HRP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Establishment of new mobile medical units (MMU) in all flood affected and displaced populations;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ensure availability of functional health facilities with enough essential medical supplies, medications, and skilled staff;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Increase Community health awareness and sensitization by conducting community health education and awareness sessions in health facilities and at community level to increase the health seeking behaviour as a mitigation response to the anticipated increase in communicable diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Change of some health projects from their original targeted location to flooded areas in order to respond to the flooding crisis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Essential medical drugs supplies and equipment procurement through CERF funding by WHO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Address the secondary impacts of flood in the affected areas (SO1 in HRP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In collaboration with wASH cluster, Provision of LLIN to affected communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Community education and awareness raising to waterborne and vector borne diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Treatment of any cholera/AWD cases at health facilities and in mobile teams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provision of cholera treatment center, supplies medical drugs supplies, for both vector and waterborne supplies including equipment for CTCs through CERF funding by WHO</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected (SO4 in HRP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gaps in response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• No adequate funding resources are available for most of the partners operating in the affected areas by the floods. This is hindering the partners from upscaling their work;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• There is also a gap in human resources capacity to work and respond in very remote areas where communities are most affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Most National NGOs who operate in hard to reach areas are affected by funding challenges and this would have gone to save lives in the most at risk population in those hard to reach areas in life saving activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Requirements US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,500,000</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds secured/available US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People Affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>717,981 (OCHA 08/05/18)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People Targeted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>717,981 (All people affected by the floods are potentially at risk for any disease since they live within the community) thus are the target population</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### LOGISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1</th>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2</th>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by the floods (SO1 in HRP)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Address the secondary impacts of flood in the affected areas (SO1 in HRP)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected. (SO4 in HRP)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sector Priorities
- Provide logistics coordination and information management activities in support of the humanitarian community and the Government responding to the flood emergency
- Fill the identified logistics gaps through facilitating access to logistics services on behalf of humanitarian community and the Government responding to the flood emergency
- Fill the identified logistics gaps through provision of dedicated access flights by UNHAS, including destinations and landing zones not accessible by fixed-wing airplanes due to conditions imposed by the heavy rains and consequent floods

#### Current response
- Provision of logistics coordination and information management activities in support of the humanitarian community and the Government responding to the flood emergency
- Facilitation of access to logistics services on behalf of the humanitarian community and the Government responding to the flood emergency community, including storage and transport by road, air and sea
- Provision of an augmented humanitarian air access service by UNHAS through the provision of additional flight rotations and an additional asset, a Mi-8MTV helicopter to cover destinations and landing zones currently not accessible by fixed-wing airplanes
- Increased staff capacity in Mogadishu, Dushamareb, Beletweyne and Jowhar

#### Planned response
- Continuation of current service provision as per flood emergency needs
- Provision of ad hoc logistics information management tools, as maps, to supports operational decision-making and improve the efficiency of the logistics response

#### Gaps in response
- No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Requirements US$</th>
<th>Funds secured/available US$</th>
<th>People Affected</th>
<th>People Targeted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2 million</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1
Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by the floods (SO1 in HRP)

### Sector Priorities
1. Blanket supplementary feeding for about 50,000 affected PLW and children under the age of five – this is critical response at early stage of flood to minimize further impact on malnutrition situation and mortality
2. Establish and/or re-establish nutrition and health clinics to treat and circumvent conditions of disease and malnutrition – we have about 22 nutrition sites abruptly closed due to flood
3. Ensure nutrition supplies are sufficient to treatment and prevention including special transportation requirements (airlifting of lifesaving supplies to communities cut-off by floods).

### Current response
1. Partners continue to conduct door-to-door screening and identify new cases of acute malnutrition for timely treatment in mobile and fixed clinics including the use of Mother-MUAC to increase reach and coverage of early identification and referral.
2. So far effectively reached 34,124 acutely malnourished children with lifesaving nutrition treatment programs only in affected districts; while
3. Overall 123,978 Acutely Malnourished Children (SAM+MAM) have been reached in the flood affected states

### Planned response
1. Blanket supplementary feeding program to all flood affected children under five and PLW
2. Continue treatment of acute malnutrition in all affected areas through mobile and fixed clinics
3. Pre-positioning of supplies in both the affected and flood-prone areas including airlifting to locations isolated by floods

### Gaps in response
1. Accessibility and closure of some of service delivery units. Prioritizing the reopening of closed sites.
2. Sufficient quantities of RUTF are already available in the country; the gaps are in funds for NGO service delivery and logistics costs of airlifting commodities to areas isolated by floods
3. Nutrition Cluster Partners in the floods affected areas struggling to respond to the situation with their small resources for the routine nutrition programmes

### Funding Requirements US$
- Approximate requirement of funding $5 Million (only considering the current affected community)
- Approximate requirement of funding $10 Million (with the assumption of current affected and malnourished would be doubling over time)
- Requires an estimate all other sectors plan

### Funds secured/available US$
- None
- None
- None

### People Affected
- 630,000
- about 1 million
- about 1 million

### People Targeted
- 157,500 Children under the age of five and PLW
- 250,000 Children under the age of five and PLW
- 250,000 Children under the age of five and PLW
### PROTECTION

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1
**Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by the floods (SO1 in HRP)**

1. **Protection and displacement monitoring to:**
   - Ensure data collection informing the broader humanitarian response.
   - Ensure identification and documentation of rights violations and contribute to protection through physical presence.
   - Facilitate identification of extra vulnerable individuals and persons with specific needs for referral to (protection specific) service providers.
   - Facilitate access to information and specialized support assistance.
   - Facilitate protection messaging to other sectors by highlighting protection concerns which can be addressed through interventions, working towards protection outcomes for the affected population.

2. **Family reunification and case management** (including psychosocial support) for separated and unaccompanied children, children in distress, and GBV survivors; supported through community-based protection mechanisms (prevention, mitigation, and identification of individuals in need contributing to dignity and wellbeing).

3. **Provision of dignity kits and solar lamps** to affected population to ensure wellbeing, reduction of risk, dignity, and participation in public life.

#### Current response

- Displacement and protection monitoring, advocacy with authorities, referral of individuals with specific needs.
- Facilitate access to information and specialized support assistance necessary to overcome legal barriers and access essential services.
- Case Management and Family Reunification (69 cases of UASC were documented, supported to access basic services, and reunified with their families).
- Provision of community based age and gender appropriate psychosocial support and recreational support provided to children and caregivers is being mobilised through existing partners.
- Awareness-raising and outreach (over 4000 children and community members have been reached with messages on prevention of family separation and GBV).
- Regular GBV prevention and response programming continues in affected locations through survivor-centred multi-sectoral support (medical, legal, psychosocial support, and safety) and case management; social-economic reintegration, access to justice, and empowerment (livelihood, legal support, cash-based assistance, etc.); community-based GBV/gender mechanisms (prevention, mitigation, identification of individuals in need); Awareness raising advocacy and public outreach campaigns on GBV prevention, response and mitigation.
- Mine risk and awareness education activities targeting children and adults continues, especially in relation to dislodged landmines and explosive remnants of war. Simultaneously EOD teams are on stand-by to respond in areas where explosive hazards are identified and which are accessible.

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2
**Address the secondary impacts of flood in the affected areas (SO1 in HRP)**

1. **Psychosocial support for affected individuals in distress and GBV survivors,** including through child friendly spaces in displacement locations and community-based protection mechanisms (prevention, mitigation, identification of individuals in need contributing to dignity and wellbeing), supported by awareness-raising.

2. **Strengthen tenure security and prevent the secondary displacement of populations displaced by flood & safeguard HLP assets in communities affected by flood and establish mechanisms to facilitate repossession on return**

3. **Strengthen holistic GBV prevention and response through engagement with law enforcement, enhanced referral pathways and ensure adequate responsive and remedial interventions are in place.**

#### Current response

- Displacement and protection monitoring, advocacy with authorities, referral of individuals with specific needs.
- In collaboration with the regional CPWG, conduct child protection rapid assessments to gather information on the situation of children.
- Updated partner and service mapping information for effective referral system.
- Case Management and Family Reunification.
- Provision of psychosocial support and recreational activities ensuring dignity and wellbeing.
- Awareness-raising and outreach on prevention, mitigation, identification of individuals in need.
- Child Protection Monitoring and referral.
- Regular GBV prevention and response programming continues in affected locations through survivor-centred multi-sectoral support (medical, legal, psychosocial support, and safety) and case management; social-economic reintegration, access to justice, and empowerment (livelihood, legal support, cash-based assistance, etc.); community-based GBV/gender mechanism

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3
**Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected. (SO4 in HRP)**

1. **Ensure return is principled and rights are upheld, and strengthen tenure security through documentation, reducing risks to HLP assets on which local livelihood initiatives are dependent, while in parallel contributing to enhanced protection and sustained recovery through the promotion and protection of HLP rights.**

2. **Support community mobilization, awareness and outreach on child protection concerns and ensure engagement in responding to the needs of children during floods and other natural and man-made emergencies.**

3. **Ensure a complete GBV prevention and response mechanism is in place through training of medical staff and duty bearers and service providers are adequately equipped (supplies, human resources, and skills).**
<table>
<thead>
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<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3</th>
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<td><strong>Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected. (SO4 in HRP)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Monitoring, documentation and reporting of protection incidents, especially displacement, Child Protection concerns, GBV incidents, and forced evictions to inform appropriate humanitarian response.</td>
<td>1. Monitoring, documentation and reporting of protection incidents and overarching concerns related to communities displaced due to flooding and options for return, Child Protection concerns, GBV incidents, and forced evictions as well as other HLP concerns to inform appropriate humanitarian responses.</td>
<td>Awareness raising advocacy and public outreach campaigns on GBV prevention, response and mitigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Provision of dignity kits and solar lighting to displaced households, ensuring participation in public life, safety, dignity, and wellbeing.</td>
<td>2. Maintain the provision of critical child protection services to children in flood affected areas and displacement sites with a focus on:</td>
<td>• 8. Training of duty bearers, medical personnel, and humanitarian staff on GBV prevention and response, including PSEA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Scaling up the provision of critical child protection services to children in flood affected areas and displacement sites with a focus on:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• 9. Health facilities’ supplies, guidelines, protocols, regulations is in support of timely and quality GBV service delivery and prevention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Prevent family separation and facilitating identification, registration and family Tracing of Separated and Unaccompanied Children (Case Management and Family Reunification)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• 10. Mine risk and awareness education activities targeting children and adults continues, especially in relation to dislodged landmines and explosive remnants of war. Simultaneously EOD teams are on stand-by to respond in areas where explosive hazards are identified and which are accessible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provision of psychosocial support for children and the affected families at schools and community levels through organizing recreational activities, individual and group therapy sessions, and other psychosocial interventions for children and mothers. This will also include integrating psychosocial support to other sectors including nutrition and Education by supporting community and school based psychosocial support. Caregivers support programmes and Training of Teachers and Child Friendly Space facilitators/volunteers in the IDP camps</td>
<td></td>
<td>In areas deemed to be at risk EOD teams aim to respond with survey, demarcation, and disposal activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Maintain the provision of critical child protection services to children in flood affected areas and displacement sites with a focus on:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Facilitate identification and referrals of most vulnerable children for appropriate response including support to separated and unaccompanied children.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provision of psychosocial support and care for affected children and their caregivers.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Establish/strengthen Community-Based Child Protection mechanisms/CBCP to facilitate prevention, mitigation, identification of children in need of support</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Strengthen monitoring and reporting on Child Protection concerns including MRM and other serious Child Protection concerns to which exposure is increased.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Maintain the provision of critical child protection services to children in flood affected areas and displacement and return sites, especially amongst communities with limited clan-based care.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Facilitate identification and referrals of most vulnerable children for appropriate response including support to separated and unaccompanied children.</td>
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<td>• Provision of psychosocial support and care for affected children and their caregivers.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Strengthen Community-Based Child Protection mechanisms (prevention, mitigation, identification of individuals in need)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Strengthen monitoring and reporting on CP concerns including MRM and other serious CP concerns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Planned response**

- 1. Monitoring, documentation and reporting of protection incidents, especially displacement, Child Protection concerns, GBV incidents, and forced evictions to inform appropriate humanitarian response.
- 3. Scaling up the provision of critical child protection services to children in flood affected areas and displacement sites with a focus on:
  - Prevent family separation and facilitating identification, registration and family Tracing of Separated and Unaccompanied Children (Case Management and Family Reunification)
  - Provision of psychosocial support for children and the affected families at schools and community levels through organizing recreational activities, individual and group therapy sessions, and other psychosocial interventions for children and mothers. This will also include integrating psychosocial support to other sectors including nutrition and Education by supporting community and school based psychosocial support. Caregivers support programmes and Training of Teachers and Child Friendly Space facilitators/volunteers in the IDP camps
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<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by the floods (SO1 in HRP)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Address the secondary impacts of floods in the affected areas (SO1 in HRP)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected. (SO4 in HRP)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Widen existing dissemination of live-saving information on available child protection services / Facilitate Child Protection awareness raising and outreach activities on prevention of family separation, GBV, MRE, child recruitment and non-violence in schools and communities. This will be provided through community dialogues, school club activities and radio programmes.</td>
<td>• Support community mobilization, awareness and outreach on child protection concerns and ensuring engagement in responding to the needs of the children during flood and other emergencies.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ensure HLP rights are protected from the outset of the response through a scaling up of capacity with a focus on:</td>
<td>3. Ensure HLP rights are protected throughout the response through a scaling up of capacity with a focus on:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mitigating evictions through risk mapping and pre-emptive engagements with land owners and government stakeholders.</td>
<td>• Facilitate the issuance of appropriate tenure security documents, i.e. groups, individuals.</td>
<td>• Strengthen HLP governance in communities affected by flood through institutional capacity development for government and humanitarian stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Averting threats of forced evictions through direct coordinated interventions.</td>
<td>• Stimulate and support governments efforts to safeguard HLP assets left behind by those displaced by flood, and establish mechanism to facilitate repossession on return.</td>
<td>• Facilitate access to justice and information through specialized counselling and legal assistance services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Negotiating access to alternative lands for victims of forced evictions, facilitating dignified relocations and improved tenure arrangements, and supporting victims cope with post-eviction stress (PES).</td>
<td>• Provision of information, counselling and legal assistance services designed to assist flood victims access services, navigate complex procedures, and utilize existing remedies in areas of displacement to enhance their protection.</td>
<td>• Promote coexistence and augment collaborative dispute resolution capacity in communities affected by flood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provision of information, counselling and legal assistance services designed to assist flood victims access services, navigate complex procedures, and utilize existing remedies in areas of displacement to enhance their protection.</td>
<td>• Facilitate access to justice and information through specialized counselling and legal assistance services.</td>
<td>4. Ensure a continuation of GBV prevention and response activities through a sustained increase in capacity in areas hosting communities at risk due to social status, breakdown in community structures, law and order, and a lack of physical protection through a scaling up of engagement through:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Implement an immediate GBV prevention and response strategy through increase in capacity in displacement sites at risk due breakdown in community structures, law and order, and a lack of physical protection through a scaling up of engagement through:</td>
<td>4. Ensure a continuation of GBV prevention and response activities through an increase in capacity in displacement sites at risk due breakdown in community structures, law and order, and a lack of physical protection through a scaling up of engagement through:</td>
<td>• Community-based protection mechanisms for prevention and mitigation of risk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Establish community-based protection mechanisms for prevention and mitigation of risk.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Maintenance of referral pathways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ensure strengthening of referral pathways.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Sensitise non-GBV actor’s capacity to refer GBV survivors who have come forward to humanitarian staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sensitise non-GBV actor’s capacity to refer GBV survivors who have come forward to humanitarian staff.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Existing survivor-centred multi-sectoral support (medical, legal, psychosocial support, and safety) and case management service provision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Existing survivor-centred multi-sectoral support (medical, legal, psychosocial support, and safety) and case management service provision.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Targeting GBV survivors with social-economic reintegration activities, access to justice, and empowerment (livelihood, legal support, cash-based assistance, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ensure mine risk and awareness education activities targeting children and adults continue, especially in relation to dislodged landmines and explosive remnants of war. Simultaneously, messages on reporting of explosive hazards are to be disseminated, while EOD teams’ capacity is to be scaled up to strengthen response capacity in areas where explosive hazards are identified and which are accessible.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1
Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by the floods (SO1 in HRP)

- Existing survivor-centred multi-sectoral support (medical, legal, psychosocial support, and safety) and case management service provision.
- Targeting GBV survivors with social-economic reintegration activities, access to justice, and empowerment (livelihood, legal support, cash-based assistance, etc.).
- Provision of material assistance (solar lighting, dignity kits, fuel for cooking).

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2
Address the secondary impacts of flood in the affected areas (SO1 in HRP)

5. Ensure mine risk and awareness education activities targeting children and adults continue, especially in relation to dislodged landmines and explosive remnants of war which may become more hazardous when flood waters recede. Simultaneously, messages on reporting of explosive hazards are to be disseminated, while EOD teams’ capacity is to be scaled up to strengthen response capacity in areas where explosive hazards are identified and which are accessible.

- Training of duty bearers, medical personnel, and humanitarian staff on GBV prevention and response, including PSEA.
- Health facilities’ supplies, guidelines, protocols, regulations is in support of timely and quality GBV service delivery and prevention.

- Training of duty bearers, medical personnel, and humanitarian staff on GBV prevention and response, including PSEA.
- Health facilities’ supplies, guidelines, protocols, regulations is in support of timely and quality GBV service delivery and prevention.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3
Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected. (SO4 in HRP)

- Existing survivor-centred multi-sectoral support (medical, legal, psychosocial support, and safety) and case management service provision.
- Training of duty bearers, medical personnel, and humanitarian staff on GBV prevention and response, including PSEA.
- Health facilities’ supplies, guidelines, protocols, regulations is in support of timely and quality GBV service delivery and prevention.

#### Gaps in response
Gaps relate closely to the above described priorities and exist due to a lack of adequate organisational and human resource capacity to cope with the scale of operations required to impart meaningful programmatic impact. A substantial scale up is required in order to achieve sector priorities. Difficulties in accessing populations directly due to flooding in the worst affected areas further exacerbates gaps. A lack of funding for immediate Protection, CPiE, GBV, and HLP response mobilisation constraints the response further.

Gaps relate closely to the above described priorities and exist due to a lack of adequate organisational and human resource capacity to cope with the scale of operations required to impart meaningful programmatic impact. A substantial scale up is required in order to achieve sector priorities. Difficulties in accessing populations directly due to flooding in the worst affected areas further exacerbates gaps. A lack of funding for immediate Protection, CPiE, GBV, and HLP response mobilisation constraints the response further.

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#### Funding Requirements US$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$3 million</th>
<th>$3.2 million</th>
<th>$4.3 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funds secured/available US$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People Affected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As of early May affected total population ca. 738,000 individuals (including ca. 200,000 individuals displaced), 55% of the flood affected population are children – 405,891. Natural disasters affect individuals and communities in different ways and give rise to a variety of risks for which coping capacities may vary (for example older people, persons with disabilities, etc., but also in relation to living situation, livelihood, social stratification, etc.).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| People Targeted | 143,000 | 168,000 | 233,000 |
### SHELTER

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1
**Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by the floods (SO1 in HRP)**

- 1. Access to Appropriate Non Food Items (NFIs) for new flood displaced households and existing IDPs Households affected by floods
- 2. Access to relevant Emergency / Temporary Shelter for new flood displaced households and existing IDPs Households affected by floods

**Current response**

1. Assessments to reach / establish the number of people affected and locations.
2. Provision of existing / stockpiled emergency supplies – NFIs, plastic sheets, tents / emergency shelter kits
3. Market assessments of shelter & NFI items if affected locations
4. Mobilization, and prioritization of resources

**Planned response**

1. Provision of NFIs – in kind / cash based
2. Transportation and distribution of stockpiled tents in Mogadishu and Mombasa (Kenya)
3. Provision of Emergency Shelter kits – in kind / cash based

**Gaps in response**

1. Assessments - limited info on the number and locations affected and extend of damage
2. Limited funding
3. Access due to damaged infrastructure and conflict which make for lengthy and costly logistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Requirements US$</th>
<th>$7.5 million</th>
<th>To be determined</th>
<th>To be determined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funds secured/available US$</td>
<td>2,700,000 (includes in-kind 4,800 stockpiled tents + $970,000 Shelterpm4CERF Allocation for floods response)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People Affected</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>To be determined</td>
<td>To be determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People Targeted</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>To be determined</td>
<td>To be determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2
**Address the secondary impacts of flood in the affected areas (SO1 in HRP)**

1. Mapping of disaster risks and training on Disaster Risk reduction
2. Support the repair or reconstruction of shelters / houses damaged by the floods, through build back better approaches
3. HHs / Communities facing tenure insecurity supported with strengthened tenure arrangements.

**Current response**

NTR

**Planned response**

1. Housing repairs and reconstruction support to returning communities
2. Housing & settlement Disaster risk mapping
3. Basic skills training to support shelter reconstruction and livelihoods recovery

**Gaps in response**

1. Assessments
2. Funding

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3
**Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected. (SO4 in HRP)**

1. Support the repair of damaged settlement and housing infrastructure
2. Affected HHs / Communities supported to settle and build on grounds that have sufficient safeguards against floods i.e. those in flood prone areas are supported to relocate
3. Protection of flood prone river banks / sections

**Current response**

NTR

**Planned response**

1. Housing repairs and reconstruction support to returning communities
2. Housing & settlement Disaster risk mapping
3. Basic skills training to support shelter reconstruction and livelihoods recovery

**Gaps in response**

1. Assessments
2. Funding
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector Priorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Provision of emergency water services (water trucking, household water treatment and storage, cash and voucher)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hygiene promotion and hygiene kit distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Emergency sanitation (emergency latrines, latrines desludging)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected (SO4 in HRP)</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On 16th May 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people targeted: 500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people reached: 360,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Reached with safe water: 340,000 people reached with water trucking and temporary distribution sites, emergency water treatment unit, household water treatment product for turbid and non-turbid water and safe storage.

- Reached with emergency sanitation: 40,000 people reached (<10%) through emergency latrine construction.

- Reached with Hygiene Promotion: 360,000 people reached with hygiene promotion activities and/or hygiene kit distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planned response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase delivery of emergency water supply services to reach 90% of target by end of June</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Increase delivery of emergency sanitation services to reach 30% of target by end of June and 60% by end of August.

- Increase delivery of emergency hygiene promotion services to reach 90% of target by end of June.

- Replenishment of Regional Supply Hubs to cover the needs of about 180,000 households.

- Trigger/enhance emergency vector control activities, including LLINs distributions, Indoor Residual Spraying, Larviciding and Environmental Management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>None</td>
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</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-depth WASH needs assessment in preparation with quantification of needs for rehabilitation/reconstruction of decommissioning of damaged facilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Disaster Risk Reduction guidance document in preparation.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>By December 2018, 90% of the targeted population has regained/gained access to a sustainable source of safe water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- By December 2018, 90% of the targeted population has regained/gained access to a sustainable safe sanitation facility.

- By December 2018, 100% of the targeted population has been reached with hygiene promotion services and has access to soap for hand-washing.

- By December 2018, 130 institutions have regained access to WASH infrastructures.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1</th>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2</th>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by the floods (SO1 in HRP)</td>
<td>Address the secondary impacts of flood in the affected areas (SO1 in HRP)</td>
<td>Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected (SO4 in HRP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gaps in response

- **Emergency Sanitation**
- **Emergency vector Control due to lack of in-country know-how and adequate supply**
- The remaining communities un-reached with safe water are hard to reach and access is a challenge as they are disseminated in small isolated groups. Logistic challenges refrain partners to reach them.
- No response started yet in Middle Juba.

Limited funding

- **Emergency Sanitation**
- **Emergency vector Control due to lack of in-country know-how and adequate supply**
- No response started yet in Middle Juba.

Anticipated to be important (no commitment for sustainable solution yet from partners).

Limited funding.

- No response planned yet in Middle Juba.
- >95% unmet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Requirements US$</th>
<th>$2 million</th>
<th>$4 million</th>
<th>$10.3 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funds secured/available US$</td>
<td>$0.5 million</td>
<td>$0.7 million</td>
<td>$0.7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People Affected</td>
<td>590,358</td>
<td>590,358</td>
<td>392,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People Targeted</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>342,065</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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