



Somalia: Reference Map



## SITUATION AND RISK ANALYSIS

### 1. Country Information and Context Analysis

The crisis in Somalia is among the most complex protracted humanitarian emergencies in the world. About 3.2 million people are in need of life-saving and livelihood support. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) the number of people who face food crisis or emergency increased by 17 per cent to 855,000 from 731,000 six months ago. The number of people in food stressed situations remained at 2.3 million. More than two thirds, or 68 per cent, of the people who are in crisis and emergency are internally displaced people. Additionally, nearly 215,000 children under the age five are acutely malnourished, of whom almost 40,000 are severely malnourished and face a high risk of disease and death. Global acute malnutrition rates were found to be consistently above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent in settlements for internally displaced people. The lack of improvement is due in good part to an early end of Gu rains that led to below average cereal production FSNAU predicts that the food insecurity situation could worsen by the end of the year, due to below average agricultural production, poor rainfall in some pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, trade disruption in the most conflict affected areas, and continued displacement.

Over 1.1 million Somalis remain in a protracted internal displacement situation. Military operations launched in July 2015 have triggered new displacements in parts of southern and central Somalia. About 42,000 people have so far been displaced from areas within Bakool, Bay, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan and Lower Shabelle, mostly to safer areas within the same regions and to areas in Middle Juba, Mogadishu as Dollow Ado in Ethiopia. Many internally displaced people live in appalling and largely unprotected conditions in overcrowded settlements with limited access to appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services, putting them at high risk of diseases. The internally displaced are further affected by forced evictions. Over 116,000 people have been forcibly evicted during the first eight months of 2015. Moreover, the crisis could be further compounded by conflict in Yemen which has led to an influx of Somali returnees and Yemeni refugees fleeing the violence in Yemen. At end of August, almost 29,000 people had arrived in Somalia from Yemen, more than 90 per cent of whom are Somalis. The influx adds to the larger longstanding situation of internally displaced people in Somalia and Somali refugees in neighbouring countries. The protection crisis in Somalia remains of serious concern. Over the years it has denied children and adolescence their educational development as well as psychosocial support and protection from threats and violations including sexual exploitation, physical attack and recruitment amongst others. Moreover, about 1.7 million children are out of school, and among those in school only 36 per cent are girls. Gender based violence particularly against women and girls, remains pervasive often without accountability. IDPs' access to housing, land and property rights is furthermore severely constrained as forced evictions continue to rise.

Health conditions remain worrying, with acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), and measles continuing to threaten lives of Somalis. Around 3,300 suspected measles cases have been reported so far this year, while about 4,000 cases of AWD/cholera were recorded; with 85 per cent of the cases are children under age 5. No new polio cases have been reported in the last one year. However, this does not rule out the re-importation of polio and risks of contraction remain. Vaccinations to curb the current measles outbreak and to eradicate polio will need to be sustained to increase the extremely low vaccination coverage of only 30 per cent.

Predictable and unimpeded humanitarian access to vulnerable communities continues to be a challenge due to the volatile security situation. Roadblocks and checkpoints in southern and central Somalia manned by armed actors continue to severely hamper delivery of assistance and the free movement of people to areas where services are available. The two main roads most affected by roadblocks remain Belet Weyne-Mogadishu and Mogadishu-Baidoa-Doolow. Road access limitations also increase operational and transportation costs for humanitarian agencies delivering food to affected towns, and commercial food prices, making it difficult for vulnerable people to access food and other essential basic commodities.

### 2. Summary of Risk

El Niño conditions were formally declared by all major climate forecasting centers in May 2015. During the last 25 years, Somalia as with the other countries in the East Africa region has experienced six moderate-to-strong El Niño events in; 1991-2, 1994-5, 1997-8, 2002-3, 2006-7, and 2009-10. Out of the six events, the country witnessed two very severe El Niño events in 1997-8 and 2006-7. Massive flooding resulting from the El Niño affected over 900,000 people in 1997-8 and over 440,000 people in 2006-7, mostly in southern and central Somalia, along the Shabelle and Juba valley river basins. Many of the affected lost all their property and livelihoods.

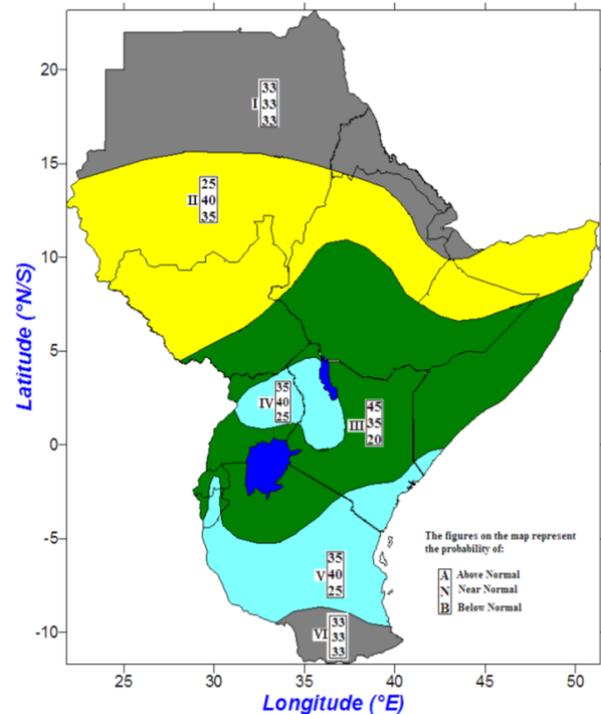
#### Rainfall outlook for the Greater Horn of Africa Region September to December 2015

The Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) has confirmed that El Niño conditions have intensified and will affect the region during the 2015 September to December rainy season (*Deyr*). The El Niño event is likely to lead to a wetter than normal *Deyr* season in parts of the country. The rainfall forecast indicates that the 2015 *Deyr* season in Somalia

is expected to experience above normal rains (45 percent probability) with a tendency of 35 percent probability of normal rains in the southern and central regions. This also includes parts of the Ethiopian highlands which contribute significantly to the flow of both the Juba and Shabelle rivers inside Somalia. Further, the northern parts of Somalia are expected to experience normal rains (40 percent probability of normal rains) with a tendency of 35 percent below normal rains.

With the prediction of El Niño in the region, the enhanced rains could also result to good pasture and crop development in the south and central areas. On the downside, there could be increased risks of flooding along the main two rivers in Somalia, the Juba and Shabelle. The impending El Niño pattern is likely to follow that of 2006 which affected over 440,000 people within the Juba and Shabelle riverine areas in Somalia. The low lying areas of Galgaduud, Mudug and parts of Nugaal regions may experience flash floods during the season due to the foreseen heavy rains. Additionally, there is a likelihood of normal to below normal rains in the northern parts of the country. This will follow another poor rainfall season in the area, mainly in Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed region that are currently experiencing drought conditions. With this forecast in the area, the situation may go from bad to worse.

The disaster profile for the areas that could be affected in southern and central Somalia is further accentuated by the ongoing armed conflict and the resultant major conflict-induced population displacement crisis. Coupled with the structural challenges and incomplete recovery from the effects of the 2011 famine, even small-scale natural hazards can have a devastating effect on people's lives.



**Potential triggers to be monitored**

Floods	Drought
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Above normal or excess rainfall in Somalia and the Ethiopian Highlands.</li> <li>• Increased river levels.</li> <li>• Flash floods and riverine floods.</li> <li>• Inundation of farmlands, grazing lands, villages and homesteads.</li> <li>• Late planting due to inundation and standing waters</li> <li>• Displacement and out-migration.</li> <li>• Destruction/blockage/damage of crops and infrastructure (health, schools, water systems, roads, bridges, sanitation facilities, irrigation and flood relief infrastructure et al).</li> <li>• Loss of lives.</li> <li>• Loss of means of livelihood including livestock, stored grains and seeds, and other household assets.</li> <li>• Disease outbreaks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Below normal rains</li> <li>• Pasture and water shortages.</li> <li>• Drought induced displacements and abnormal livestock migration.</li> <li>• Increased drought related food insecurity and malnutrition.</li> <li>• Drought related livestock deaths.</li> </ul>

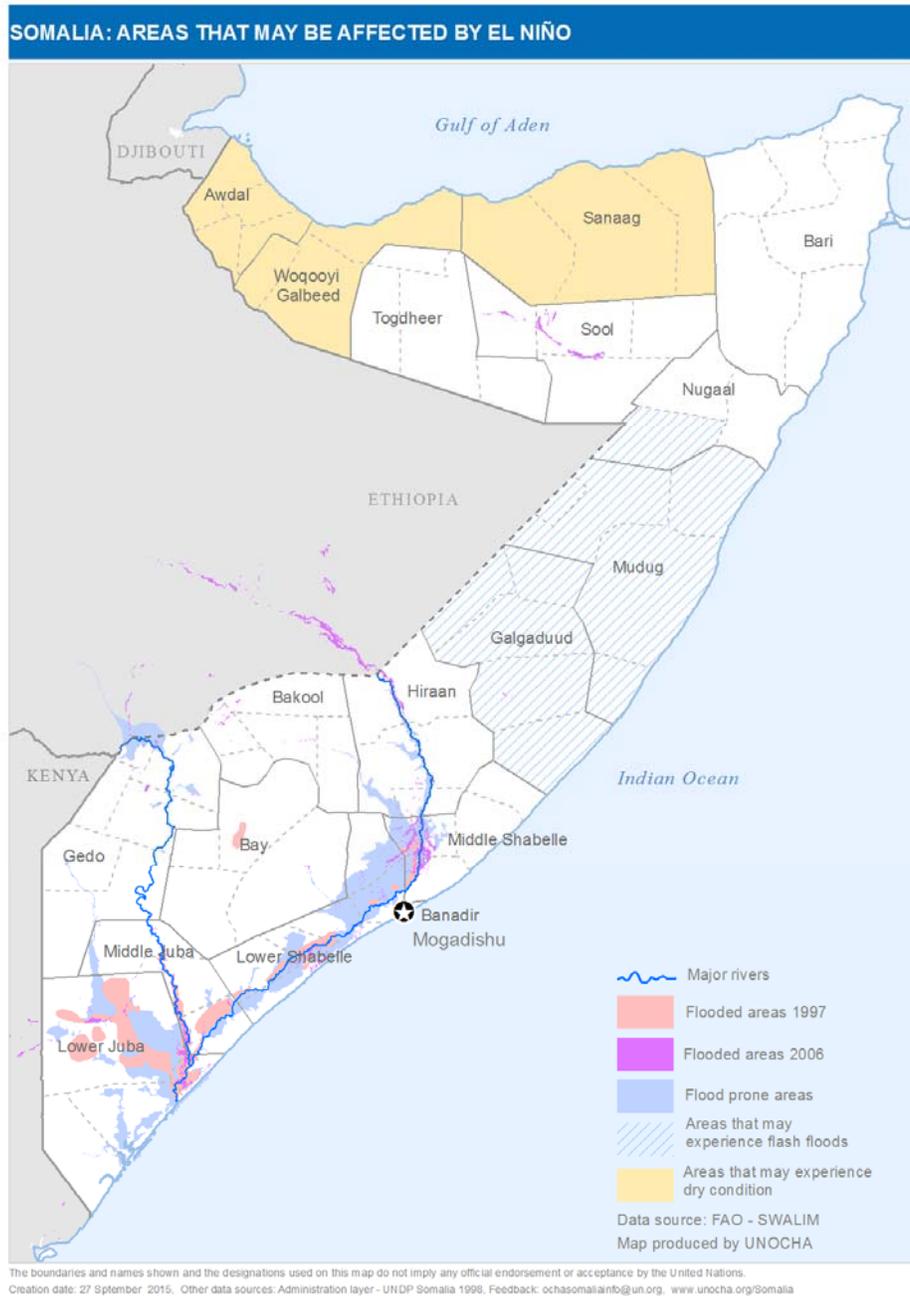
**Areas at risk**

**Floods:** The areas of highest risk of river flooding are districts along the Shabelle and Juba river valleys' areas in Gedo, Hiraaan, Lower and Middle Jubba and Lower and Middle Shabelle regions. The following districts could be severely affected; Dollow (Gedo); Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto and Jalalaqsi (Hiraan); Balcad and Jowhar (Middle Shabelle); Afgooye, Baraawe, Kurtunwaarey, Marka, Qoryooley and Wanla Weyne (Lower Shabelle); Bu'aale, Jilib and Saakow (Middle Juba); Afmadow, Jamaame, Kismayo (Lower Juba). The other areas that could experience low to moderate effects of the flooding include; Mogadishu (Banadir), Bur Hakaba (Bay); Baardheere, Ceel Waaq, Garbahaarey and Luuq (Gedo); Rab Dhuure, Tayeeglow and Xudur (Hiraan); and Badhaadhe (Lower Juba).

The exact numbers of people that could be inundated, displaced by the floods or otherwise affected is difficult to predict with total accuracy. However, trends and lessons learned from previous El Niño events indicate that the strong El Niño event could foresee up to 900,000 people affected while a moderate one could see over 500,000 people affected. The estimates represent the number of people that were affected during past severe and moderate El Niño events that occurred in 1997-8 and 2006-7, respectively, although the number of people that could be affected in 2015-16 flooding could surpass the 2006-7 figures given the deteriorating state of the natural environment in the country and the lack of proper river basin management, riverbed siltation and degraded land due to tree cutting and erosion.

**Flash floods:** Upto 200,000 people could be affected by flash floods in low lying areas in Galgaduud, Mudug and Nugaal regions.

**Drought:** About 31,000<sup>1</sup> people in Awdal, Sanaag and Woqooyi Galbeed regions are projected to be in 'crisis' integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) according to FSNAU post Gu rains analysis<sup>2</sup>. The north-west agro-pastoral and Guban pastoral zones are the main livelihoods zones projected to be affected in these regions.



<sup>1</sup> These figures will be revisited based on the findings of the complimentary assessments that are being finalized by FSNAU.

<sup>2</sup> Post 2015 Gu rains assessment presentation North West regions 30 August 2015.

## Humanitarian Consequences

The impact of the El Niño phenomenon may be severe in terms of damage to the already chronically vulnerable Somali people, who are characterized by some of the worst humanitarian and human development indicators in the world. According to the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) Somalia Water and Land Management (SWALIM), Somalia could experience flooding from as early as end of September 2015 to December 2015 although the effects of the El Niño phenomenon could extend for several months in 2016. SWALIM predicts the peak of the rainy season would be in October 2015. The effects of the El Niño phenomenon could further aggravate the humanitarian crisis the country is currently faced with, including major population displacements, loss of lives, increased protection and human rights threats, disease outbreaks, disruption and reduced access to basic good and social services, destroyed means of livelihoods and shelter, food insecurity, increased malnutrition, contamination of the natural environment and humanitarian access hindrances.

There could be heightened risks of possible outbreaks of water-borne diseases and a lack of clean water, as most of the shallow wells on which people depend for clean water will be destroyed or contaminated. Most household food supplies could be lost in the floods, which could also destroy crops due for harvesting in December 2015. The affected households could then be food insecure for a long time as they will have to wait for the 2016 Gu harvests. Medical care will also be in critical need as most health facilities will either be inundated or washed away. Diarrheal diseases and; malaria outbreaks could increase due to stagnant waters that are conducive for vector multiplication. Provision of schools/temporary learning spaces will be critical to ensure an educational routine for affected children, and as a vehicle for preventative health and hygiene initiatives. Projects aimed at quick restoration of pastoralists' livelihoods, through livestock disease control, will need to be addressed from the outset. Equally, secondary effects such as destruction of assets, infrastructural damage, food insecurity and impact on livelihoods will need to be incorporated into the response planning to strengthen communities coping mechanisms and to put them track for early recovery.

The fragile protective environment could be seriously disturbed and vulnerable individuals including women, children, the elderly and other individuals with specific needs such as persons with disabilities within the affected communities could continue to suffer disproportionately due to the lack of equitable access to assistance. Internally displaced people and other vulnerable people have reduced or no means to cope with the consequences of this natural disaster. They will therefore remain in a precarious and unstable situation, even after the flooding recedes, especially if appropriate protection and assistance cannot be provided in a timely manner and with a view to allow for immediate progress towards their durable solution. Most flood affected regions could face enormous logistical difficulties and only boats or helicopters would be able to reach remote areas where roads have been cut off. In light of the ongoing military offensive, which currently targets some of the key areas expected to be affected by the flooding, people in flight could also find that the areas they can safely access are limited or inaccessible.

Negative coping strategies in Somalia, as with other countries in crisis, could have significant detrimental effects on the most vulnerable households. Immediate coping strategies may include sale of productive assets, reduction of food diversity, buying food on credit, taking loans, out-migration to other areas within the country or to other countries, and sharing accommodation or other resources. Child labour and forced marriages are also among those negative coping strategies. Some of the commonly used strategies, such as labour migration, have been constrained by insecurity whilst the ability of populations to rely on local social support networks has also been stymied by loss of productive assets and lack of work opportunities coupled with increasing needs due to food shortages.

Immediate response interventions are likely to be in the following areas;

- Early warning and preparedness activities.
- Food assistance.
- Emergency Non- food items (NFIs) and shelter.
- Health services and control of communicable diseases.
- Provision of safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation services.
- Emergency nutrition support.
- Enhanced logistical capacity including boat operations if required.
- Provide essential protection services and ensure protection mainstreaming
- Emergency Education.
- Emergency livestock disease surveillance and vaccination/ treatment.
- Emergency livelihood support.
- Coordination and management and tracking of displacement sites and flows.

## 4. Response and Operational Capacity

The Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2015 focuses on response to the protection and humanitarian needs of people in crisis and emergency situations, and strengthening the resilience of vulnerable households and communities through livelihood support, as well as programmes for critical gaps in basic social services that complement disaster risk reduction, recovery and development interventions. However, humanitarian response remains significantly underfunded. As at end of September, the Somalia 2015 appeal was only 35 per cent funded. Given the substantial gaps in funding to

humanitarian operations planned in the 2015 HRP, humanitarian organizations will require additional resources and capacity to be able to respond to the emerging needs.

In response to the dynamic and evolving situation in Somalia, the Somalia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is committed to mobilize a more effective response that systematically addresses humanitarian needs in a principled way. This will entail improving capacity to respond to new emergencies and displacement that may be created by the El Niño phenomenon through better preparedness, assessments and more effective partnerships, strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities taking into account their particular needs and bolstering the logistical means to sustain humanitarian action.

An expanded humanitarian presence and programming in priority areas will be needed in order to respond to the needs of the affected people in a timely manner. Notably, all clusters have a number of partners operating at regional and district levels in the areas at risk. Many of these partners have the capacity to implement multiple activities in more than one cluster/sector in the same district/ region. With adequate resources, the humanitarian community will be able to reach most of the people in need through different modalities.

## 5. Gaps and constraints

Access issues remain one of the main challenges that humanitarian actors continue to face in addressing humanitarian needs in Somalia. Access to most parts of the country is impaired by the high levels of insecurity, combined with under-developed basic infrastructure. Constricted access directly constrains the ability to plan and execute appropriate and timely humanitarian responses. The absence of full humanitarian access also impacts significantly on the ability to generate qualitative and accurate data on affected populations and people in need. Roadblocks and checkpoints in southern and central Somalia manned by armed actors continue to severely hamper aid delivery. Road access limitations increase operational and transportation costs for humanitarian agencies delivering food to the affected areas. They also increase commercial food prices as traders transfer the high cost of operating in insecure areas to consumers, making it difficult for vulnerable people to access food. Despite the extremely challenging operational environment, humanitarian partners continue to find solutions to deliver assistance to people in need such as through the use of local NGO partners, agreements with local community networks to temporarily secure roads, and airlifts.

Government capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies remains limited in Somalia, at both national and sub-national levels. Similarly, community-based government structures also have limited capacities.

Funding constraints for emergency preparedness and response activities is also a key constraint. The funding levels of 2015 do not leave much room for reprogramming and reprioritization of life-saving activities. With additional needs prompted by floods and

## 6. Planning figures for humanitarian assistance

The table below gives a breakdown of the number of people affected during the past El Niño and drought events that impacted populations in the areas that could be affected and the proposed 2015/16 planning figures. The planning figures are based on the most likely scenario according to the 24-26 ICPAC forecasts that indicate the event would be moderate to strong.

Region	Est. Flood Affected 1997-)*	Est. Flood Affected 2006-7)	Proposed 2015-16 planning figures
Hiraan	56,550	68,075	27,947
Bakool	-	7,925	-
Gedo	-	3,963	28,019
Bay	21,121	651	-
Middle Shabelle	65,202	228,557	65,251
Lower Shabelle	86,501	298,509	81,777
Middle Juba	157,877	152,434	36,142
Lower Juba	187,855	117,183	199,315
Central Regions (Mudug, Galgaduud, Nugaal)	-	-	200,000
Total	575,105	877,296	638,451
Region	Drought affected 2015		Proposed planning figures 2015-16
Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed and Sanaag regions	31,000**		31,000
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>669,451</b>

\*All estimates provided by SWALIM \*\* FSNAU post Gu rains assessment estimates

\*\* Figures will be revisited based on the findings of the complimentary assessments that are being finalized by FSNAU.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY

### 1. Objectives and Response Activities

In July, FAO alerted the Somalia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) of the likely occurrence of an El Niño event in Somalia in 2015-16. Taking into account the relative likelihood that Somalia could be severely affected and lessons learnt from the 2006–7 response, on 27 July, the HCT decided to put in place an Inter-Agency Contingency Plan (IACP) to facilitate response interventions. The plan will be harmonized with existing ones and used in conjunction with the necessary applicable plans and guidelines. It will aim to encompass a full continuum from preparedness, relief and rehabilitation, to mitigation and prevention measures.

The following strategic objectives have been adopted to help meet the above stated goal;

<p><b>O1</b></p>	<p><b>Prepare the humanitarian community for an effective, integrated timely response, taking into account lessons learned and needs identified from the previous responses to El Niño related emergencies.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An inter-agency contingency plan is developed to support preparedness and response efforts.</li> <li>- Early warning information (related to flood and river level monitoring, weather forecast and alerts, health education and awareness) are shared with all relevant actors including Government, humanitarian organizations and local communities in a timely manner.</li> <li>- Support preparedness measures including; strengthening weak spots, low embankments and man-made breakages in the Juba and Shabelle rivers, desilting of (diversion) canals, pre-monsoon closing of minor river bank gaps, and preparing little barriers with sandbags to divert water and protect villages and houses and prepositioning of plastic bags and sheets for dry storage of grain and seed stocks are conducted on time.</li> <li>- Minimum coordination and operational arrangements are in place to facilitate timely and effective humanitarian response.</li> <li>- Humanitarian relief items to assist at least 50,000 people for 8 weeks are prepositioned in all potential hotspot areas.</li> <li>- Strengthen resource mobilization efforts and institutional response capacities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>O2</b></p>	<p><b>Provide coordinated protection and response to immediate humanitarian needs, and support the resumption of livelihoods activities for people affected by the 2015-16 El Niño phenomenon.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor population movement, track displacements and share with relevant humanitarian actors.</li> <li>- Support local authorities to establish safe settlement sites for internally displaced people and ensure exposure to protection risks are minimized..</li> <li>- Most vulnerable people receive food assistance.</li> <li>- Water, sanitation and hygiene services are provided to the most affected people</li> <li>- Households, displaced in particular, are provided with emergency shelter and non-food items.</li> <li>- Children and pregnant and lactating women are screened and those identified as acutely malnourished are admitted for treatment.</li> <li>- Emergency primary healthcare services are provided to people in need.</li> <li>- Control of communicable diseases.</li> <li>- Advocate for safe passage of people in flight, especially through conflict affected areas.</li> <li>- Protection monitoring/assessment missions are undertaken.</li> <li>- Children and adolescents have access to emergency education.</li> <li>- Children have access to safe spaces.</li> <li>- GBV and child protection services (including Information, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR) and mobilization of referrals pathways, post rape treat/clinical management of rape, Psychosocial support.</li> <li>- Vulnerable households are assisted with emergency livelihood support.</li> <li>- Enhanced logistical capacity including boat and air operations are provided as required.</li> <li>- Emergency livestock disease surveillance and vaccination/ treatment.</li> <li>- Coordination and management.</li> </ul>

## OPERATIONAL DELIVERY PLAN SUMMARY

### 1. FOOD SECURITY

#### Supports Objectives 1 and 2.

Activities	Indicator	Target
<b>a. Preparedness and Initial Response</b>		
Enhancement of flood early warning systems; messaging to communities through SMS.	# of SMS alert disseminated	224 (at least 7 flood sms alerts per week per river.
Establishing Community based early warning system for vector and Rift Valley fever – SMS messaging	# of HHs	5,000
DRR Training for FGS/Contingency planning.	# of government staff trained.	30
Dissemination of key messages to promote vector control and reduce likelihood of RVF outbreak	# of people reached	10,000
Facilitated refresher training to livestock actor in Livestock Emergency Guidelines (LEGS) in Somalia (Hargeisa/ Dollow/ Mogadishu)	# people trained	20
Provision of emergency responses (food and vouchers) for flood affected population for a month.	# of displaced people supported .	200,000 displaced people
Provide emergency assistance (vouchers) for drought affected population in Somaliland for the for a month	# of drought affected people supported	60,000 drought affected people in Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed and Sanaag regions.
Water diversion barriers, embankment reinforcement through sand bagging, closing of minor gaps, etc. through CFW	# of HHs targeted in CFW	26,033
Provide emergency livestock supportive treatment and disease vector control measures in areas of high risks	Heads of cattle, camels, sheep and goats.	1 million
Digging of burial pits for burying of animal carcasses through CFW to prevent zoonotic diseases	# of burial pits	240 (2,650 HHs)
Provision of tools/inputs and training for safe storage of grain and seed.	# HHs received tools and trainings	11,000
<b>b. Non Initial Response activities (to be implemented until Dec 2015)</b>		
Provision of emergency responses (food and vouchers) for “returning population” after displacement due to flood for the two months.	# of displaced people supported .	200,000 displaced people
Provide emergency assistance (vouchers) drought affected population in Somaliland for two months.	# of drought affected people supported	60,000 drought affected people in Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed and Sanaag regions.
Provide emergency livestock supportive treatment and disease vector control measures areas medium risk.	Heads of cattle, camels, sheep and goats.	2.5 million
CCPP vaccination.	Heads of goats	1million
Provide lifesaving cash assistance to 13,400 HHs affected the ongoing drought and are food insecure in Awdal and Woqooyi	# of HHs targeted in CFW	13,400

Galbed in Somaliland

Livelihood inputs support (nets, boats, hand lines) to Riverine Fishing Communities Livelihood inputs support (nets, boats, hand lines) to Riverine Fishing Communities	# of HHs	800 households supported with livelihood inputs and
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**c. Response activities expected for 2016**

Provision of recovery assistance (food and vouchers) for flood affected population for three months	# of displaced people supported	200,000 displaced people
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Provision of agriculture livelihood packages for agro-pastoral and riverine households.	# of HHs supported.	55,100
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Repair of damaged, blocked or silted up canals affected by flood	# of HHs targeted in CFW	26,033
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CCPP vaccination	Heads of goats	4 million
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Livelihood inputs support (nets, boats, hand lines) to Riverine Fishing Communities Livelihood inputs support (nets, boats, hand lines) to Riverine Fishing Communities	# of communities supported.	20 communities provided with boats.
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## 2. SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS

### Supports Objective 1 and 2.

#### a. Preparedness and response activities to be implemented in 2015

Activities	Indicator	Target
Assessment of potential low-lying and flood prone areas.	100 potential flood prone areas analyzed .	50,000 protracted IDPs
Capacity building of the population in preparation of El Nino.	100 settlements cleaned up and garbage collection points removed	100 settlements
Site planning.	# of flood prone settlements relocated and # of committees trained.	20 IDP settlements and 100 committees trained on site planning and improved flood resistant measures to protect their shelter and environment.
Pre-positioning of NFIs and Emergency Assistance Packages (EAPs).	# of NFI kits prepositioned.	10,000 NFIs pre-positioned in key locations.
Strengthened coordination	# of regional coordination structures strengthened.	6 regional shelter cluster structures strengthened (Banadir, Baidoa, Doolow, Dhobley, Kismayo and Belet Weyne).
Distribution of NFIs that were pre-positioned.	# of pre-positioned NFIs distributed.	360,000 displaced persons

Purchase and distribution of more NFIs	# of NFIs distributed .	50,000 NFIs distributed through direct distribution, cash or voucher mechanisms.
Purchase and distribution of ESKs	# of EKS distributed.	30.000 ESKs distributed through direct distribution, cash or voucher mechanisms.
<b>b. Response activities to be implemented 2016</b>		
Capacity building of 30,000 HHs in disaster risk reduction measures.	# of HHs trained.	30,000 HHs trained in building back safer and localized solutions
Small cash/voucher grants for returning IDPs displaced by El Nino.	# of displaced people supported.	180,000 short termed displaced people.

### 3. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGEINE

#### Supports Objective 1 and 2.

Activities	Indicator	Target
<b>a. Preparedness activities.</b>		
Secondary data review (previous flood maps, floods risk zones).	# of people at risk identified. # of locations at risk identified.	NA.
Assessment of partners' capacity.	Capacity assessments conducted.	Capacity assessment report.
Procurement of Hygiene Kits/WASH supplies and equipment	# of people supported	400.000
Re-stocking of regional hubs with hygiene kits.	# of hygiene Kits pre-positioned for distribution to affected population.	35.000
Elaboration and dissemination of preparedness and hygiene promotion messages.	# of people reached with floods early warning/preparedness messages.  # of people reached with specific hygiene promotion messages.	100%
Development and distribution of floods' rapid assessment tool.	Assessment tool developed/ % of regional focal points that adopts the tool.	Finalized assessment tool document/ 100%
<b>b. Response activities (to be implemented in 2015 and 2016).</b>		
Conduction of Rapid Assessment.	% of flood affected villages assessed.	75%
Household water treatment.	# of people with access to treated water at household level (treated with chlorofloc/aquatabl).	400,000
Repair of water infrastructure.	% of flood affected wells dewatered and treated with shock chlorination/repared.	80%
Temporary water supply/mobile water treatments.	# of people with access to safe water through temporary water supply/mobile water treatments equipment.	12,000

Distribution of Hygiene Kits.	# of people supported with hygiene kits.	400,000
Hygiene awareness campaigns.	# of people sensitized in the adoption of appropriate hygiene practices.	400,000
Distribution of sanitation materials.	# of people with improved access to sanitation through distribution of squatting plates.	5,000
Repair of latrines desludging.	#of people that have access to repaired /deslugged latrines.	10, 000
Construction of emergency latrines.	# of people that have access to emergency latrines.	5,000

#### 4. HEALTH

##### Supports Objective 1 and 2.

##### Response activities to be implemented in 2015 and 2016

Activities	Indicator	Target
Maintain up-to-date mapping of health actors and service delivery activities throughout the affected areas	% of monthly bulletin timely produced and disseminated	100%
Maintain up-to-date information on the health situation and needs and ensure is available to all stakeholders; regular situation reports/health bulletins.	% of ad hoc and monthly meetings conducted as planned.	100%
Conduct ad hoc and regular inter-sectoral, intra-sectoral, Zonal and Country coordination meetings	% of planned coordination meetings conducted and minuted	100%
Conduct mobile medical/health clinics in the areas, where people are displaced (by vehicle and boat)	# mobile medical/health clinics in the areas, where people are displaced .	70%
Hasten the functioning of damaged/flood merged facilities, as the flood recedes	% of functioning/flood merged facilities, as the flood recedes.	100%
Supply of adequate equipments, drugs and medical supplies to all functioning services both mobile and fixed facilities including- Ant-snake venom, Ant-Rabies, TT	# of equipments/medical supplies supplied to functioning health facilities.	75%
Support emergency referral services at community for pregnant mothers through existing maternity homes.	# of functioning maternity homes supplied with emergency kits.	100%
Support to emergency referral sites for pregnancy and child birth in the affected regions /districts	# of functioning maternity hospitals with emergency kits and medicines.	80%
Support emergency immunization to measles and polio targeting children in IDP settlements and host communities	% of targeted children for polio and measles vaccination immunized	95%
Ensure that essential life-saving medicines and supplies reach those in most need	% of the planned medical and supplies reach the targeted areas	70%
Strengthen case management of prevailing communicable diseases	% of targeted health staff trained on case management.	100%
Source preposition and distribute adequate medicines and supplies; including; anti-malarials, DDKs, IEHKs etc	# of medicine kits and supplies Sourced prepositioned and distributed.	100%
In collaboration with WASH cluster strengthen water and sanitation interventions	% of targeted water sources the quality testing is conducted.	80%

Strengthen hygiene promotion, health education and community mobilization	# of hygiene promotion, health education and community mobilization campaign conducted.	100%
Weekly reporting EWARN cases in health facilities	% of sentinel sites reporting EWARN cases timely.	95%
The vector control will include the larviciding and personal protection measures; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Equipments for selective indoor residual spraying (IRS)</li> <li>- Distribution of Long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN)</li> <li>- Hygiene Promotion and Health Education on prevention measures</li> <li>- Social mobilization for cleaning the environment</li> </ul>	% of planned activities in vector control conducted.	70%

## 5. NUTRITION

### Supports Objectives 1 and 2.

#### Response activities to be implemented in 2015 and 2016

Activities	Indicator	Target
Training on Nutrition in Emergencies to all partners in El Nino Hazard area by end of Sep and early Oct 2015.	# of trainees.	35
Rapid nutrition assessments in regions affected by El Nino to be done immediately aftermath of flooding.	# of rapid nutrition assessments.	6
Ensuring nutrition response projects presence in areas to be possibly affected by El Nino and where we don't have operation through PCA funded by CLA (UNICEF) before the end of 2015.	# of new PCAs/SSFAs signed.	12
Prepositioning of life saving nutrition supplies before the end of the year.	# of RUTF (Ready to use therapeutic food)/ plumpy doz / plumpy sup.	276 MT RUTF/191.5MT plumpy doz / 55.5 MT plumpy sup
Strengthening coordination at zonal/sub-national level.	# of coordination meetings conducted regularly and frequently (bi-weekly).	18
Nutritional screening for children.	# of children screened.	132,686
Outpatient therapeutic feeding programme (Treatment of non-complicated severe acute malnutrition).	Proportion of children cured.	≥ 90%
Inpatient therapeutic feeding program (Treatment of complicated severe acute malnutrition).	Proportion of children cured.	≥ 75%
Provision of blanket supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women, and children under five for the first 30 days. Therapeutic supplementary feeding for malnourished children under five will also be provided.	# of beneficiaries reached.	TBD
Targetted supplementary feeding program (Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition).	Proportion of children cured.	≥ 90%
Emergency blanket food distribution for children under age five	# of children reached with BSFP.	132,686
Emergency blanket food distribution for pregnant and lactating women.	#of PLW reached with BSFP.	3,220

Infant and young child feeding education and counselling.	# of PLW attended IYCF.	5,000
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## 6. EDUCATION

### Supports Objective 1 and 2.

#### Response activities to be implemented in 2015 and 2016

Activities	Indicator	Target
Establishment of temporary learning spaces (TLS).	# of learners provided with safe and protective learning spaces.	35,000
	# of TLS benefiting the learners	390
Provision of Basic Teaching & Learning Materials and recreational materials.	# of learners (girls/boys) benefiting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials.	35,000
Teachers supported to run protected learning spaces and emergency teacher incentives	# of teachers receiving training in lifesaving messages, DRR approaches & psycho-social support. # of teachers ( female / male) recruited and receiving emergency incentives.	770
Training of CEC members (7 members for each TLS) on school related disaster management and mobilization of funds.	# of CECs trained.	390

## 7. PROTECTION (includes Child Protection, Gender Based Violence and Land and Property Rights)

### Supports Objective 1 and 2.

#### Response activities to be implemented in 2015 and 2016

Activities	Indicator	Target
Review and update service mapping of referral path ways and define roles and responsibilities.	# of SOP, referal pathways, service mapping reviewed /updated.	3
Capacity Development of CPWG members, CP actors, community based child protection networks, case workers on child protection, psychosocial first aid, and basic mechanism of IDTR etc.	# of CP actors trained/oriented	200
Procure and preposition Child Protection in Emergency supplies (tents and recreation kits et al).	# of supplies procure and prepositioned in strategic locations	2,000
Mobilisation of CP actors and awareness raising at the community level.	# of of community members, care providers reached	100,000
Conduct Child Protection Rapid Assessments (CPRA) in affected areas.	# of CPRA conducted and results achieved	One CPRA per affected area
Provide Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR) and interim care services to separated and unaccompanied children, ensure their access to basic services.	# of unaccompanied minors identified and registered and % of registerd UASC receive interim care/reunified.	1,500 and 300 (20%)
Provide referral and other child protection services to children affected by GBV and other violence or physical injuries.	# of childlren that received referal service	200 affected children.
Provide psychosocial support (PSS) to children and their care providers affected by the disaster.	# of childrena nd care providers received PSS.	2,000

Coordination, monitoring and information management:	# Child Protection actors providing timely response.	30
Mapping of service providers for effective referral mechanisms.	# of functional referral pathways.	One in each region
Sensitization and capacity building for humanitarian workers including NGOs and community champions on GBV prevention and response in crisis settings.	# of humanitarian workers and community focal points trained.	8 community members trained in each region (28 males and 28 females).
Training of male and female medical staff in health clinics/hospitals on clinical management of rape (CMR) to provide safe, ethical and respectful services to survivors of sexual violence/rape including best practices on ethical and safe patient intake and referral and implementation of the CMR protocol.	# of medical staff trained on CMR.	21
Provide medical, legal, PSS and counselling and material assistance (including PEP kits and dignity kits) to GBV survivors, and referral to appropriate services.	# of post rape treatment kits procured.	40
Establish temporal GBV protection centers for potential survivors.	# of GBV temporal protection centers for potential survivors.	One in each region
Strengthen the multi-sectoral referral systems by supporting existing one-stop centers for GBV survivors in order to provide timely and quality services.	Availability of functional referral pathways	One harmonized referral pathway for the seven regions.
Establish/promote a safe and ethical standardized system for data collection, analysis, sharing and management of GBV-related data.	# functioning systems for data collection, analysis, sharing and management of GBV-related data	1 functioning system
Strengthen confidential reporting and referral mechanisms for women, girls, boys and men GBV survivors linked to comprehensive response mechanisms.	# reports on sexual violence incidents compiled, analyzed, and shared with stakeholders	Monthly updates key data
Advocacy/community mobilization in order to empower and mobilize communities on GBV prevention	# of community people (disaggregated by sex and age) reached by advocacy/community mobilization.	500 in each region
Advocate with local government in risk-prone areas for securing land tenure rights.	# advocacy sessions conducted; # of HLP IEC produced and disseminated.	50,000 displaced people
Setting up storm drains and similar mitigation measures in IDP settlements wherever possible to enhance the resilience and protection of IDPs against flood-related displacement and other impacts and allow them to continue to stay close to livelihoods and home.	# of displaced people supported.	50,000 displaced people .
Capacity building, including through dissemination of relevant IEC materials and protection mainstreaming.	# of awareness raising IEC sessions undertaken in communities at risk of displacement/service providers	1700
Support the development of community based protection committees	# Committees formed and functional.	500

Train community based protection committees on prevention and reponse to risk, violation and abuse	# Committees trained	500
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## 8. LOGISTICS

### Supports Objective 1 and 2.

Activities	Indicator	Target
Provide road transport from Mogadishu to flooded areas along the Shabelle River for humanitarian partners	Volumes and tonnage transported to flooded areas	300mt and 10,000m3 of humanitarian aid delivered to affected population by road.
Air transport provision to areas affected by the flood (or expected to be affected as a prepositioning measure). Both with Helicopter and Cargo plane.	Volumes and tonnage transported by air in the affected areas, both as a prepositioning and response	3000m3 and 300mt delivered by air
Coordination on logistics related issues with humanitarian partners involved in the flood response.	# of requests for logistics services received and processed	90% of requests received to areas affected by floods without security related access constraints.
Information gathering on roads/heli pads and airstrip conditions, mapping and dissemination.	# of reports and maps produced during the response	Weekly reports to be produced for the duration of the response.
Temporary warehouse for humanitarian partners provided in Jowhar and Mogadishu (for prepositioning and response)	Volumes and quantities stored during prepositioning and response	13,000m3 and 600mt

### 2. Addressing cross-cutting and context-specific issues.

**Protection:** Protection of all persons affected and at risk will be central to preparedness effort and will inform humanitarian response decision-making. Currently, age and gender mainstreaming is not systematically embedded into some key aspects of the humanitarian programme cycle, particularly in needs assessment. As a result, the quality of sex- and age-disaggregated data remains weak. During response, efforts will be made to ensure age and gender is fully considered in needs assessments and that the gender marker is implemented in a consistent manner at the project level.

**Capacity building:** Capacity building of humanitarian partners will remain a cross-cutting activity embedded in cluster and agency operational plans. Capacity building will focus on local NGOs and relevant Government focal institutions for emergency response and coordination, such as the National Environmental Research and Disaster Preparedness Agency in Somaliland, the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency in Puntland, and the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) at the Federal level.

**Response monitoring and risk mitigation:** Humanitarian organizations continue to strengthen efforts to identify and detect risks, evaluate the capacity of implementing partners and track programmes with stronger reporting and auditing tools to ensure delivery of critical, life-saving programmes. The UN Somalia Risk Management Unit (RMU) continues to provide support to the UN system including, the provision of risk management advice, risk management trainings, monitoring services and risk assessment of potential and existing partners. The UN Somalia Risk Working Group (RWG), chaired by the RMU, continues to share information on high-risk partners and collaborate in seeking common approaches to risk management challenges. In 2015, the RMU released an online 'Introduction to Risk Management' course, which is available to all UN Somalia staff and is due to be released to the wider donor, government and NGO community from September 2015. This course provides an introduction to risk management processes, based on ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard, in order to build risk management knowledge and awareness throughout the Somalia aid community. The UN has also increased its engagement with several international NGOs through the provision of advice and feedback on entities' of due diligence processes. Additionally, in early 2015, OCHA also rolled out the new Global Guidelines for Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPFs). The guidelines highlight the pivotal role that pooled funds, including the CHF, play in OCHA's strategic goal of strengthening field effectiveness through predictable, timely and needs-based humanitarian financing. It includes an accountability framework and operational modalities, which provide a set of risk management tools to address risks that may hinder the ability of the fund to achieve its objective.

## COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

### 1. Humanitarian Coordinator and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

Humanitarian coordination is led by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) who acts at the same time as the UN Resident Coordinator (RC), UNDP Resident Representative and UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General (DSRSG). OCHA supports the HC in carrying out the humanitarian coordination function.

As part of the efforts to strengthen humanitarian preparedness and response efforts in the country, the country has a HCT that is led by the Humanitarian Coordinator. The HCT brings together Country Representatives of UN emergency agencies, IOM, representatives of NGOs, donors and the Red Crescent Movement and Organization of Islamic Cooperation and is responsible for setting out the strategy of the joint humanitarian response, and for taking policy decisions on the direction of the humanitarian operation.

At the operational level, humanitarian partners have agreed on the following clusters/ sectors and leadership arrangements:

Cluster	Lead
Inter-cluster Coordination	OCHA
Food security	FAO/WFP
Shelter and Non Food Items	UNHCR
Water , Hygiene and Sanitation	UNICEF
Health	WHO
Nutrition	UNICEF
Education	UNICEF/ Save the Children
Protection	UNHCR
Logistics	WFP

### 2. Coordination with Government/Civil Society and National NGOs/Donors.

The Somalia Disaster Management Agency (DMA) in Mogadishu, the National Environmental Research and Disaster Preparedness Agency (NERAD) in Somaliland and the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) in Puntland in consultation with other government authorities and the humanitarian community will re-activate or establish appropriate government led emergency coordination mechanisms as required. To ensure response planning and activities are effectively coordinated, cluster coordinators will foster participatory partnerships at regional, district and community levels and will work in collaboration with relevant government line ministries and departments at the national and sub-national levels to effectively enhance their response capacities. Enhanced engagements will also be made with local communities as front line responders to strengthen their emergency response capacities and build on their traditional coping strategies, to enable them adequately share information and pool together local resources for disaster mitigation, preparedness, prevention and response.

Preparedness and response interventions of humanitarian organizations will be coordinated through the clusters. The Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) will take the leadership role in coordinating preparedness and response interventions with strategic guidance and support from the HCT. If required, FAO-SWALIM will re-activate the flood technical working group to support of flood monitoring and information dissemination. Engagements with the donor community will to be made through the Somalia Informal Humanitarian Donor Group (IHDG) and member state briefings as required.

Partnerships, coordination and response interventions of the humanitarian community will be undertaken in accordance with the fundamental humanitarian principles and the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and non-governmental organizations in disaster relief. Additionally, any involvement with armed forces during the response will be in accordance with the provisions of the Somalia Context Specific Civil Military Guidelines to ensure humanitarian space is established and respected and that civil-military issues are dealt with in accordance with international law, standards and principles.

### 3. Public Outreach and Advocacy.

The humanitarian community will continue to carry out advocacy with development actors on the prioritization of natural disaster prevention, mitigation, and adaptation assistance as outlined in the Hyogo Framework priorities 1-4. Advocacy efforts will aim to set these priorities, forming the backbone of initiatives to inform and support targeted development actions and programming aimed at building resilience and reducing risks for vulnerable populations.

## OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ARRANGEMENTS

### 1. Needs Assessments.

Prior to disaster response, initial investigations will be undertaken (using existing tools) to determine needs in joint partnership with all relevant stakeholders. These initial investigations will provide the basis for delivery of immediate assistance that may be required. At the same time, partners will rely on SWALIM regular flood update to generate number of people affected and/or displaced. Where needed, clusters may undertake assessments using the Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment Tool (SIRNA) tools to get an in-depth understanding of the needs. At the same time, the humanitarian community will rely on FSNAU's food security and nutrition assessments to further refine the number of people in need and response planning. FSNAU's assessments are thorough and provide a good understanding of the existing needs as well the dynamics and trend of these needs.

Depending on the scale and severity of the impact, the Government of Somalia through the Humanitarian Coordinator may request for international assistance including the deployment of a United Nations Disaster and Assessment Coordination team (UNDAC).

### 2. Information Management.

Information Management officers are active within all clusters and OCHA will provide regular support to these focal points, through existing information management tools and services. These include establishing and maintaining an inter-cluster web platform for managing information ([www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/somalia](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/somalia)). OCHA will issue Flash Updates or Situation Reports as necessary, in addition to regular monthly humanitarian bulletins, maps and other information products that will be useful to support response efforts. FAO – SWALIM will issue flood alert reports and maps.

### 3. Response Monitoring.

Overall response monitoring will lie within the existing response coordination structure. Cluster level monitoring will be under the responsibility of the cluster lead agency in collaboration with all partners. If the contingency plan is triggered, cluster lead agencies have agreed to facilitate adequate reporting and information sharing to help monitor the response. Cluster leads will also monitor routinely their needs, response and gaps and introduce any required adjustments. Monitoring is a continuous process. Its findings will be reflected in reporting documents, including snapshots, humanitarian bulletins and situation reports.

### 4. Common Service Areas.

Common services' areas will include logistics, security, coordination and telecommunication. A WFP-led logistic cluster is in place to support the response. OCHA will support the HC in his coordination function.

### 5. Safety & Security.

The UN Department for Security and Safety (DSS) supports the Designated Official's function, with potential support of security officers of UN Agencies; whilst the NGO Safety Programme (NSP) supports NGOs security and safety issues with support from OCHA and UNDSS as required. Mitigation measures will include constant monitoring of all violence triggers and all security incidents will be monitored, mapped, analyzed, and shared with relevant humanitarian partners.

## PREPAREDNESS GAPS AND ACTIONS

### 1. Gaps.

Funding shortfalls are affecting the ability of humanitarian partners to timely and comprehensively implement preparedness activities. There are massive gaps across clusters/sectors, and humanitarian organizations currently have the capacity to provide immediate assistance less than 20 percent of the population that could be affected.

Other challenges include security and related access constraints for some of the at-risk areas, and limited capacity of the authorities and local partners on the ground. The table below provides an overview of the estimated number of people who can be assisted through existing capacities within the first days and weeks of the crisis.

#	Cluster/ sector	Estimated number of people that can be assisted through existing capacities within the first days and weeks of a crisis
1	Food security	50,000
2	Shelter and Non-Food Items	2,700 households in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa and hypothermal kits in Mogadishu.
3	WASH	Water supply: Household water treatment : 80,000 Hygiene promotion: 80, 000 Sanitation: 2,000
4	Health	50,000
5	Nutrition	20,000
6	Education	35,000
7	Protection	30,000 ( Emergency Child protection), 2,500 ( GBV services)

### 2. Preparedness Actions.

As part of preparedness activities and to help maximize in-country capacity, humanitarian agencies have agreed on some of the following;

- Consolidating the weather forecast for October – December 2015 for Somalia. Also consider improving skills at local level for forecasting and sending timely messages throughout the season.
- Monitoring the weather and river level situation and keep all the stakeholders updated through clusters and Government agencies (HADMA, NERAD and the Somalia Ministry of Agriculture).
- Continued updating of the inventory of existing and potential breakage points in the Juba and Shabelle rivers to allow for necessary preparedness measures.
- Strengthening of weak spots, low embankments and man-made breakages in the Juba and Shabelle rivers.
- Prepositioning of plastic bags and sheets for dry storage of grain and seed stocks.
- De-silting of (diversion) canals, pre-monsoon closing of minor river bank gaps, and preparing small barriers with sandbags to divert water and protect villages and houses, through CFW.
- Map existing implementation partners.
- Conduct necessary trainings to reinforce partner's implementation capacity.
- Conduct awareness raising with potential flood-affected populations and cleaning-up campaigns.
- Work together with the media and radio for alerts and preparedness.
- Assess all existing stocks/capacity.
- Identify additional warehouses to pre-position existing stocks in potential hotspots areas
- Increase efforts to mobilize additional resources to meet the needs of at least 200,000 people for 8 weeks
- Development of the HCT as well as agency -specific business continuity plan to ensure adequate humanitarian response in the event that the contingency plan is activated.
- Creation of awareness among the vulnerable communities through local authorities and NGOs and advocate for community based early warning systems where possible.
- Look at existing funding options (CERF/CHF) that can be diverted to support El Nino preparedness and response activities.
- WFP has allocated a finite amount of exiting internal resources to preposition a limited amount of HEB and mixed commodities (as well as PD for BSFP) in 5 priority areas (Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Jowhar, Balcad and Afgooye). In addition, WFP will provide e-transfers to flood displaced populations that will be displaced to Kismayo.
- SWALIM will continue monitoring river breakages (through acquisition of high resolution satellite images) and dissemination of flooding and weather related information to inform preparedness and response planning of the agencies.
- FAO has secured resources to carry out embankment reinforcement and gap closures using machinery in partnership with Ministry of Agriculture.

- FAO has already procured and distributed 210 collapsible water tanks to safeguard drinking water for animals and humans. These water tanks are to be placed in the flood prone areas in southern and central Somalia as well as in areas experiencing drought conditions in northern Somalia.
- FAO is already carrying out PPR/SGP vaccination and some supportive treatment (with funds from other projects) as a mitigation measure. However, the numbers treated are not sufficient to protect all the animals and they are still prone to flood related diseases. The need for CCPV vaccination also remains critical.

## Summary cluster level prepositioning of emergency response supplies:

Cluster	Locations	Supplies / amount	Number of beneficiaries	Focal point/ organization
Food Security	Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Jowhar, Kurtunwaarey, Kismayo.	Assorted food supplies.	125,000	WFP
	Hiraan, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba and Lower Juba	Prepositioning of collapsable water tank	210	FAO
	Hiraan, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba and Lower Juba	Plastic bags and sheets for dry storage of grain and seed stocks	TBC	FAO
Shelter and Non-Food Items	Banadir, Bay, Hiran, Lower Juba and Lower Shabelle	3,910 NFI kits and 200 tents	NFI kits - 3,910 families. Tents – 200 families.	UNHCR, NRC, DRC, ARC.
WASH	Hiraan, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba. Middle Juba, Galagaduud, Bay Bakool. (Riverine and flash floods affected areas).	35,000 hygiene kits	210,000	UNICEF
Health	Baidoa, Dhobley, Dollow, Gaalkacyo, Garowe, Hargeysa, Kismayo, Mogadishu	Diarrhea Disease Kits (DDK) - 1/hub	DDK – 5,600 people.	WHO
		Inter-agency Emergency Health Kit (IEHK) complete - 1/hub	80,000 people for 3 months.	
		Water testing kits - 1/hub	WTK -20,000 people.	
		Reproductive health emergency kits prepositioned in Mogadishu and Garowe.	130,000 people for 3 months	UNFPA
Nutrition <sup>3</sup>	Hiraan, Gedo, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Bakool, Lower Juba (Kismayo) and Awdal (SL)	RUTF – Ready to use therapeutic food - 276 metric tons.	20,000	UNICEF
		Plumpy Doz - 191.5 metric tons.	127,690	WFP
		Plumpy sup - 55.5 metric tons.	41,180	WFP
Education	Belet Weyne; Garbahaarey; Baardheere; Ceel Waaq; Doolow; Luuq; Jowhar; Balcad; Afgooye; Qoryoley; Kurtunwaarey; Kismayo and Awdal.	Teaching and learning supplies including recreational materials.	35,000	UNICEF/Save the Children
Protection	Child Protection in Emergency supplies in southern and central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland.	150,000	2,000	UNICEF/ SCI/ INTERSOS/GRT
	Supplies of dignity kits and post rape treatment kits for GBV survivors.	50 post rape treatment kits (each kits treat 50 survivors) and 2,500 dignity kits.	2,500	UNFPA/ IRC

<sup>3</sup> Supplies estimate to be prepositioned and to be prioritized for airlifting.

## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Somalia has a humanitarian strategy and response plan (HRP) for 2015; however, humanitarian response remains significantly underfunded. As at end of September, the Somalia 2015 appeal was only 35 per cent funded. Given the number of small- and medium-scale emergencies that often occur in Somalia during the course of the year, which may not be accounted for in the HRP, there is need to maintain a locally based rapid funding capacity. While a good number of the traditional humanitarian donors in country have such capacity, the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) reserve window, managed by OCHA, also normally provides timely and flexible funds for urgent life-saving humanitarian actions, with a focus on support to local and international NGOs, who are best-positioned to provide direct response to the emergencies in remote areas within a very short time. However, currently the CHF reserve window has been depleted.

Given the substantial gaps in funding to humanitarian operations planned in the 2015 HRP, humanitarian organizations will require additional resources and capacity to be able to respond to the needs in the event that the above scenario materializes. This inter-agency contingency plan will be used as an initial basis to mobilize resources including through the launch of a Flash Appeal, if warranted by the scale of the disaster. Somalia has received several grants through both the rapid response and underfunded emergency windows of the Central Emergency response fund, the most recent being US\$ 20 million in July 2015. Partners in Somalia are therefore very familiar with the CERF process.

### 1. Preparedness Requirements

	Cluster/ sector	Estimated Funding requirements in US \$
1	Food security	19,996,333
2	Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,505,600*
3	WASH	2,000,000
4	Health	3,000,000
5	Nutrition	1,700,000
6	Education	1,000,000 <sup>4</sup>
7	Protection.	537,000
8	Logistics	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>29,738,933</b>

\* Already covered using existing funding.

### 2. Response Requirements

#	Cluster/ sector	Estimated funding requirements in US \$ for activities to be implemented in October to December 2015	Estimate funding requirements for activities that will continue into 2016 <sup>5</sup>
1	Food security	15,999,454	61,699,942
2	Shelter and Non-Food Items	7,670,000	4,160,000
3	WASH	3,000,000	2,000,000
4	Health	3,000,000	2,000,000
5	Nutrition	2,200,000	4,500,000
6	Education	924,000	1,800,000
7	Protection	1,200,000	2,305,000
8	Logistics	3,000,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>35,013,454</b>	<b>78,464,942</b>

<sup>4</sup> TLS materials and school supplies to be used during the response phase and schools disaster management for CECs and teachers.

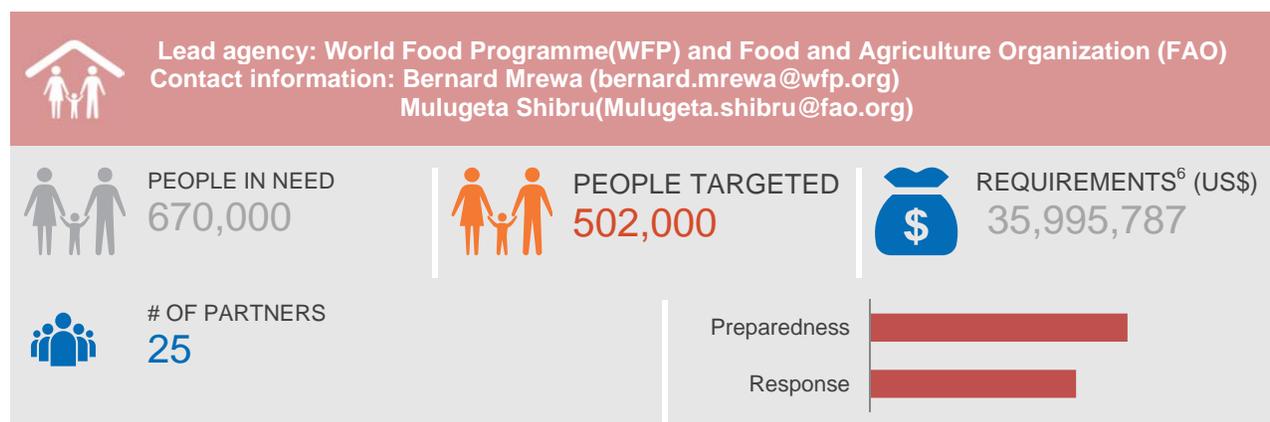
<sup>5</sup> Should the El Niño phenomenon materialize, these requirements will be adjusted in accordance with the assessed needs and factored into the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan.

## ANNEX I: PLANNING FIGURES

Region	District	No. of settlements	Settlements in areas likely to be affected	Pop. UNDP 2005	Population in inundated Settlements for most likely Scenario
<b>Hiran</b>	Belet Weyne	64	7	172,049	18,818
	Bulo Burto	70	5	111,038	7,931
	Jalalaqsi	39	1	46,724	1,198
		<b>173</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>329,811</b>	<b>27,947</b>
<b>Bakool</b>	Xudur	49	0	93,049	0
	Ceel Barde	13	0	29,179	0
	Tayeeglow	27	0	81,053	0
	Waajid	20	0	69,694	0
	Rab Dhuure	20	0	37,652	0
		<b>129</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>310,627</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Gedo</b>	Garbahaarey	35	4	57,023	6,517
	Baardheere	91	2	106,172	2,333
	Belet Xaawo	18	0	55,989	0
	Ceel Waaq	29	1	19,996	690
	Doolow	6	2	26,495	8,832
	Luuq	26	4	62,703	9,647
		<b>205</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>328,378</b>	<b>28,019</b>
<b>Bay</b>	Baydhaba	440	0	320,463	0
	Buur Hakaba	386	0	125,616	0
	Diinsoor	64	0	75,769	0
	Qansax Dheere	24	0	98,714	0
		<b>914</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>620,562</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Middle Shabelle</b>	Aden Yabal	20	0	62,917	0
	Caadale	20	0	46,720	0
	Jowhar	202	22	269,257	29,325
	Balcad	106	28	136,007	35,926
		<b>348</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>514,901</b>	<b>65,251</b>
<b>Lower Shabelle</b>	Wanla Weyne	189	23	155,643	18,941
	Afgooye	156	24	211,712	32,571
	Qoryoley	178	21	134,205	15,833
	Marka	128	0	192,939	0
	Kurtunwaarey	35	4	55,445	6,337
	Sablale	46	4	43,055	3,744
	Brava	53	4	57,652	4,351
		<b>785</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>850,651</b>	<b>81,777</b>
<b>Middle Juba</b>	Sakow	57	3	65,973	3,472
	Buaale	75	14	59,489	11,105
	Jilib	142	27	113,415	21,565
		<b>274</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>238,877</b>	<b>36,142</b>
<b>Lower Juba</b>	Afmadow	93	15	51,334	8,280
	Jamame	127	118	129,149	119,997
	Kismayo	61	26	166,667	71,038
	Badhadhe	65	0	38,640	0
		<b>346</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>385,790</b>	<b>199,315</b>
<b>Estimated population to be affected by Flash floods</b>					
<b>Muduug, Galgaduud, Nuugal, other buildup and low lying areas</b>		200,000	200,000	200,000	<b>200,000</b>
<b>Estimated population to be affected by drought in northern Somalia</b>					
<b>Awdal, Sanaag and Woqooyi Galbeed regions</b>					<b>31,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>669,451</b>

## ANNEX II: CLUSTER OPERATIONAL DELIVERY PLANS

## I. FOOD SECURITY



## Objectives and key response activities

- Early warning (August to mid-September when Deyr Rains begin).
  - Consolidating the weather forecast for October – December 2015 for Somalia. Also consider improving skills at local level for forecasting and sending timely messages throughout the season.
  - Monitoring the weather and river level situation and keep all the stakeholders updated through clusters and Government agencies (HADMA, NERAD and the Somalia Ministry of Agriculture).
  - Continued updating of the inventory of existing and potential breakage points in the Juba and Shabelle rivers to allow for necessary preparedness measures.
- Preparedness (Now until mid-September).
  - Strengthening of weak spots, low embankments and man-made breakages in the Juba and Shabelle rivers.
  - Prepositioning of plastic bags and sheets for dry storage of grain and seed stocks
  - De-silting of (diversion) canals, pre-monsoon closing of minor river bank gaps, and preparing small barriers with sandbags to divert water and protect villages and houses, through CFW.

## Summary of supplies to be prepositioned for emergency response

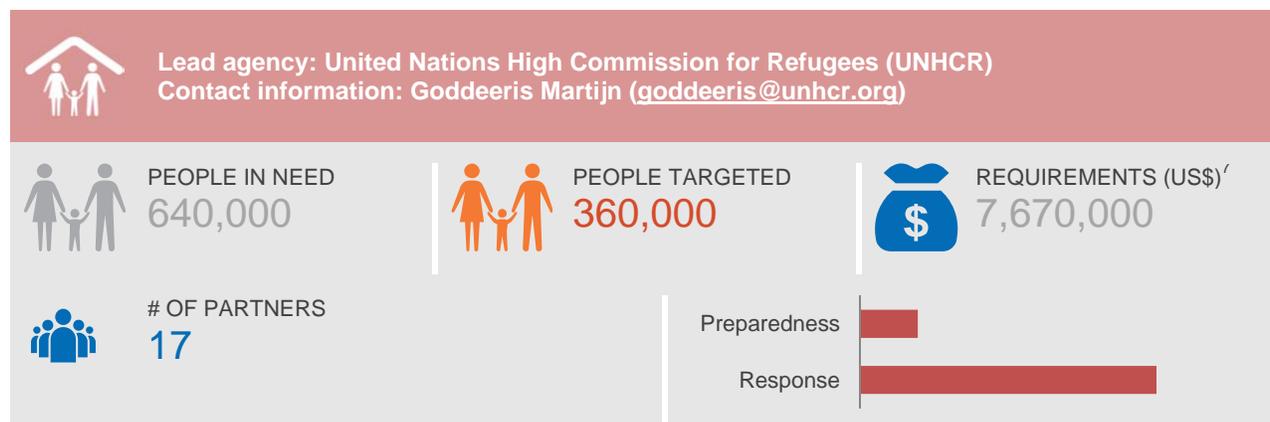
Locations	Beneficiaries	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	CSB+	Plumpy Sup	Plumpy Doz	Sugar	HEB 20%
Beletweyne Bulo Burte Jowhar Kurtunwarey Kismayo	25,000	281.25	112.5	22.5	30	2.76	7.5	2.25	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>1,406.25</b>	<b>562.5</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>11.25</b>	<b>62.5</b>

- Initial response efforts will be implemented as follows:
  - Provision of high energy biscuits to all displaced populations for five days.
  - Provision of cooked meals for all arrivals at reception centres set up in accessible locations for the first 30 days.

<sup>6</sup> Should the El Niño phenomenon materialize, additional \$ 63,807,609 will be required in 2016 to support the continuation of response activities.

- Provision of blanket supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women, and children under five for the first 30 days. Therapeutic supplementary feeding for malnourished children under five will also be provided.
  - Provision of a fortified 'return' ration at 110% of daily KCAL needs per person per day for two months following cessation of cooked meals at reception centres.
  - Food or Voucher for Asset (V/FFA) recovery activities in areas most affected by flooding until the Gu harvest in April 2016.
4. Provide extended lean season support for improved access to food and safety net to 31,000 people Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed and Sanaag regions affected by drought conditions.
5. Emergency Livelihood support.
- Livestock: emergency supportive treatment and disease vector control.
    - An awareness and mobilization campaign via local media, village meetings and dissemination of RFV leaflets;
    - Application of pour/spray on insecticides and simultaneous treatment against common infections, endo and ecto parasites for 2 million animals;
    - Distribution of 10,000 insecticide treated mosquito nets to prevent animal-to-human RVF infections (activity coordinated with health sector organizations);
    - Putting out 210 already available collapsible water tanks (10,000 liter bladders) to safeguard drinking water.
  - Agriculture: distribution of vouchers for comprehensive agriculture livelihood packages for rainfed agropastoral and revirine households.
  - Water diversion barriers, embankment reinforcement through sand bagging, closing of minor gaps, etc. through CFW.
  - Repair of damaged, blocked or silted up canals; burying of animal carcasses through cash for work (CFW).
6. Coordination arrangements;
- On average, with the support of Vice Coordinator and focal points, the FSC conducts 12 regional coordination meetings. Additionally, one Nairobi level information sharing meeting is conducted monthly.
  - The FSC participate in the regional Intercluster working group meetings as well as the national ICCG meetings in Nairobi or Mogadishu.
  - The FSC coordinate the efforts of humanitarian actors, in the cluster, to link up with the HRP.

## II. SHELTER



### Objective and response activities

In total a figure of 360,000 people will be targeted out of the potential affected population of 640,000 people. Shelter Cluster will only intervene for those that are both affected and displaced by the floods. The type of assistance and modalities used will depend mainly by type of displacement, length of displacement and accessibility.

#### 1. Preparedness activities

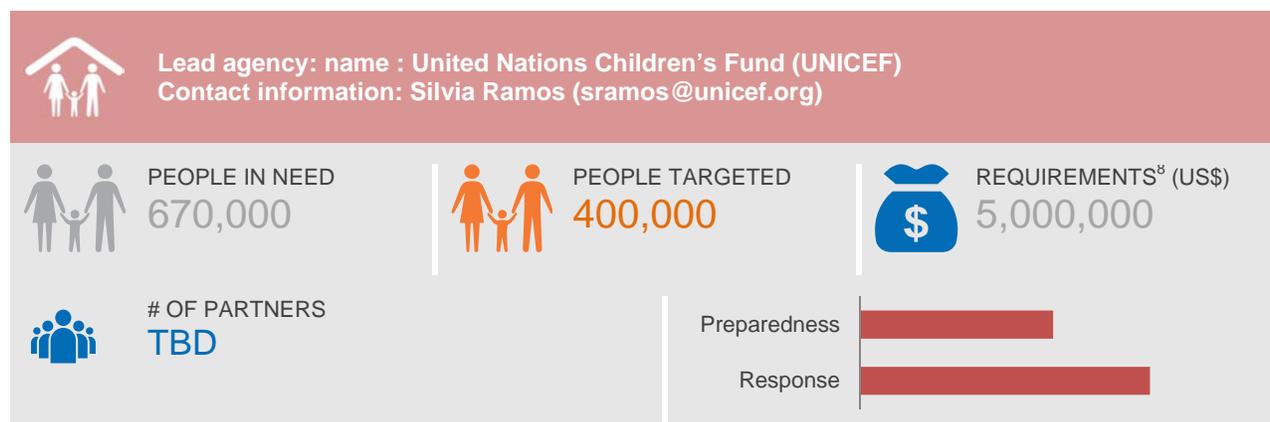
- The Shelter Cluster will work closely with its partners in preparedness activities through existing funding. Shelter Cluster partners have been advised to re-allocate existing non-committed shelter funding in preparation of the El Nino response. Advocacy towards donors will be crucial to accept flexibility. The preparatory activities have not been budgeted in this contingency plan. A strong emphasis will be made on the protracted internally displaced people in urban centres that are generally located in flood-prone areas. Trainings on site planning, cleaning-up campaigns, distribution of sand-bags and relocation of certain settlements, will avoid a long-lasting affect on these populations and will ensure that hazards (like latrines, garbage collection points) are better controlled. Local suppliers are already pre-positioning stocks in anticipation of the rainy seasons. Shelter Cluster partners are positive that NFIs and shelter materials will be available in many markets (especially Mogadishu).

#### 2. Initial response

- Response to protracted internally displaced people in urban centres in flood-prone areas such as Baidoa, Belet Weyne, Dhobley, Doolow Gaalkacyo, Jowhar and Kismayo). Distribution of non-food items will be the main emergency activity. Plastic sheeting will be a useful commodity during the rainy season.
- Displaced people from river basins and rural areas could potentially migrate to urban centres in search of humanitarian assistance. Emergency shelter packages and Non-food items will be a crucial part of the humanitarian response in the Shelter Cluster. The contingency plan includes the distribution of 60.000 NFI kits and 30.000 emergency shelter kits. In the case that many displaced persons will look for shelter with host families, the option of cash grants will be investigated.
- The contingency plan takes into account around 200,000 people affected by flash-floods in Puntland. Shelter Cluster anticipates providing assistance to around 60,000 affected people in Puntland. Early warning systems will be put in place to minimize the effects of the flash floods.
- The contingency plan also takes into account distribution of 2000 NFIs to provide support to those displaced by drought and joining settlements for internally displaced people in Somaliland.
- Shelter Cluster partners have very limited stocks in place in the major urban centres in Somalia. There are hardly any stocks available in preparation of El Nino. As local markets will be disturbed by El Nino and will not have the capacity to provide emergency items for large numbers, it will be important to pre-position stocks in key locations (Dhobley, Doolow, Baidoa, Belet Weyne, Jowhar and Kismayo). Some agencies, that have flexible emergency funds, are looking at re-directing funds for this response.
- For those communities that will be shortly displaced in southern and central Somalia ( an estimated 30.000), there will be an opportunity to provide a pre-return package with a strong focus on disaster risk reduction measures (flood-resistant foundations, positioning of the house, strengthening the house with veranda), local building cultures and building back safer. This will help the populations to withstand smaller future shocks. These activities have not been budgeted in this contingency plan as they will be implemented in 2016.

<sup>7</sup> Should the El Niño phenomenon materialize additional \$ 4,160,000 will be required in 2016 to support the continuation of response activities.

### III. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



#### Rationale

It is estimated that more than 600,000 people could be affected. The WASH cluster aims to assist 400,000 people. The estimated target case load is based on the capacity of WASH partners to respond. WASH partners are prepared to respond immediately within their current operational areas/ districts. In instances where the WASH partner does not have enough capacity to respond to identified needs in their respective areas, the regional focal point or WASH Cluster Coordination Unit will identify partners with the capacity to fill the gap. The WASH Cluster has established a Task Force that is currently working on a detailed intervention strategy and preparedness activities.

#### Objective

To reduce mortality and morbidity of flood affected population through the provision of access to safe water, sanitation facilities and capacity to practice appropriate hygiene practices.

#### 1. Preparedness

- Secondary data review (previous flood maps, floods risk zones)
- Assessment of partners' capacity
- Re-stocking of regional hubs/prepositioning of stocks
- Elaboration and dissemination of preparedness and hygiene promotion messages
- Development and distribution of floods rapid assessment tool

#### 2. Response activities

##### a. Access to safe drinking water

Flood affected populations often drink contaminated water, putting affected populations at risk of outbreaks of water borne diseases. Therefore, one significant part of the intervention will focus on the prevention AWD/Cholera outbreak by ensuring that affected populations have access to and use safe drinking water through;

- Chlorination of unprotected sources
- Household water treatment.
- Temporary safe water supply in severely affected areas.
- Repair of water infrastructure.

##### b. Access/capacity to conduct safe hygiene practices

Comprehensive hygiene promotion activities will be conducted to ensure the prevention of faecal-oral diseases. Planned activities include the provision of hygiene items as well as sensitization to conduct appropriate hygiene practices during floods.

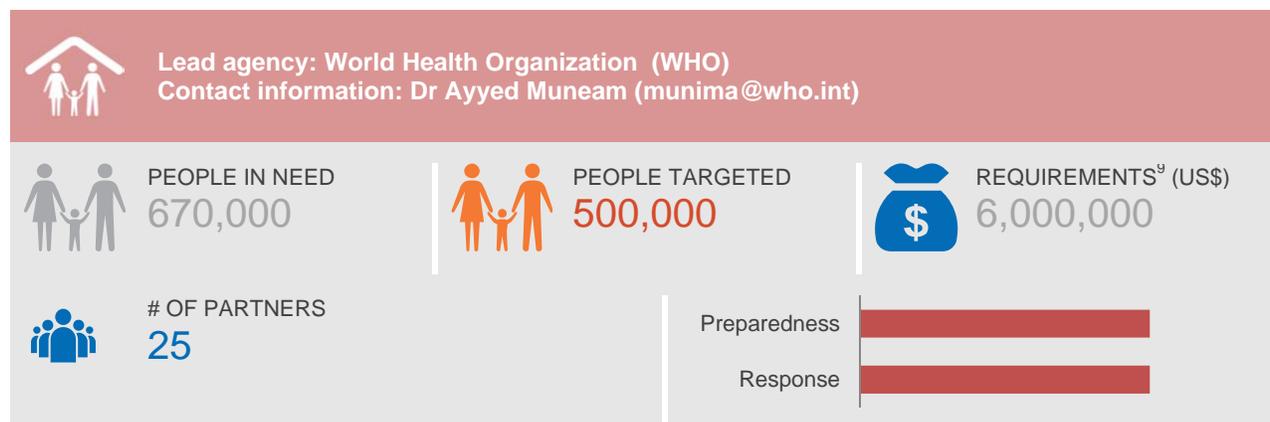
##### c. Safe excreta disposal in high risk areas:

Latrines rehabilitation/construction will be limited to the following areas:

- Hospitals and wherever people report for treatment, e.g. Health Centres, Cholera Treatment Centers (CTCs).
- Densely populated areas (e.g. displaced people's settlements) as per Cluster standards 50 people (ideally 8 households) per latrine).

<sup>8</sup> Should the El Niño phenomenon materialize additional \$ 2,000,000 will be required in 2016 to support the continuation of response activities.

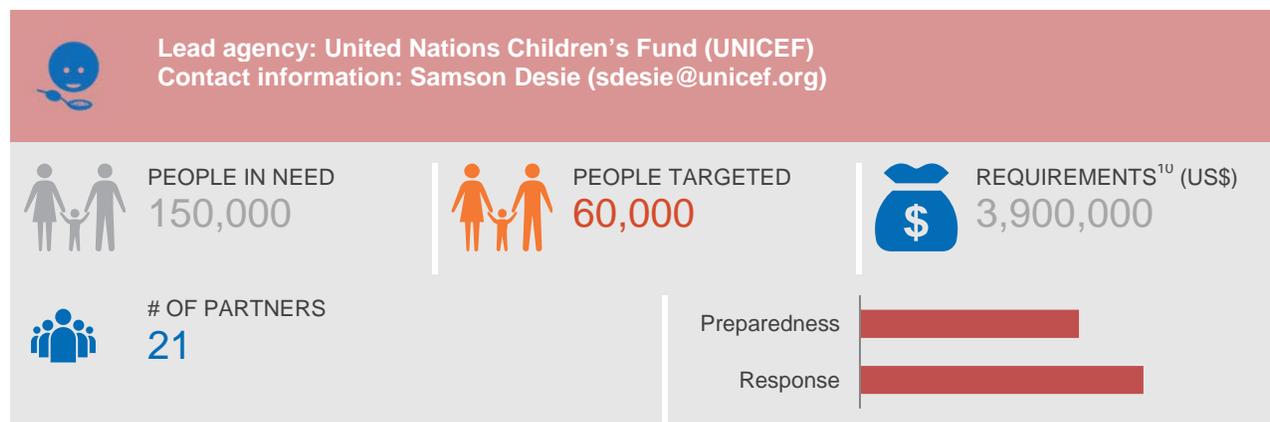
## IV. HEALTH

**Objectives and response activities**

1. Maintain functioning health sector coordinating mechanisms involving UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, health authorities, donors, and community members, including between the centre and the field, and with other sectors.
  - Maintain up-to-date mapping of health actors and service delivery activities throughout Somalia.
  - Maintain up-to-date information on the health situation and needs and ensure is available to all stakeholders; regular situation reports/health bulletins.
  - Conduct ad hoc and regular inter-sectoral, intra-sectoral, zonal and country coordination meetings.
2. Access to health services ensured;
  - Conduct mobile medical/health clinics in the areas, where people are displaced (by vehicle and boat).
  - Hasten the functioning of damaged/flood merged facilities, as the flood recedes.
  - Supply of adequate equipments, drugs and medical supplies to all functioning services both mobile and fixed facilities including- Ant-snake venom, Ant-Rabies, TT.
  - Support emergency immunization to measles and polio targeting children in settlements for internally displaced people and host communities.
  - Ensure pregnant women have access to referral services within the community and that maternity sections in the nearby hospitals are ready to respond to maternity emergency needs.
  - Ensure that essential life-saving medicines and supplies reach those in most need.
3. Communicable diseases and vectors are controlled.
  - Strengthen case management of prevailing communicable diseases
  - Source and preposition and distribute adequate medicines and supplies; including; anti-malarial, DDKs, IEHKs etc
  - In collaboration with WASH cluster strengthen water and sanitation interventions.
  - Strengthen hygiene promotion, health education and community mobilization.
  - Weekly reporting EWARN cases in health facilities.
  - The vector control will include the following larviciding and personal protection measures;
    - Equipments for selective indoor residual spraying (IRS).
    - Distribution of long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN).
    - Hygiene Promotion and Health Education on prevention measures.
    - Social mobilization for cleaning the environment.

<sup>9</sup> Should the El Niño phenomenon materialize, additional \$ 2, 000,000 will be required in 2016 to support the continuation of response activities.

## V. NUTRITION



### Objectives and response activities

Contribute to the reduction of malnutrition-related ailments and mortality among vulnerable girls and boys (0-59 months), and pregnant and lactating women through systematic equal access to quality integrated curative and preventive food-based nutrition activities.

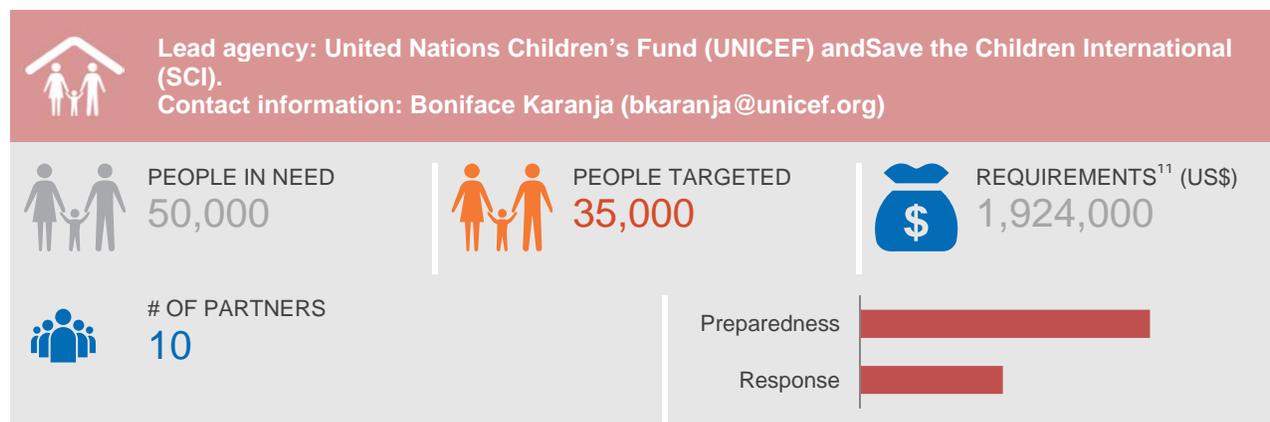
- Treatment of acutely malnourished girls and boys under 5 years, and pregnant and lactating women.
- Blanket supplementary feeding programme for children and pregnant and lactating women at risk of malnutrition in severe emergencies.
- Infant and young child feeding education and counselling for pregnant women and women with children (0-24 months).

Summary of nutrition estimated people in need and planning figures;

Region/District	Total Population Estimate(2005)	Vulnerable Population under the age of five	Estimated children that could be malnourished
Hiraan	62,565	12,513	5,381
Gedo	32,059	6,412	2,757
Middle Shabelle	112,889	22,578	9,708
Lower Shabelle	365,484	73,097	31,432
Bakool	3,002	600	258
Lower Juba (Kismayo)	70,000	14,000	6,020
Total	663,431	132,686	57,055

<sup>10</sup> Should the El Niño phenomenon materialize, additional \$ 4,500,000 will be required in 2016 to support the continuation of response activities.

## VI. EDUCATION



### Response objectives and activities

- The cluster has a wide network of partners that can ensure continuation of education services in safe areas of settlement if funding is available. The lack of emergency education materials and supplies for prepositioning by partners and the Government remains a challenge to cover the educational gaps during the flooding. Inadequate funding for Education in Emergencies means that flood-related consequences will increase if no support to education is provided during the rain season. Inadequate funding received against the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) which is currently funded at six percent for learning based projects and 15 percent for the WFP school feeding programme.
- About 31,000 learners could be newly displaced and this will affect teaching and learning within the impacted communities. Amongst these there may be internally displaced people that could be displaced for a second or third time. The cluster will focus on areas where it has partner presence.

### Objectives:

- Mitigate the impact of flooding by ensuring access to safe and protected learning space for children affected by floods
- Access to essential teaching and learning materials for children and teachers affected by floods and/or displacement

### Activities:

#### 1. Preparedness

- Mapping learning centres at risk of being affected by floods
- Identification of partners with capacities to respond and analyse their response experiences and best practices
- Support the existing regional coordination mechanisms
- Consistent tracking systems in place that provide reliable data on the affected population

#### 2. Emergency response activities

The major outcome for the Education Cluster is to ensure that access to education for children that could be affected by the floods. Education being a continuous process, the activities will be undertaken in 2015 and 2016 except temporary learning centres which is one time activity. In order to guarantee access to education, the following key priority areas have been identified for immediate action:

- Education in Emergencies to guarantee the continuity of education services and set up alternative learning spaces.
- Provision of basic teaching and learning materials to ensure continuation of schooling.

<sup>11</sup> Should the El Niño phenomenon materialize, additional \$ 1,800,000 will be required in 2016 to support the continuation of response activities.

- Teacher support: Provide the skills necessary to run a protected learning space, keep children protected, impart life-saving and psycho-social skills and lessons and emergency teacher incentives.
- Coordinate with the cluster partners and the Ministry of Education to ensure schools in host communities admit displaced children.
- Train community Education Committees (CECs) on, school disaster management, school management and mobilization of funds.
- The table below provided a summary of beneficiaries that will be targeted by the Education cluster;

Regions	Districts	Total Population Estimate(2005)	Population Age of 5 - 14 (32% <sup>12</sup> - UNFPA % Age )	Targeted -Beneficiaries Enrolment (Central South (21.7% <sup>13</sup> ); - 5 to 14 years
Hiraan	Belet Weyne	18,818	6,022	1,325
Gedo	Garbahaarey	6,517	2,085	459
	Baardheere	2,333	747	164
	Ceel Waaq	690	221	49
	Doolow	8,832	2,826	622
	Luuq	9,647	3,087	679
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	29,325	9,384	2,064
	Balcad	35,926	11,496	2,529
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	32,571	10,422	2,293
	Qoryoley	15,833	5,067	1,115
	Kurtun waarey	6,337	2,028	446
Lower Juba	Kismayo	71,038	22,732	5,001
Muduug, Galgaduud, Nuugal, other buildup and low lying areas		200,000	64,000	14,080
Awdal		31,000	9,920	4,000
Total Targetted Beneficiaries				35,000

<sup>12</sup> 32% base on age distribution bracket of UNFPA Population Estimates 2014

<sup>13</sup> Central South Somalia School Enrolment 21.7% (Somalia Human Development Report 2012)

## VII. PROTECTION



Immediate protection needs will be highest for those already in displacement and newly displaced while on flight as well as during displacement. The ongoing military offensive and the protection risks and adverse security on certain roads could adversely affect the safety of the civilians fleeing the impact of El Niño. So far the military operations seem to be moving in parts of Somalia that are expected to be hit hardest. While on flight and during displacement, protection risk exposure is highest, especially for women and children. For example, IDPs are disproportionately affected by gender-based violence. Children are also facing a high risk of separation, exploitation, abuse and recruitment and use as result of displacement. Further people might also face discrimination based on their clan, which might exclude them from access to rights and opportunities such as aid and livelihood and will worsen their overall situation and that of their families. Eventually, displacement often coincides with loss of housing and property as well as tenure rights, e.g. due to loss of relevant documentation. IDP settlements due their unplanned and ungoverned nature are often exposed to flood impacts and ensuing displacement and other protection risks.

**Objective I:** Prevent and respond to human rights violations against internally displaced people and other vulnerable groups affected by El Niño.

### Preparedness

- Advocate for safe passage of people in flight, especially through conflict affected areas.
- Community-based awareness raising on measures to prevent losses and rights violations due to El Niño impacts

### Initial Response

- Monitoring of and reporting on movement and protection needs of the forcibly displaced due to El Niño
- Advocacy, information sharing and coordination, including for required protection needs assessment
- Capacity development on protection and protection mainstreaming, including through dissemination of relevant IEC material
- Support the establishment of Community Based Protection (CBP) structures and train these structures in centers of displacement.

**Objective II:** To prepare the communities, child protection actors and service providers for prevention and effective and timely response to child protection issues arising from the El Niño-related emergencies.

### Preparedness

- Capacity development of CP sub cluster members, CP actors, community based child protection networks, case workers on child protection, psychosocial first aid, and basic mechanism of IDTR etc.
- Review and update service mapping; referral path ways define roles and responsibilities.
- Procure and pre-position CPiE supplies with partners.

### Initial Response

- Mobilize child protection actors and conduct awareness raising amongst communities and service providers on the prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation against children including family separation, GBV, exposure to

<sup>14</sup> Should the El Niño phenomenon materialize, additional \$ 1,160,000 will be required in 2016 to support the continuation of response activities.

hazardous labor, psychosocial distress, injuries, and recruitment to armed forces and groups, and where and how to access existing services

- Provide IDTR and interim care services to separated and unaccompanied children and ensure their access to basic services.
- Referral and other child protection services to children affected by GBV and other violence and affected by physical injuries.
- Provide psychosocial support to all children and their care providers affected by the disaster.
- Coordination, monitoring and information management.

**Objective III:** Women, men, girls and boys affected by conflict and humanitarian emergencies have equal access to timely effective and quality protection response services.

Preparedness:

- Sensitization and capacity building for humanitarian workers including NGOs and community champions on GBV prevention and response in crisis settings.
- Mapping of service providers for effective referral mechanisms.
- Training of male and female medical staff in health clinics/hospitals on clinical management of rape to allow them to provide safe, ethical and respectful services to survivors of sexual violence/rape including best practices on ethical and safe patient intake and referral and implementation of the CMR protocol.

Initial Response:

- Strengthen the multi-sectoral referral systems by supporting existing one-stop centers for GBV survivors in order to provide timely and quality services.
- Provide medical, legal, psychosocial support and counselling and material assistance (including PEP kits and dignity kits) to GBV survivors, and referral to appropriate services.
- Establishment of temporal GBV protection centers for potential survivors.
- Establish/ promote a safe and ethical standardized system for data collection, analysis, sharing and management of GBV-related data.

**Objective IV:** To identify and address housing, land and property (HLP) issues affecting flood affected populations in Somalia and increase resilience and protection of IDPs against flood impact through HLP measures.

Preparedness

- Advocate with local government in risk-prone areas for securing land tenure rights.

Initial response:

- Setting up storm drains and similar mitigation measures in IDP settlements wherever possible to enhance the resilience and protection of IDPs against flood-related displacement and other impacts and allow them to continue to stay close to livelihoods and home

## VIII. LOGISTICS

**Objectives and response activities**

The objective is to provide coordinated timely and effective logistical response to population affected by the floods. The flood prone areas already suffer from poor infrastructure due to years of neglect and lack of investment. Coordinating the deliveries and sharing of common logistics assets for transport and storage will result in beneficiaries receiving all of the needed relief items (food, NFIs, medicine) and reduce potential inefficiencies that might come as a result of securing transport in a difficult environment.

**Key activities**

- Secure warehouses in Jowhar and Mogadishu will be identified and contracted to be used as a staging areas for prepositioning of humanitarian relief items.
- Coordinate humanitarian aid movements to flood affected areas, including prioritization of life saving items.
- Coordinate with partners on using the existing logistical assets/capacity to ensure more effective and efficient response.
- Establish stand-by contracts for specialized trucks for road movements to the flood prone areas.
- Some of the airstrips (ex. Jowhar, Bulo Burte) are currently not functional, and others, like Beletwein, whose condition is expected to deteriorate during the floods, it is necessary to have helicopter for an effective response. MI8 helicopter with a capacity to carry 2.8mt or 26m3 will be contracted for 3 months period.
- Cargo plane will be used to deliver humanitarian aid to other areas (such as Xudur, Waajid, Baidoa, and Garbahaarey) where the airstrips are operational. Foker 50 or equivalent plane with the load capacity of around 5mt or 45m3 capacity will be hired for a 3 month period.
- Reports on roads/airstrip conditions and volumes transported for each agency will be shared on a weekly basis.
- Depending on the scale of the response, weekly or bi-weekly coordination meetings will be held with humanitarian partners in Nairobi and Mogadishu.