The April-to-June 2020 (Gu’) rains have intensified in the Ethiopian highlands and across Somalia, triggering flash flooding in several regions of Somalia especially along the Juba and Shabelle river valleys where water levels have risen sharply. Some areas have experienced flash and riverine flooding, which has disrupted road networks. Since the beginning of the current rainy season in April, moderate to heavy rains have been reported in many parts of the northern and central regions.

As of 19 May, ongoing flash and riverine flooding in Somalia has affected about 919,000 people, of whom 412,000 have been displaced and 24 killed, in 29 districts. Belet Weyne in Hiraan region is the most affected district after the Shabelle river burst its banks on 12 May, inundating 85 per cent of Belet Weyne town and 25 riverine villages. According to the district flood taskforce, about 240,000 people were displaced from the town and neighbouring villages between 12 and 18 May. In Jowhar district, Middle Shabelle region, riverine flooding has affected more than 98,000 people in 37 locations, bringing the total affected in Hirshabelle to 338,000 people. According to the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in Hirshabelle State, nearly 40 per cent of those affected in Jowhar have been displaced from their homes. The risk of disease outbreaks is high due to overcrowding in areas where the displaced people are seeking temporary shelter.

The flooding in Belet Weyne and Jowhar resulted from a sharp rise in the level of the Shabelle river following heavy rains in Somalia and the Ethiopian highlands. As of 14 May, the main road connecting Belet Weyne town to the airport, UN compound,
Ceel Jaale area and the northern regions came close to being cut off due to inundation of the road. On 15 May, the flood taskforce reported that about 1,200 people marooned by flood waters in the Boore highland, upstream of the Shabelle river, about 30 km from Belet Weyne, needed urgent relocation as the water levels around the area continued to rise. At the request of the Hiraan Governor, AMISOM provided a truck to transport a boat to relocate the population to safer areas.

More than 293,900 people have been affected by flash and riverine floods in Gedo, Lower Juba, and Middle Juba regions, including 187,000 people in Gedo region and 165,300 people in Middle and Lower Juba regions as of 14 May. Local authorities in Doolow district reported that 1,200 farms had been inundated and crops covering an estimated 12,000 hectares of farmlands had been destroyed, impacting people’s livelihoods. Twelve villages in Sakow, in Middle Juba - a region under the control of the Al-Shabaab group - are reportedly flooded, affecting more than 17,100 people. Floods are also reported in Kismayo, Abdille Birole, Yontoy, Bula Gudud and Gobweyn; displacing more than 2,200 people. The levels of the rivers Dawa and Juba have continued to rise, with the Juba river level at Doolow reaching 0.34 m above the high-risk of flooding level.

In Banadir region, eight people including six children were killed by torrential rains in Mogadishu on 11 May. The WASH Cluster estimates that the floods displaced 9,200 IDPs mostly from Daynile, Kahda, Wadajir and Dharkenley districts. Major roads in the city remained impassable on 11-12 May.

The ongoing Gu’ flooding will exacerbate the humanitarian situation, at a time when COVID-19 cases are increasing, and a locust infestation is ongoing to form a ‘Triple Threat’. WHO has warned that the flooding could exacerbate Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and cholera cases. Since January, over 2,780 cases of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera have been reported; higher than the situation over the same period in 2019, when 1,295 cases were reported. The COVID-19 pandemic was first confirmed in the country on 16 March. As of 18 May, 1,455 cases of COVID-19 have been confirmed with 57 deaths. At the same time, new swarms of desert locusts are reported in Somaliland, Puntland and Galmudug states. Despite this ‘Triple Threat’, funding for humanitarian operations in Somalia remains alarmingly low. As of 16 May, the revised 2020 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was only 16.8 per cent funded.
Overview Map

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Source: OCHA Somalia

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As of 4 June 2020

Accessible road

River

Regional boundary

International boundary

Somali disputed border

Neighbouring countries

Sea

Areas prone to flooding
(data source: FAO-SWALIM)
Humanitarian Impact of Floods and Assessed Needs

The floods have caused widespread displacement and destruction of infrastructure and property across the country. The Shelter Cluster estimates that around 400,000 people are in need of shelter and non-food items (NFIs) assistance due to flooding.

Somaliland: The Somaliland Ministry of Agricultural Development reported that during the first 10 days of May, some areas received more than 100 mm of rain, including Laso daawo village (119 mm) in Berbera district of Woqooyi Galbeed Region. The CCCM sub sector partners are developing standard operating procedures for flood-related relocation of IDPs.

Puntland: There was a reduction of rainfall across Puntland state this week easing the destruction caused by flash floods at the end of April when eight people died in Qardho town, Bari region. The floods that followed torrential rains on 27 April damaged property and infrastructure, displaced 22,600 people and affected approximately 48,000 other people in the town. The Federal Government of Somalia in collaboration with partners are raising funds to repair damaged infrastructure, rehabilitate and restore clean water supply to Qardho town, rehabilitate four damaged schools and provide livelihood support to people who lost their businesses to the flash floods.

Sool and Sanaag regions: During the first 10 days of May, heavy rains were reported in Waridaad village (115 mm) in Sool region. On 11 May, the local authority of Badhan town in Sanaag region reported that heavy rains on 5 May partially damaged around 70 houses in a low-lying area and 50 other houses in the town. Most affected households have remained in their homes, but some have moved to live with relatives. In addition, the local authority reported that rains washed away cash crops on 25 farms in Midigali, and 70 farms in the Calmadow mountains. No report on humanitarian needs has been shared so far.

Galmudug: On 13 May, heavy rains and accompanied storms were reported in Cadaado and Xeraale districts of Galmudug State. In Cadaado, an unconfirmed number of persons were injured when their houses were destroyed by the windstorms. The local authorities estimate shelters were destroyed for 15,000 IDPs from Badbaado, Salama, Daryel, Kulmiye, and Xeeb settlements. In addition, 9,000 people from the host community in Cadaado town also lost their homes and household items. In Xeraale district, north Galgaduud region, a telecommunication mast was brought down by the windstorms and several houses destroyed.

Hirshabelle: The flood taskforce in Belet Weyne district has identified priority needs among flood-affected people including clean drinking water, emergency latrines, food, health and nutrition, shelter/NFIs, protection and security. The need to facilitate social distancing due to the risk of COVID-19 remains a continued concern as affected populations scramble to find dry areas, which are already densely populated. On the evening of 13 May, heavy rains accompanied by strong winds were reported in Belet Weyne town, knocking down trees and damaging houses as well as makeshift IDP shelters. No casualties were reported. Low lying areas of Belet Weyne town such as Hawotako and Koshin are flooded. In Belet Weyne, the current flooding has struck barely six months after the district suffered widespread flooding due to heavy Deyr rains from October to December 2019.

South West: An estimated 145,328 people have been affected by floods in South West State including 55,836 people in Lower Shabelle region, of whom about 26,700 people have been displaced, while 89,492 people in Bay region have been affected by the floods. Of this, 81,492 are from IDP sites in Baidoa, Bay Region. Partners report that there is a risk of river flooding from over 20 open river breakages in the Lower Shabelle region. Most roads in parts of Bay and Bakool remain impassable due to the ongoing rains.

Jubaland: An estimated 353,000 people have been affected by floods in the regions including 187,000 people in the Gedo region and 165,372 people in Lower and Middle Juba regions as of 18 May. Of these 61,000 people are displaced including 36,500 people in Gedo and 24,456 in the Juba regions. There are concerns that further flooding may displace more people in Doolow, Luuq, Buurdhuno, Baardeere, Sakow and Bualle towns.
Humanitarian Response

To save the lives of the affected populations, humanitarian agencies have broadened and scaled-up their flood response in close coordination with the Government. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) through the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster management (MoHADM) contributed US$ 1 million to the Puntland Administration, and facilitated the airlifting of non-food relief items to serve 1,000 families as response to the floods in Qardho. The resources were used to buy assorted foodstuffs and emergency shelter material and other non-food items for affected communities in Qardho. Senior FGS officials also visited Qardho in a show of solidarity.

Humanitarian partners and authorities have reached at least 182,000 people with life-saving assistance across the country. UNHCR airlifted 2,000 non-food item (NFI) kits, including blankets, soap, jerry cans, kitchen sets, sleeping mats and plastic sheets, which will be distributed to 12,000 IDPs and vulnerable host community members. UNHCR has registered 600 families in Kismayo for cash assistance to help them purchase essential items. The families will receive US$100 to $200 in different batches this week. In Afmadow district, UNHCR is planning to airlift NFI kits from Mogadishu to Dhobley in the coming weeks.

Humanitarian partners are delivering food, clean water, emergency shelter, nutrition and medical supplies to people who were affected. Authorities and humanitarian partners have assisted about 48,000 people with food rations, NFI kits and other basic necessities in Puntland. Shelter Cluster partners and the authorities in Puntland have reached over 15,000 people with emergency shelter and NFI kits, while nutrition cluster partners have reached about 19,000 vulnerable women and children with nutrition supplies. On 11 May, the Prime Minister appealed for more support to the humanitarian and short-to-long-term development needs in Qardho. OCHA is working with the authorities and partners to ensure a coordinated approach to the humanitarian response.

As of 16 May, in Banadir, the government through Benadir Regional Authority has provided equipment to pump out stagnant water from residential areas especially in IDP settlements. With support from King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Organization, the government in Galmudug has distributed 234 tonnes of assorted foodstuffs on 12-17 May targeting 2600 households of flood affected people in Bacad Weyne, Dhussamarreeb, Gelinsoor, Cadaado and Cabudwaag areas of Galudug state.

On 11 May, the Jubaland authorities provided 39 tons of assorted foodstuffs and 2,115 iron sheets to 500 families affected by rains in Madhawa and Kudha Islands in Badhadhe district. The authorities in Jubaland are also taking the lead and working with partners to drain stagnant waters from sections of Kismayo main tarmac road and other residential areas to easy access to markets and transport around the town and prevent potential contamination of water points and spread of water borne diseases. In addition, The FGS through MoHADM contributed $200,000 for flood response in Bardhere and facilitated the airlift of non-food relief items to reach 250 families.

In Hirshabelle, the government mobilized military and civil defense assets from AMISOM to facilitate evacuation of marooned people from riverine villages along Shabelle river in Belet Weyne district. The FGS contributed $1,140,000 for the flood response in Belet Weyne through Hirshabelle Administration. The government also provided over 1000 sandbags for use in Jowhar and Belet Weyne. Two engineers from the Federal level were dispatched to support the flood mitigation efforts and advise the authorities on the ground on flood diversion. FGS ministers also visited Belet Weyne in a show of solidarity. Under public private partnerships, the government in parts of Hirshabelle has mobilized the business community in respective towns to construct ridges using heavy equipment. The ridges helped reduced the water speed in vulnerable areas of towns. The opening of the Waraaboole canal in Belet Weyne under the same partnership has helped to release flood waters away from Belet Weyne town.

The Hiraan authorities have activated the Flood Taskforce under the leadership of the Governor. The Taskforce works closely with humanitarian partners to ensure a coordinated response to the flood-affected people. As of 11 May, Jubaland State authorities have mobilized emergency food assistance consisting of 39 Metric Tons of assorted food for 500 flood affected households. The food supplies were sent on 5 April by sea, as roads remain closed due to the floods. The shipment also included 2,150 iron sheets for repair of damaged houses in Kudhaa, Madhawa and Jula islands. As of 10 May, the Lower Juba regional cluster has distributed 3,000 hygiene kits in Kismayo and Dhobley.

There was also food distribution from the King Salman Foundation for Relief and Development and by Oman Charitable organization across the country covering 10,761 and 21,750 flood-affected households during the month of Ramadan and Eid.

The Shelter cluster plans to provide Non-Food Items (NFI) (blankets, plastic sheets, mats, soap, jerry cans, kitchen sets) and emergency shelter assistance to 400,000 flood affected communities and IDP sites. The cluster partners will seek to reduce overcrowding through basic site planning and will provide emergency shelter. Thus far, a total of 3,060 NFI kits and 1,980 shelter kits have been distributed with a further 2,750 NFI kits and 570 shelter kits available in the field locations for distribution. An additional 1,870 NFI kits will be made available
in Baidoa, Doolow, Bardaale, and Qardho districts. Cluster partners are also working to procure 8,480 NFI kits and 6,620 shelter kits. Where feasible, assistance through cash will be provided so that the affected populations can use cash for the construction of emergency shelter, repairing damaged shelter and for purchasing essential household items. As of 14 May, the Shelter Partners have reached over 18,360 floods affected people with NFI and 11,880 people with Shelter kits. Due to a gap of 33,840 NFI kits and 40,830 shelter kits, the cluster requires US$11 million, including transportation and distribution. Transportation of kits to most field locations is only possible by air in some locations due to lack of road access.

The CCCM Cluster will support partners to respond to displaced people until they can return to their homes. Support will include the relocation of flood-affected people using the Flood Relocation SOP and providing two-way communication with beneficiaries during this process. The Cluster will also prioritize site improvements such as creating or maintaining drainage, opening of access roads and the maintenance and rehabilitation of damaged communal infrastructure. To reach 170,000 displaced people with their immediate needs, the cluster requires $5.85 million. CCCM partners have supported approximately 63,444 flood affected people as of 14 May 2020.

The Education Cluster is not responding to the floods as schools are currently closed due to COVID-19 and as such children’s education is not further disrupted because of the floods. However, the cluster need $1.45 million to repair 89 schools damaged by flood and to replace teaching and learning materials targeting 20,158 children before school are re-opened. The online platform/distance learning, along with content development is progressing. The progression has experienced slight delays due to the late shipping of required equipment from abroad, such as smart boards to assist with learning. Content for the first terms is expected to be ready by 15th June.

WASH Cluster in the first phase of the response, will prioritize life-saving activities, including emergency water supply with temporary distribution systems, emergency sanitation in relocation sites and blanket hygiene promotion campaigns to reduce morbidity/mortality related to diarrhoeal diseases and other communicable diseases and avert risks of outbreak. The second phase of the response will include the restoration of water supply and sanitation systems with flood-resilient approaches. The priority locations include most affected regions such as Hiraan, Gedo, Banadir, Middle and Lower Juba, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Bay and Bakool. The Cluster will also target some flood affected areas in Puntland and Somaliland. The cluster needs an additional $16 million to reach 400,000 individuals during the three-month flood response. As of 14 May, the WASH Partners have reached over 113,000 floods affected with hygiene kits and emergency water supply.

The Protection Cluster identifies that risks of exclusion from the humanitarian response are particularly high for marginalised...
communities and vulnerable individuals. From a 2019 floods response study, the cluster observes that assistance remains largely subject to clan biases, resulting in unequal access for communities lacking support within dominant groups, risks of violence and SEA. Also, safe and equal access to humanitarian assistance may be compromised by insufficient consideration given to the situation and needs according to age, gender, and other factors, such as disability. In addition to children, women and girls being at risk of GBV (see below), they may also be at serious risk of neglect and trauma. This also includes people with a disability or the elderly. Protection partners will deploy protection workers/monitors to identify communities and individuals at risk, and provide protection support, including direct assistance, referral support, or advocate with stakeholders for adequate response. Displacement resulting from floods may trigger problems of land grabbing or eviction, during or after floods, with return to original settlements arbitrarily obstructed. A total of 30,000 affected people have been reached by the Protection Cluster, as of 14 May 2020.

Child Protection Sub-Cluster: Disasters disrupt the protective mechanism, increase the vulnerability of children, and put additional strain on children and their families and/or caregivers. Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) and partners will focus on establishment of child protection (CP) rapid response ‘mobile teams’, preparedness and measures for speedy family reunification; procurement and pre-positioning of essential CP supplies; supporting parents and caregivers to keep children safe at home, prevent family separation through risk communication and dissemination of GBV and Child Protection prevention messages; community mobilisation and awareness; Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) will be provided for children in coordination with health and MHPSS teams.

GBV Sub-Cluster: Recent flooding in South West State (Baidoa) and Qhardo, Puntland State, have further worsened GBV exposure and risks for women and girls. GBV AoR and partners will focus on upscaling and broadening multi-sectoral service provision for GBV survivors including psycho-social support and counselling, specialized CMR services, provision of dignity kits, support transportation for referrals for survivors of GBV. In addition, partners will undertake dissemination of GBV+COVID prevention messages. GBV one stops (to access GBV services) and women and girls’ safe spaces in affected locations will be mobilised to do service dissemination and mobilisation using updated referral pathways.
Logistics Cluster: In response to urgent needs, the Logistics Cluster was reactivated on 26 April 2020. The Cluster is providing coordination, information management and facilitating common logistics services such as air, sea, and road transport, as well as providing storage facilities in 10 locations on behalf of the humanitarian community. The ability of humanitarian partners to reach flood-affected populations with urgent relief items has been severely hampered due to a lack of access via road, cutting off vulnerable communities. Due to the severe access constraints impeding road transport and due to the urgency of the relief items required, air transport remains the most viable option to reach flood-affected populations. In response to these needs, WFP plans to deploy a fixed-wing aircraft and a helicopter to airlift urgent relief items; once available, the Logistics Cluster will coordinate the use of these air assets by the humanitarian community. The Logistics Cluster requires $1.6 million for the flood response operations.

Nutrition Cluster: Recent flooding events across the country present increased risk to children and women. The Nutrition Cluster is targeting an additional 15,993 children and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) through active case finding, treatment of acute malnutrition and establishment of nutrition mobile clinics to meet their needs. Moreover, providing emergency prevention to 10,100 beneficiaries through provision of blanket supplementary feeding, safe and appropriate (optimal) feeding for infants and young children in emergency, and promoting wellbeing of mothers and children. The response will also consider movement/prepositioning of essential supplies in flood affected areas.

Health Cluster: Health Cluster partners have identified health risks and needs through health and joint assessments in flood-affected areas. Partners, including WHO, have provided emergency medical supplies, including Interagency Health Kits (IEHK) to a number of areas. A limited number of mobile health teams have been initiated. Additional resources are needed to scale-up the response to meet growing needs and enable rapid response to potential outbreaks. As of 14 May 2020, Health partners have supported 46,900 affected people,

Food Security Cluster: Puntland State, a weekly inter-agency coordination forum has been activated in Qardho town. The Food Security Cluster has provided food, food vouchers and cash transfers to an estimated 40,000 people in Qardho town as of 11 May 2020. This includes WFP rations for two months for 2,500 households and unconditional cash transfers from DRC for 16,200 people. In Beletweyne, partners are gearing up for the response with one partner having already prepositioned food commodities to reach 4,600 households (or 27,600 beneficiaries) for one month.

The target for Food Security Cluster partners is to support both improved access to food and emergency livelihood assistance for 370,000 people. The target includes people who are displaced, and agro-pastoral and riverine farmers who need continued and additional seasonal inputs, support and livelihood protection.

**Targets and gaps summarised by Cluster**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLUSTER</th>
<th>TOTAL PEOPLE AFFECTED</th>
<th>TOTAL PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED (US$)</th>
<th>AVAILABLE FUND (US$)</th>
<th>AMOUNT NEEDED NOW (GAPS) (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
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<td>400,000</td>
<td>18 M</td>
<td>2 M</td>
<td>16 M</td>
</tr>
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<td>Shelter</td>
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<td>4.6 M</td>
<td>11 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
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<td>170,000</td>
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<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>5.75 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSC</td>
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<td>200,000</td>
<td>19.4 M</td>
<td>7.4 M</td>
<td>12 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
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<td>26,095</td>
<td>3.1 M</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.1 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>20,158 school children</td>
<td>20,158</td>
<td>1.45 M</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.45 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>918,667</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>5 M</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3.95 M</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
<td>1.6 M</td>
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<td>1.6 M</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>918,667</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>74.55 M</td>
<td>14.7 M</td>
<td>59.85 M</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Resource Mobilization and Current Funding Situation

Funding for the overall humanitarian situation in the country remains inadequate with HRP 2020 only 16.8 per cent funded. The most acute needs remain in the areas of shelter, non-food items, health and WASH and remain significantly underfunded in the current HRP. Similarly, more funding is urgently needed to ensure the delivery of essential supplies by air to areas where road access has been hindered.

Funding modalities identified to support an integrated floods response include the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). A CERF proposal for $7.1 million is under consideration covering WASH, Shelter and Logistics response.

**Shelter cluster:** The Cluster is under-funded and cannot reach all the targeted population. With the available resources, the Cluster partners have been mainly responding to the needs of IDPs in protracted situation and new displacements due to conflict. The available stock is far too low to meet the needs of the flood-affected population. With the available shelter/NFI kits and those in the pipeline, the Cluster can only reach 97,000 out of the 400,000 targeted people. Without additional funding, 245,000 flood-affected people will remain without access to shelter and over 203,000 flood-affected people will remain without access to NFIs.

**The CCCM cluster** is yet to receive financial support for flood response activities and are relying on partners to who are using the existing limited funds to respond to the needs reported at different IDPs sites.

**WASH cluster** Although need for hygiene promotion and access to a temporary source of safe water could be covered satisfactorily (respectively 92 per cent and 62 per cent of beneficiaries reached), the limited funding received to respond to the 2019 Deyr flooding resulted in serious gaps for sanitation and access to safe water (respectively 73 per cent and 66 per cent of needs left unaddressed). This limited response rate in 2019 is adding up to the additional needs resulting from the 2020 Gu’ flooding. The population are at high risk of facing outbreaks of diarrhoea.

**Protection Cluster** Lack of funding interrupts protection monitoring and advocacy in areas affected by floods, leaving communities or individuals at risk of exclusion and other human rights violations (including eviction or land grabbing).
Psycho-social service (PSS) referral, direct material support to vulnerable individual who are victims of exclusion, neglect and trauma is lacking. Inadequate funding and resource gap hinders the provision of quality child protection service including case management, psycho-social support (PSS), family tracing and renunciation and alternative care services for children that are identified as being separated and unaccompanied and at risk of abuse, neglect and violence. Limited specialised child protection services are available for children at risk including unaccompanied and separated Children (UASC), children with disabilities.

The Logistics Cluster has not yet received any funding to fully support the partners to respond to the floods. Therefore, all common logistics services are being provided to partners on a full cost-recovery basis.

Nutrition cluster partners are facing funding gaps to sustain and scale up emergency nutrition services to respond to increasing vulnerabilities brought forward with flooding conditions. It is urgent to meet the needs of pregnant and nursing women and children under five years requiring treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition as a result of limited WASH services driving disease incidence, poor diet and COVID-19 vulnerabilities.

Food Security Cluster: Given the number of people affected as of 7 May was 242,595 with 74,843 being displaced; FSC partners have adequate resources to provide food assistance if access allows for two months. Hence, for improved access to food responses, based on the current estimated number of people affected, FSC partners will be able to respond using existing resources. However, if the number of people affected/displaced were to increase beyond the current estimates, additional resources will be required.

Health Cluster: Without timely and adequate resources partners will not be able to reach the more than 275,000 people affected by floods, including the displaced population, with essential care. The affected population will be even more at risk not only from water-borne disease and other health risks associated with flooding and displacement including psychological stress, but also from COVID-19. Partners will not be able to assure safety for patients and health care workers in facilities that will likely face overcrowding while providing mobile services. Partners will also be limited in their ability to reach the population with effective health messaging to ensure safe and appropriate health, as well as personal well-being risk communication.

Education Cluster is not currently responding to the floods. Main gap is funding availability. If funds are received, rehabilitation of 89 schools affected by the flood can be done as a joint project like the Cyclone response, which was a joint response in 2018. For instance, in Somaliland one NGO did rehabilitation of schools, clinics, nutrition centres and wells.
Annex: Cluster Responses and Gaps
## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - URGENT LIFESAVING ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE FLOODS (SO1 IN HRP)

#### SECTOR RESPONSE

CCCM Cluster will ensure access to services and adequate living conditions for families displaced by floods with a focus on Dollow, Luuq, Bardeere, Ceel Waaq, Baidoa, Berdale Qardo, Kismayo, Galkaayo, Benadir and Beletwayene through the following:

1. Ensure newly displaced populations receive life-saving services and adequate living conditions through improved coordination, information management and site layout.

#### CURRENT RESPONSE

The Cluster has mapped 277 flood risk IDP settlements which will be prioritized for site maintenance activities (e.g. creation of drainage systems, repairing communal infrastructure) to mitigate impact of floods and accelerate the access to referral services. Over 37,000 IDPs have already been informed how to mitigate the impact of floods in their settlements.

- Ensure the timely provision of life saving services to displaced people living in communal settings
- Provide up to date information on gaps, needs and population demographics to partners to mobilize emergency assistance
- Ensure beneficiaries have channels to provide feedback
- Allocation a contingency space for the flood affected IDPs and new arrivals.
- Assisting in dignified and voluntary temporary relocation of flood affected IDPs
- Improve site layout to mitigate effects of floods in IDP sites.
- Drainage creation diverting floods water to the river from the affected IDP sites

#### PLANNED RESPONSE

1. Ensure the timely provision of life saving services to displaced people living in communal settings
   - Provide up to date information on gaps, needs and population demographics to partners to mobilize emergency assistance
   - Ensure beneficiaries have channels to provide feedback
   - Allocation a contingency space for the flood affected IDPs and new arrivals.
2. Improve site layout to mitigate effects of floods in IDP sites
   - Drainage creation and backfilling to raise ground to divert water away from inhabited areas
   - Opening access roads leading to the affected IDP sites by the floods.
   - Rehabilitation of damaged communal infrastructure within flood affected IDP sites
   - Build the capacity of community governance structure on issues of resilience and emergency prevention and response

#### GAPS IN RESPONSE

There is funding gap to carry out site maintenance activities in the floods affected sites of the targeted locations as Partners have used their funding to respond to COVID-19 activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNDING REQUIREMENTS ($US)</th>
<th>5,850,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FUNDING SECURED/APPROVED ($US)</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEOPLE AFFECTED</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEOPLE TARGETED</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Education

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 - ADDRESS THE SECONDARY IMPACTS OF FLOOD IN THE AFFECTED AREAS (SO1 IN HRP)

**SECTOR RESPONSE**

- As of 10 May, 89 schools have been reported to be damaged by floods in Somalia and Puntland, Galmudug, Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba, Gedo, Hiraan and Banadir. No schools are reported damaged in Bay and Bakool. So far we have no information available from Middle Shabelle. Approximately 20,158 children are normally enrolled in the 89 schools. The schools and teaching and learning materials (TLM) needs to be rehabilitated and replaced prior to school re-opening to allow for continued access to education for the 20,158 school children.

**Activities:**

- Rehabilitation and furnishing of damaged schools including WASH facilities
- Distribution of teaching and learning materials for flood-affected learners in cases where materials have been damaged by the floods.

**CURRENT RESPONSE**

Response not yet on-going

**PLANNED RESPONSE**

Pending funding availability damaged schools will be rehabilitated and TLM distributed

**GAPS IN RESPONSE**

Inadequate funding

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS ($US)**

1,450,000

**FUNDING SECURED/AVAILABLE ($US)**

N/A

**PEOPLE AFFECTED**

20,158 IN 89 SCHOOLS

**PEOPLE TARGETED**

20,158 IN 89 SCHOOLS
**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - URGENT LIFESAVING AND LIVELIHOODS ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE FLOODS**

**SECTOR RESPONSE**

1. Provision of immediate food assistance to meet the urgent food needs of the affected food insecure households. The FSC recommends food assistance based on applicable/feasible modalities to ensure the immediate needs of the flood-affected people are met. The cluster will prioritise:
   - Displaced persons
   - Affected persons, who are not displaced but with limited or no income opportunities as they have lost most assets in the flooding.
2. Support the affected rural livelihoods by enabling agricultural production in the Gu season and off-season (recession agriculture) and protecting productive assets:
   - Provide inputs (agricultural seed) and cash assistance to riverine farmers
   - Emergency livestock assistance (support the agro-pastoralists with control of vector and supportive treatment)
   - Monitoring and surveillance for any major crop pest/disease and livestock disease outbreak that will affect crop and livestock production.

**CURRENT RESPONSE**

Regular responses as of 7th May, in districts affected by flooding are as follows:

1. 72,066 beneficiaries with improved access to food
2. 157,470 with seasonal agricultural inputs
3. 4,706 with livelihood assets protection (animal vaccination and treatment)

Responses triggered after reports of flooding:

1. One-month food assistance in Qardho to 2,500 households (15,000 beneficiaries)
2. In the coming few days, additional 1,000 households (or 6,000 beneficiaries) in Qardho will receive improved access to food responses. In Beletweyne partners are gearing up for the response with one partner having already prepositioned food commodities to reach 4,600 households (or 27,600 beneficiaries) for one month.
3. Flood awareness messages (SMS) and Radio messages sent out to affected households in flood prone areas
4. Flood early warning update shared with partners and disaster management institutions such as HADMA, NADFOR and MOHADM. SWALIM is working with Radio Ergo to disseminate early warning information
5. Livestock vector control awareness messages to livestock owners through professional associations etc.

**PLANNED RESPONSE**

- Food assistance: initially planned for period of two months for 200,000 people. The duration of the assistance will however depend on the flooding situation, displacement and assessment findings.
- Provision of agriculture input and/or cash for off-season planting for 17,000 riverine farmers affected by river flooding. Gu’ season planting affected in Shabelle and Juba riverine areas with farmland inundated and under water in some of the areas. SWALIM (FAO) preliminary estimation (satellite based) indicate that about 336 sq. km of agricultural land were affected by River flooding in Belet Weyn, Jowhar, Gedo, Bualle, Jamaame, Kismayo and Saakow
- The affected riverine farmers will need immediate support so that they can replant.

**GAPS IN RESPONSE**

- Notably, the number of people Integrated Phase Clarification (IPC) 3&4 (in crisis and emergency) stands at 3.4 million countries wide. This is a significant increase from previous projections of 1.6 million. Thus, the overall responses need to be scaled up.
- Need to scale up Gu’ seasonal agricultural input and livestock assets protection.
- The flooding will significantly increase potential of crop and livestock disease outbreak
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS ($US)

- Food assistance: Two months targeting 200,000 people. Total funding requirement= US$7.4 million (funding received)
- Livelihood: Agriculture input and cash assistance: targeting 17,000 riverine farmers (households)
- Total funding requirement= US$12 million
- Overall funding for the FSC: US$19.4 million

FUNDING SECURED/AVAILABLE ($US)  7,400,000 (for improved access to food responses)

PEOPLE AFFECTED  250,000

PEOPLE TARGETED  250,000

SOMALIA
Photo: UNSOM
## FLOOD RESPONSE PLAN 2020

### Health

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 – PREVENT AND MITIGATE EXCESS MOR-BIDITY AND MORTALITY RESULTING FROM FLOODS AND DISPLACEMENT. (S01 IN HRP)

##### SECTOR RESPONSE

- Equitable and timely access to emergency and essential health care services; increased focus on patient / provider safety
- Scale-up of fixed-services for IDPs; prioritizing relocated facilities and HCF serving additional case load due to displacement
- Establishment of mobile medical units (MMU), when possible with nutrition, to reach flood-affected where fixed-services are temporally inaccessible
- Integration of IPC standards for COVID-19 in service delivery points; provision of PPE
- Provision of life-saving maternal and reproductive health emergency interventions, and supplies
- Provision of essential medical supplies and medications to meet additional caseloads
- Prevention, mitigation, and control of water- and vector-borne disease through active surveillance, improved case management and infection control
- Integrated RCCE on COVID-19, and water-borne disease for the affected population with CCCM, WASH and Nutrition
- Targeted immunization for flood displaced and at-risk population
- Support Mental Health and Psycho-social support (MHPSS) services through the provision of Psychological First Aid and linking health services to PSS interventions
- Integrated protection approaches for GBV survivors; including CMR and PSS referral

##### CURRENT RESPONSE

- Provision of health services from the ongoing projects
- Localised planning for relocation of services and establishing mobile teams/clinics
- Distribution of essential medical supplies and PPE in Puntland
- Regular coordination meetings for all the health sector actors on information sharing and gap analysis; these include COVID-19

##### PLANNED RESPONSE

- Assessment and dissemination of critical health (risk) information; including for COVID-19
- Community engagement and sensitization for flood-affected and displaced populations
- Support the scale-up health care facility (HCF) capacity for essential services to meet increased caseloads
- Establishment of integrated mobile medical units (MMU) in the flood-affected areas; and in areas of displacement
- Training and integration of IPC standards for COVID-19 in service delivery points; provision of PPE
- Provision, distribution and replenishment of essential medical supplies, critical durable equipment and medications
- Targeted immunization (for displaced and high-risk population)
- Outbreak control measures: early warning, detection, and response case management training of health staff (integrated with COVID-19 surveillance)
- Community and Health care worker (HCW) engagement, with communication material and treatment guidelines for relevant diseases including COVID-19
- Preparation of ad-hoc treatment units (e.g. ORT points); move up of supplies with WASH
- Support the provision of Psychological First Aid (integrating aspects of COVID-19)
- Provision of medical (including psycho-social) support to survivors of sexual violence
- Provide priority reproductive health emergency interventions by skilled birth attendants
- Prevention, mitigation and control of vector borne diseases including the provision of LLIN to affected communities

##### GAPS IN RESPONSE

- Urgent need to meet vulnerable groups with treatment and emergency prevention programs.
- Displacement creating accessibility and closure of some of service delivery units. Prioritizing the reopening of closed sites
- Nutrition supply delivery & logistics costs of airlifting commodities to areas isolated by floods
| **FUNDING REQUIREMENTS ($US)** | 5,000,000 |
| **FUNDING SECURED/AVAILABLE ($US)** | N/A |
| **PEOPLE AFFECTED** | 400,000 |
| **PEOPLE TARGETED** | 300,000 Directly targeted for health and preventive services 400,000 indirect target for disease prevention and mitigation. The total target is 300,000. |
### Nutrition

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - PROVIDE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY LIFESAVING CURATIVE /PREVENTIVE NUTRITION SERVICES THROUGH SYSTEMATIC IDENTIFICATION, REFERRAL AND TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF ACUTELY MALNOURISHED CASES**

#### SECTOR RESPONSE
- The acute malnutrition burden/need within a 3-month response period stands at 15,993 children and PLWs of which 2,823 are severely malnourished children under five.
- Establish and/or re-establish nutrition and health clinics to treat and circumvent conditions of disease and malnutrition.
- Prevention through blanket supplementary feeding and IYCF/E for about 10,100 affected nutrition beneficiaries -this is critical response at early stage of flood to minimize further impact on malnutrition situation and mortality.
- Ensure nutrition supplies are sufficient to treatment and prevention including special transportation requirements (airlifting of lifesaving supplies to communities cut-off by floods).

#### CURRENT RESPONSE
- Partners continue to conduct screening and identify new cases of acute malnutrition for timely treatment in mobile and fixed clinics.
- Re-establishment of nutrition sites and or mobile teams due to site closed due to flooding.
- Positioning of essential nutrition supplies

#### PLANNED RESPONSE
- Implementation of emergency prevention through blanket supplementary feeding and IYCF/E for about 10,100 affected nutrition beneficiaries’ critical response at early stage of flood to minimize further impact on malnutrition situation and mortality.
- Continue treatment of acute malnutrition in all affected areas through mobile and fixed clinics
- Pre-positioning of supplies in both the affected and flood-prone areas including airlifting to locations isolated by floods

#### GAPS IN RESPONSE
- Urgent need to meet vulnerable groups (children & PLWs) with treatment and emergency prevention programs.
- Displacement creating accessibility and closure of some of service delivery units. Prioritizing the reopening of closed sites
- Nutrition supply delivery and logistics costs of airlifting commodities to areas isolated by floods

#### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS ($US)
3,100,000

#### FUNDING SECURED/AVAILABLE ($US)
N/A

#### PEOPLE AFFECTED
239,499

#### PEOPLE TARGETED
26,095
## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - URGENT LIFESAVING ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE FLOODS

### SECTOR RESPONSE

**General protection:**
- Monitoring of protection risks in communities affected by floods and advocacy
- Individual protection assistance to persons with heightened vulnerabilities, and specific needs
- Provision/replacement of assistive devices for persons living with disabilities
- Provision of information on services, services, navigate complex procedures, and utilize existing remedies in areas of displacement to enhance their own protection.
- Support protection of affected communities against discriminatory access to services, violence, and other risks (eviction, land grabbing) through advocacy at local level

**Child Protection:**
- Supporting parents and caregivers to keep children safe at home, prevent family separation through risk communication and dissemination of GBV and Child Protection prevention messages.
- Strengthen preparedness measures for speedy family tracing and reunification (including psychosocial support) for separated and unaccompanied children, children in distress.
- Case management for child at risk including Un-accompanied and separated Children (UASC)
- Mobilise community first-responders for rapid PFA; assessment; identification and basic support to vulnerable children
- Providing appropriate support to identified separated and unaccompanied children through comprehensive case management approach and referral to interim care.
- Supported through community-based protection mechanisms (prevention, mitigation, and identification individuals in need contributing to dignity and wellbeing) and psychosocial support.

**GBV:**
- Provision of rape kits for clinical management of rape (CMR)
- Mobilize and support CMR and Psycho-social support (PSS)actors to provide services from service centres accessible to the location or from temporary service centres
- Mobilize case managers to provide support and manage cases for GBV survivors to promote healing using remote or face to with observed social distancing
- Support transportation costs for referrals for GBV survivors
- Provision of dignity kits and material items such as solar lanterns and mats
- Support integration of COVID19+GBV messages in service provision to GBV survivors

### CURRENT RESPONSE

**General protection:**
- Monitoring of protection risks in communities affected by floods and advocacy (ongoing in 19 districts and Benadir (hosting at least about 18,900 vulnerable individuals and 30,000 people at risk of exclusion)

**Child Protection:**
- Capacity building for frontline community-based CP committees
- Psychosocial support for affected children and care givers
- Alternative care arrangements for separated children (kinship care)
- Strengthening the Child Friendly Spaces and increasing the facilities to other IDP camps in Banadir since there are arrivals of new persons due to the floods in Afgoye.
- Provision of Child Protection services including case management, Psychosocial Support, safe shelter, basic emotional support and health referral to the main health facilities.
- Community mobilisation and awareness raising on hygiene, risk communication and CP and GBV prevention messages.

**GBV:**
- GBV partners already engaged in flood response in Baidoa (Intersos), Beletweyne (Ward), Gardo (Puntland)(MOWDAFA) and Burco (Somaliland)(MESAF
**PLANNED RESPONSE**

General protection:
- Monitoring of protection risks in communities affected by floods and advocacy
- Individual protection assistance to persons with heightened vulnerabilities, and specific needs
- Provision/replacement of assistive devices for persons living with disabilities
- Provision of information services designed to assist flood victims access services, navigate complex procedures, and utilize existing remedies in areas of displacement to enhance their own protection.
- Facilitate negotiations for improved tenure arrangements for communities affected by flood and reduce risks to HLP assets on which local livelihood initiatives are dependent.

Child Protection:
- Supporting parents and caregivers to keep children safe at home, prevent family separation through risk communication and dissemination of GBV and Child Protection prevention messages.
- Addressing the psychosocial and mental health needs of children in displaced sites and in host communities which includes organizing age and gender appropriate psychosocial support activities for children and their caregivers through (child friendly space (CFS), Mobile teams, children / youth clubs, Parents groups CP committees and remote techniques)
- Providing appropriate support to separated and unaccompanied children through comprehensive case management approach.
- Establishment of alternative care arrangement and foster parents and, capacity building of the project staff and facilitate sensitization on prevention of family separation
- Continually update/adapt the child protection referral pathway for lifesaving child protection services including PSS, health, mental health and case management, family tracing and re-unification (FTR) and care arrangement.
- Identify and train Child Protection Community Volunteers/focal persons & members of CBCPCs that could be positioned to designated areas to support separated and Unaccompanied children

GBV:
- Provision of 10,000 dignity kits and solar lamps to women at risk of GBV and GBV survivors
- Case management for GBV survivors (CMR, PSS, legal aid, safe houses)
- Establish temporary Women and Girls Friendly Spaces, Establish gender balanced community support groups in each of the affected villages
- Create temporary safe spaces for women and for children in, out-of-camp settings and making the community more aware of them.
- Support to CMR (including distribution of CMR kits) and PSS services.

**GAPS IN RESPONSE**

General protection
- Deployment of 30 protection monitors in five priority districts + Support to at least people with disability

Child protection
- Inadequate funding and supplies available to partners operating in the affected areas by the floods to enable rapid scale-up and to ensure the provision of quality child protection service including case management, PSS, family tracing and renunciation and alternative care services for children that are identified as being separated and unaccompanied and at risk of abuse, neglect and violence
- Lack of skilled human resource capacity to respond in remote areas where communities are most affected.

GBV:
- Provision of rape kits for CMR.
- Mobilise and support CMR and PSS actors to provide services from service centres accessible to the location or from temporary service centres
- Mobilise case managers to provide support and manage cases for GBV survivors to promote healing using remote or face to with observed social distancing
- Support transportation costs for referrals for GBV survivors
- Provision of dignity kits and material items such as solar lanterns and mats
- Support integration of COVID19+GBV messages in service provision to GBV survivors
| FUNDING REQUIREMENTS ($US) | General protection: 400,000  
Child Protection: 2,000,000  
GBV: 1,750,000 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| FUNDING SECURED/AVAILABLE ($US) | Child Protection: $248,610  
GBV: $350,000 |
| PEOPLE AFFECTED | 242,600 individuals |
| PEOPLE TARGETED | 130,000 children  
70,750 women and girls at risk of GBV  
36,000 individuals with special needs/at heightened risks |
# Shelter & NFIs

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - URGENT LIFESAVING ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE FLOODS (SO1 IN HRP)**

| SECTOR RESPONSE | • Provision of non-food items (NFIs) to the flood affected population.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>• Provision of shelter kits to the flood affected population.</th>
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</table>
| CURRENT RESPONSE | • Rapid needs assessments in the flood affected areas.  
|                  | • Transportation of available NFI kits to flood affected areas.  
|                  | • 3,060 NFI kits and 1,980 shelter kits distributed.  
|                  | • 2,750 NFI kits and 570 shelter kits are available for distribution in the field locations.  
|                  | • 1,870 NFI kits will be transported to field locations for distribution.  
|                  | • 8,480 NFI kits and 6,620 shelter kits will be procured for distribution |
| PLANNED RESPONSE | • Shelter and NFI assistance through provision of NFI and shelter kits through in kind,  
|                  | cash or voucher to the population affected by flooding.  
|                  | • Decongestion at settlement and shelter level where feasible. |
| GAPS IN RESPONSE | • Limited funding available. There is a gap of 33,840 NFI kits and 40,830 shelter kits.  
|                  | • Transportation of NFI and shelter materials to most of the affected locations is only possible by air which is expensive.  
|                  | • Access constraints due to COVID 19 related restrictions. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNDING REQUIREMENTS ($US)</th>
<th>15,600,000</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FUNDING SECURED/AVAILABLE ($US)</td>
<td>4,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEOPLE Affected</td>
<td>500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>PEOPLE Targeted</td>
<td>400,000</td>
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### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - URGENT LIFESAVING ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE FLOODS (SO1 IN HRP)**

| SECTOR RESPONSE | • Contribute to preventing outbreak of communicable diseases including AWD/Cholera and COVID-19 in flood affected locations. Ensure that strategic approaches co-benefit COVID prevention.  
|                 | • Restore dignity and access to basic services to affected population including access to safe water in sufficient quantity, sanitation facilities and hygiene in temporary relocation sites;  
|                 | • Reduce risk of violence against WASH facilities users, especially women, children and people living with disabilities;  
|                 | • Contribute to building resilience of affected communities regularly affected by flooding |

| CURRENT RESPONSE | • Emergency water trucking  
|                  | • Hygiene kits distribution  
|                  | • Establishment of temporary water supply systems in affected health facilities  
|                  | • Pre-positioning of emergency supplies |

| PLANNED RESPONSE | • Deliver emergency water services, including water trucking, household water treatment products and safe storage items;  
|                  | • Construct emergency sanitation facilities in relocation sites;  
|                  | • Construct and/or rehabilitate existing water systems, including repair, disinfection and protection against further flooding;  
|                  | • Construct and/or rehabilitate flood resistant sanitation services;  
|                  | • Rehabilitation of damaged WASH facilities in affected health facilities;  
|                  | • Hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene kits. |

| GAPS IN RESPONSE | • Lack of funding  
|                 | • Emergency sanitation  
|                 | • Partners capacity to implement flood-resilient approaches and mainstream disaster risk reduction in their programmes  
|                 | • Availability of hygiene items |

| FUNDING REQUIREMENTS ($US) | 18,000,000 |
| FUNDING SECURED/AVAILABLE ($US) | N/A |
| PEOPLE AFFECTED | 500,000 |
| PEOPLE TARGETED | 400,000 |
# Logistics

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - URGENT LIFESAVING ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE FLOODS (SO1 IN HRP)**

| SECTOR RESPONSE | • Provide coordination and information management support and;  
|                 | • Facilitate access to the provision of common logistics services to humanitarian partners to transport lifesaving relief items to affected populations. |

| CURRENT RESPONSE | • The Logistics Cluster was reactivated on 26 April. As outlined in its Concept of Operations, the Logistics Cluster is providing coordination, information management and facilitating common logistics services – air, sea and road transport, as well as storage facilities in 10 locations – on behalf of the humanitarian community upon request. |

| PLANNED RESPONSE | • Additional airlift capacity is planned (once funding secured) to overcome access challenges (via road and sea) and ensure operational continuity. |

| GAPS IN RESPONSE | • Access constraints limit the ability of cluster partners to conduct assessments of the damage by flood.  
|                 | • Inadequate funding for local and international NGOs responding in the affected areas. |

| FUNDING REQUIREMENTS ($US) | 1,600,000 |
| FUNDING SECURED/AVAILABLE ($US) | N/A |
| PEOPLE AFFECTED | N/A |
| PEOPLE TARGETED | N/A |