**THE danish emergency relief fund**

**Alert note**

**Section A: Basic information**

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| Organisation: | *RAJO Organization* |
| Title of alert: | El Nino Flash Floods in Somalia |
| Type of crisis: |  *X rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B)** *slow onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section C)*
* *spike in protracted humanitarian crisis (please fill out section D)*
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**Section B: Rapid onset humanitarian crisis:**

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| b.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*The heavy rains and flash and riverine floods fueled by an El Nino, have intensified particularly in Puntland, Galmudug, Jubaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle states and in areas along the Juba River in Jubaland State as well as Somaliland.b.2 What is the nature of the crisis? *Please describe the type of crisis (e.g. earth quake, other natural disaster occurring without warning) and describe potential local social and political implications (e.g. for specific target groups).*Torrential deyr (October to December) rains have triggered floods, according to the Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) and OCHA reports. As of 6 November, it is estimated that over 706,100 people have been affected, with over 113,690 people displaced from their homes across the country. Southwest and Jubaland states are the worst affected, with an estimated 268,243 and 268,365 people affected, respectively. In Hirshabelle, at least 145,800 people are reportedly affected, with 11,700 displaced following heavy rains on 5 November 2023. The latest report from OCHA on 9 November reported that at least 28 people have died, including at least eight children. The amount and intensity of rain have been exceptional in the Hiraan, Bakool, Bay, and Gedo regions. Floods destroyed farmlands, roads, and bridges, restricting access to towns and settlements for displaced people, while airstrips have become unusable. In Galmudug, 453 houses have been destroyed, and 7,000 latrines have been damaged or flooded in south Galkaio. In Galmudug State, six people, including two children, are reported to have died during flooding. In the Luuq district of the Gedo region, humanitarian actors and the federal government have secured a boat and are evacuating up to 2,400 people trapped by flood water. b.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information? *Please provide available information on**affected populations, including specific vulnerable groups, and access to these* *urgent emergency and/or protection needs* *other actors responding and coordinating (including government, community structures, the UN, INGOs)*The latest OCHA situation report estimates that over 1.17 million people have been affected by the floods and displaced over 334,800. At least 28 people have died, including eight children. Nearly half a million of those affected are in Southwest State. Over 310,000 people are affected in Jubaland, 201,000 in Puntland and 145,800 in Galmudug. Puntland accounts for the highest displacement, with 101,000 people forced to abandon their homes, followed by Jubaland, with 99,000. In Galmudug State, 453 houses have been destroyed, and 7,000 latrines have been damaged or flooded in south Gaalkacyo. More rain is expected in the coming days, with the forecast for 8 to 15 November indicating very heavy to extremely heavy rainfall in southern Somalia and wetter than usual conditions in central and south Somalia-OCHA.[[1]](#footnote-1).In Somaliland, heavy rains were received in Berbera town and Dooxo Guban village in Berbera district in Woqooyi Galbeed region, while moderate rains were received in Lughaya and Zaylac districts in Awdal regions; Laasa Dacawo in Berbera district; and Waridaad in Ceel Afweyn district in Sanaag region. On 28 October, one person died when a car was washed away by floods in Cabaadweyne on the road between Hargeysa and Berbera. The heavy rains have reportedly inundated over 90 farms, damaged shallow wells, washed away 35 water pumps and impacted livestock in Dooxa Guban village near Berbera. The water has receded in affected areas, but partners are on standby to respond if the situation escalates[[2]](#footnote-2). Particularly vulnerable groups affected by flash and riverine floods are women, children, people with disabilities, the aged, host communities and IDPs.Some local business communities and international agencies responded by giving food and shelter to some affected populations. Humanitarian actors plan to distribute non-food items to 1,000 displaced people in Gaalkacyo and Cadaado and 92 flood-affected families in south Gaalkacyo. SoDMA has distributed grants to 400 flood-affected people in Baidoa. IFRC has distributed over 74,700 sandbags to communities across the country, prepositioned 24 manual water treatment kits and four mechanical water treatment units, provided medical supplies to treat Acute Water Diarrhoea to 26 clinics and prepositioned 49,000 household hygiene kits. Over 430 unprotected shallow wells have been chlorinated.International NGOs report that flood-affected people need urgent food, emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs), nutrition, health, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance. Findings by a local NGO indicate that food, health, WASH and shelter/non-food items are the most pressing needs for affected people in Southwest State. Partners also report a significant need for shelter, clean water, and sanitation facilities for displaced families in flash and riverine floods. Shallow wells in Luuq, Doolow and Belet Xaawo are underwater, which has severely affected access to safe drinking water, therefore, mitigating the risk of waterborne diseases is critical, especially for communities using flood water for domestic purposes.There are still funding gaps, as stated by the OCHA report dated 9 November 2023.[[3]](#footnote-3)*Please insert link(s) and/or attach relevant documentation to the alert. Documentation may be found at UN OCHA, ACAPS, or other internationally recognised sources.*1. [*https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-deyr-rainy-season-2023-flash-update-no-5-6-november-2023*](https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-deyr-rainy-season-2023-flash-update-no-5-6-november-2023)
2. [*https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-situation-report-9-nov-2023*](https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-situation-report-9-nov-2023)
3. [*https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/wash-cluster-somalia-2023-el-nino-rainfall-update-baidoa-flash-floods-6th-november-2023*](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/wash-cluster-somalia-2023-el-nino-rainfall-update-baidoa-flash-floods-6th-november-2023)
4. [*https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-deyr-rainy-season-2023-flash-update-no-4-4-november-2023*](https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-deyr-rainy-season-2023-flash-update-no-4-4-november-2023)

b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started. *Mention specific dates if possible.* P*rovide documentation for this.* *The El NinoFlash flood crisis started with the Deyr Season in October 2023, as reported by OCHA - Flash Update no 5 - Deyr rains - 6 November 2023.[[4]](#footnote-4)*b.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis-affected population?*Please consider the following points:****Rapid response****: Rapid disbursement of funds will save many lives of the affected populations and IDPs.****Short intervention (0-9 month):*** *We expect the intervention period will be 2 to 6 months.****Meeting needs of hard-to-reach populations not catered for by other donors:*** *Rajo and other Danish CSO have had good experiences working in fragile situations like Somalia, and we have successfully implemented many humanitarian interventions funded by DERF resulting in positive impacts on the affected populations in the respective areas.* |

1. [file:///C:/Users/Mayya/Downloads/Situation%20Report%20-%20Somalia%20-%209%20Nov%202023%20(4).pdf](file:///C%3A/Users/Mayya/Downloads/Situation%20Report%20-%20Somalia%20-%209%20Nov%202023%20%284%29.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-deyr-rainy-season-2023-flash-update-no-4-4-november-2023> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-situation-report-9-nov-2023> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [*https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-deyr-rainy-season-2023-flash-update-no-5-6-november-2023*](https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-deyr-rainy-season-2023-flash-update-no-5-6-november-2023) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)