**THE danish emergency relief fund**

**Alert note**

**Section A: Basic information**

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| Organisation: | ARD, OFROSOM, RAJO and IFTIN |
| Title of alert: | Territorial Rains and Flooding in Somalia Gu rain season 2025 |
| Type of crisis: | * *X rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B)*
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**Section B: Rapid onset humanitarian crisis:**

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| b.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*Multiple regions such as: Banadir region, Hirshabelle State, Southwest State, Galmudug, Jubaland, Puntland, Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sanaag and Togdheer according to OCHA Flash Update No.3. b.2 What is the nature of the crisis? *Please describe the type of crisis (e.g. earthquake, other natural disaster occurring without warning) and describe potential local social and political implications (e.g. for specific target groups).*The crisis in Somalia, as described in the Flash Update No. 3 on the 2025 Gu (April to June) Seasonal Rains, is a natural disaster caused by torrential rains and flash floods. This flooding was triggered by heavy seasonal rainfall across multiple regions of the country since mid-April 2025, with particularly devastating effects in Banadir region on 9 May. The nature of this crisis is primarily hydro-meteorological, involving sudden-onset localized flash floods that have resulted in loss of life, widespread displacement, destruction of property, damage to infrastructure, and significant disruption to livelihoods.Social implications: DPs, especially those living in informal settlements or displacement sites in districts like Kahda, Daynille, and Garasbaley in Banadir, are disproportionately affected. Their makeshift shelters are easily destroyed by floods, forcing them into overcrowded camps or host communities. Floodwaters contaminated by waste and damaged sanitation systems have heightened the risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera and Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), particularly affecting children and vulnerable groups. Damaged temporary learning centres and schools disrupt education for thousands of children, while damaged health facilities reduce access to essential medical care. Displaced families seeking refuge with host communities may strain already limited resources such as housing, food, water, and sanitation facilities. Resource scarcity could lead to tensions between displaced populations and host communities, especially if humanitarian aid is perceived as unevenly distributed.Political: The formation of a government-led committee involving federal ministers, regional officials, and the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) indicates central coordination efforts. However, the effectiveness of the response may be influenced by intergovernmental coordination challenges, especially between federal and regional authorities. The Federal Government’s ability to manage the crisis effectively could impact public trust. Delays or inadequate responses might fuel criticism, especially given pre-existing political fragility in some regions. With only 11% funding for the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan as of 13 May, humanitarian partners are scaling back or closing critical programs. This funding gap threatens to exacerbate the crisis, particularly in areas where basic services are already weak or non-existent.Climate Change: Increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events may become more common, requiring adaptive strategies and investments in climate-resilient infrastructure and early warning systems. The crisis is a **seasonal flood disaster** exacerbated by unusually heavy rains during the Gu season, which has had severe humanitarian consequences. It disproportionately affects vulnerable groups such as IDPs and pastoralists. Social implications include increased health risks, disrupted education, and potential conflicts over resources. Politically, the crisis tests governance structures and highlights the urgent need for increased humanitarian funding and long-term resilience planning.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)*Based on the OCHA Flash Update No. 3 on the 2025 Gu Seasonal Rains in Somalia. Critical infrastructure has been damaged. Affected populations and vulnerable Groups impacted is over 84,000 people affected across multiple regions since mid-April. Key Affected Areas are Banadir region (especially Kahda, Daynille, Garasbaley, Hodan, Wadajir districts). Hirshabelle State: Balcad and Jowhar districts, Galmudug: Galkayo town, Southwest State: Afgooye, Ceelasha, Baidoa, Jubaland: Baardhere, Buurdhubo, Puntland: Qardho district, Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sanaag and Togdheer.Vulnerable Groups are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Particularly affected in Banadir and other areas where makeshift shelters are easily destroyed by floods. Children: Over 3,700 children affected in Qardho due to school closures; the risk of disease outbreaks is high among children. Pastoralists: In Galkayo, over 1,750 livestock were killed, threatening livelihoods. Host communities: Struggling with increased pressure on limited resources and infrastructure.Immediate Needs. Shelter: Thousands of households lost or had damaged shelters; urgent need for non-food items (NFIs) and plastic sheets.Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): Contaminated floodwaters have raised the risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera and Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD). Over 40 water points and 135 latrines damaged nationwide. 14 water points destroyed in Banadir alone.Health Services: At least 11 health facilities affected in Southwest State. Cholera kits urgently needed. A suspected outbreak of AWD has been reported in Galmudug, with 10 hospitalizations.Food Assistance: Livelihoods disrupted due to livestock deaths and damage to crops and farmland.Cash assistance programs underway but underfunded.Education: One temporary learning centre damaged in Banadir.11 schools damaged in Qardho, affecting 3,700 children. Protection Concerns: Increased vulnerability of IDPs, especially women and children, to gender-based violence (GBV) due to displacement and lack of secure shelter.*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.*The information is drawn from the OCHA Flash Update No. 3 on the 2025 Gu Seasonal Rains in Somalia, dated 13 May 2025. This update was prepared in coordination with humanitarian partners (SWALAM, FAO, Somali Red Crescent Society and Somali authorities).[Somalia: 2025 Gu (April to June) Seasonal Floods - Flash Update No.3 (as of 13 May 2025) | OCHA](https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-2025-gu-april-june-seasonal-floods-flash-update-no3-13-may-2025)[UNHCR Somalia Protection and Solutions Monitoring Network (PSMN) Flash Alert #6 | May 2025 - Somalia | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/unhcr-somalia-protection-and-solutions-monitoring-network-psmn-flash-alert-6-may-2025)[Document - UNHCR Somalia - Flash Alert #7 - Over 8400 Individuals Displaced Amidst Heavy Flooding and River Overflow Risk in Beledweyne](https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/108456)<https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2025-gu-april-june-seasonal-floods-situation-report-no-1-20-may-2025>b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started. *Mention specific dates if possible.* P*rovide documentation for this.* Flash floods started mid-April 2025 in nationwide, Flooding in Balcad started May 8, 2025, and severe flash floods started in May 9, 20 in Banadir region (Kahda, Daynile, Hodan and Wadajir)This information is documented in the OCHA Flash Update No. 3 on the 2025 Gu Seasonal Rains in Somalia, issued on 13 May 2025b.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population?*Please consider the following points:** *Rapid disbursement.*Rapid disbursement of fund from CISU – DERF will reduce the sufferings of the crisis affected populations, improve health issues, provide shelters and prevent more severe consequences.
* *Short intervention (0-9 month).* The intervention will only last for 5 months or less depends on not encountering severe challenges
* *Meeting needs of hard to reach populations not catered for by other donors*

We are committed to reach the hard-to-reach populations not catered for or assisted by other donors by having integrated emergency food packages, NFI, Health improvement, Nutrition, WASH, protection as we did before as we experienced in similar humanitarian interventions. |