

# Somalia

## FLOODS

2006

NOVEMBER



RESONANCE PLAN

**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



UNITED NATIONS



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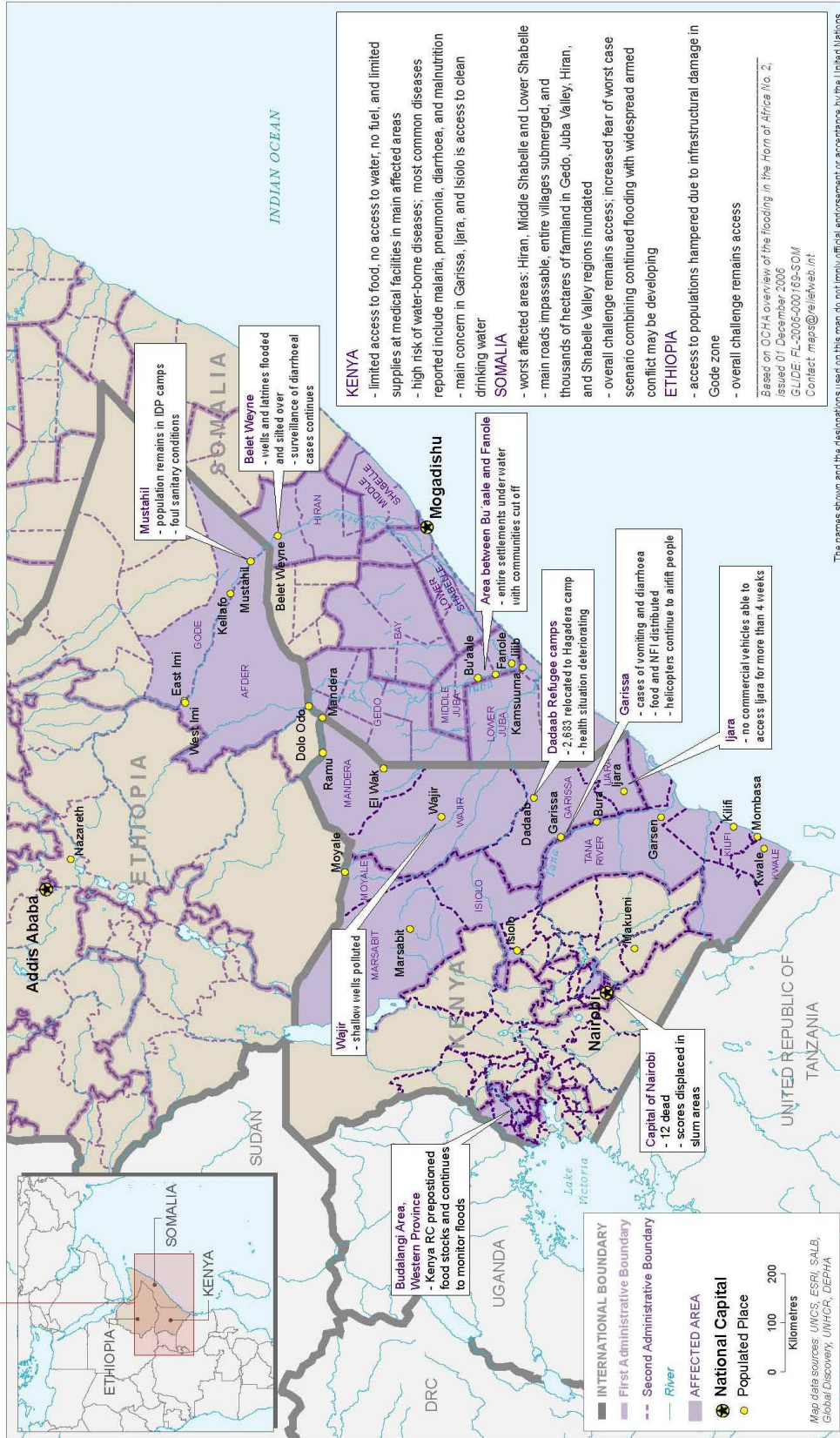
# Horn of Africa: Floods

361,000 affected in Ethiopia's Somali Region and 80 dead. In Somalia, the death toll rose to 116 after at least 20 people died in the north of the country after an outbreak of diarrhoea, and 330,000 are directly affected. In Kenya, 21 dead and the number of affected rising to 500,000.

- OCHA Regional overview of the flooding in the Horn of Africa No. 2, issued 01 Dec 2006



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Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  
United Nations



## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Somalia, one of the world's poorest countries, has been hit by the worst flooding in recent history. The floods are the latest in a long series of disasters in a country which has been plagued by sixteen years of civil war, absence of an effective central government, basic services or infrastructures, and a devastating drought last year. The humanitarian crisis of the Somali people, exhausted by years of conflict and disaster, is now deepening. This is particularly the case in the southern and central areas of the country, along the Shabelle and Juba valley river basins. Some places in Somalia have recorded more than six times their average monthly rainfall. Currently, up to 350,000 people along the riverine areas are reported to be displaced, inundated or otherwise seriously affected by the floods. The worst-case scenario, according to flood modelling projections by United Nations technical agencies (based on a ten-year flood), indicates that up to 900,000 people could be inundated over the coming weeks if the persistent rains continue through December. Floods have displaced entire communities, submerged villages, destroyed granaries, cut off feeder roads, blocked or damaged irrigation and flood relief infrastructures and inundated thousands of hectares of farmland in the South/Central area covering Gedo, Juba Valley, Hiran and Shabelle Valley Regions. The seasonal *Deyr* rains (October to December), exacerbated by a moderate *El Niño* effect over the neighbouring Indian Ocean, are likely to continue through early 2007. The combined effects of protracted civil strife and a series of natural disasters risk having a devastating impact on the already serious humanitarian situation in Somalia.

Access to the affected areas remains a major challenge for the humanitarian community. Somalia is torn between the expanding influence of the Islamic Courts Union and the Transitional Federal Government, and tensions between the two have been escalating. If a conflict were to erupt suddenly, the coping mechanisms of the Somali people would be practically non-existent as the effects of the current floods are exacerbating their vulnerability. The humanitarian community, concerned about the possibility of renewed conflict, and its potential regional implications, has been engaged in high-level advocacy efforts to ensure the preservation of humanitarian space for aid delivery. It has called on all parties to ensure humanitarian access for the provision of life-saving assistance to populations severely affected by the flooding.

Despite the security situation due to conflict and access constraints during the month of October, and the subsequent withdrawal of UN international staff from the South Central areas, which are most severely affected by the floods, agencies have continued to mobilise resources and implement programmes, mainly through national staff on the ground and through national partners and local community groups.

The funding for the Somalia 2006 Consolidated Appeal currently stands at 58%, with serious imbalance between food and non-food sectors. While most agencies have certain contingency plans built into their ongoing programmes, the magnitude of the current flooding is beyond their capacity to respond and hence the need to issue this Flood Response Plan. Based on preliminary reports from the nine cluster groups, the priorities have been identified as: **health, water and sanitation, nutrition, food, logistics, protection, education, livelihoods and early recovery** activities. The recently launched 2007 CAP for Somalia seeks to address the chronic long-term needs of 1.8 million people. This Flood Response Plan addresses immediate life-saving interventions for up to 350,000 flood-affected persons in acute need of assistance, and amounts to US\$<sup>1</sup> 28,616,475, out of which \$10,437,041 are already funded through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) mechanism, leaving an unfunded balance of **\$18,179,434**, and covers actions for up to three months. The projects included in this Flood Response Plan may be adjusted as soon as more precise information becomes available. Based on the response to this Flood Response Plan, the CAP 2007 will also be adjusted accordingly, during the course of next year.

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<sup>1</sup> All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2007 page.

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## SOMALIA FLOODS

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### Somalia Response Plan Floods 2006

#### Summary of Requirements - by Sector

as of 5 December 2006

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector	Full Requirements (\$)	Committed CERF Funding	Unmet Requirements
EARLY RECOVERY	3,800,000	-	3,800,000
EDUCATION	1,615,000	-	1,615,000
FOOD	6,511,841	3,011,841	3,500,000
HEALTH	1,486,521	-	1,486,521
LIVELIHOODS	1,358,200	508,200	850,000
LOGISTICS	4,237,000	2,837,000	1,400,000
MULTI SECTOR	2,080,000	2,080,000	-
NUTRITION	1,170,000	-	1,170,000
PROTECTION	650,000	-	650,000
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
WATER AND SANITATION	3,707,913	-	3,707,913
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,616,475</b>	<b>10,437,041</b>	<b>18,179,434</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 5 December 2006. For continuously updated information on this appeal's projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).



## SOMALIA FLOODS

### Somalia Response Plan Floods 2006

#### Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation

as of 5 December 2006

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Organisation	Full Requirements (\$)	Committed CERF Funding	Unmet Requirements
ADRA	220,000	-	220,000
AFREC	200,000	-	200,000
CEFA	100,000	-	100,000
FAO	1,358,200	508,200	850,000
HIMILO FOUNDATION	94,013	-	94,013
HORN RELIEF	450,000	-	450,000
HUMEDICA	100,000	-	100,000
IMC	170,000	-	170,000
INTERSOS	589,540	-	589,540
OXFAM UK	450,000	-	450,000
SACOD	48,900	-	48,900
SC - UK	350,000	-	350,000
UNDP	5,880,000	2,080,000	3,800,000
UNESCO	150,000	-	150,000
UNHCR	250,000	-	250,000
UNICEF	5,150,000	2,000,000	3,150,000
UNOSAT	50,000	-	50,000
WFP	10,698,841	5,848,841	4,850,000
WHO	1,050,000	-	1,050,000
WORLD CONCERN	200,000	-	200,000
WVI	1,056,981	-	1,056,981
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,616,475</b>	<b>10,437,041</b>	<b>18,179,434</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 5 December 2006. For continuously updated information on this appeal's projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## **2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES**

### **2.1 Context**

As of late September this year, the unusually early Deyr rains began pounding the Horn of Africa region, seriously inundating parts of Ethiopia, Kenya, and southern Somalia. Rainfall in some regions has measured up to six times the average for this time of year. Weather forecasts predict a longer than usual *Deyr* season. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Somalia Water and Land Management (SWALIM), Somalia could experience the worst flood in a fifty-year period, worse than the devastating floods experienced in 1997/1998. There are reports that thousands of people are homeless with either partial or complete inundation of their houses and damage to water and sanitation networks. Current estimates indicate at least 184,000 displaced in the Shabelle riverine and 146,000 in the Juba riverine areas.

The most severely flooded areas house some of the most vulnerable populations of Somalia, who also experienced high levels of malnutrition following the 2005/2006 droughts. Road access, already poor, has now been severed, cutting off entire communities, which have effectively been isolated from any assistance. At the time of issuing this Flood Response Plan, thousands of people affected have still not received any relief, shelter materials, or clean water. The aerial survey conducted by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and technical experts during the third week of November observed a number of settlements submerged in water, with either partial or complete destruction of their houses and damage to water and sanitation network, mainly along the Juba river. Initial assessments have been hampered, as direct access is severely restricted due to security and logistical difficulties.

In the weeks immediately following the floods, a number of agencies have mobilised support for the inundated populations, providing relief in the form of sandbags, insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), tents and educational supplies, shelter material, medicine and non-food items (NFIs), the pre-positioned stocks of which have now been exhausted. The Somali local authorities, the diaspora, Islamic charities, the Somali Red Crescent, and local business community in country have been mobilising funds and distributing assistance through local networks. Local country capacities for coordination are weak, and support involving relevant authorities on the ground is urgent and essential.

### **2.2 Humanitarian Consequences**

Exact casualty figures are difficult to predict with total accuracy. While the worst-case scenario foresees that up to 900,000 people could be affected, this appeal targets approximately 350,000 beneficiaries, which represents the best current estimate available of those already severely affected. The exact figures of people submerged, displaced by the floods or otherwise affected cannot be confirmed due to lack of access; and higher figures will result if the rainfall continues, as is currently being predicted.

The impact of the floods may be catastrophic in terms of damage to the already chronically vulnerable Somali populations, who are characterised by some of the worst human development indicators in the world. Acute malnutrition rates in some of the affected areas are above twenty percent, which is over the 15% emergency threshold. One in every four children in Somalia dies before reaching the age of five. The full impact of the floods on nutrition is yet to be realised due to the lead period that usually exists between the shock and the manifestation of its impact on the nutrition status. The flood has interrupted the post-drought nutrition initiatives and this requires devising innovative ways of reaching the flood-displaced populations, such as through mobile services.

The fragile protective environment has been seriously disturbed, and extremely vulnerable individuals and families within the affected communities will continue to suffer disproportionately due to the lack of equitable access to assistance. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other impoverished households have reduced or no means to cope with the consequences of this natural disaster, for which populations will remain unstable, even after the flooding recedes, especially if appropriate assistance is not provided. Also, psychological ramifications, particularly for the children, will also need to be addressed to minimise the long-term consequences of the flooding.

Most affected regions, in addition to the security constraints, pose enormous logistical difficulties: only boats or helicopters can reach remote areas where roads have been cut off. As these logistical resources are extremely limited, a portion of this Flood Response Plan asks for funding for helicopters, fuel and boats to deliver life-saving supplies. Water and sanitation situation is at the centre of

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immediate response requirements and risks of outbreaks of water-borne diseases are serious. Lack of clean water is critical, as most of the shallow wells on which people depend for clean water have been contaminated. Most household food supplies have been lost in the floods, which also destroyed crops due for harvesting in December. Medical care is also in critical need as most health facilities have been washed away or inundated. Diarrhoeal diseases are on the increase; malaria outbreaks due to standing waters and increase in mosquito populations are also of concern. Finally, provision of schools/temporary learning spaces is also critical to ensure an educational routine for affected children, and as a vehicle for preventative health and hygiene initiatives.

Lessons learned from previous flood initiatives show that early recovery activities contribute to mitigating impact of cyclical floods. Projects aimed at quick restoration of pastoralists livelihoods, through livestock disease control, need to be addressed from the outset. Equally, secondary effects of the floods such as destruction of assets, infrastructure damage, food insecurity and impact on livelihoods are being incorporated into this Flood Response Plan to strengthen communities coping mechanisms and to put them on early recovery track. Finally, provision of schools/temporary learning spaces is also critical to ensure an educational routine for affected children, and as a vehicle for preventative health and hygiene initiatives.

The total needs for the ongoing flood response operations have been estimated at \$28.6 million, of which \$10.4 million have already been provided through the CERF mechanism. This includes:

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>WPF</b>	Support to pre-paid air-service cargo and passengers flights	<b>2,837,000</b>
<b>FAO</b>	Support to emergency livelihoods of the affected farmers	<b>508,200</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	Replenishment of the Somalia Humanitarian Response Fund in support of NGOs with no access to the CERF	<b>2,080,000</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>	Supply of emergency NFIs (which allowed to cover Shelter Cluster needs of this emergency)	<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>WFP</b>	Airdrops of approximately 6,000 MTs of food rations to the affected in the Juba regions.	<b>3,011,841</b>

The remaining funds still required for emergency operations stand at **\$18,179,434**.

### 3. RESPONSE PLANS

#### 3.1 Health Cluster

Lead Agency: WHO

##### Objectives

- To ensure access to basic health services for the affected by the floods, through provision of mobile medical clinics, by vehicle and boat, repairs to damaged health facilities and supply of equipment, drugs and medical supplies to mobile and fixed facilities.
- Communicable disease control to prevent and control outbreaks of diarrhoea and malaria, through case management with adequate supplies including anti-malaria tests and kits, distribution of ITNs with appropriate health education and social mobilisation campaigns; preparedness and response to diarrhoeal diseases with adequate supplies and drugs, health education and community mobilisation.

HEALTH CLUSTER		
Agency	Project	\$
WHO SOM-06-01/H01	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Provision of health services and control of communicable diseases.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Assessment of health infrastructure and situation; Provision of mobile clinics; Procurement and distribution of drugs and medical supplies to functional health facilities; Strengthen the surveillance system; Improve the laboratory capacity with training and supplies; Coordination of the health response; Prepare and respond to possible outbreaks (Cholera).</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 350,000 directly affected by the floods: population of Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Banadiir, Lower Shabelle, Middle and Lower Juba regions in South and Central zone.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> International Medical Corps (IMC), Africa Muslim Agency, InterSOS, Muslim Aid – United Kingdom (UK), Comitato Di Coordinamento Delle Organizzazioni Per Il Servizio Volontario (COSV), Gedo Health Consortium (GHC), World Vision International (WVI).</p>	1,050,000
INTERSOS SOM-06-01/H02	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Health in Emergency – Flood Response.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To establish two mobile teams providing emergency health care by boat to the flood-affected riverine population in a 120 km tract of Shabelle River between Balad and the border with Hiran Region in Jowhar, Mahaday and Balad Districts, Middle Shabelle; To build, equip and run 2 health posts in two riverine villages; To establish a mother and child health/Outpatient Department (MCH/OPD) in Balad; To establish, equip, and run three delivery rooms (two in the above-mentioned health posts and one in Balad MCH/OPD); To establish a laboratory at Balad OPD; To ensure availability of supplies and equipment; To train MCH, OPD, health posts, delivery room and laboratory staff; To carry out health education and sensitisation campaign in riverine villages, with specific attention paid to women, and by the means of Radio Jowhar.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 90,000 people living in the villages along the Shabelle River.</p>	268,540

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<b>HEALTH CLUSTER</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>World Vision Somalia SOM-06-01/H03</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Medical emergency flood response in Middle Juba. <b>Objectives:</b> To reduce the mortality and morbidity of households affected by floods in Buale, Sakow and Salagle districts; To continue with curative and preventive services at the MCH/OPD and through mobile clinics; To continue PHC activities at existing Health Posts; To purchase and supply the mobile clinics, OPD and health posts with medical supplies; To facilitate the distribution of mosquito nets; Continue with expanded programme on immunisation (EPI) activities for children <5 and Women of Child Bearing Age with assistance of inputs from UNICEF; To provide Antenatal Consultation and clean delivery and support; To provide iron and folic acid tablets to pregnant mothers; and To provide health education sessions on EPI, maternal health, STI/HIV-AIDS Malaria, Nutrition, and personal hygiene and sanitation. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> People living along the Juba riverine areas of Middle Juba.	<b>167,981</b>

**3.2 Water and Sanitation Cluster**

**Lead Agency: UNICEF**

**Overall objective**

To provide safe drinking water and hygiene services for 350,000 flood-affected population.

**Specific objectives**

1. Ensure effective coordination and coverage of water and sanitation (WATSAN) services for flood-affected population.
2. Ensure WATSAN services during the floods through water treatment, provision of essential supplies and hygiene promotion campaigns.

<b>WATER AND SANITATION CLUSTER</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>UNICEF SOM-06-01/WS01</b>	<b>Project:</b> Provision of safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation services. <b>Objectives:</b> Provision of essential supplies, hygiene promotion and chlorination activities. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 250,000 people. <b>Partners:</b> Local NGOs/CBOs, Jubaland Charity Centre (JCC), Horn Relief.	<b>1,900,000</b>
<b>OXFAM UK &amp; Horn Relief SOM-06-01/WS02AB</b>	<b>Project:</b> Provision of water and sanitation services to flood-affected. <b>Objectives:</b> To mitigate effects of floods through provision of essential NFIs, hygiene promotion and chlorination. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 90,000 people. <b>Partners:</b> Africa Rescue Committee (AFREC), Development Concern, Horn Relief, local NGOs.	<b>900,000</b>
<b>INTERSOS SOM-06-01/WS03</b>	<b>Project:</b> Water and sanitation emergency response. <b>Objectives:</b> Provision of essential supplies, hygiene promotion and chlorination activities. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 17,600. <b>Partners:</b> Local NGOs/CBOs.	<b>76,000</b>
<b>World Vision SOM-06-01/WS04</b>	<b>Project:</b> Flood response to Middle Juba. <b>Objectives:</b> To mitigate effects of floods through provision of potable water and to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 27,000 people. <b>Partners:</b> Local NGOs/CBOs.	<b>189,000</b>

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<b>WATER AND SANITATION CLUSTER</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>World Concern</b> <b>SOM-06-01/WS05</b>	<b>Project:</b> Provision of safe drinking water, hygiene promotion and essential supplies. <b>Objectives:</b> Provision of essential supplies and hygiene promotion. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 40,000. <b>Partners:</b> Local NGOs/CBOs.	<b>200,000</b>
<b>CEFA</b> <b>SOM-06-01/WS06</b>	<b>Project:</b> Assure early recovery for the target villages in Qoreyooley district. <b>Objectives:</b> To provide safe drinking water and essential supplies. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 26,600. <b>Partners:</b> Local NGOs/CBOs.	<b>100,000</b>
<b>AFREC</b> <b>SOM-06-01/WS07</b>	<b>Project:</b> Provision of water and sanitation requirements. <b>Objectives:</b> To support hygiene and chlorination activities. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 50,000. <b>Partners:</b> Local NGOs/CBOs.	<b>200,000</b>
<b>SACOD</b> <b>SOM-06-01/WS08</b>	<b>Project:</b> Provision of adequate fresh water and proper hygiene/sanitation for the people of Afarwaab-dhoboy, Janalle villages. <b>Objectives:</b> To provide locally suitable sanitation option, health and hygiene, promotion activities in 30 villages, particularly the most vulnerable, IDPs, women and children. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 14,000 people. <b>Partners:</b> CBO and local authorities.	<b>48,900</b>
<b>Himilo Foundation</b> <b>SOM-06-01/WS09</b>	<b>Project:</b> Juba (Middle and Lower) Emergency Project. <b>Objectives:</b> To provide safe drinking water and hygiene services for the affected populations. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 23,000. <b>Partners:</b> CBOs and local authorities.	<b>94,013</b>

**3.3 Nutrition Cluster**

**Lead Agency: UNICEF**

**Objectives**

- Adequate pre-positioning and provision of nutrition supplies (blended food and essential micronutrients) and drugs used in systematic treatment in the selective feeding programmes.
- Provision of high-energy biscuits (BP5) to the displaced severely malnourished children.
- Facilitate emergency nutrition programme implementation and provision of technical support to the national staff; monitoring, tracing of vulnerable population and prioritisation of nutrition needs.

<b>NUTRITION CLUSTER</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>SOM-06-01/H04</b>	<b>Project:</b> Nutrition supplies procurement and delivery to the emergency flood-affected areas, Supportive supervision. <b>Objectives:</b> To ensure adequate nutrition supplies are procured and delivered to the flood-affected areas. To provide technical support to the emergency nutrition programme implementation. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 300,000 flood displaced population, with focus on under five children. <b>Partners:</b> Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS), Mercy United States of America (USA).	<b>300,000</b>

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<b>NUTRITION CLUSTER</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>World Vision</b> <b>SOM-06-01/H05</b>	<b>Project:</b> Support to Integrated Nutrition program in Buale, Sakow and Salagle Districts of the flood-affected Middle Juba Region/ South Somalia. <b>Objectives:</b> To undertake integrated malnutrition management in Buale, Sakow and Salagle Districts of the flood-affected Middle Juba Region/ South Somalia. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Moderately malnourished children (2,591), severely malnourished children (726), pregnant and lactating mothers (2,073). <b>Partners:</b> World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Security Analysis Unit (FSAU), District Health Board (DHB), local authorities.	<b>600,000</b>
<b>Humedica</b> <b>SOM-06-01/H06</b>	<b>Project:</b> Emergency nutrition programme in Burache, Elwak District, Gedo. <b>Objectives:</b> To support to severe malnutrition management (TFP) in Elwak District, Gedo. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 300 (estimate inclusive of moderately malnourished with medical complications). <b>Partners:</b> COSV, UNICEF.	<b>100,000</b>
<b>IMC</b> <b>SOM-06-01/H07</b>	<b>Project:</b> Emergency Health and Nutrition - Flood Response. <b>Objectives:</b> To provide access to nutrition and basic health services for affected populations in Hiran Region. To control and prevent outbreak prone diseases. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total population 79,584, number of children under-five 15,916; number of pregnant women 3,183. <b>Partners:</b> DHB, UNICEF.	<b>170,000</b>

**3.4 Food Cluster**

**Lead Agency: WFP**

**Objectives**

- To respond immediate food requirements of flood-affected populations.
- To prevent and reduce excess mortality by improving nutritional status of flood-affected vulnerable populations, with a particular focus on women and children.
- To ensure continuation of farming by preventing migration, and to reduce long-term vulnerability of households.

<b>FOOD CLUSTER</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>WFP</b> <b>SOM-06-01/F01</b>	<b>Project:</b> Emergency Food Assistance for Somali flood-affected populations. <b>Objectives:</b> Distribution of 4,800 MTs of food rations (cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, corn, soybean flour, transport, handling plus operational support costs) for the affected populations. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> <b>100,000 (16,667 households) to flood-affected in south central Somalia.</b> <b>Partners:</b> UN System, local and international NGOs, CBOs.	<b>3,500,000</b>
<b>WFP</b> <b>SOM-06-01/F02</b>	<b>Project:</b> Airdrops of food rations to the affected in the Juba regions. <b>Objectives:</b> The project aims at providing between 4,500 and 6,000MT of urgently needed food aid in Lower Juba region to communities affected by the ongoing floods. Several thousands MT of food aid, en route to Middle and Lower Juba by truck are now stuck on Somalia's roads, preventing their delivery. While partial solutions such as bulldozers, small boats, and lengthy detours are being implemented, these are able to deliver only a fraction of the urgent supplies required. Airdrop is the only viable delivery modality remaining. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Affected population of Juba region	<b>3,011,841</b> <i>Less CERF allocation</i> <i>3,011,841</i> <b>Net requirements</b> <b>0</b>

### 3.5 Shelter (and Non-Food Items) cluster

**Lead Agencies: UNHCR and UN-HABITAT**

It should be noted that immediate needs for distribution of non-food items (plastic sheets, blankets, Jerry cans, mosquito nets and kitchen sets) to date have been mobilised using currently available resources (including diversion of resources from other geographical areas to ensure a rapid response). The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has received \$2 million from the CERF to cater for emergency NFI. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is also distributing plastic sheets to 54,000 flood-affected families. Some NGOs have also solicited direct funding from their HQs and donors. Besides, some NGOs have received fund from the Somalia Humanitarian Response Fund to procure and deliver non-food items. As such and given the currently availed resources, there is no need to call for additional resources to cater for non-food items.

<b>NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>SOM-06-01/S/NF01</b>	<b>Project:</b> Supply of emergency NFIs (which allowed to cover Shelter Cluster needs of this emergency)  <b>Objective:</b>   <b>Beneficiaries:</b>	<b>2,000,000</b> <i>Less CERF allocation</i> <i>2,000,000</i> <b>Net requirements</b> <b>0</b>

### 3.6 Logistics Cluster

**Lead Agency: WFP**

**Objectives**

- To provide cargo and passenger air service for humanitarian workers so that assistance can reach people affected by the floods.
- To provide boat operations to reach the most remote flooded areas with supplies.
- To provide adequate storage capacity for emergency supplies.
- To provide maps, geographic information and analysis services.

<b>LOGISTICS CLUSTER</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>WFP/UNHAS</b>  <b>SOM-06-01/CSS01</b>	<b>Project:</b> United Nations Humanitarian Air Service <b>Objectives:</b> Provision of essential air cargo and passenger services utilising helicopters and fixed wing to facilitate UN system and NGOs relief operations, from Nairobi to Somalia and within southern Somalia. <b>Partners:</b> UN System, NGOs.	<b>3,837,000</b> <i>Less CERF allocation</i> <i>2,837,000</i> <b>Net requirements</b> <b>1,000,000</b>



**SOMALIA FLOODS**

<b>LOGISTICS CLUSTER</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>WFP</b>  <b>SOM-06-01/CSS02</b>	<b>Project:</b> Enhancement of logistical capacity through boat operations on the Juba river. <b>Objectives:</b> To reach the most remote flood locations with relief supplies. Purchase and maintenance of up to six boats (\$45,000 each) plus running costs such as fuel, boat captains and initial cost of deploying boats into Somalia. <b>Partners:</b> UN System, NGOs.	<b>200,000</b>
<b>UNOSAT</b>  <b>SOM-06-01/CSS03</b>	<b>Project:</b> Satellite derived maps, geographic information and analysis services in support of the assessment of Somalia floods and the coordination of humanitarian response operations. <b>Objectives:</b> To provide continuous monitoring and assessment of flood event by the provision of satellite-derived geographic information, maps and analysis. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Humanitarian relief actors involved in South/central Somalia. <b>Partners:</b> Cluster leads, OCHA.	<b>50,000</b>
<b>WFP</b>  <b>SOM-06-01/CSS04</b>	<b>Project:</b> Establishment of inter-agency storage capacity. <b>Objectives:</b> Purchase of six Wiikhall Mobile Storage Tents (500 MTs capacity each, cost \$22,000 each, plus cost of foundation, transportation etc.) to use as warehousing capacity in the affected areas. <b>Partners:</b> UN System, NGOs.	<b>150,000</b>

**3.7 Protection**

**Lead Agency: UNHCR**

**Objectives:**

- To coordinate, support and participate in the implementation of the Protection Response Plan in South Central Somalia for flood-affected population, as the Protection Cluster Lead, through relevant partnerships;
- To increase awareness among the local community of the rights of flood-affected and other vulnerable population and ensure that they have unimpeded and non-discriminatory access to relief aid to cover their basic needs;
- To advocate and support local response to the special needs of the most vulnerable, especially children, women and the displaced.

<b>PROTECTION CLUSTER</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<p><b>UNHCR</b></p> <p><b>SOM-06-01/P/HR/RL01</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Protection of the flood victims in South Central Somalia through effective Cluster leadership.</p> <p><b>Objectives/activities:</b>                      Cluster participants respond to systematic information gathering and sharing as well as response coordination among Cluster agencies and other partners to manage population movement, avoiding duplications and ensuring all needs are properly addressed;                      Rapid assessment of the needs and gaps of the communities that are isolated. 20 Satellite phones, other tools (Geographic Information System [GIS] equipment etc) and training on their use will be provided to population tracking partners on the ground to establish direct information gathering &amp; monitoring network;                      Based on the needs identified, plan, implement and monitor the protection of affected population in line with the IASC Operational Guidelines on Human Rights and Natural Disasters, i.e.: Relocation &amp; other life-saving measures; Protection against the negative impacts of natural hazards, violence (including sexual and gender-based violence [SGBV]), mines &amp; other explosives; Access to goods and services, especially of the most vulnerable groups; Child Protection and principle of family unity; freedom of movement and right to return - among others;                      Advocate through stakeholder meetings with relevant local authorities and civil society representatives to increase the level of awareness on rights of flood-affected populations and their specific vulnerabilities as well as to strengthen the prevention of and response to violations of human rights so as to preserve humanitarian space in the situation of impending conflict that would compound the suffering of the people in need;                      Develop and implement a community mobilisation strategy to guide the provision of humanitarian assistance;                      Train media on protection, human rights, and media ethics for improved rights-based reporting.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 330,000 flood-affected population including women, children, IDPs and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Agencies under Protection Monitoring Network and Population Movement Tracking framework and Protection Cluster Members, in collaboration with OCHA, UNICEF, OXFAM-Novib and other rights-based organisations.</p>	<p><b>250,000</b></p>

**SOMALIA FLOODS**

<b>PROTECTION CLUSTER</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>SOM-06-01/P/HR/RL02</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Child protection activities for the flood victims in South Central Somalia, including Protection Monitoring &amp; Response.</p> <p><b>Objectives/activities:</b>                      Provision and training in the use of protection tools to improve operationality, identification of gaps, resource mobilisation and advocacy particularly focused on children;                      Rapid Assessment and Protection Monitoring in affected areas;                      Psychosocial care and support;                      Service delivery to vulnerable populations;                      Family tracing and reunification of separated children and unaccompanied minors (UAMs).</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 330,000 flood-affected population including women, children, IDPs and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Partners from Protection Monitoring Network; Protection Cluster Members while working in collaboration with OCHA, OXFAM-Novib and other rights-based organisations</p>	<b>400,000</b>

**3.8 Education Cluster**

**Lead Agency: UNICEF**

**Objectives:**

- To ensure that all school children affected by the flooding of the Shabelle and Juba rivers have access to education activities;
- To ensure that all teachers working with flood-affected children receive initial short in-service training to address flood-related trauma through provision of teacher training and support services;
- To provide a basis for rapid recovery and rehabilitation of schools through mapping of all schools in affected areas;
- To ensure plans have been developed to address gaps in curriculum and exams following the flooding.

<b>EDUCATION CLUSTER</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>SOM-06-01/E01</b>	<p><b>Project: Back to School /Emergency Education</b></p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To support re-establishment of 300 primary schools (to Class 8) and NFE centres in affected areas, including needs assessment and planning, and provision of water and sanitation facilities                      To establish 68 temporary learning spaces in 12 IDP settlements for flood-affected families                      To ensure provision of basic educational services and materials, including temporary structures to house educational activities, pending reconstruction/rehabilitation                      To ensure provision of teachers and necessary teacher training and psychosocial support                      In partnership with WFP, support schools feeding programmes</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> more than 35,000 children, 300 schools, 1,200 teachers</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> WFP, UNESCO, INGOs, and NGOs including SCF (UK), ADRA, World Vision, INTERSOS, World Concern, Jubashine, Shabelle Umbrella, COSV, Muslim Aid</p>	<b>550,000</b>

**SOMALIA FLOODS**

<b>EDUCATION CLUSTER</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<p><b>Save the Children UK</b> <b>SOM-06-01/E02</b></p>	<p><b>Project: Back to school emergency response</b>  <b>Objectives:</b> to support the setting up of temporary schools and pre-schools in the weeks following an emergency, to minimize education delays and drop-outs, and to enable children to catch up on lost education. Collaborate with local education authorities to restore (and where possible improve) basic school services                      Rehabilitating/ restoring school buildings destroyed during the flood.                      Training teachers on issues faced by children as a result of the floods                      Build the capacity of local partners on tackling issues resulting from the flood s and affecting children in schools.                      Replacement of destroyed textbooks, writing materials chalk etc.                      Sensitisation of communities and PTAs on coping mechanisms for affected schools                      Training teachers on psychosocial training to cope with effects of floods.                      Feeding programme as incentive for teachers and children to attend schools during the post flood period.                      Built the capacity of Hiran Region Education Committee to distribute food and train teachers on coping with effects of the flood.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 27 communities in Belet Weyne, Jalalaqsi and Bulo Burte districts. Hiran region  <b>Implementing Partners:</b> Education Committee (HREC)</p>	<p><b>350,000</b></p>
<p><b>World Vision</b> <b>SOM-06-01/E03</b></p>	<p><b>Project: Back to School /Emergency Education</b>  <b>Objectives:</b>                      To support re-establish classrooms in five primary schools – Bualle (1), Sakkow (2) and Salagle (2) in Middle Juba region;                      To provide teacher incentives to 123 teachers in middle Juba and Bakool regions with a view to retaining teachers and pupils in schools;                      To support school feeding (with food being sourced from WFP) for 7,241 pupils enrolled in primary schools;                      Enhance school based water, sanitation and hygiene in 17 schools (50% of schools in the region);                      To ensure provision of basic educational materials to 35 schools on a need basis;                      To ensure provision of necessary teacher training and psychosocial support.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 7241 pupils in 35 schools and 123 teachers.  <b>Partners:</b> JCC, local civil society organisation and CEC in the region.</p>	<p><b>100,000</b></p>
<p><b>ADRA SOMALIA</b> <b>SOM-06-01/E04</b></p>	<p><b>Project: Education Recovery Project</b>  <b>Objectives:</b>                      To conduct needs assessment to establish the effect of flooding on education sector in Hiran and plan the recovery process;                      To reconstruct/ renovate school infrastructure including classrooms and toilets as needed;                      To facilitate provision of educational materials to enhance the teaching and learning process;                      To provide in-service teacher training (and teacher incentives);                      To conduct Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) training for Community Education Committees and teachers and Children’s Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) training for the pupils to create more awareness on health, hygiene and sanitation;                      To provide survival kits to the affected families of school going children;                      Provision of school feeding programme.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> More than 3,500 children in 24 schools and about 130 teachers in Bulo Burte, Beletweyn, Mahas, Jalalaqsi and Mataban districts of Hiran region.                      Partners: Save the Children (SC-UK), UNICEF, WFP and Community Education Committees (CECs).</p>	<p><b>220,000</b></p>

**SOMALIA FLOODS**

<b>EDUCATION CLUSTER</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>INTERSOS</b> <b>SOM-06-01/E05</b>	<p><b>Project: Education in Emergency – Flood Response</b></p> <p><b>Objectives:</b>                      Allow rural educational institutions to resume their functioning and to achieve their fundamental social goals despite flood-induced adverse socio-economic situation;                      Strengthen the capacity of local communities to respond to flood-related humanitarian crises;                      To mobilise communities on education and to strengthen the role of School Committees;                      To sensitise and inform students and communities through hygiene promotion and sanitation campaigns;                      To provide temporary structures and to reconstruct/rehabilitate structures to house educational activities;                      To supply didactical material;                      To implement school feeding programmes;                      In accordance with the local socio-economic situation, to reinforce the already existing cost-sharing mechanisms by providing teachers with a nominal amount in different phases of topping up as a gradual incentive aimed at enhancing their motivation in the current emergency context;                      To establish/strengthen linkages between community, local authorities and educational institutions, by stimulating the latter's role in emergency monitoring and coping strategies.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 4,275 Students, 179 Teachers, 31 Schools (20 in Jowhar District; six in Mhaday District; five in Balad District).  <b>Location:</b> Jowhar, Mahaday and Balad Districts, Middle Shabelle.</p>	<b>245,000</b>
<b>UNESCO PEER</b> <b>SOM-06-01/E06</b>	<p><b>Project: Emergency Support to Secondary Schools affected by Flooding in Central and South Somalia.</b></p> <p><b>Objectives:</b>                      To ensure provision of basic educational materials and services;                      To provide temporary structures for use as classrooms and staff rooms                      To rehabilitate destroyed physical structures in schools;                      To train teachers on emergency preparedness and psychosocial support;                      To support school feeding programme;                      To ensure learning is back to normal.</p> <p><b>Affected Region:</b> Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle and Lower Juba.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 1,250 students, 12 schools and 75 teachers.  <b>Partners:</b> UNICEF, WFP, Local and International NGOs and Local Authorities.</p>	<b>150,000</b>

## SOMALIA FLOODS

### 3.9 Livelihoods

Lead Agency: FAO

**Objective:**

To enhance the surveillance and emergency control of livestock disease amongst pastoralist communities in southern Somalia impacted by riverine floods.

LIVELIHOODS CLUSTER		
Agency	Project	\$
FAO  SOM-06-01/A01	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency Livestock Disease Surveillance and Vaccination/ Treatment in Support of Pastoralist Livelihoods in Flood-Affected Areas of Southern Somalia</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To support recovery of pastoralist livelihoods and privatised veterinary service delivery, through the provision of support, supplies and technical backstopping to enable 30 mobile veterinary teams to become operational in flood-affected riverine areas of southern Somalia, thereby enhancing livestock disease surveillance, and capability for the rapid containment of livestock disease outbreaks and emergency treatment of affected livestock.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> <b>Approximately 50,000 pastoralist households in the riverine areas of southern Somalia.</b></p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Somali Animal Health Services Project (SAHSP), Somali Animal Health Professionals, Local Authorities, Local and International NGOs.</p>	850,000
FAO  SOM-06-01/A02	<p><b>Project:</b> Support to emergency livelihood.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Support to flood-affected riverine farmers. The project aims at provision of emergency kits of seeds and tools to affected riverine farmers to enable them engage in flood recession cropping and secure a harvest.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> flood-affected riverine farmers.</p>	508,200  <i>Less CERF allocation 508,200</i> <b>Net requirements 0</b>

### 3.10 Early Recovery

Lead Agency: UNDP

**Objectives:**

- To strengthen community coping mechanisms, participation and capacity to response to emergency floods, early recovery and post-flood interventions;
- To improve access to flood-affected areas, provide equipment and basic training for minor repair works and drainage to avert outbreaks;
- To support the immediate repair of irrigation gates and flood relief channels.

EARLY RECOVERY CLUSTER		
Agency	Project	\$
UNDP  SOM-06-01/ER/101	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency interventions for flood mitigation and prevention in the riverine areas of Somalia.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Capacity building to promote community emergency response mechanisms and micro flood control structures through support to repair of river embankments, collapsed infrastructures, draining waters, opening up access roads to towns and villages, repairs to collapsed infrastructures (small bridges, drainage canals, culverts and water catchments, irrigation and flood relief canals); installation of early warning systems through high frequency (HF) radio networks; supply of materials such as farm tools, as well as potable water and drainage pumps.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> <b>100,000 households within Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle and Middle and Juba.</b></p> <p><b>Partners:</b> WFP, UNDP, affected communities/Community Management Committees and local NGOs including CRD (Hiran), Middle Shabelle Agricultural Association (MISHAGA) in Middle Shabelle, Saado in Middle Juba, CRDO in Lower Shabelle.</p>	3,500,000

**SOMALIA FLOODS**

<b>EARLY RECOVERY CLUSTER</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>UNDP</b> <b>SOM-06-01/ER/02</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Strengthened planning and monitoring capacity of administrative structures and communities in support of flood response efforts.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To strengthen capacities for surveillance, monitoring, assessment and contingency planning capacity among emergency response structures, as well as ensuring community and administrative structures participation in the response efforts. The initiative will also strengthen the coordination of early recovery efforts by capacity building key coordination structures to facilitate appropriate medium term planning and monitoring.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Emergency response structures established in South/central Somalia.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> National and regional administrations and affected communities/Community Management Committees.</p>	<b>300,000</b>

**3.11 Multi-sector**

A Somalia Humanitarian Flood Response Fund has been established with CERF funding. Proposals for funding will be solicited by OCHA from as wide as possible dissemination of the availability to the humanitarian and NGO community in Somalia. Funds will be available to International and National Non-Governmental Organisations, UN agencies and the Red Cross Movement. The funds will be allocated under the guidance of the HRF Advisory Board comprising six UN agencies, the NGO Focal Point and two NGOs selected by the NGO consortium. Actions funded will focus on filling recognized gaps with focus on the current flood crisis.

The cluster approach and CERF funding mutually reinforce each other to enable crucial humanitarian gaps to be filled within the cluster responses and strengthen partnerships between UN agencies, NGOs and other actors. The process of determining the priorities for funding also helps develop a shared and coordinated approach to address humanitarian needs.

**Objective:** to provide a flexible and readily available funding resource for timely rapid response projects to address the current flooding situation. Flood-affected areas include Hiran, Middle & Lower Shabelle, Middle & Lower Juba, with Hiran being the worst affected. Given that displacement is also anticipated into Mogadishu, activities could also be supported in this region. According to findings of current rapid assessments, it is projected that support under this fund would mainly focus on provision of NFI in addition to emergency health and water interventions.

<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>UNDP</b> <b>SOM-06-01/MS01</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Establishment of Somalia Humanitarian Flood Response Fund in support of NGOs with no access to the CERF.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> The project will aim to assist up to 900,000 potentially flood-affected people by ensuring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhanced, rapid access to funds by NGOs and UN agencies to facilitate a timely response</li> <li>▪ Enhanced delivery of non-food items and other relevant flood emergency response</li> <li>▪ Contribution towards saving of lives and reduction of human suffering.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2,000,000</b></p> <p><i>Less CERF allocation</i> <i>2,000,000</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements 0</b></p>

## 4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### Coordination

In Somalia, the Islamic Courts Union has been coordinating response in areas under its control, through Emergency Flood Committees, established in the worst flood-affected areas. The Transitional Federal Government has also established a Flood Committee, based in Baidoa. OCHA/UNDP national officers have been liaising with the Committees. In country, humanitarian partners have been backing up the national coordination mechanisms: the Somali Red Crescent in Hiran, UNICEF in Middle Shabelle and Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) in Lower Shabelle.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is operational in Somalia and is carrying out emergency operations in assistance of people affected by flooding in southern Somalia. The total number of beneficiaries of the ICRC's floods response programme is 450'000 persons (75'000 households). All operations of the ICRC are carried out with the Somali Red Cross and Red Crescent Society in coordination with the International Federation, the UN and operational NGOs in Somalia.

Based in Nairobi, the Humanitarian Country Team members have been holding daily meetings since the start of the floods to coordinate inter-agency processes: assessments, response, and resource mobilisation. Somalia, one of the pilot countries for the implementation of the Cluster Approach, has benefited from already existing Cluster working groups such as Health, Water and Sanitation, Food, Livelihoods, Logistics, Protection, Shelter and Education, under the recognised Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) leadership arrangements. The Clusters have been meeting with relevant partners including UN agencies, national and international NGOs, as well as the Red Crescent Movement. In addition, a twice-weekly Flood Working Group, co-chaired by SWALIM and OCHA, has been bringing together all flood responders. The Humanitarian Response Group, a wider humanitarian forum also serves as an information-exchange body on flood-related issues.

Since the outset of the floods, OCHA Somalia office has been issuing daily Situation Reports and matrices on response activities. Donor and media briefings have taken place to brief partners on developments and to update on agencies' response plans. OCHA has deployed surge capacity and United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) personnel to assist the Somali office with information management and overall coordination. The OCHA Somalia website has become operational, gathering information and disseminating standard products such as Who What Where, cluster updates and maps.

An operational hub in Wajid is being established for priority operational agencies staff, in an effort to strengthen local coordination mechanisms.



**ANNEX I.**

**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AFREC	Africa Rescue Committee
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BP	Biscuit Protéiné
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CEC	Community Education Committee
CEFA	Comitato Europeo per la Formazione e l'Agricoltura
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHAST	Children's Hygiene and Sanitation Training
COSV	Comitato Di Coordinamento Delle Organizzazioni Per il Servizio Volontario
CRD	Centre for Research and Dialogue
DHB	District Health Board
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSAU	Food and Security Analysis Unit
GHC	Gedo Health Consortium
GIS	Geographic Information System
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HREC	Hiran Regional Education Committee
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IMC	International Medical Corps
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
JCC	Jubaland Charity Centre
MCH	Mother and child health clinic
MCI	Mercy Corps International
MISHAGA	Middle Shabelle Agricultural Association
MTs	Metric Tonnes
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NOVIB	Nederlandse Organisatie voor Internationale Bijstand
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPD	Outpatient Department
PEER	Programme for Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene And Sanitation Transformation
PHC	Primary Health Coordinator
PTA	parent-teacher association
SACOD	
SAHSP	Somali Animal Health Services Project
SC	Save the Children
SRCS	Somali Red Crescent Society
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SU	Shabelle Umbrella
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Management
TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme

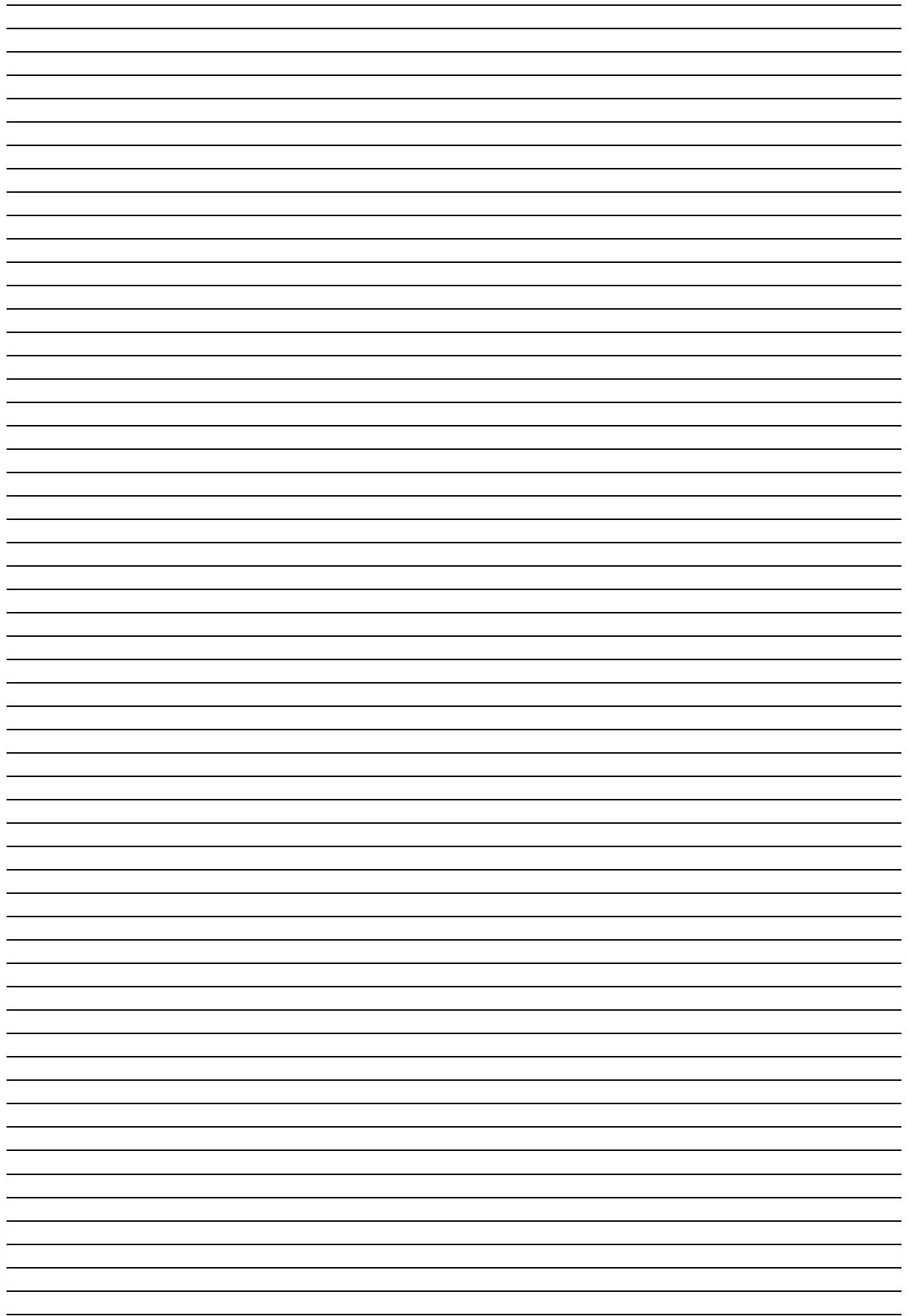
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## SOMALIA FLOODS

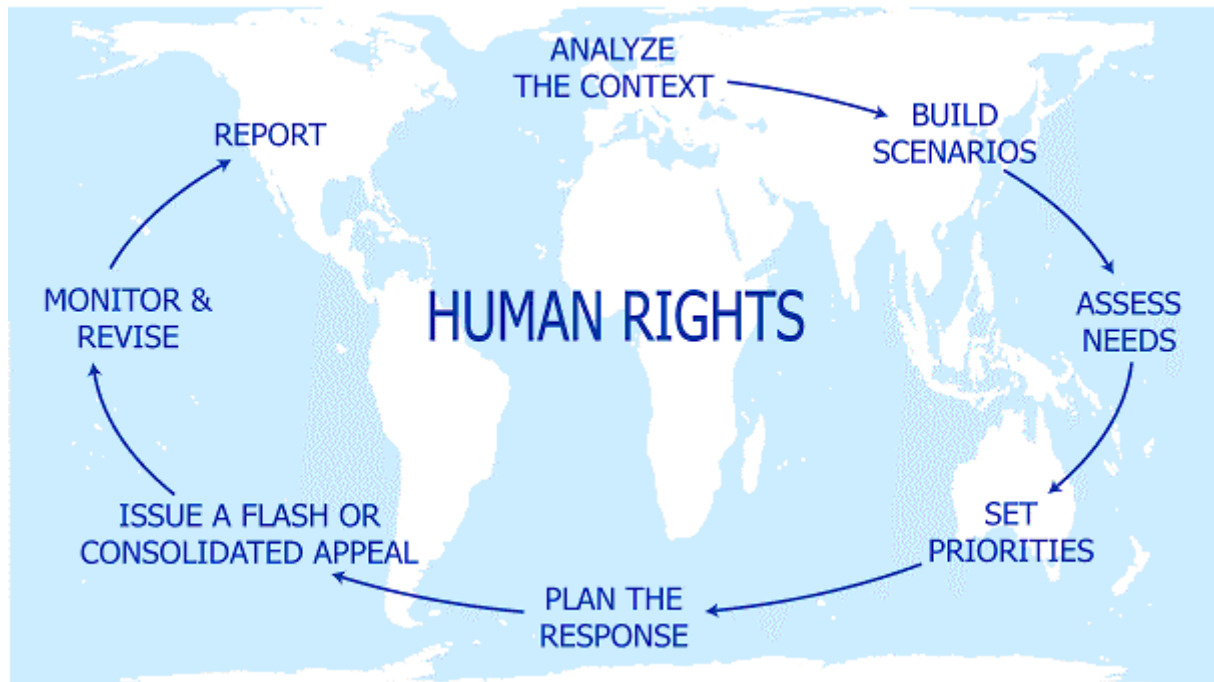
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UAM	Unaccompanied Minor
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WatSan	Water and Sanitation
WCI	World Concern International
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International





## CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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