



SRCS Volunteers in Kheyrdon IDP

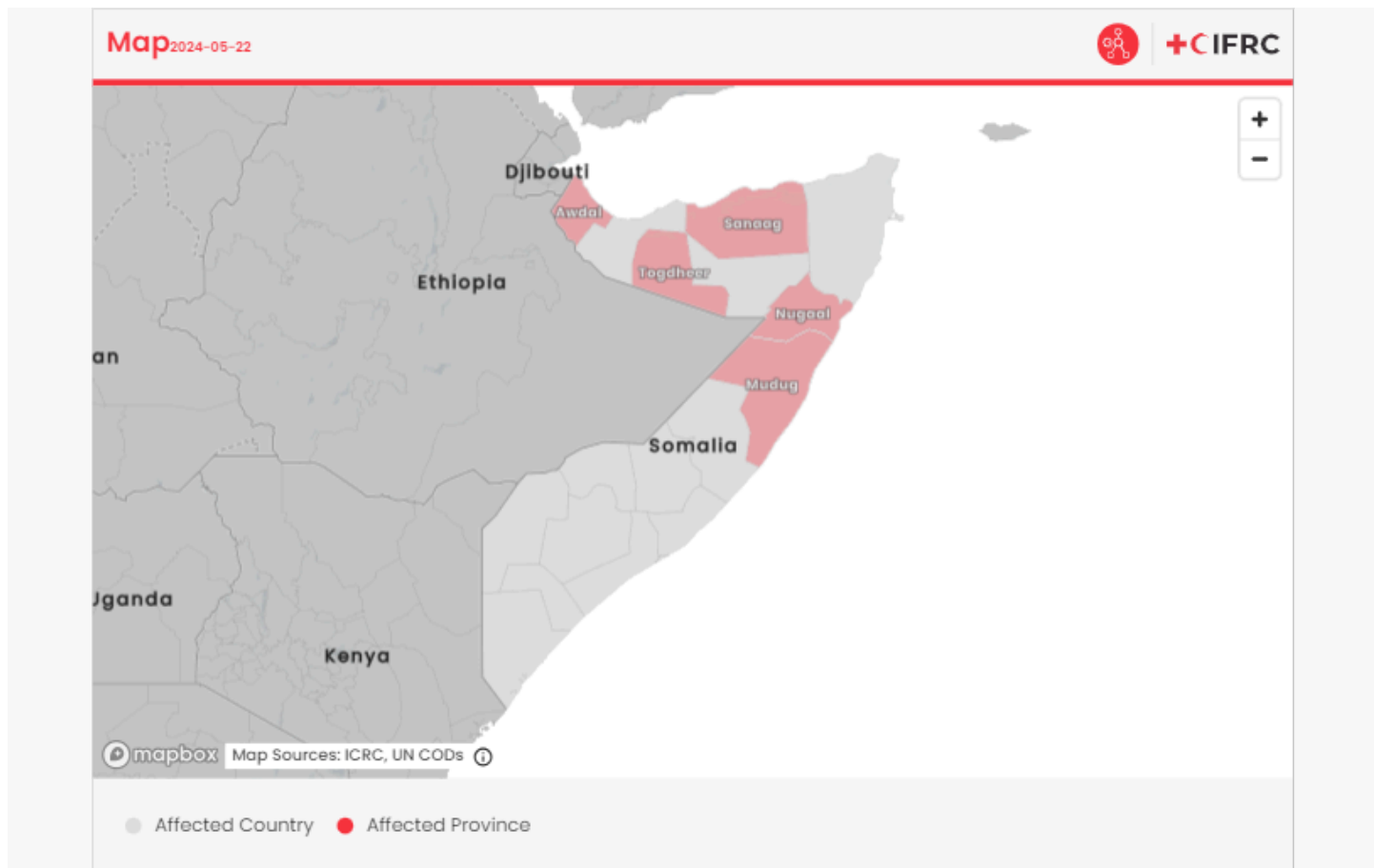
Appeal: MDRSO018	Country: Somalia	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 499,972	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 226,000 people	People Targeted: 26,400 people	
Operation Start Date: 27-05-2024	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 30-09-2024	DREF Published: 29-05-2024

Targeted Areas: **Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed**

Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

16-05-2024



What happened, where and when?

Since April 19th, 2024, Somalia has been battling intense flash floods affecting several parts of the country. As commonly experienced, the floods scaled up by 5 May and tipped over in the second week of May up to the 16th of May 2024.

According to the UNOCHA report, 226,000 people have been affected in 13 districts, including around 37,120 displaced & 9 people killed, according to authorities. Unusually heavy Gu (April-June) rainfall exceeding normal levels has triggered devastating floods, damaging infrastructure and causing livestock deaths.

The National Society has been assessing the impact and the needs in Somaliland and Puntland, the areas hardest hit by the floods. Over 34,842 people in these regions have been affected in Somaliland particularly Awdal, Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed regions, and Puntland Mudug, Bari, and Nugaal provinces experiencing the most significant damage.

On May 16, 2024, following these recent floods, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management issued an appeal for support from humanitarian partners. In response to this urgent call and the needs of the impacted population, SRCS collaborated with other humanitarian organizations, conducted assessments, and identified critical areas where support is most needed.





Figure 1 Kheyrdon IDP analysing the flood situation



Figure 2 Crops

Scope and Scale

Somalia has faced worsening floods since April 17th. Initially affecting southern regions, the heavy rains spread and intensified by mid-May, impacting over 226,000 people nationwide. The floods caused displacement, infrastructure damage, and livestock losses. The affected areas include several districts in the Northern provinces being impacted. From preliminary data collected by branches, 34,842 people are affected in Somaliland and Puntland. The most affected areas in these two locations being Awdal, Waqooyi Galbeed, and Togdheer in Somaliland and all three provinces of Puntland (Mudug, Bari, and Nugaal). Details are as follows:

Puntland:

Floods in Puntland have affected at least 20,442 people and caused 2 deaths. A joint assessment conducted by NS from other branches and Danish Refugee Council revealed the following impacts.

Nugaal Province: 1,802 households affected, 168 farms flooded, and 471 shelters damaged. The floods hit Burtinle district, Siigodheer, Shimbiraaley, Timir, and Xamur the hardest.

Mudug Province: 855 households affected, 8 farms flooded, 382 shelters damaged. The areas most impacted include Harfo, Balisbule, and Kheyrdon IDPs in Bacadweyn.

Bari Province: 750 households affected. Xabaalreer, Yakaka, Taageer, and Barookhle were the most affected areas.

In addition, the heavy rains also destroyed crops, killed 630 goats and sheep, and damaged vital water facilities in Bari and Mudug. It further isolated villages by damaging the main access road between Nugaal and Bari.

Somaliland:

An assessment conducted by NS in collaboration with NADFOR between May 15-16th in Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, and Togdheer regions revealed the following information:

2,400 households (14,400 people) affected, with 6 deaths, mostly in Sahil region.

Floods damaged infrastructure and livelihoods across Sahil, Awdal, Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed regions.

Nearly 834 shelters destroyed, displacing at least 134 families (804 people). An additional 168 households were affected in Galkayo's IDP site.

Livestock losses reported, with 50 goats/sheep killed in Xididaaley village.

Agriculture heavily impacted, with at least 297 farms flooded and 8 large agricultural areas destroyed.

Recurring flooding in Somaliland and Puntland has become a devastating burden for the six affected regions. El Niño and the Gu rainy seasons trigger intense rainfall events that overwhelm the arid landscape, leading to destructive flash floods. These floods, exacerbated by unregulated development in floodplains, poverty, and limited government intervention, inflict immense damage on communities. Crops and livestock are destroyed, homes and roads ruined, and families displaced – a terrible cycle the communities have faced for years.

Somalia has been struggling with a worsening flood crisis over the past four years. The Gu rainy season, which typically brings life-giving rain, has become increasingly destructive. In 2021, the Gu floods impacted 166,000 people (OCHA data). This number rose dramatically in 2023, with an estimated 461,000 people affected (OCHA report). The situation worsened further in October-December 2023 due to El Niño, with devastating floods affecting and displacing over 2 million people (RCRC data). This year, the trend continues. As of May 16th, the Gu season has already affected over 226,000 people (UNOCHA SITREP).

According to meteorological forecasts, in both Somaliland and Puntland, the Gu (April–June) heavy rains are set to usually record a peak in rainfall until June, as the main rainy season is the Gu rains, which occur between April and June. There is a strong likelihood that the

situation will deteriorate, with a greater impact on communities already affected and others. It is feared that the situation will lead to further IDP/Community displacement in or deteriorate the health situation.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Relief web - Somalia key content	https://reliefweb.int/country/som#key-content

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	Yes
If yes, please specify which operation	MDRSO009 MDRS0010 2020, MDRSO014 2022, MDRSO016 2023/24

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

Over the past decade, Somalia has faced significant climate-related hazards, primarily drought, food insecurity, and associated epidemics, which necessitated responses from the National Society (NS). The prolonged droughts until 2020 were followed by intense rainfall exacerbated by climate change, leading to widespread flooding.

The impact of these climatic events has increased in recent years, affecting both the Gu season (April to June) and the Deyr season (October to December). Since 2020, this trend has been more pronounced across southern, northern, and northeastern Somalia, although security restrictions limit interventions in some areas. The southern part of the country consistently reports the highest impact due to the concentration of rivers, whereas the northern regions, including Somaliland, Puntland, Garawe, Las Anod, and Burao, have experienced a growing impact from floods over the past four years. For instance, in 2022, floods during the Gu season affected around 5,000 people in northern areas, increased to 17,792 people in 2023, and have affected 38,000 people so far since mid-April 2024. Nationwide, floods have impacted hundreds of thousands of people annually, ranging from 150,000 to millions since 2021.

The cumulative and cascading effects of these floods exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and highlight the limited resilience opportunities available in Somalia. The unprecedented floods during the 2023 Deyr season, which affected more than two million people, underscore the urgent need for this DREF intervention.

Humanitarian actors are well-represented in the southern part of Somalia, supported by a riverine flood surveillance system. However, in the northern regions, the NS's support is crucial throughout the disaster management cycle. Recognizing the NS's auxiliary role, investments have been made in the NS's capacity, NSD, and community-based DRR to develop long-term solutions and enhance resilience against floods. Despite these efforts, ongoing humanitarian assistance remains necessary to address arising needs. Further details on NS actions are provided, but this work in progress still requires humanitarian assistance when needed.

Lessons learned:

Based on the previous years increased floods incidence, NS has put a lot of effort to grow the branch capacity and strengthen both the early warning and the forecast monitoring to ensure adequate anticipatory actions are deployed. Hence, ahead of the GU rainy season and knowing the vulnerability generated by the Deyr floods impact, NS has been monitoring the forecasts from ICPAC for possible scale-up of the early actions ahead. The information collected didn't provide enough elements to predict the floods impact in the Northern areas. Most of the potential above rainfall forecasts in April-May were linked to southern areas restricted for SRCS intervention. The weekly projections were in majority < 60% probability of above average rainfall and even < 50% in the majority of the northern regions. The clear forecast of potential floods in Northern areas came from Mid-May and was immediately followed by floods. https://www.icpac.net/weekly-forecast/?page=1®ion=4&year=2024&month=4,5&resource_type=27&#results. As learnt to be the essential life saving in the disaster risk reduction, the early warning was conducted by the NS and will continue alongside with the response given the needs on the ground.



From the operational learnings, SRCS has identified key leverage to the humanitarian assistance in the country that are integrated to the planning design.

- The involvement of the local community through volunteers has facilitated the community's ownership of the activities of the previous DREF operations. Additionally, providing volunteers with information about their roles and responsibilities has been identified as an effective approach to community engagement. On the other hand, promotion of community-level participation by sharing information and informing them about activity strategies can encourage them to fully support volunteers during the implementation of specific activities, such as water source construction and rehabilitations.

- In addition, SRCS has taken the following lesson learned from the ongoing Cholera DREF - MDRSO017:

Regular health inspection and surveillance of potential cholera outbreaks in the community is important for averting future outbreaks in the communities.

The community-based approach of identifying volunteers to intervene in emergencies within their own community setup was very important, in that it actively involved in the communities to address the issue and take responsibility of finding solutions and resources. For example, the first case of the Cholera DREF in Somaliland was reported by the SRCS community-based volunteer in the Wajaale district.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

20-05-2024

<p>Multi Purpose Cash</p>	<p>SRCS has made significant improvements in enhancing its capacity in cash and voucher assistance, undergoing structured training and development initiatives that have enabled SRCS to effectively implement multipurpose cash programs in response to recent disasters through support of the Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal, ECHO PP, Disaster Emergency Funding (DREF) projects and other in country PNS programs.</p> <p>Furthermore, SRCS has taken proactive steps to strengthen its partnerships, renewing its contract with the financial service provider in Puntland and Somaliland. This strategic decision ensures continued access to essential financial services, facilitating the efficient delivery of cash-based assistance to those in need during times of crisis.</p>
<p>Health</p>	<p>The National Society has been actively engaged in supporting communities affected by the disaster by providing essential health education and awareness initiatives. Moreover, the team offers psychosocial support to distressed families, helping them cope with the emotional challenges of the situation.</p> <p>Furthermore, SRCS clinics in the affected communities, both stationary and mobile, are playing a crucial role in delivering essential healthcare services to vulnerable populations. To enhance accessibility, mobile clinics have been relocated closer to the areas affected by the crisis. When necessary, referrals to specialized healthcare facilities are initiated promptly to ensure individuals receive the necessary medical attention and support.</p>
<p>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</p>	<p>SRCS staff and volunteers have initiated hygiene promotion and sensitization activities aimed at mitigating the spread of waterborne diseases and increasing awareness of the risks associated with flooding and WASH issues among those affected by the floods. These efforts include educating communities on proper hygiene practices and emphasizing the importance of clean water sources.</p>
<p>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery</p>	<p>With the recurrent impact of floods in Somalia, recent years and operations have provided the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) with opportunities to strengthen its capacity and reinforce its core disaster management structure. Supported by significant investments from the IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNS), there have been substantial efforts in branch and volunteer development, including disaster risk reduction (DRR) and key disaster management competencies. The technical and operational structures within the country have been bolstered, and initiatives are underway to support medium- and long-term planning.</p> <p>For instance, a longer-term approach has been developed for the National Society and</p>



	<p>the community, connecting preparedness, response, and development efforts. Additionally, there is ongoing engagement and support organized with the IFRC and partners for developing protocols for flood and cholera responses, following the finalization and activation of the drought Early Action Protocol (EAP). SRCS is also part of the Early Warning for All initiative, which will further strengthen anticipatory actions with the recruitment of a Forecast-based Financing (FbF) officer.</p> <p>National Societies in Somalia are developing longer-term community-based resilience programs through various funding sources, including GoJ funds, which encompass an Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) component, an NLRC-supported resilience program, and the latter stages of the Hunger Crisis Appeal, which focus on building community resilience.</p>
<p>Community Engagement And Accountability</p>	<p>In SRCS, comprehensive community feedback systems have been implemented, ensuring that the voices and concerns of affected communities are heard and addressed effectively. A dedicated feedback tool has been developed and is ready for deployment in the impacted areas. Moreover, all technical staff and volunteers have undergone thorough training in community engagement and accountability principles.</p> <p>The management of feedback is overseen by the PMERL (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Learning) department, which has established incentivized volunteer teams in each branch to operate call centres. These volunteers promptly respond to feedback from affected individuals and communities while also maintaining detailed records of the feedback received and actions taken.</p> <p>Furthermore, all SRCS staff involved in managing feedback mechanisms have received training on data protection and privacy protocols. This ensures that sensitive information shared by community members is handled with the utmost confidentiality and respect for their privacy rights.</p>
<p>Environment Sustainability</p>	<p>The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has recently begun piloting approaches to ensure the environmental sustainability of its operations. Intervention frameworks will be screened and guided by the IFRC Green Response Guide throughout the entire response cycle.</p> <p>Key initiatives promoted by SRCS in all intervention areas include environmental greening activities, such as tree planting and care initiatives, as well as incorporating sustainable practices into the response cycle and other operational areas.</p>
<p>Coordination</p>	<p>The SRCS coordination offices coordinate with the government authorities and branches with local authorities, while the IFRC Nairobi cluster supports SRCS with regional and international coordination. The coordination mechanism is established at different levels to ensure information sharing and avoid overlapping of the different interventions. The National Society and IFRC delegation are part of all the coordination systems in place, which will serve to mitigate the risk of overlapping assistance. The NS and the IFRC participate in humanitarian clusters, where cluster members and the ICRC coordinate their work and exchange information during regular coordination meetings and as needed. However, the ICRC takes a more active coordination role in the central and southern parts of Somalia. NS/IFRC attends to the various cluster coordinations to align the approach with other partners in various sections, especially for cash, WASH, shelter, and livelihood support.</p> <p>SRCS is coordinating with PNSs, including the German RC, Canadian RC, Icelandic RC, Norcross, Danish RC, and Finnish RC (who is leading the ECHO PP project), to establish a clear communication channel among agencies to share real-time information on flood conditions, weather forecasts, and potential threats, resource mobilizations, organize evacuation and rescue operation and coordinate the distribution of emergency supplies.</p> <p>To avoid duplication of resources, SRCS established a coordination of response for Gu flood-affected areas for ECHO PP and support through PNSs and others. This DREF response will target only 3 regions of Somaliland and 3 regions of Puntland.</p>
<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<p>As a long-time frontline responder, SRCS has enhanced its readiness to target the most vulnerable groups by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SRCS Updated the current impact of the Gu rainy seasons to the IFRC, ICRC, and in-country PNS and requested that they provide assistance to the vulnerable people



	<p>affected by the floods.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Activating its disaster management department to monitor climate forecasts from the IGAD-ICPAC, FAO-SWALIM, and Information Management Center (IMC). 3. Activating its certified National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), with trained staff and volunteers ready to be deployed in emergencies. 4. Renewing framework agreements with financial service providers for cash and voucher assistance (CVA). 5. Preparing healthcare facilities, such as static and mobile clinics, for emergency responses. 6. Checking available contingency stocks to assess the real state of materials pre-positioned in the regions. 7. Launched a response DREF to support the vulnerable communities affected by the flash floods in Somaliland and Puntland. <p>Over the years, SRCS has built its reputation as an impartial, independent, and neutral organization that is well-perceived by society and stakeholders. Because of its standing and the network of branches and grass-root units, SRCS has constant humanitarian access to the most remote and difficult-to-reach areas.</p>
<p>Assessment</p>	<p>A multi-agency assessment composed of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM), the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS), and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) conducted an assessment in the areas where the flooding happened in Puntland to understand the flood's impact on the local population, IDPs, as well as potential environmental and social consequences.</p> <p>Furthermore, SRCS branch staff and volunteers conducted rapid assessments on May 10-16, 2024, in the affected areas of Waqooyi Galbeed, Awdal, and Togdheer regions in Somaliland with the collaboration of the National Disaster Preparedness' and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR), mayors, and governors of these regions to assess the impact of the floods in these affected regions.</p> <p>To prepare for the response, SRCS also assessed its contingency stocks in the EAP regions to determine the availability of pre-positioned materials to assist flood-affected populations during the response.</p>
<p>Resource Mobilization</p>	<p>SRCS, in collaboration with IFRC, mobilizes resources on an international scale. However, efforts to mobilize domestic resources have faced challenges due to the national economic situation and ongoing dependence on international humanitarian aid.</p> <p>SRCS has long-standing movement partnerships with the German RC, Canadian RC, Icelandic RC, Norcross, Danish RC, and Finish RC, with some of them having an in-country presence that provides long-term support to the vulnerable population and national society development, either bilateral or multilateral.</p> <p>The German Red Cross has committed and indicated that it will support 400HHs, the most vulnerable people in Somaliland, for cash voucher assistance for three months. On the other hand, humanitarian organizations have intensified their ongoing efforts in the affected areas.</p> <p>For instance, the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has health centers in Balibusle, Burtinle,, and Harfo, ensuring medical aid is available to those in need. Additionally, the World Food Programme (WFP) is offering food vouchers to 80 households in Balibusle, while Save the Children is providing cash assistance to 35 households in the same area.</p> <p>Furthermore, local businesses have stepped up, offering support by distributing ready-made food parcels to 100 households within the first two days of the crisis in Balibusle.</p> <p>As of now, no other humanitarian organizations have announced their involvement in responding to the flash floods. These combined efforts are crucial in providing immediate relief to affected communities and aiding in their recovery process.</p>
<p>Activation Of Contingency Plans</p>	<p>The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has devised a national society-wide contingency plan to tackle the threat of floods. Understanding that each branch faces unique circumstances, the SRCS has further developed branch-specific contingency plans. These tailored strategies take into consideration the distinct context, needs, and priorities of</p>



each branch. By aligning with the overarching national plan while also adapting to local conditions, the SRCS ensures a coordinated and effective response to potential flooding incidents across various regions. This approach enables the organization to swiftly address emergencies and provide targeted support to vulnerable communities, maximizing the impact of their relief efforts.

National Society EOC

The SRCS Hargeisa coordination office in Somaliland has established an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) with support from ARCO, but it has not been operational for long. Currently, SRCS is working to integrate it with the GRC-supported FbF project to provide data and information, with the aim of making it fully operational by the end of 2024.

In early 2024, SRCS, with the support of the FBF project, hired a data and information technical data officer who will be responsible for monitoring risk, mapping, and analyzing geographic information related to hazards and risks, as well as helping the SRCS fully utilize the recently established EOC.

Over 50 staff and volunteers from the national society underwent comprehensive training on responding to major emergencies (NRT) in Puntland, facilitated by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). Equipped with this knowledge, the national society periodically activates Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) in areas affected by disasters. In some instances, these EOCs are jointly operated with government authorities.

For example, in Galkayo, a collaborative EOC has been established, bringing together representatives from the local government, SRCS, UNOCHA, and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) to closely monitor the flood situation. This joint team is stationed at the SRCS compound in Galkayo, where they coordinate efforts, share resources, and ensure a unified response to the ongoing challenges posed by the floods.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) maintains two offices in Garowe and Hargeisa, where IFRC staff from the Nairobi cluster are located, with 50% stationed in Garowe and the other 50% in Hargeisa. Additionally, there are permanent operations officers based in Hargeisa and Garowe who provide technical support to the National Society.

IFRC plays a crucial role in responding to humanitarian crises in the region. For instance, they have been actively supporting emergency appeals aimed at addressing hunger crises, particularly those stemming from droughts. Additionally, IFRC provides vital assistance to the national society through Disaster Emergency Funding (DREF) projects.

Netherland RC through IFRC supports NS with an integrated community-based resilience and development that promoted and ensured more environmentally sustainable humanitarian response and recovery operations, and SRCS would build the resilience of communities to cope with and adapt to the effects of the environmental and climate crises that already exist.

Funds from the Government of Japan, channeled through the IFRC, support the National Society by providing essential healthcare services via mobile health clinics and static clinics in Somaliland and Puntland. These funds also support early warning and disaster risk reduction efforts, as well as WASH interventions.

These projects enable immediate responses to various emergencies, including epidemics, displacement resulting from conflicts, and natural disasters such as flash floods.

Participating National Societies

Somaliland

German Red Cross continues to support the SRCS in building resilience for communities and the national society, and supporting WASH, DRR and FBF projects. In addition, it supports SRCS further to strengthen its response capacity by helped the NS development of the Drought Early Action Protocols, and will continue this year for



helping the NS for the development of Desert Locust EA.

Canadian RC and Icelandic RC continue to support SRCS to strengthen its capacity for protection mainstreaming, including PSEA/safeguarding, SGBV prevention, mitigation, and response, and to assess the protection, gender, and Inclusion organizational capacity of SRCS.

In addition, the Canadian Red Cross (in partnership with the Icelandic RC) continues to support SRCS through the proposed “Strengthening the Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity (SHERC) of SRCS in Somaliland, and the project focuses on improving the response of the SRCS to health emergency needs.

Norcross is actively engaged in supporting healthcare program through various initiatives, including Primary Health Care and Community Health projects. This involves health interventions, community-based health surveillance, and support for WASH and greening projects. In addition, Norcross works to ensure the safety of healthcare workers and facilities, and help the SRCS secure funding and manage resources. Norcross directly assists the SRCS in running static and mobile clinics, and helps strengthen their health programs and financial management systems.

Finnish Red Cross (FRC) contributes to humanitarian efforts through the ECHO PP initiative, focusing on livelihood and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) interventions in the Togdheer, Sanaag, and Sool regions. Additionally, FRC provides bilaterally tailored support for mobile and static clinics in Somaliland, it also supports NS to address crises like droughts, floods, epidemics, and displacement of people.

Qatar RC supports two clinics in Sararka Borama, and Eil-Ade in Awdal and Sanaag regions.

The Danish Red Cross (DRC) is actively involved in supporting health and livelihood projects in partnership with the national society. DRC supports a Non-Communicable Disease project. DRC also provides assistance to communities affected by displacement and climate change in Somaliland focusing on on emergency and livelihood support.

British RC: Supporting SRCS with NSD technical expertise and resources to implement the NSD strategy since 2018.

Puntland

The Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross) is actively engaged in supporting Primary Health Care and Community health projects in the Mudug region through a direct bilateral partnership with the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS). Additionally, as part of the ECHO PP project consortium, NorCross collaborates with other PNSs to support similar projects in the Nugaal and Branch regions.

Similarly, the Finnish Red Cross (FRC) contributes to humanitarian efforts in Somalia through the ECHO PP Somalia initiative, focusing on livelihood and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) interventions in the Nugal and Bari regions. Additionally, FRC provides bilaterally tailored support to the national society to address crises resulting from natural disasters like floods and droughts, as well as displacement due to conflict.

The Danish Red Cross (DRC) is actively involved in supporting health and livelihood projects in partnership with national society. For example, DRC supports a non-communicable disease project integrated into SRCS's flagship integrated health care program in Galdogob district of the Mudug region. DRC also provides assistance to communities affected by displacement and climate change in Muduug and Bari regions, focusing on livelihood support. Additionally, DRC has provided nutritional supplies during drought periods in 2022.

The Japan Red Cross contributes to health initiatives by supporting mobile health clinics in the Bari region, providing essential healthcare services to communities in need.



ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provides valuable support to the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) through longstanding programs such as Restoring Family Links (RFL). This initiative helps reunite family members who have been separated by conflict, displacement, or other humanitarian crises, offering vital emotional and practical support during difficult times. Additionally, ICRC contributes to pre-hospital emergency care in Lasnod, Somaliland, and Galkayo Puntland by supporting SRCS ambulances. These ambulances play a critical role in responding to medical emergencies and other urgent situations, providing essential prehospital emergency care to those in need. They transport patients to healthcare facilities, ensuring they receive timely and appropriate medical attention.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	<p>Somaliland</p> <p>In Somaliland, the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) is responsible for coordinating all activities and relief efforts to help the affected people by crises, including floods.</p> <p>Coordination and Communication: The government has been actively coordinating with local authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and relief agencies to streamline relief efforts. Communication channels were established to disseminate information and instructions to the public about safety measures and available assistance, led by NADFOR.</p> <p>Evacuation and Shelter: Evacuation plans were put into action to move residents from high-risk areas to safer locations. Temporary shelters, such as community centers and schools, were set up to accommodate those displaced by the floods.</p> <p>Puntland</p> <p>The Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management (MoHADM) is taking the lead in coordinating comprehensive relief efforts for affected communities, working closely with other government agencies and humanitarian organizations. At the regional level, the coordination is overseen by governors who co-chair these efforts alongside MoHADM and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in both Puntland and Somaliland.</p> <p>Furthermore, at the district level, coordination is maintained through collaboration between the mayor, MoHADM, and UNOCHA. This structured approach ensures that efforts are synchronized, resources are optimally utilized, and assistance is effectively delivered to those in need. By fostering cooperation and coordination across various levels of government and humanitarian agencies, MoHADM and its partners can provide timely and targeted support to affected communities, maximizing the impact of relief efforts.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>The United Nations and other actors have been actively engaged in addressing the Gu floods event and through the existing coordination platforms. The collective efforts of all partners involved aim to ensure a coordinated and effective response. Concerning the contingency plans:</p> <p>All cluster leads have to share their respective cluster contingency plans based on what they have and the gaps (Disaster Agency and OCHA template). Disaster Agency and OCHA has to share a template that is used by cluster leads for their submissions.</p> <p>Clusters have discussion on the response of the floods</p> <p>The UN and other actors are more focused on the southern part of Somalia, where they</p>



assisted some 61,400 people with various forms of food security items and livelihood assistance. The support included an unconditional cash transfer to 54,420 people, high energy biscuits to 4,800 people, in-kind assistance to 300 people, and community mobilization and sensitization campaigns through early warning messages across 15 flood-affected districts.

A major partner activated an anticipatory action response dedicated to people affected by the floods. A response has been activated, reaching over 40,000 people.

UNOCHA offices located in Galkayo, Garowe, and Bossaso are playing a pivotal role in facilitating collaboration among humanitarian organizations to ensure a coordinated response to the flash floods. By working closely with other agencies, they are streamlining efforts and maximizing resources to effectively address the needs of affected communities. Meanwhile, the World Food Programme (WFP) is providing crucial support to 80 households by offering cash voucher assistance. This aid empowers families to purchase essential items and meet their immediate needs in the aftermath of the floods.

In addition, UNICEF is focusing its efforts on addressing the critical issue of malnutrition among children affected by the disaster. They are supporting a stabilization centre in Jariban, which serves as a lifeline for children suffering from severe malnutrition and its complications. Through this initiative, UNICEF is ensuring that vulnerable children receive the specialized care they urgently require to recover and thrive.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

To ensure timely action and preparedness, the government, UN, and other actors are actively working together to develop a comprehensive plan. By pooling resources, expertise, and knowledge, the aim is to minimize the potential impact of this event on the communities. The collective focus is on implementing a robust preparedness and response plan that encompasses various sectors.

In Somaliland, NADFOR, supported by UNOCHA, plans to establish a regular coordination mechanism in response to this crisis. A coordination meeting will be held on an ad-hoc basis. Line ministers of Somaliland, aside from UNOCHA, will be coordinated to ensure accurate targeting and avoid duplication.

The various clusters are active; NS and movement partners are part of them for information sharing on different sectoral approaches. NS will take part in coordination with the UN and has already engaged in some actions under this complementary system.

Inter-agency coordination meetings are a crucial component of the response efforts in Puntland, occurring at both state and regional levels. Led by the governor, the Ministry of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management (MoHADAM), and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), these meetings bring together various agencies and stakeholders to ensure a unified approach to addressing the challenges posed by the disaster.

At the regional level, similar coordination meetings are held, spearheaded by local authorities, MoHADAM representatives, and UNOCHA personnel. These gatherings serve as important platforms for exchanging information, sharing resources, and coordinating actions to provide effective assistance to affected communities.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to the UNOCHA situation report on May 12, 2024, at least 203,438 people have been affected, including around 37,120 displaced & 9 people killed, according to authorities in Somalia. The rains have damaged infrastructure & killed people.

The floods have had severe destructive impacts on shelter, housing, and settlements, leaving a great number of the affected people displaced. Hence, people are forced to leave their homes, sleeping on the ground with nothing but the clothes they are wearing.

Somaliland

As per the joint assessment conducted by the SRCS branch, NADFOR, mayors, and governors in Somaliland, particularly in Awdal, Togdheer, and Waqooyi-Galbeed regions, the heavy rain destroyed a total of 384 temporary shelters, with 300 of those being in Bura city,



specifically in Aqil-yare, Xuseen Cale, and Geed-Abokor, and 84 shelters in Khaatumo IDP camps.

In addition, 300 HHs, 150 HHs in Baki district, and another 150 HHs in Lughaya district were destroyed, forcing many people to sleep outside and share homes with other families.

Puntland

According to the joint assessment and SRCS remote data collection, SRCS's involvement in responding to the flash floods reveals significant damage, impacting approximately 3,407 households across 3 different provinces in Puntland, namely Mudug, Nugaal, and Bari.

The floods have caused extensive destruction to shelters, homes, and settlements, resulting in a large number of people being displaced from their homes. Consequently, many individuals find themselves without adequate shelter, resorting to sleeping on the ground with only their clothes on their backs. The collapsed shelters in Puntland are 853 temporary shelter makeshifts (471 shelters in Nugaal and 382 shelters in Mudug), where there is an urgent need for immediate shelter assistance to address this pressing issue. In Nugaal province, the floods mainly affected two districts and their coverage. The two districts, Garowe and Burtinle, each suffered the impacts of the heavy rains in the first week of May 2024. The floods affected 1,440hh in Burtinle IDPs communities leaving in temporary makeshifts.

Hence, there is a need for immediate shelter intervention, so SRCS will prioritize response by providing shelter NFI kits, which include tarpaulins, sleeping mats, blankets, kitchens, and plastic sheets; providing training to volunteers in flood-prone target locations on early warning messaging; providing technical assistance on evacuation plans; and disseminating early warning information about flooding events, impacts, and other important information to the communities.

All these provisions will be distributed in close collaboration with the shelter cluster and government agencies to ensure a coordinated and effective response.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Somaliland

At least 400 farms flooded, small and big farmers affected. 77 farms inundated in Waqooyi Galbeed regions, 38 farms in Sahil region between 24th to 30th April (25 farms in between minor and severe damages, and 8 large farms were severely affected, destroying approximately 2000 papaya trees). This caused widespread agricultural losses. During the week of April 18–24, heavy rains in Somaliland inundated 77 farms in the Maroodijeh region, according to the authorities, including 56 farms in Laas Geel, 14 in Buiju Guure in Berbera district, and seven in Darar Weyne, Hargeisa town. In May, water swept away 100 farms in Togdheer regions, in Xaaxi community,

According to the initial report from the SRCS staff and volunteers on the ground in Awdal and Sahil regions, approximately 300 farms have been damaged, leading to the deaths of 250 livestock. Water swept-away surface water pumps, hand pumps, and damaged shallow wells that have been used as sources of water for human consumption, livestock, and irrigation. In Awdal region, 80 irrigation farms are reported damaged and livestock, especially in Hamarta durdurcad, Baysaare, Qardhiile and Seemaal villages.

In Awdal region the assessment report showing that floods had challenge of delivery of agricultural harvest crops to the market to some affected areas due to the rain damaged roads to these areas, these were already hard-to-reach areas with no major roads.

Lughaya district heavy rainfall damaged 30 irrigation farmers, swept away crops and harvest in Garbodader town,

At least many hectares of agricultural land were inundated by the floods, with a severe impact on agricultural crops (papaya, tomato, onion, sesame, sorghum, maize, and beans) that were a few days away from harvest, putting the region's food security in jeopardy.

Food storage systems, seedlings, and canals have been destroyed, while agricultural machinery have become obsolete. The 97 farmers also reported that rains inundated large farmland and washed away an unknown amount of sorghum grains in traditional underground granaries.

Based on the UNOCHA and SRCS reports, a total of 611 HHs have been seriously affected by the effect of heavy rains in Somaliland.

Puntland

The affected and totally lost livelihoods are reported to be 186 farms, which made crop production this season impossible. 168 farms are in Nugaal province, with 362hh flooded in Garowe districts, leaving their livelihoods (farms and livestock) lost to the downpour. This include the areas of Caanayaskax, Shimbirale, Timir, Xamur, and Siigadheer.

10 farms flooded in in Bari province, particularly from Barookhle agricultural community; 8 farms flooded in Harfo district in Mudug region.



Furthermore, the floods led to the death of 1032 livestock (530 in Nugaal, 402 in Bari, and 100 in Mudug). Mainly goats and sheep which are the main livestock in the regions. These represent important losses for a community that rely on agriculture and livestock for subsistence. But also considering that these areas, the families and farming communities has been battling with hunger crisis and income generating challenges. In general, these communities, already vulnerable due to challenges such as inflation and climate-induced crises like droughts, now face even greater hardships. This raises concerns about the likely loss of livelihood and food security should the flooding situation continue in the coming days, as forecast.

The areas have stagnated water which have flooded their entire settlements and further blocked the community's access. Roads became flooded, making it difficult for people and goods to move around. Displaced families had no choice but to seek shelter with relatives in safer areas.

Somalia's Gu (April-May-June) is the main wet season in the country and is critical in supporting agricultural activities and replenishing water and pasture in support for other livelihoods. As such, it's important to distribute seeds to the affected farmers by the recent floods so that they cope up with the recent climate shocks.

Recognizing the urgent need for assistance, SRCS is drawing on its experience in implementing interventions, both in-kind and cash-based, to support these communities. In response to the crisis, SRCS is committed to providing multipurpose cash assistance, income generation activities, livelihood diversification, distribution of agricultural seeds and agricultural inputs, and rehabilitation of key water infrastructure to the affected communities to build their resilience capacities to cope with disasters and foster recovery. Additionally, it seeks to achieve food security and improve the livelihoods of the affected communities.



Multi purpose cash grants

Heavy rains in Puntland have devastated 3,407 families, damaging homes, livelihoods, and essential services like clean water and sanitation. These communities were already struggling due to repeated climate shocks, making them even more vulnerable.

The country has been experiencing prolonged but recurring droughts, floods, flash floods, desert locusts, cyclones, conflicts, and outbreaks, which contribute to their ever-going displacement, psychological problems, inequalities among them, and accessibility to resources.

Through this DREF allocation to cover the basics such as food, water, medicines and other essential household need, the SRCS will prioritize assisting 400 of the most affected families in Puntland with one-time, multipurpose cash grants. PNSs and other humanitarian organizations will work to address the needs of the remaining families.

In addition, German Red Cross has committed and indicated that it will support 400HHs of the most vulnerable people in Somaliland for cash voucher assistance for three months.

The national society's capacity in terms of emergency response with unconditional cash is feasible where it is active and a member of the food security cluster and cash working group as well.

The recommended values that will be used across regions in the country are different in reference to the recommendations by the Somali cash working group; thus, they have been practical throughout SRCS operations ever since the recommendation was made.

Throughout the assessment, reports indicate that markets in the affected areas are functioning, thus making cash and voucher assistance feasible in both Puntland and Somaliland.



Health

According to the UNOCHA Situation Report, the recent floods have significantly disrupted health service delivery system. Access to certain locations has become severely restricted, hindering the operation of mobile clinics that were serving those communities. The impact of the flooding has brought significant and multifaceted health risks and needs for the people in the affected areas.

The current Gu rains floods in Somaliland and Puntland led to a growing number of cases of the AWD/Cholera outbreak in the two regions and an increased risk of rapid spread of all recurrent waterborne disease due to the contamination of water sources and the damage to sanitation facilities. Thankfully, the districts with ongoing cholera outbreak are in general different from the areas the flash floods have affected. Hence, the main health needs for this outbreak is to ensure the prevention is strengthened to in the flood-prone areas. In the cholera affected districts (Bosaso IDPs, Qardho IDPs and Garowe IDPs camps in Puntland and Awdal and Waqooyi-Galbeed border



areas with Ethiopia) SRCS is responding through ORS, ORP, Zink, and IPC under the Cholera DREF response. But in the floods affected areas, this flood response, SRCS is prioritizing community awareness to prevent water borne diseases because the ongoing cholera outbreak in Somaliland and Puntland could escalate during this Gu rains in all the floods affected regions.

The disease prevention is also highly required considering the risks factors brought by the deterioration of health and WASH facilities/services and the gaps in hygiene and sanitation. There is a high probability of increasing breeding sites for vectors and subsequent increase of malaria, dengue and other vector borne diseases. Distribution of mosquito net, training on volunteers on health risks associated with floods and disease-related incidences such as malaria/dengue fever, chikungunya, and diarrhea disease along with basic health promotion awareness are essential for minimum humanitarian assistance, especially to the most vulnerable groups that and newly displaced people affected by the heavy rains.

The ongoing floods in Somaliland and Puntland have resulted in the displacement of thousands of people and have caused significant damage to infrastructure and property. This includes roads to and from health facilities, and households. One of the key needs is to provide access to health care services for the affected population.

The floods have disrupted health facilities and made it difficult for people to access health services. In particular, women, girls, and children may face challenges accessing reproductive health and immunization services, including contraception, maternal health care, emergency obstetric care, and vaccination/ Immunization services offered in child welfare clinics.

Hence there is a high need to relocate SRCS mobile health clinics nears to the affected communities to provide services through integrated medical outreaches that can reach people in remote and hard-to-reach flood-affected areas, as well as to ensure the availability of essential medicines and supplies. The communities also need available psychosocial support that can be provided to flood-affected people using static and mobile health facilities.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

According to the UNOCHA situation report on May 12, 2024, the Gu rains floods have been reported to have damaged over 18,000 latrines, damaged 1400 shallow wells that were damaged or inundated out of use, washed away 1,700 canals, 2,300 irrigation pipes, and 35 water pumps in Somalia.

Reports from the SRCS staff and volunteers on the ground found that floods created a shortage of clean water, contaminated water sources, destroyed sanitation facilities, and increased the incidence of waterborne diseases. This led to a shortage of clean water and safe sanitation, increased exposure to disease-causing pathogens, and poor hygiene practices.

Somaliland

Assessments conducted in SRCS branches in Somaliland alongside government line ministers reported that people need urgent WASH assistance. Branches reported that WASH/non-food items are one of the most pressing needs for affected people, including clean water and sanitation facilities for the flood-affected communities. The shallow wells in the Awdal and Sahil regions were damaged, which has severely affected access to safer drinking water for domestic, crop, and livestock use. The main impacts were on the wash, especially access to water and facilities for the communities and the farmers. There have been damages to the water points and farm irrigation systems. In Awal, at least 80 water points and irrigation systems were damages or flooded, some hand pumps also damaged.

Puntland

The rapid joint assessment conducted by SRCS, alongside other humanitarian organizations and MOHADM in Puntland, revealed the extensive impact of flash floods in affected areas. The floods damaged water facilities, leading to a shortage of clean water and the contamination of water sources. Additionally, sanitation facilities were destroyed, resulting in increased exposure to waterborne diseases and poor hygiene practices among the affected population.

In addition, flash floods and rainstorms affected 254 WASH facilities,

- 198 latrines washed away (140 in Mudug, 48 in Nugal, and 10 in Bari)
- 01 septic tanks destroyed, and exposing human wastes outside, which contaminated the available water sources like shallow wells and boreholes, creating a risk of water shortages for vulnerable communities.
- The collapsed shallow wells reported in Nugal province are 25, taking away 21 water storage bags, destructing 8 berkedes, and two boreholes that are entirely collapsed.

Consequently, there is a critical need for immediate interventions to address these challenges. This includes the rehabilitation and equipping of critical water sources (shallow wells, the installation of solar systems, and water points Berkedes), construction or rehabilitation of emergency latrines, the distribution of WASH NFIs such as jerricans, soaps, buckets, water purification chemicals, and menstrual hygiene management kits for women and girls for flood-affected households. In addition, a hygiene promotion campaign for the adoption of safe and healthy hygiene practices focusing on hand washing with soap at critical times and environmental clean-up campaigns will be conducted.





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Most of the people affected by the flash floods are women and children. Vulnerable groups are at risk of exploitation, psychosocial trauma, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). As such, PGI will be streamlined throughout the intervention, ensuring that volunteers receive adequate briefings during the various refreshers. SRCS will ensure that protection issues are taken into account and that everyone feels protected despite age, gender, and disability status.

The National Society will conduct awareness-raising and orientation sessions on protection for volunteers. For the inclusion of everyone, engagement with people on the settlement site will be done to ensure that all assistance is distributed equitably and impartially.

Gender roles will be considered when setting up distribution times and dates as well as in hygiene promotion activities. As part of the needs assessment and analysis, a gender and diversity analysis will be included in all sector responses, including shelter, livelihoods, health, and WASH, to understand how different groups have been affected, which will inform any revision of the operational strategy.



Community Engagement And Accountability

During disasters such as floods, access to information is a challenge for the most vulnerable people. This makes communicating with impacted populations and receiving feedback more difficult. People need to have a way of receiving information about the support available, how to access humanitarian assistance, and how to stay safe and healthy.

There will also need to be a way for people to share information about their needs and how they can best receive assistance to meet their needs. It is ideal to have a place where the community can give feedback on the support they receive, and it is essential that they know how to report issues.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Road and infrastructure damage has led to reduced access to health facilities, increasing exposure to protection risks. There is an ongoing cholera outbreak response that overlaps with some of these areas. Lack of agencies responding. Continuous flooding events are likely to happen over the months, while some areas have limited support or early action. Some of the specific identified gaps or limitations related to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response in the flood-affected areas include:

1. Lack of data on SRH needs:

Understanding the reproductive health needs of women, including access to menstrual hygiene products, contraceptives, and maternal health services, is crucial in an emergency situation. However, without data on these needs, it is challenging to effectively implement SRH interventions.

2. Insufficient focus on GBV prevention and response:

Displacement, overcrowded living conditions in temporary shelters, and disrupted social support systems can exacerbate the risk of GBV. It is essential to have GBV prevention and response mechanisms integrated into the emergency response efforts to mitigate this risk and support survivors.

3. Limited coordination and partnerships:

Collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including SRH and GBV service providers, is crucial to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated response. This collaboration can help ensure that the specific needs of women and girls are addressed, and that necessary services are accessible in the flood-affected areas.

4. Inadequate access to SRH and GBV services:

Several areas remain inaccessible due to floods and road damage. This restricted access can severely limit the provision of SRH and GBV services in these areas. It is crucial to ensure that healthcare facilities, including those providing SRH services and support to GBV survivors, remain functional and accessible during emergencies through integrated medical outreaches.

5. Limited funding for SRH and GBV interventions:

Adequate funding is necessary to support the implementation of comprehensive SRH and GBV programs in emergencies. Without sufficient resources, it may be challenging to prioritize these interventions and ensure their effective implementation. Addressing these gaps and limitations will be crucial to ensure a comprehensive and gender-sensitive response to flood-affected communities in Puntland and Somaliland. Efforts should be made to collect data on SRH needs, integrate GBV prevention and response mechanisms, strengthen



coordination and partnerships, improve access to services, and secure adequate funding for SRH and GBV interventions in the flood response efforts.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aims to provide immediate support for 4 months to at least 26,400 most vulnerable people (4,400 families) affected by floods leading to displacements in the most affected and vulnerable areas in Mudug, Nugaal, Bari, regions of Puntland and Togdheer, Waqooyi Galbeed, and Awdal regions of Somaliland.

Based on current reported impact and forecasts, this intervention provides resources to enhance and complement the SRCS actions that started from the early warning phase with health and flood risk reduction while focusing the response on a direct target of 4,400 HH (26,400 people) by providing the needed assistance such as emergency shelter, essential household items, livelihood support, Cash Voucher Assistance, WASH, and basic health services, all integrated with Protection, Gender, and Integration (PGI) services.

As more information becomes available and the rains increase, consequential floods may increase, and subsequently, the expected changes to this intervention.

Operation strategy rationale

To address the immediate needs of the target population, this DREF will provide an integrated response and seek further support to enhance prevention at the community level, given the coming weeks' forecasts. Actions already underway are reported in "National Society Action" and are summarized below:

Early warning and monitoring of the forecast and weather information: Early actions such as activation of early warning systems, dissemination of information's, door to door community awareness raising on the weather forecast will be incorporated in terms of search, rescue and support to the early evacuation. Weather forecasts will continue to be monitored by SRCS through the existing platforms and ICPAC. Appropriate scale-up to the early warning may be conducted as a complement to the below response action.

Shelter: SRCS will prioritize the procurement and distribution of Shelter NFI kits to the most vulnerable communities affected by Gu rainy floods, especially those at high risk of being severely affected. Emergency shelter and essential household items will be provided to the direct target. Items to include tarpaulins, rope, mattresses, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets.

Livelihoods and basic needs are being addressed through the distribution of high-quality agricultural seeds and inputs such as surface water pumps, pipes, and farm tools to replace/repair irrigation systems damaged by the floods.

In addition to that, the operation will support livelihood support / income generation activities for the most vulnerable women affected by the floods by providing cash grants to start small businesses for livelihood diversification, and equip them with knowledge, skills and trained them in the establishment of small businesses in fundamental business bookkeeping. The intervention is designed based on the findings of the joint assessments and in alignment with responses from other humanitarian actors.

Multi-purpose cash grants: national society will also provide multi-purpose cash grants to the affected population to support them cope up with the effect of the floods and recover from the losses.

Health: first aid, psychosocial first aid/support, relocation of existing SRCS mobile teams to nearest affected communities to provide health care service, health promotion deployment, awareness campaigns on health and hygiene promotions, and training on volunteers in health risks associated with floods and disease-related incidences such as malaria/dengue fever, chikungunya, and diarrhea disease.

SRCS has an ongoing cholera response that is covering the regions of Puntland and Somaliland but target different districts than the one currently affected by the floods. In the floods affected areas, there are no declared cholera cases for now. Hence, NS will focused primary on enhancing the prevention through messages and awareness on waterborne diseases in the flood-prone areas due to the risk factors now witnesses for the flash floods affected districts. NS is responding through ORS, ORP, Zink, and IPC under the Cholera DREF response – But during the flood response, SRCS is prioritizing promoting hygiene and sanitization including community awareness to prevent water borne diseases.

WASH: through rehabilitation of water infrastructure damaged by the floods, including shallow wells and berkedes, sanitation facilities, and distribution of essential MHM dignity kits and WASH NFIs (jerricans, soaps, buckets, water purification chemicals/aqua tabs, and others), and provide hygiene promotion. In addition, desludging or rehabilitation of latrines and environmental clean-up campaigns, particularly focusing on putting in place drainage facilities in areas where water stagnates and becomes a breeding ground for mosquitoes.



PGI and CEA cross cutting across all sectors. Particular attention toward most vulnerable, displaced households and families with vulnerable groups. The level of engagement, harmonization and involvement of communities play a key role on the intended early actions, ensuring the understanding, acceptance, contribution of the community members to this plan.

Coordination: Implement an effective coordination system to avoid duplication of assistance with other stakeholders. This response will be conducted as a complementarity approach, both with internal projects and the interventions of other actors. The coordination system will include a mechanism for sharing information between the different SRCS projects, mainly on targeting, relevant approaches, and gaps in the distributions conducted.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The total people affected and reported are 5,807 HHs (over 34,842 people) [in Somaliland 3,407 HHs (20,442 people) and Puntland 2,400 HHs (14,400 people)]. The targeted population for this DREF response is 2,400 HHs (14,400 people) in Somaliland and 2,000 HHs (12,000 people) in Puntland, equating to a total of 4,400 HHs (26,400 people). The support gap will be filled by partner national societies, local authorities, and humanitarian agencies.

The operation will target six regions: Awdal, Waqooyi Galbeed, and Togdheer in Somaliland, and Mudug, Bari, and Nugaal in Puntland. The aim is to reach at least 4,400 households (26,400 people) affected by floods leading to displacements, which will be targeted by sector as follows: FSL, WASH, Health and Shelter coverage.

26,400 people will be reached through health and hygiene promotion outreach activities. Targeting for other sectors has been based on needs assessments identifying the most vulnerable and based on the resources available. The targeting also accounts for support from partner national societies, local authorities, and humanitarian agencies. Where gaps remain, the SRCS will continue to coordinate with partner national societies, local authorities, and humanitarian agencies to advocate for more support.

In Shelter, Housing, and Settlement, the operation will support shelter NFI kits for a total of 5,400 people (900 HHs), including 3,000 people (500HHs) in Somaliland and 2,400 people (400HHs) in Puntland households, particularly those whose houses are submerged (damaged / destroyed, / displaced), will be reached by providing shelter NFI kits including (Tarpaulin, Blankets, Sleeping mats, etc. In addition to that, 120 volunteers will be provided training training early warning messaging, give technical assistance on evacuation plan, and dissemination of early warning information.

Livelihood and Basic Needs: Based on assessment - in Puntland, the 60 most vulnerable households will receive agricultural tools and training. In Somaliland, 250 affected farmers will be supported with seeds - these are mainly rain fed farmers who lost their harvest and seed grain storage in Awdal and Togdheer Regions. A further 200 rain fed and irrigation affected farmers will be supported with good agriculture practice training in Waqooyi Galbeed and Awdal Region. 15 farmers where floods destroyed their irrigation systems in Waqooyi Galbeed and Awdal Region will be supported to repair/replace their irrigation systems. 30 displaced women will be supported with with IGA activities for livelihoods diversification to recover from the climate shocks. The remaining flood-affected communities will be provided support through other PNSs and INGO who presence on the ground.

Multipurpose Cash Grant: 400 affected and displaced most vulnerable households have been identified in Puntland who will be supported with a one-off multipurpose cash grant, and the remaining HHs will be reached through other PNSs and INGOs in the respective areas. These 400 households will be registered from the affected IDP settlements whose shelter makeshifts, livelihoods, and sanitation facilities are demolished by the floods as the first priority.

WASH: A total of 26,400 people (4,400 households), primarily the most vulnerable affected by the floods, will benefit from the rehabilitation/equipment of critical water sources and the construction/rehabilitation of emergency latrines. This includes 14,400 people (2,400 households) in Somaliland and 12,000 people (2,000 households) in Puntland. Targeted distributions of WASH non-food items (NFIs) such as jerricans, soaps, buckets, water purification chemicals, and menstrual hygiene management items for women and girls will be provided to 3,000 people (500 households) in Somaliland and 750 people (125 households) in Puntland. Additionally, a hygiene promotion campaign will be conducted to encourage the adoption of safe and healthy hygiene practices, with a focus on handwashing with soap at critical times.

Health: 26,400 people (4,400HHs) most vulnerable people affected by the floods, particularly 14,400 people (2,400HHs) in Somaliland and 12,000 people (2,000HHs) in Puntland, will be provided healthcare services through integrated medical outreaches, psychosocial support, first aid training, and health promotion initiatives to address the health consequences of the flooding. These activities will be supported via the mobile and static clinics already supported by the National Society.



PGI and CEA will be cross-cutting in all sectors. Particular attention will be given towards displaced households and families with vulnerable groups. The level of engagement, harmonization, and involvement of communities play a key role in the intended response actions, ensuring the understanding, acceptance, and contribution of the community members to this plan. To address the needs of community members, the DREF will enable SRCS to conduct Community Engagement & Accountability activities in the affected areas. This includes Strengthening the SRCS feedback system and mechanisms; Conduct Community Review Meetings in the affected areas and needs; Conduct Community-based sensitization particularly in the areas where WASH facilities and livelihoods are disrupted by the floods.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

To ensure that the flood response operation reaches the most vulnerable individuals, the primary selection criteria consider a combination of factors. These include prioritizing those with the greatest need, assessing the severity of the impact, considering the existing vulnerabilities of specific groups, and understanding the social dynamics between different groups in terms of protection. The intervention focuses on the most affected regions, including Awdal, Sahil, and Togdheer regions of Somaliland, as well as Nugaal, Bari, and Mudug regions of Puntland.

The following criteria are used to select households for assistance:

1. Families whose houses have been submerged/destroyed and displaced.
2. Families whose floods have destroyed their crops, inundated their farms, washed away by their harvest, seeds, agricultural tools and irrigation canals.
3. Families and individuals directly impacted by the floods are the primary focus. This includes those who have suffered damage to their homes and loss of livelihoods.
4. Specific vulnerabilities and common social marginalized groups.
5. Women, children, women/child headed households, people living with disabilities, pregnant and lactating mothers, the elderly (over 65), and low-income households.
6. Households moving to relatives' houses, where resources are already limited, and the hosting communities are taking another burden by hosting families.
7. Families with people with disabilities.
8. Specific priority to migrants and IDP.

Total Targeted Population

Women	13,517	Rural	70%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	30%
Men	12,883	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	26,400		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Cholera outbreaks existing in the country will expand to the areas being affected by floods	SRC has put measures in place to ensure continued sensitization of the communities on the waterborne disease. Subsequently, there is an ongoing response in areas affected by cholera by government health institutions. Monitoring of the health situation is also done, and messages will be promoted on cholera prevention.
Violence/unrest can escalate on short notice; there is a risk that volunteers are caught up in hostile territories. This includes the current issues ongoing in Las Anod and Sool.	SRCS monitors the situation non-stop and gathers feedback from their branches and volunteers to keep them updated. In addition, there is close coordination with SRCS branches and volunteers on the ground, ICRC, INSO and the UN networks to get early



	warnings.
	Volunteer security: Ensure volunteer safety and protection are taken into consideration (the duty of care for them sits with the SRCS) and for them to provide adequate training, mechanisms to prevent and address issues such as harassment and exploitation, and personal protective equipment where appropriate.
Floods and access	Monitoring and mapping of flood-prone areas and safe access routes will be carried out. Branches will be informed of the local situation and advice.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Somalia's security situation is unpredictable and volatile, with the militant group Al-Shabab maintaining control of territory in southern Somalia. Al-Shabab frequently attacks military outposts in rural areas and civilian targets in Mogadishu, including airports, hotels, police stations, and government buildings. The group also frequently detonates improvised explosive devices (IEDs) at major checkpoints in the city. The port of Bossaso is a high-value target for militants operating in Puntland.

In Somaliland, especially Hargeisa, the safety/security threat situation is considerably better than in South and Central Somalia.

The overall security environment in Puntland remains relatively stable and unpredictable. Security incidents and threat information also remained unchanged in terms of frequency and severity from previous years.

Major insecurity challenges exist in Bari and Mudug Regions. Uncontrolled open borders facilitate infiltration of external threats into Puntland territory, as it shares a long border with the central regions of Somalia. Due to its wide-open borders and weak territorial borderline security, illegal arms flow freely, extremist elements infiltrate easily, and drug and human smugglers operate largely unnoticed in this part of Somalia.

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to conflict, crime, extremism, health, and road hazards, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. Security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment should be undertaken to help ensure the safety and security of response teams. Standard security protocols about general norms, cultural sensitivity, and an overall code of conduct should be put in place. Minimum-security requirements will be strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations must successfully complete, prior to deployment, the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e., Level 1 Fundamentals, Level 2 Personal and Volunteer Security, and Level 3 Security for Managers). IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area-specific security risk assessments will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.

Personnel must have insurance. Minimum security equipment required: functional satellite phones, communication tools, advanced first aid kits, PEP kits, hibernation stocks, safe accommodation, and fully kitted vehicles. Movement should be undertaken after road assessments.

Some areas of Puntland and Somaliland are subject to travel restrictions, including Las Anod. All IFRC staff traveling in these areas must adhere to the established movement strategy and coordinate with the security officer covering Somalia and coordinating with NS and movement partners.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 107,562

Targeted Persons: 5,400



Indicators

Title	Target
# of families/HHs reached with emergency shelter and essential household items	900
# of Households attended/training/awareness raising sessions on safe shelter and use of EHIs	900
% of HHs who report that the assistance provided to them was timely, relevant, and met their relevant immediate needs	90
# of volunteers supporting shelter evacuations	120

Priority Actions

To address the immediate needs of the flood-affected populations, this DREF will support the replenishment and distribution/response of NFI kits, including tarpaulin, blankets, sleeping mats, and kitchen sets, to reach HHs; these are also coordinated health and WASH sectors with distribution of mosquito nets, jerrycans, and buckets.

Procurement and distribution of shelter-related household items (HHIs): SRCS is focusing on the distribution of the following immediate household items to meet the immediate needs:

Procurement and distribution of tarpaulin (2 per household).

Procurement and distribution of blankets (1 per household).

Procurement and distribution ropes (1 per household).

Procurement and distribution of sleeping mats (2 per household).

Coordinate with Shelter Cluster members.

Technical briefing on shelter response for SRCS mobilized volunteers.

Target households for emergency shelter and essential household items are 500 HHS in Somaliland and 400 HHS in Puntland.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 63,609

Targeted Persons: 3,330

Indicators

Title	Target
# of farmers provided with seeds and training on good agricultural practices	250
# of farmers provided training on good agricultural practices.	200
# of famers provided with agricultural tools and basic training on good agricultural practices.	60
# of farmers provided with support to repair irrigation systems – water pumps and pipe work.	15
# of flood-displaced women supported in cash grant- income generation activities- small business initiatives for flood-displaced women.	30

Priority Actions

Under livelihood, the following activities will be implemented as part of the response:

Procurement and distribution of improved agricultural seeds, including sorghum, maize, cowpea, tomato, onion and pepper to the farmers.

Procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs include a water surface pump (Honda) and pipe to the farmers to increase their



production.

Income generation activities for the displaced women affected by the flood to increase their livelihood diversification and income generation to cover the basic needs of their family.

To boost agricultural production, farmers will be trained on modern practices of good agronomic practices.

Agro-pastoralist families affected by floods will increase their livelihoods and nutrition quality through better access to improved agricultural seeds, inputs, knowledge, agronomic practices, and enhanced productivity systems.

Distribution of agricultural tools.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 47,229

Targeted Persons: 2,399

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households who successfully received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer.	400
% of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities (Min Exp Basket)	80
# of post distribution monitoring conducted	1

Priority Actions

Train SRCS volunteers with selection criteria and successful registration of the affected population.

FSP and key stakeholders on the cash distributions to the affected population.

Distribute one-off cash grants of \$100 to most 400 vulnerable affected households.

Carry out post distribution monitoring on the supported households.



Health

Budget: CHF 37,856

Targeted Persons: 26,400

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with health promotion campaigns to response the flood disasters.	26,400
# of existing mobile health team relocated to the nearest affected communities to provide/deliver health care service.	8
# of people reached through mosquito nets procured and distributed.	1,000
# of volunteers provided First Aid training.	200
# of volunteers trained on health risks associated with floods and disease-related incidences such as malaria/dengue fever, chikungunya, and diarrhea disease.	150



% of target communities reported improved health care service and hygiene promotion provided by the SRCS.	80
# of volunteers trained on psychosocial support.	100

Priority Actions

- From the onset, the National Society Health Department team has been working to provide affected communities with basic health awareness and promotion, disseminating health information through the production and distribution of IEC materials, providing training to volunteers on health risks associated with floods, and offering psychosocial support to distressed families to help them cope with the situation.
- In addition, SRCS clinics in Somaliland and Puntland, both stationary and mobile, are already providing essential healthcare services to vulnerable communities. Mobile clinics have been relocated closer to the crisis-affected areas, and referrals are initiated when necessary.

The above actions will continue as necessary. Indeed, NS is prioritizing first aid, PFA and ambulance services, especially in the remote areas and communities facing the disruption of the health services. The following activities will be carried out under this operation:

- Continue monitoring and assessment of health risks resulting from the floods and needs in coordination with the ministry of health.
- Training of volunteers on health risks associated with floods and disease-related incidences such as malaria/dengue fever, chikungunya, and diarrhea disease.
- Relocation of existing SRCS mobile health team to the flood-affected areas.
- Deployment of volunteers to provide CBHFA.
- There is also an important coverage to ensure health prevention through awareness and educational session conducted by volunteers and during the group session.

Under this DREF, the health promotion will prioritize messages on the water borne diseases and vector borne diseases to enhance the prevention; sensitization will promote safe practice that will help strengthen the prevention against cholera currently ongoing in the Puntland and Somaliland regions, even though in completely different districts. It will complement the MDRSO017 Cholera intervention ongoing in Bosaso IDPs, Qardho IDPs and Garowe IDPs (in Putland) and Awdal and Waqooyi-Galbeed in Somaliland border areas with Ethiopia.

- Health promotion will be strengthen and emphasize especially on the cholera, diarrhea and malaria prevention which are the two main risks. This will be done through direct messages during volunteers visits but also visual material IEC and community engagement. Even if there are no cholera cases declared for now in the specific targeted locations in Puntland and Somaliland, these efforts under this DREF will be complementing and scaling the general cholera prevention for the regions.
- Prepare and print IEC materials for health promotion activities.
- Provide first-aid services.
- Provision of mosquito nets (2 per household).
- Provision of Psychosocial support service.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 156,599

Targeted Persons: 26,399

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached WASH hygiene promotion activities in the response period.	26,400
# of shallow wells rehabilitated with installation of solar systems in the response period.	15
# of people reached with water treatment tablets.	1,650
# of people reached with WASH NFIs items (buckets and jerry cans) procured and distributed.	3,750
# of waterpoints (Berkeds) rehabilitated in the response period.	2



# of latrines constructed/rehabilitated emergency latrines.	40
# of water storage bags distributed.	12
# of people reached with dignity kits.	750
% of people (and households) that have access to sufficient, clean and safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality in the recovery period.	70

Priority Actions

Minor rehabilitation of 12 shallow wells in Puntland and major rehabilitation of 3 damaged shallow wells, equipped with the installation of solar system to provide safe, clean, and adequate water to the farmers to support vulnerable people to recover from the shock of the flood disaster and build their sustainable livelihood.

Rehabilitation of 2 damaged waterpoints (Berkeds) to provide access clean water for domestic and livestock use of the vulnerable people affected by flood disasters.

Provision of water treatment tablets. A total of 750 people Puntland and 900 people in Somaliland people will be distributed water treatment tablets available in the pre-position stock to ensure access to safe drinking water.

Hygiene promotion through community meetings, demonstration sessions, and mobile cinema sessions. Hygiene promotion will focus on household water treatment, safe water storage, latrine use, and handwashing. distribution of aqua tabs will be implemented jointly with hygiene promotion sessions.

Procurement and distribution of the dignity kits include sanitary pads (reusable) and underwear to 500 females in Somaliland and 125 females in Puntland to manage their menstrual cycles with dignity, privacy and allow active participation of the operation.

Procurement and distribution: 3,000 people (500 HHS) in Somaliland and 750 (125 hhs) in Puntland WASH NFIs: jerry cans, buckets, body and laundry soap.

Establishment of effective communication channels to ensure that WASH PNSs/agencies can coordinate with each other and with affected communities Prepare a transportation and distribution plan for prepositioned WASH NFIs, including logistical capacity for delivery.

Development and printing of IEC material: adapt information materials suitable for local context (local language translation; pictograms; etc.).



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 9,100

Targeted Persons: 26,400

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion services.	26,400
# of volunteers trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards.	150
# of referrals made (SGBV, Child Protection or other) via a common referral pathway.	5
% of volunteers and staff trained on basic SGBV awareness and survivor-centered response, including receiving and managing sensitive safeguarding-related disclosures.	70



Priority Actions

SRCS has designated Gender Focal Persons who oversee gender-related activities in their respective operational areas. They work to ensure that everyone has an equal opportunity and that vulnerable groups are not left behind or excluded. This includes facilitating the inclusion of vulnerable groups in project implementation. SRCS also supports full community participation during the project's initial stages.

The volunteers' teams will be balanced in terms of gender representation to avoid gender biases, strengthen gender participation, and ensure women's participation in community engagement sessions.

200 volunteers will be oriented on minimum PGI requirements, including DAPS, SGBV, PSEA and child protection and safeguarding.

All Staff and 870 volunteers engaging in this DREF operation will be oriented on minimum PGI requirements, including DAPS, SGBV, PSEA and child protection and safeguarding.

Other activities include:

Mapping and identifying possible referral pathways.

Distribution of dignity kits to the females.

Dissemination of protection messages in the IDPs/camps, displaced areas, evacuation centers, and communities.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 3,821

Targeted Persons: 26,400

Indicators

Title	Target
# of satisfaction surveys completed.	2
% of complaints or feedback about the DREF operation which receive a response through established community communication.	70
% of individuals who know how to provide feedback about decision-making processes which affect them.	80
# of the volunteers trained on Community Engagement and Accountability.	150

Priority Actions

Operational staff and volunteers will be trained in community engagement and accountability.

CEA activities will be implemented throughout the interventions to ensure that the communities are engaged and understand the intervention, criteria, and early actions for their effectiveness. The following activities will be conducted under the Community Engagement and Accountability component:

• Feedback collection:

- Activating various channels for collecting feedback, such as feedback boxes, helplines, PDM surveys, focus groups, and others.

- Activation of hotline and feedback mechanisms for newly flooded areas and continuation of Hotline support and feedback collection in Awdal, Waqooyi-Galbeed, Togdheer, Bari, Mudug and Nugaal regions.

- Organize a feedback system to collect opinions, suggestions, and complaints from communities about the services and activities provided.

• Integrate CEA questions into planned needs assessments/context analysis.

• Focus groups and discussions:

- Conducting focus groups and discussions with community representatives to identify their needs, preferences, and expectations from project or programme activities.

- Organize open dialogues to discuss key issues and find joint solutions with community members and stakeholders.

• Verification of people assisted and harmonization with the community representative.

- Conducting verification of recipients of assistance or services to ensure their adequacy and compliance with selection criteria.



- Assessing the real needs and living conditions of people is necessary to ensure their applicability.
- Collected feedback will be timely shared with relevant staff and activities will be adjusted in case of need.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 11,830

Targeted Persons: 4

Indicators

Title	Target
# of IFRC monitoring and support missions conducted.	4
Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates are provided to the Movement partners.	4

Priority Actions

- Technical support: Three staff members will be deployed to support and give the priority response to the floods.
- Finance, admin, communications, and PMER are supported by the Nairobi Cluster office.
- IFRC logs are supporting SRCS prioritization of procurement NFIs, health and WASH items, and FSPs.
- Coordination meetings are being held regularly in the country and remotely with all movement partners.
- Support the NS in the active monitoring of forecasts.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 31,850

Targeted Persons: 1,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of trained staff and volunteers mobilize.	908
# of lessons learnt workshops conducted and report submitted to IFRC and partners	2
Coordination mechanism established.	5
# of monitoring missions conducted by coordination offices	5

Priority Actions

- Volunteer insurance.
- Technical support and monitoring missions.
- SRCS Coordination office administrations costs.
- 870 volunteers will mobilize and are well-equip with the necessary tools and skills to enable them to carry out their activities effectively.
- Following up on climate forecasts to anticipate the strike zone of flood events, the likely extent and magnitude of flash flood waters, and conducting assessments in the areas where flooding started.
- Coordination: The coordination mechanisms are established at different levels to ensure information sharing and avoid overlapping of the different interventions. National Society and IFRC delegation are part of all the coordination systems in place, which will serve to mitigate the risk of overlapping assistance. The NS will take part of Government coordination meetings regularly conducted by Government disaster management agency. NS/IFRC will attend the various clusters coordination meetings to align the approach with



other partners on various sections, especially for WASH, cash, shelter and livelihood support.

- Lesson Learned workshops.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

This response will deploy a total of 870 volunteers, 8 key staffs from coordination offices, and 30 staffs from the respective branches where the operation is going on. Besides IFRC staff, Hargeisa/Garowe-based such as WASH Delegate, Program Coordinator, and Logistics Staff will provide technical and operational support throughout the operation.

SRCS, with the use of its technical team in Somaliland/Puntland, including the disaster management team, health department team, PMER, and logistic team, will be on board to support the operation. Based on the current magnitude of flooding, weather forecasting, and expected impacts of the ongoing rainfall, more impacts are expected to be experienced across the country.

The operation is managed by the SRCS Disaster Management Department, who oversees the whole operation in the targeted districts. The volunteers will be trained to support all the activities for WASH, shelter, cash, and livelihood, as well as PGI/CEA.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The NS logistics team has extensive expertise in procurement, logistics, and warehouse management and will carry out local procurement in accordance with IFRC standards. This will be supported by the IFRC logistics/procurement officer.

The storage capacity is sufficient for the preposition of the items for immediate response.

The NS will collaborate with other partners for support for storage at branch level through its well-established base.

SRCS has taken proactive steps to strengthen its partnerships, renewing its contract with the financial service provider in Puntland and Somaliland.

How will this operation be monitored?

The operations team and NS leadership will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the DREF implementation.

The operations team will also work closely with the IFRC Nairobi Cluster Delegation Office and will be responsible for performance-based management systems and overall quality.

DREF progress monthly reports will be compiled by the National Society, informing the IFRC on the progress and challenges of the operation, along with a monitoring plan/indicator tracking table to map out, ensure the collection, and keep track of the key indicators.

The NS, with the support of IFRC, will conduct a post-distribution monitoring survey to examine the level of satisfaction among the targeted population.

A feedback mechanism will be placed in the community to ensure that all emergency needs are reported through the right channels. The functionality of the identified feedback mechanisms will be monitored.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The National Society's communication department will collaborate closely with field teams to gather important information and regularly disseminate updates on the operation through various communication channels, including print, electronic, and online platforms. IFRC will assist the NS communications team in communicating with external audiences, particularly focusing on the protracted humanitarian audience.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRCCxxx - Somali Red Crescent Society Floods 2024

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	453,453
Shelter and Basic Household Items	114,554
Livelihoods	67,744
Multi-purpose Cash	50,299
Health	40,317
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	166,779
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	9,692
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	4,070
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	46,519
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	12,599
National Society Strengthening	33,920
TOTAL BUDGET	499,972

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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[Click here for the reference](#)

