

# EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS PLAN 2021 SOMALIA

CONFLICT  
FLOODS  
DROUGHT

ISSUED APRIL 2021



# About

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This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. The Humanitarian Response Plan is a presentation of the coordinated, strategic response devised by humanitarian agencies in order to meet the acute needs of people affected by the crisis. It is based on, and responds to, evidence of needs described in the Humanitarian Needs Overview.

## **PHOTO ON COVER**

A young girl carries her brother through Bullo-Barde IDP camp, Baidoa, Somalia, Sunday, April 2, 2017. Photo credit: UNICEF/Mackenzie Knowles-Coursin.

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

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**CDC VISIT, MOGADISHU**

People walk in an IDP settlement in Abudwaq, Somalia, on Saturday 4th May 2019. People have been displaced by issues of insecurity, food insecurity and lack of access to resources.

# Strategic Summary

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Cyclical patterns of erratic weather conditions, climatic causes of displacement, political instability and a rise in conflict – including due to the highly contentious election process and disputes over natural resources (land, water, pasture) – have deepened Somalia’s protection crisis.






Water challenges in Somalia oscillate between water shortages and drought-like conditions, and flash floods and river breakages. As communities struggle to cope with the impact of COVID-19 and the desert locust infestation in a context of protracted armed conflict, insecurity and political instability, pre-drought conditions seen across various parts of the country add an additional layer of complexity, further driving communities to adopt negative coping mechanisms. In the first quarter of 2021, more than 34 districts in Somalia were already facing devastating water shortages, over 95,000 Somalis were displaced by drought-like conditions since December 2020, and at least 3.4 million people were projected to be affected by drought or drought-like conditions by year end, of whom around 380,000 are expected to be displaced due to drought-like conditions and dry season.

The poor weather patterns are expected to continue due to La Niña conditions and a second consecutive season of below-average rainfall with below-average Gu rainfall season forecast from April to June. The impact of drought and livelihoods situation will be exacerbated by the continuation of the desert locust infestation which is forecast to continue spreading following reports of newly formed immature swarms breeding in the northern parts of the country. Progressively, widespread food security Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected through September 2021.

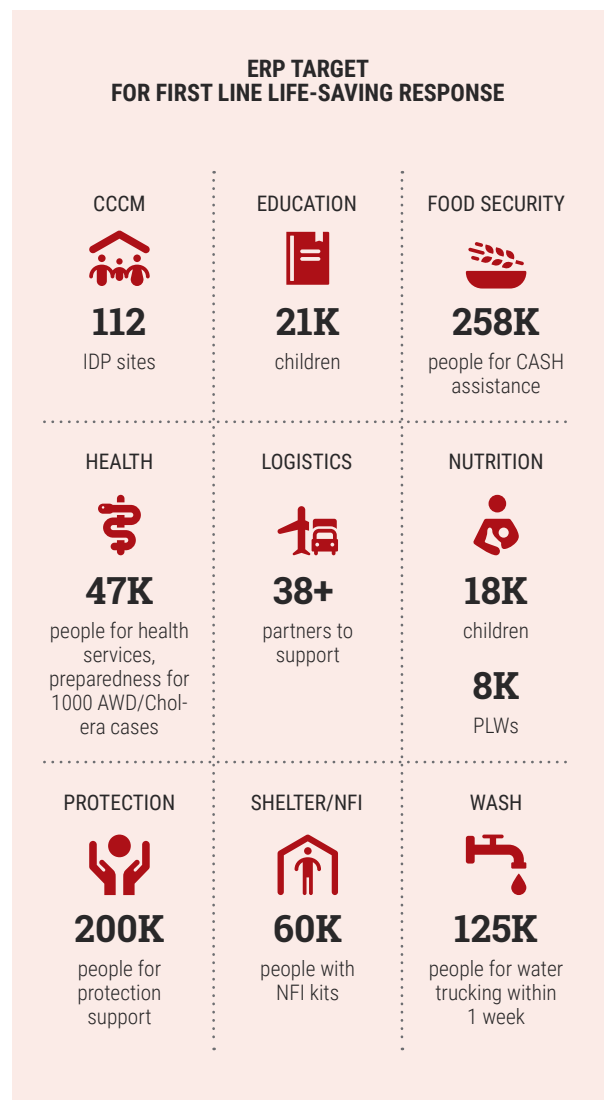
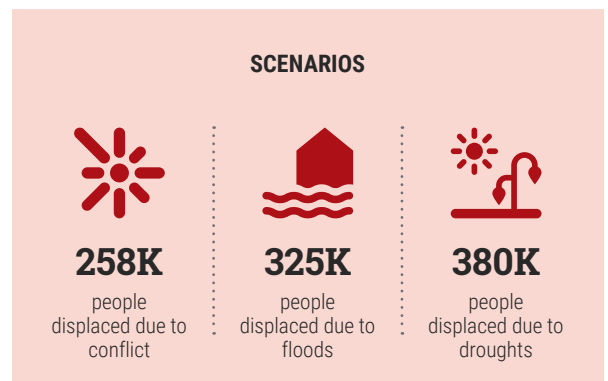
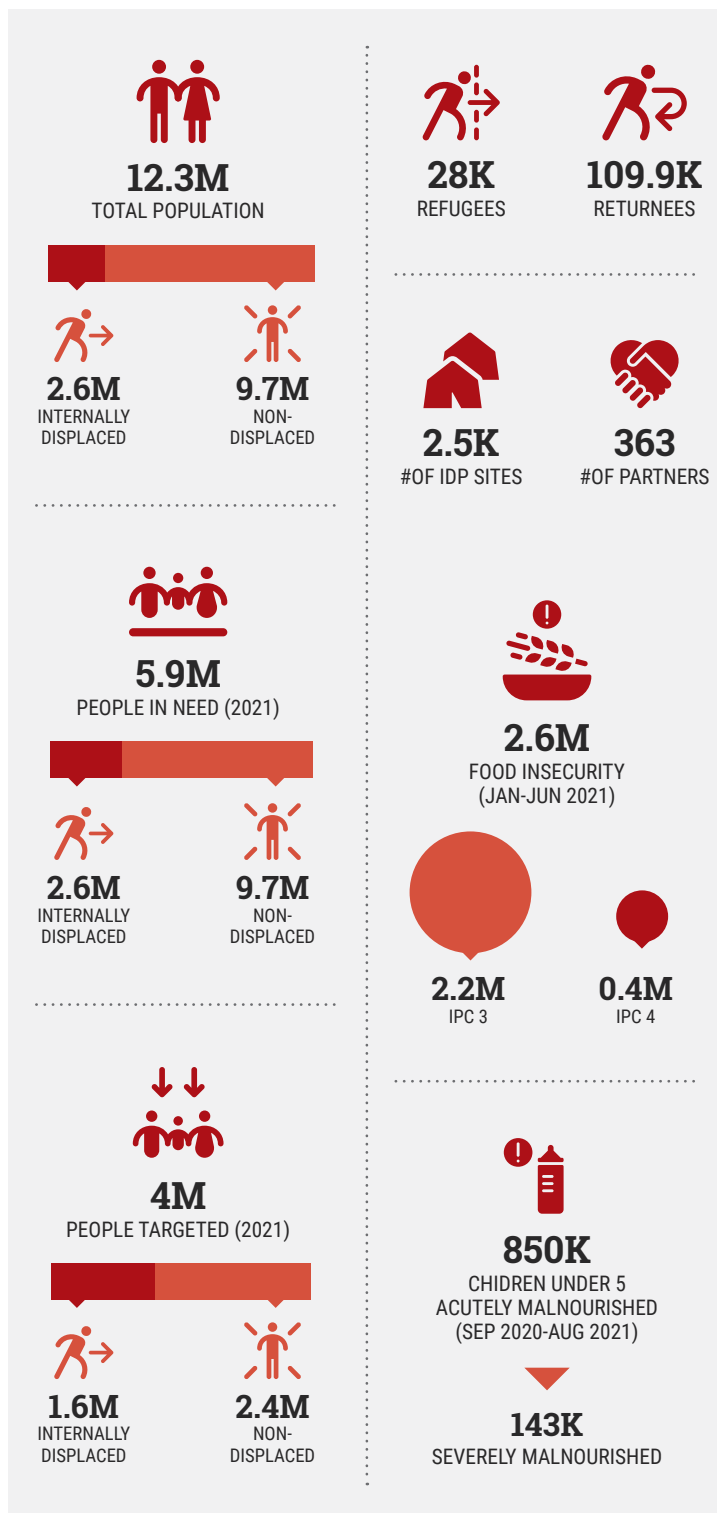
Efforts therefore need to be bolstered to provide communities access to sustainable and climate-resilient water services. This means investing in short, medium and long-term solutions that withstand climate shocks. To address the immediate lifesaving needs of affected populations, urgent and collective action is required to mitigate the worse impacts of the various shocks. Complementary to the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan, the Emergency Response and Preparedness (ERP) outlines detailed State-level response and preparedness contingency plans to operationalize and optimize the speed and volume of critical assistance delivered immediately after the trigger of an identified slow-onset or sudden-onset humanitarian of three key shocks: drought, conflict and flooding at both the State and Federal level.

TOTAL PREPAREDNESS BUDGET (US\$)	TOTAL PREPOSITIONING BUDGET (US\$)	TOTAL SUPPORT BUDGET (US\$)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
<b>\$11.7M</b>	<b>\$26.6M</b>	<b>\$.8M</b>	<b>\$63.8M</b>

### Estimated requirements by cluster (us\$)

CLUSTER/AOR	PREPAREDNESS BUDGET	PREPOSITIONING BUDGET	SUPPORT BUDGET	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS
 Water, Sanitation And Hygiene (WASH)	\$5.00 M	\$11.00 M	\$2.00 M	\$18.00 M
 Food Security	-	-	-	\$17.01 M
 Shelter	-	\$7.20 M	\$1.80 M	\$9.00 M
 Nutrition	\$1.15 M	\$2.75 M	\$0.69 M	\$4.59 M
 Protection: Gender Based Violence (GBV) AoR	\$0.70 M	\$1.50 M	\$1.50 M	\$3.70 M
 Education	\$1.91 M	\$1.23 M	\$0.38 M	\$3.53 M
 Protection: Child Protection AoR	\$1.00 M	\$1.07 M	\$0.90 M	\$2.97 M
 Health	\$0.63 M	\$1.32 M	\$0.07 M	\$2.02 M
 Protection	\$0.46 M	-	\$0.67 M	\$1.13 M
 Logistics	\$0.28 M	\$0.35 M	\$0.02 M	\$0.65 M
 Protection: Housing, Land and Property (HLP)	\$0.34 M	\$0.09 M	\$0.11 M	\$0.54 M
 Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	\$0.09 M	\$0.06 M	\$0.28 M	\$0.43 M
 Protection: Explosive Hazard (EH) AoR	\$0.13 M	\$0.02 M	\$0.06 M	\$0.20 M

# Country Information and Context Analysis



Somalia's prolonged humanitarian crisis is characterised by ongoing armed conflict, climate shocks including floods and drought, communicable disease outbreaks and weak socio-economic conditions. In the past year, three additional shocks: desert locust infestation, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and intensive flooding coupled with the depreciation of the Somali Shilling have contributed to a deterioration of humanitarian conditions across the country. As a result of these drivers of humanitarian needs, the overall number of People in Need (PiN) has consistently increased over the last three years from 4.2 million people in 2019 to 5.2 million in 2020 and 5.9 million in 2021. This is further reflected in the numbers of displacements in 2020 where Somalia recorded the highest number of displacements over the past three years with 1.2 million people displaced, compared to 569,000 in 2018 and 770,000 in 2019.

Intensified climatic shocks such as drought and floods coupled with ongoing armed conflict and insecurity is expected to drive further sporadic and large-scale displacement in 2021. The latest Fews Net report in March 2021 forecasts below-average Gu rainfall from April to June, which means that Somalia would face a second consecutive season of below-average rainfall. However, on the other hand, there is still risk of flash

or riverine floods, especially along Juba and Shabelle river. Across Somalia, flooding in 2020 caused the displacement of 919,000 people, as well as the destruction of infrastructure, property and 144,000 hectares of agricultural fields. Possible recession of La Niña conditions after April 2021 may cause similar flash floods and riverine floods in Hirshabelle, South West State and Jubaland causing large scale displacements. Additionally, conflict and insecurity displaced 242,000 Somalis in 2020.

Over the past decade, humanitarian partners in Somalia have launched Flood Response Plans in response to large scale displacements due to floods and in 2016-2017 launched a Drought Response Plan in response to severe drought. The 2021 Emergency Response Plan (ERP) aims to structure, optimise the speed and volume of critical assistance delivered immediately after the onset of a humanitarian emergency in Somalia such as in instances of drought, armed conflict/violence and/or flash floods via pre-planning and preparedness. Furthermore, this ERP is contextualized and "fit for purpose" to emergencies in Somalia and enables decentralised life-saving first-line response to emergencies in Somalia to optimize use of resources and improve response timeliness.

#### KARASHARKA IDP SETTLEMENT

Amina Saleban, 35 left her home in Sanaag five years ago and moved to Karasharka IDP settlement where lives with her 3 children. Talking to OCHA in front of her home on 16 March 2021, she said finding water for daily use is very cumbersome.

Photo: OCHA/Erich Ogo



## Link between Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) and the ERP

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The Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) consists of a set of inter-linked tools to assist the Humanitarian Coordinator and Humanitarian Country Team for the improvement of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection through better preparation, prioritization, and steering and monitoring collective response through informed decision-making. The ERP approach is part of the Humanitarian Programming Cycle. The approach gives Country Teams the opportunity to analyse and monitor risks, forming an analysis that feeds into the inter-agency Humanitarian Needs Overview and related response plans. However, the ERP approach is first and foremost an operational tool to ensure that Country Teams have concrete systems in place to respond to needs quickly as they arise.

The ERP is an intersectoral process coordinated by OCHA to operationalize and optimize the speed and volume of critical assistance delivered immediately after the trigger of an identified slow-onset or sudden-onset humanitarian emergencies in Somalia, at both the State and Federal level. As such, the ERP outlines detailed State-level response and preparedness contingency plans for three of the shocks covered in the HRP, namely, drought, conflict and flooding.

The ERP will be activated in the event a shock occurs at an agreed trigger level and will guide and structure the response delivered to enable effective, timely and efficient support to those affected. The basis for the preparedness activities outlined in ERP are integrated within the projects that were submitted to the HRP.

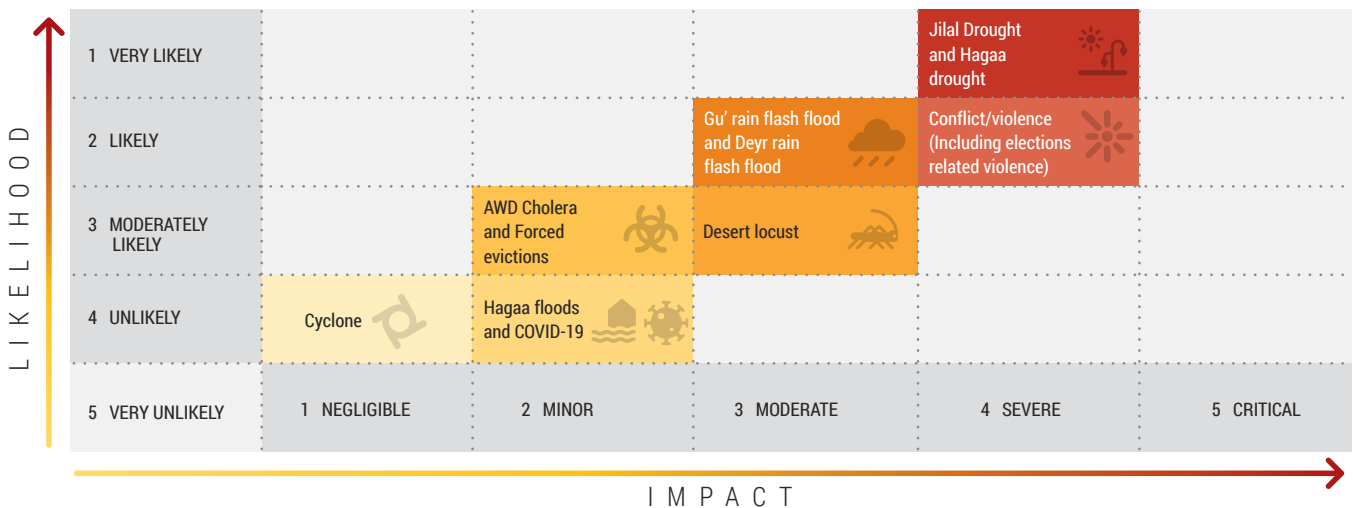
Recognizing that emergencies may evolve beyond the projected planning, that are outside the scope of the current HRP, the ERP addresses preparedness for scenarios based on historical emergencies and guides on costed pre-positioning and immediate response to such events and scale. As such, both response plans are highly complementary.

# Risk Analysis and Planning Scenarios

OCHA sub-offices conducted a detailed risk severity analysis at state-level in consultation with partners and local authorities to identify the high-risk shock/stress/hazards for planning in 2021 based on likelihood and impact expected in 2021. The cumulative average was applied to gauge the risk severity for nation-wide risk ranking. As noted in Figure 1, the exercise identified the following risks as high severity for 2021:

-  Jilal (January – March 2021) and Hagua (July – August 2021) seasonal drought/dry conditions
-  Conflict/violence related displacement (due to clan conflict and Non-State Armed Groups), including Elections related violence
-  Gu (May – June 2021) and Deyr (October – December 2021) seasonal riverine or flash floods

## Somalia 2021 Risk Severity Ranking



### LIKELIHOOD

- Very unlikely (1) A remote chance of an event occurring in the current year, from 0-5%.
- Unlikely (2) The event has a low chance of arising in the current year, from 5-15%
- Moderately likely (3) The event has a viable chance of arising in the current year, from 15-30%
- Likely (4) The event has a significant chance of arising in the current year, from 30-50%
- Very likely (5) The event has a positive chance of arising, over 50%

### IMPACT

- Negligible (1) Minor additional humanitarian impact. Government capacity is sufficient to deal with the situation.
- Minor (2) Minor additional humanitarian impact. Current country inter-agency resources sufficient to cover needs beyond government capability
- Moderate (3) Moderate addition humanitarian impact. New resources upto 30% of current operations needed to cover needs beyond government capacity. Regional support not required.
- Severe (4) Substantive additional humanitarian impact. New resources upto 50% of current operations needed to cover needs beyond government capacity. Regional support required
- Critical (5) Massive additional humanitarian impact. New resources over 80% of current operations needed to cover needs beyond government capacity.

Figure 1: Risk Severity Ranking for Somalia

Based on the assessment outcomes, this 2021 ERP for Somalia will focus on the three highest risks in 2021. Additionally, in order to ensure timeliness of preparedness for possible elections related violence for elections

initially scheduled for February 2021, a separate Elections Contingency Plan was developed and endorsed by HCT on 9 February 2021.



#### **BURAO, SOMALIA**

A small settlement in Aroori plain, Burao District, Somaliland, on Sunday 28th April 2019. When the rains fail, families move and set up temporary shelters where they find pasture.

Photo: WFP

## Conflict/Violence Related Displacement

### **Summary of Risk**

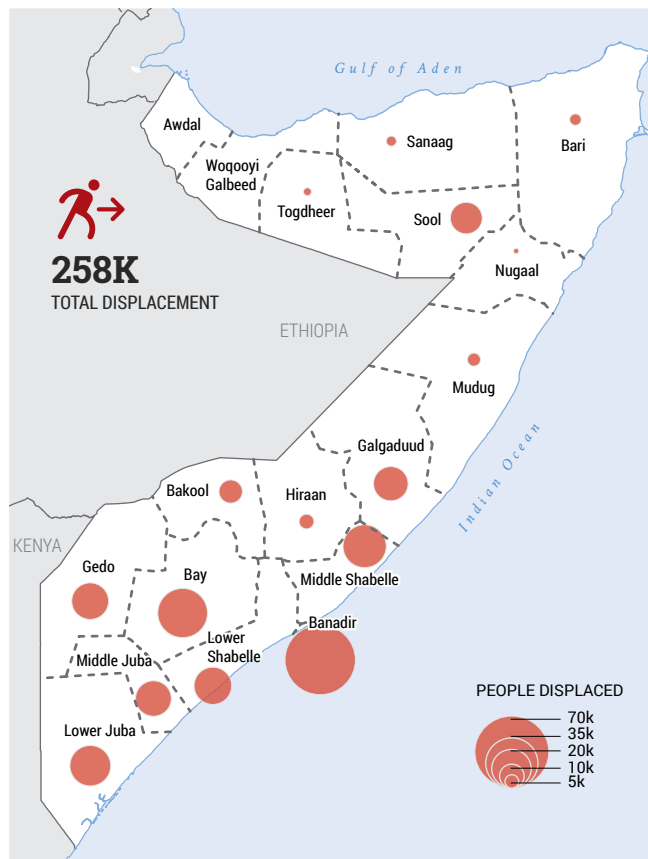
In 2021, 258,400 people are expected to be displaced due to conflict /violence in the most likely scenario, a significant increase compared to previous years. In 2019, about 189,846 people were displaced due to conflict in Somalia whilst in 2020, 199,946 people were displaced due to conflict. Amidst the 2021 elections, intensified Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) such as Al Shabaab (AS) activities and violence along clan lines is expected to drive displacement in all states and regions in Somalia. Main hotspot areas for conflict remain South-Central states of Hirshabelle, South West State and Jubaland where Al Shabaab control large swathes of land and communities, ensuing confrontation between government and NSAGs are predicted to create sporadic short-term displacements in these areas. Furthermore, conflicts related to border disputes between Puntland and Somaliland will drive short-term displacements.

The key destination of people fleeing conflict in Lower Shabelle and Hirshabelle remain as Banadir region in Mogadishu whereby the internally displaced population (IDPs) in the area is expected to increase.

### **Humanitarian Consequences**

Civilians and vulnerable communities, especially women, children, marginalized clan communities, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups continue to be directly affected by the ongoing violence and conflict, through death and injury, destruction of property, taxation of communities (including through forced child recruitment), land grabbing, destruction of livelihoods, limited freedom of movement and limited access to services and humanitarian assistance. Most people move suddenly due to sporadic violence with nothing more than the clothes on their back. As such, persons displaced in Somalia due to conflict and violence arrive

## Projected conflict displacement



in new locations without resources to meet their food, shelter, non-food items and protection needs. Often, those who are displaced face harassment, violence and extortion by police, armed forces or militias and travel through areas with high contamination of explosive hazards. During the sudden displacement, families are separated which puts at risk vulnerable groups such as children, women and persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups.

Sporadic displacement due to conflict, clan disputes or violence is usually temporary, with average displacement period ranging between 2 weeks to 1 month, after which most families return to their area of origin. However, conflict related violence due to Al Shabaab and other NSAG activities can cause displacements that are permanent, where newly displaced persons choose to relocate and settle in a safer area. Furthermore, displacement from areas where there are military activities by Federal Government of Somalia and/or stabilization actors for recovery of areas of NSAGs can cause temporary displacement (up to 1 month) and at times more permanent displacement.

## Planning figures for humanitarian assistance

In Somaliland and Puntland, mainly in the disputed areas of Sool and Sanaag, about 15,596 people are expected to be displaced due to clan conflicts and conflicts related to border disputes between Puntland and Somaliland, resulting in short term displacements, loss of life and assets. Conflicts among sub-clans in Ceel Afweyne or Ceerigaabo with spill over to other areas in Sanaag region. In Laas qoray, Al Shabaab (AS) elements operating in the area could increase its activities displacing the people close to their areas of operation. Conflict of two sub-clans in Laas Caanood with spill over to other areas in Sool region. Somaliland also estimates some small-scale caseload, around 886 people, of sub-clan conflict related displacement in Togdheer region.

In Galmudug, about 19,105 people are expected to be displaced due to conflict related to armed inter-clan clashes and fighting between state and non-state armed actors in district capital and rural villages under this district. Also, Government forces may launch an offensive attack to liberate territories under AS control in Hobyo and Xarardheere in Mudug and Ceel Dheer and Ceel Buur in GalGuduud, causing some displacement. Armed inter-clan conflict in rural areas under this district is also a driver of displacement. Galmudug and Puntland may fight over border areas between the two states, moving to accessible areas within the districts controlled by the Government which may result in displacement.

In Hirshabelle, 29,204 people are expected to be displaced due to clan related conflict. In Belet Weyne, possible conflict between Dir/surre and Hawaadle; and Reer Aw Hassan and Hawaadle conflict over farmland ownership in Defow and Abaaley areas of Belet Weyne, Habargedir and Hawaadle, possible conflict in Matabaan area over pasture and water source ownership of pastoral areas may cause loss of life and trigger displacement. In Jowhar, during the dry season pastoralist clan (Abgaal) and riverine farmers (Shidle/Bantu) often clash as the pastoralists come near the farms and the river for grazing and watering their livestock and at times livestock grazes the farms, resulting in conflict and subsequent displacement. The confrontation is the same in Balcad, during the dry season when pastoralist clan (Abgaal) and riverine farmers (Shidle/Bantu) in Balcad/Xawaadle clash over livestock feeding and trespassing on farmland. In Cadale, the sub-clans of Cili and Abdala Carone of Abgaal clan pastoralists and agro-pastoralists may clash over land ownership, resulting in loss of lives and displacement.

In Banadir, 69,145 people are expected to be displaced due to conflict. The presence of diverse political groups, affiliated clan militia, and political parties with different agendas, views, and campaign programmes is likely to raise tension and potential confrontations among opposing sides. If the demonstrations and protests are violent, the people, especially the internally displaced persons and other vulnerable populations will be negatively affected as there will be reduced access to any form of aid and livelihood opportunities including petty jobs which most city dwellers engage in. Election-related violence and any armed confrontation between opposing parties and supporters will affect IDPs in settlements as humanitarian access to IDP settlements during such period is constrained due to security. Additionally, it is expected that violence related to Al Shabaab activities and clan conflict in Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle will drive displacements into Banadir region, further increasing the IDP population in the area.

In South West State, about 61,997 people are expected to be displaced due to conflict. In Bakool region districts of Xudur and Waajid, armed clashes or hit and run attacks on SNA bases or ambushes against SNA forces by Al-Shabaab are a feature of the environment. There has been no military offensive against Al Shabaab controlled Tayeeglo and Rab Dhuure over the last three years, and any attacks or movements to liberate the district will cause displacement from the area to Baidoa, Xudur and Waajid. Al Shabaab controls the main supply routes in Diinsoor, Qansax Dheere and Berdale towns in Bay region. Consequently, food and non-food commodities to the town will continue to be burned/sieged, while attacks may increase. The market will de-stabilise rapidly, food prices will rise and the capacity of people to purchase materials will deteriorate, resulting in displacement from these towns to Baidoa town and nearby rural regions. In Baidoa, in the short-to-medium term, Al Shabaab will continue to use both Guerrilla asymmetric tactics, often resulting in civilian casualties. In Buur Hakaba, Al Shabaab attacks against AMISOM/SNAF may create security concerns and fear among the communities living in the town and in rural areas which may also trigger displacement of people from the town and villages within the district to Baidoa or Lower Shabelle. In Lower Shabelle, the stabilisation activities in Afgooye, Marka (especially in Janaale), Qoryooley by AMISOM and SNA creates further confrontation between Al Shabaab and SNA/AMISOM. The ensuing insecurity leads to further displacement of people in these three areas, displacing people to Agooye town, Marka town, KM50 and Mogadishu. Furthermore, the ensuing clan conflict and confrontation between Gaaljecel and Shanta Caleemood in Wanla Weyn may lead

to insecurity and people from Yaqbarweyne village and other nearby villages may flee from the area.

In Jubaland, an estimated 60,222 people are likely to be displaced. In Lower Juba, people are expected to be displaced to Kismaayo and BaarsanGuuni of Jamaame district in a likely situation of conflict related to ongoing military operations against non-state actors that control parts of Jamaame, Afmadow and Kismayo districts in Lower Juba. Potential armed conflict and violence related to upcoming elections is anticipated in Kismayo, considering a history of inter-clan struggle on control and political leadership in the past. Kismayo City and Afmadow will be the major destination for IDPS in both scenarios of armed inter-clan conflict and armed conflict between AMISOM/allied forces and Al Shabaab militants. Middle Juba region is entirely under the control of Al Shabaab militants who do not allow humanitarian presence. Consequently, in the likely scenario of armed conflict related to recovery of land controlled by Al Shabaab, populations will be displacement to Kismayo and Afmadow towns. In light of the upcoming elections and the ongoing political tensions between the Jubaland administration and the Federal Government of Somalia on election modalities and recent disagreement on the status of Gedo region prior to the elections, it's likely that the Federal forces may renew the operation to retake the headquarter of Jubaland, Bu'aale from Al Shabaab to extend their influence throughout Gedo and Middle Juba regions. There could be additional armed conflict and struggles between the Jubaland state and Federal forces to compete on the recovery of Bu'aale from Al Shabaab. Gedo region may experience a combination of post-election violence, military operation, and SNA versus Jubaland forces armed confrontation in Beled Xaawo and Doolow district due to ongoing political tension following the arrest of the Jubaland Minister for Security in 2019. There could be armed confrontation between the two forces in Beled Xaawo district – in March 2020 which may result in the displacement of more than 50 per cent of the residents in Beled Xaawo. In addition to election-related violence, there may be anticipated armed confrontations between AMISOM/SNA and Al Shabaab in Gedo region especially Baardheere district and Garbahaarrey rural areas which may result in displacements to Beled Xaawo town as well as nearby villages in the areas of armed conflict.



#### JOWHAR, SOMALIA

A young girl sits on a jerry can, as her mother fills up another with water, near the town of Jowhar, Somalia, on December 15.

Photo: AU UN IST / Tobin Jones

## Seasonal Floods (Flash and Riverine)

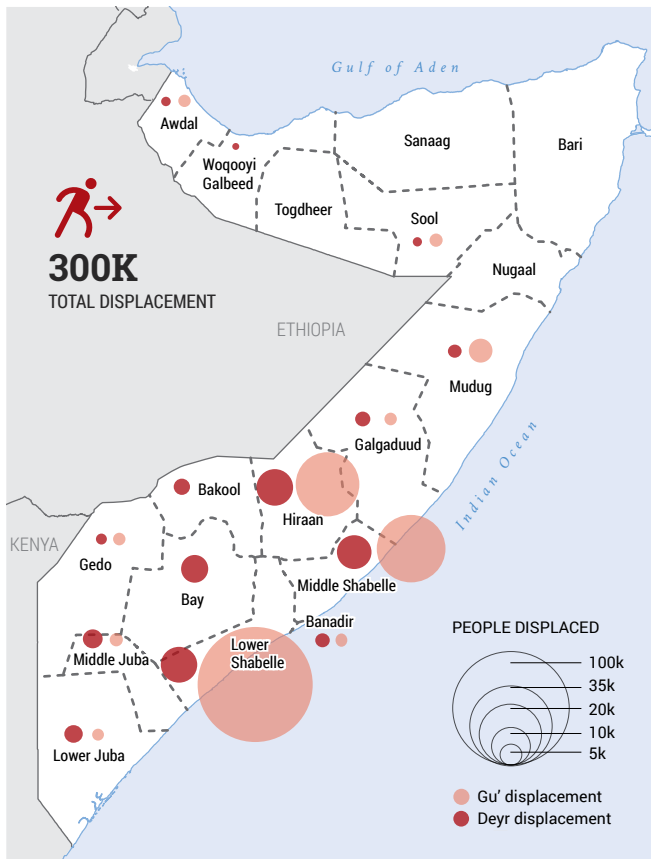
### Summary of Risk

In 2021, in the most likely scenario 325,000 people, are expected to be displaced due to riverine and flash flooding, more intensified due to the La Niña conditions in 2021. This figure includes the 250,000-displacement projection in the 2021 HRP topped-up with a 30 per cent buffer (75,000 people) due to possible uncertainties around rainfall and severity of the flood season during 2021 Gu (May – June 2021) and Deyr (October – December 2021) seasons. Based on the latest La Niña forecast by World Meteorological Organisation in January 2021, La Niña had peaked in October-December as a moderate strength event which will continue into February-April 2021. The report indicates that the outlook for the second half of the year is currently uncertain, stating that the odds shift rapidly after April

2021, indicating a 70 per cent chance that the tropical Pacific will return to ENSO-neutral conditions by the April- June 2021 season. This most likely scenario will need revision following the outcome of the Gu (May – June 2021) season, in order to improve preparedness, prepositioning and planning for the upcoming Deyr (October – December 2021).

About 227,500 people are expected to be displaced in Gu season (May – June 2021) and 74,182 in Deyr season (October – December 2021) mainly in areas along Juba and Shabelle rivers and in some parts of Bay and Banadir regions with small scale localised flooding in Galmudug and Puntland. More than 140,000 hectares of crop and farmland is expected to be inundated by floods in Belet Weyne, Jowhar in Middle Shabelle, in Afgooye, Marka, Qoryooley, Wanla

## Projected flood displacement



Weyn in Lower Shabelle, in Kismayo, Jamaame in Lower Juba and in Saakow, Jilib and Bu'aale in Middle Juba exacerbating already difficult conditions in areas

which have yet to recover from the impact of past flooding, including destroyed irrigation infrastructure, inundated farms and destroyed crops, and shortened growing seasons that undermined crop cultivation. While the Somali Government has started flood mitigation measures in Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle, progress has been slow. Flash and riverine flooding in Somalia affected 1.6 million people in the first 10 months of 2020, of whom 840,000 were displaced and 35 killed.

### Humanitarian Consequences

The riverine and flash floods inundate the already existing poor shelters such as Buuls and temporary tent settlements in areas along Juba and Shabelle river and in IDP camps across Somalia. Most people are displaced temporarily as the areas with riverine and flash floods become inhabitable due to mud and water inside and around the dwellings. Flash floods

also severely damage agriculture land, crops and live-stock and about 120,000 hectares of crop is expected to be affected in the flood affected areas. This loss of livelihood and assets further increases the vulnerability of the flood affected facilities and increases the subsequent recovery period. Furthermore, floods usually inundate shallow wells and latrines/boreholes, reducing access to clean water. People also lose non-food and household items during floods. In some instances, flash floods and strong riverine currents have cut off roads and bridges/culverts to villages and towns, causing some flood affected populations without access to basic services and humanitarian support. Moreover, trucks and vehicles with commodities are not able to bring in supplies into the areas, resulting in disruption of markets, increase in prices of the few food and non-food items in the market, and decrease in the purchasing power of the already vulnerable flood-affected populations.

Meanwhile, in the new settlements where people move to in higher ground or dryer areas, displaced people are faced with poor living conditions, including lack of adequate shelters, WASH, and food. Persistent rains during the rainy seasons continue to keep these newly displaced populations exposed to elements that diminishes their overall health condition. These factors predispose the IDPs to the increased transmission of communicable diseases. Possible outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhoea, Cholera and mosquito-borne diseases such as Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria is expected. It is likely that people who were displaced during Gu rainy season may be displaced again due to the Deyr rainy season before the recovery has been completed.

As flooding is cyclic in Somalia, the displacement due to riverine and flash flooding is usually temporary, with average displacement period between 2 weeks to 1 month, and most families returning to their area of origin when the flood waters recede.

### Planning figures for humanitarian assistance

In Gu (May – June 2021) rainy season, about 227,500 people are expected to be displaced due to flooding with about 568,750 people affected by riverine and flash flooding mainly in areas along Juba and Shabelle rivers and in Banadir region. The main hotspot districts that the flash floods will affect in May – June 2021 are Hobyo; Gaalkacyo, Dhuusamarreeb, Cabudwaaq, Cadaado, Ceel Buur, Ceel Dheer, and Xarardhere in Galmudug; Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Jalalaqsi, Jowhar/

Mahadaay and Balcad in Hirshabelle; Hordan, Kahda, Daynille, Garesbaley, Dharkenlyle, Kaaran and Heliwa in Banadir and Berdale, Qansax Dheere Afgooye, Marka, Qoryooley, Wanla Weyn, Kurtunwarey in South West State. In Jubaland displaced people from the riverine areas will be displaced in Jamaame, Lower Juba region while those in Gedo region will converge in Luuq, Doolow and Baardheere. Other areas that experience flash floods include Afmadow and Kismayo in Lower Juba region. The largest displacements in this season are projected in Lower Shabelle (95,962 people), Hiraan (40,073 people) and Middle Shabelle (44,862 people) regions.

In Deyr (Oct – Dec 2021) rainy season, about 74,182 people are expected to be displaced due to flooding with about 185,455 people affected by riverine and flash flooding mainly in areas along Juba and Shabelle rivers and in Bay and Banadir region. These figures will need to be revisited in July 2021 after the Gu season 2021 for further revision. The main hotspot districts that the flash floods will affect in October – December 2021 are Hobyo, Gaalkacyo, Dhuusamareeb, Cabudwaaq in Galmudug, Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Jalalaqsi, Jowhar/Mahadaay and Balcad in Hirshabelle,

IDP sites in Hordan, Kahda, Daynille, Garesbaley, Dharkenlyle, Kaaran and Heliwa in Banadir, Xudur, Baidoa (IDP sites), Berdale, Qansax Dheere, Afgooye, Marka, Qoryooley, Wanla Weyn, Kurtunwarey in South West State, Bardheere, Belet Xaawo Jamaame, Kismayo, Afmadow, Luuq and Doolow in Jubaland. The largest displacements in this season are projected in Jubaland, Bay, Hiraan, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle (76,000 people) regions.



#### **BURCO, SOMALIA**

A dried up dam in Jame'ada Aynanashe village under Burco district in Somaliland on 31 March 2021. Both people and livestock used to get water from here. No rain was received in this area for 9 months.

Photo: OCHA/ Mursal

## Drought Related Displacements

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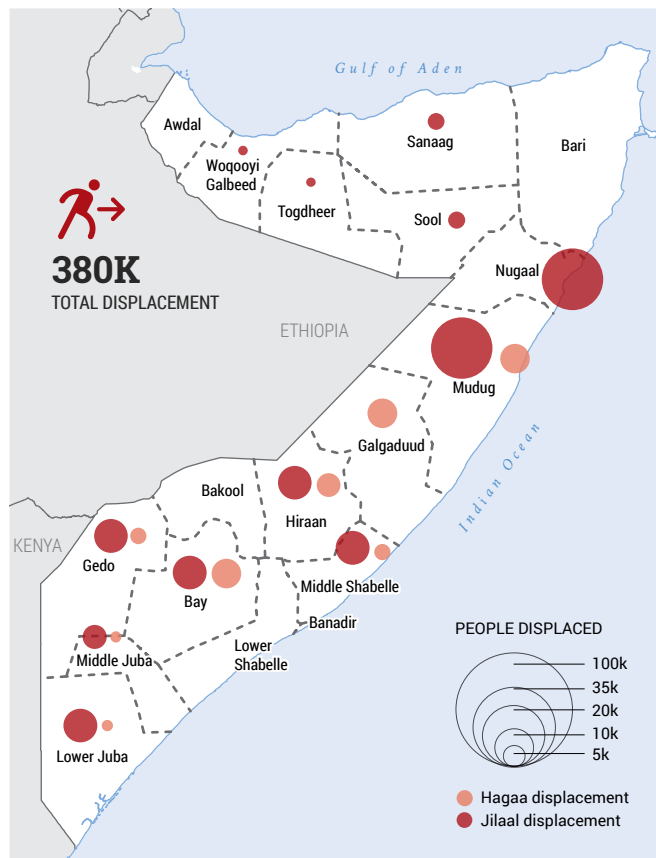
### **Summary of Risk**

The HRP 2021 projects that 3.4 million people will be affected by drought, of which 379,727 people are expected to be displaced due to drought-like conditions and dry season in Somalia in 2021. Somalia has seen an increase in the frequency and intensity of floods and droughts, with severe droughts occurring in 2007/2008, 2011/2012, and 2015/16/17. The below average rainfall in the Deyr 2020 (Oct – December) as a result of a strong La Niña, has thus extended the already long dry season, with severe implications for food security, nutrition and livelihoods; compounded by the effects of desert locusts, socio-economic implications of desert locusts and the poor temporal distribution of Gu 2020 rains. It is expected that about 288,395 people may be displaced in Jilaal dry season (Jan – March 2021) and about 91,333 people may be displaced in Haggaa

dry season (July – Aug 2021). The main hotspots for drought-like conditions are northern states such as Somaliland, Puntland and Galmudug, as well as Jubaland. Displacements related to dry conditions and poor harvest performance is also expected during these seasons in south-central states along Juba and Shabelle rivers such as Hirshabelle, South West State and in Banadir region, particularly, Mogadishu.

For drought, Somalia Anticipatory Action covers the mitigation activities to minimise the extent of the crisis with pre-planned activities and pre-agreed funding. Complementarily, this ERP guides the emergency response if or when the crisis occurs, especially with regards to sudden or mass scale displacement response and preparedness for drought-related displacement.

## Projected drought displacement



## Humanitarian Consequences

If the impact of drought and dry conditions cannot be mitigated with sustained Anticipatory Actions and joint targeted interventions via the HRP activities, more people may move with their livestock towards towns and areas where they can access humanitarian assistance.

People who may be displaced might already be facing severe - acute malnutrition and water shortages making them susceptible to increased infections and communicable diseases. Furthermore, people may drink contaminated water and have poor sanitation practices throughout their movement and in their new displaced locations which may create increased cases of acute-watery diarrhea and cholera. Most displaced people will arrive to new locations without resources to meet their food, shelter, non-food items and protection needs. Often, those who are displaced face harassment, violence and extortion by police, armed forces or militias and travel through areas with high contamination of explosive hazards.

Displacement due to drought is usually temporary with average displacement period ranging between 1 month – 3 months, with most families returning to their area of origin when the rainy season starts. However, in some cases, some displaced families do decide to base themselves permanently in IDP camps in towns, due to improved access to services, security, and humanitarian assistance.

## Planning figures for humanitarian assistance

Some north-western agropastoral zones in Somaliland and Puntland are on a different seasonal calendar due to a different rainfall pattern. Most rains occur between March and May (Gu season) and between October to December (Deyr season). Besides, some rains also take place between January and February (Hays season) in coastal areas of north west of Somalia, and between July to September (Karan season) in Woqooyi Galbeed and Awdal regions of Somaliland. With projected low rains (dry-to-average conditions) for the next Gu-rain in 2021 due to strong La Niña in Somaliland and Puntland in March – May 2021, followed by the poor Deyr rains in Oct – Dec 2020, dry conditions – which have already been observed in both states since October 2020– are likely to deteriorate. In northern Somalia, one of the high-risk areas of drought is Sool and Sanaag where an estimated 16,000 people could be displaced due to drought. The FSNAU post-Deyr assessment estimates that food security situation is likely to deteriorate in the two regions in particular (Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP) livelihood zone) in April - June 2021 due to overall erratic weather conditions including limited rainfall and desert locust infestation. The projection of the number of people in food insecurity (IPC 3 and 4) in the two regions in the second quarter of the year (April – June) is 1.8 times higher than that of the first quarter. This indicates high risk that the lives of pastoralists would be affected, resulting in displacement. Meanwhile, 85,724 people will be displaced in Mudug, Bari and Nugaal areas in Puntland. For Somaliland, Togdheer region could face a displacement caseload of 3,500 people.

In Galmudug, according to the findings of the Post Deyr seasonal assessment, a total of 284,200 people will be food insecure in Jan-June 2021. Despite the below-average Gu seasonal rain expected through (April-June), the likelihood of new locust infestation during the same period is high. Desert locust has already affected pasture and crops in Cadaado, Cabudwaaq, Dhuusamarreeb, Gaalkacyo and Hobyo districts. Harsh Jilaal season is likely to cause livestock death across Galmudug if hand feeding is not provided to livestock during the dry spell.

Localized clan conflict in Xananbura, Qalanqale villages in Galgaduud and Al Shabab attacks may create access challenges and exacerbate the humanitarian situation. Three districts namely, Xarardheere, Ceel Dheer, and Ceel Buur remain inaccessible due to Al Shabaab presence. Malnutrition rate for Hawd pastoral areas is expected to deteriorate from serious to critical (GAM 14.9%) due to poor sanitation, poor access to safe water, and low immunization coverage as well as expected harsh Jilal conditions. The status of Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing area has deteriorated from alert to serious while Dhuusamarreeb IDPs sustained Alert (GAM 5.8%) since Gu 2020, representative of other IDPs living in Gaalkacyo, Cabudwaaq, and Cadaado districts. Pastoralists will be more affected than IDPs due to loss of livestock assets and limited humanitarian assistance.

In South West State, historical trends indicate that drought conditions will prevail during the current Jilal season (January – March) due to poor rains received during the 2020 Deyr rains (October – December). Many parts of the state remain dry, resulting in very poor cropping conditions and well below-average rangeland resources, specifically in areas in Bakool such as Waajid, Ceel Barde and Xudur, and in Bay from Buur Hakaba and Diinsoor where displacements have already begun due to drought. Severe water shortages have also been reported in Yeed in Ceel Barde and in Buur Hakaba district, while cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea have already been reported in Lower Shabelle and Bay area. Additionally, FSNAU post-Deyr 2020 projection indicates concerning deterioration in food security levels across SWS from April 2021 onwards for Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle in April – June 2021, due to projected below average 2021 Gu (April-June) season rainfall and other compounding factors such as conflict, harsh Jilal season and COVID-19. From current (Jan – March 2021) to (April – June 2021) the projection shows a 70 per cent increase of people (162,000 people) in IPC3 (crisis) and IPC 4 (emergency) in the state in all three regions with April – June 2021 projections indicating that approximately 19 per cent of total state population will be in urgent and immediate need of food assistance, with the most concerning increases in Bakool (82 percent increase). If the 2021 Gu season remains poor, thereby increasing dry conditions and food insecurity, more people will be displaced in the absence of sustained mitigation efforts.

In Jubaland, historical trends of the Jilal season (January – March) indicate that drought conditions will take prevail during the current period due to poor rains received during the 2020 Deyr rains (October –

December). At least 15,659 people will be displaced due to the drought conditions in Lower Juba and will go to main towns of Kismayo, Afmadow and Dhobley in Lower Juba region in search for water and food. Other people will cross to the Kenyan side in search for the same essential services. For the Hagaa season (July and September), Lower Juba may experience moderate drought as the Gu rains (April-May) will help to replenish farms and pasture. However, if poor rains are experienced, at least 4,890 people will be displaced in Kismayo, Afmadow, Dhobley putting pressure on host communities and existing IDPs. Middle Juba region is also likely to experience the drought and even more so due to limited Deyr rains and drier than normal Jilal. In Gedo region, at least 22,369 people will be displaced, with most going to main towns of Doolow, Luuq, Baardheere, Garbahaarrey, Buurduubo and Belet Xaawo areas which already have high numbers of protracted displaced people. Some people may even cross over to Ethiopia in search of essential services. For the Hagaa session in Gedo region, a combination of the failed Deyr rains, a dryer than usual Jilal will cause the displacement of at least 7,900 people into mains towns as far south as Kismayo, Baardheere, Doolow, Luuq, Baardheere and Garbahaarrey.

According to the latest FSNAU post-Deyr assessment at least 290,100 people are projected to be food insecure until June 2021 in Jubaland – a slight decrease from the previous projection of 299,260 people between October-December 2020. The drivers of acute food insecurity include the compounding effects of poor and erratic rainfall distribution, flooding. The Drought Risk Assessment results were consistent with a worsening situation of increased displacement of pastoralist families particularly from Gedo to Lower Juba region in search of water and pasture. Of the 40 communities interviewed during the assessment, 34 said they had reduced water during December 2020. All those interviewed reported that most of their pasture had dried or at least half of their pasture had dried. In Lower Juba, the vast majority (98 percent) of assessed communities in Jubaland reported either a significant or critical reduction in their crop production. Pre-drought conditions, including widely depleted berkedes and shallow wells, loss of livestock, as well as extensive critical loss of pasture, were observed during the assessment. As of January 2021, although the current situation has not yet reached the peak of drought-like conditions, the risk of the deterioration into drought in the coming months (early 2021) is very high.

## Summary Planning Assumptions

The projection of the numbers of displaced populations based on the scenario per region.

REGION	CONFLICT DISPLACEMENT	GU FLOOD	DEYR FLOOD	HAGAA DROUGHT	JILAAL DROUGHT
Awdal	-	1,219	418	-	-
Bakool	7,669	-	2,445	13,816	18,777
Banadir	69,145	7,441	4,642	-	-
Bari	1,857	-	-	-	-
Bay	34,563	-	16,574	20,062	19,935
Galgaduud	16,702	6,877	1,276	15,207	76,034
Gedo	19,030	3,206	2,677	7,929	22,369
Hiraan	3,085	40,073	22,307	-	-
Lower Juba	23,309	4,060	3,584	4,893	15,659
Lower Shabelle	19,766	95,962	22,449	-	-
Middle Juba	17,883	6,098	4,081	4,719	11,613
Middle Shabelle	26,120	44,862	15,393	5,161	16,513
Mudug	2,403	15,944	1,019	19,546	85,724
Nugaal	385	-	-	-	-
Sanaag	1,435	-	-	-	8,840
Sool	14,161	1,759	604	-	7,136
Togdheer	886	-	-	-	3,559
Woqooyi Galbeed	-	-	31	-	2,236
<b>Total</b>	<b>258,400</b>	<b>227,500</b>	<b>97,500</b>	<b>91,333</b>	<b>288,395</b>

# Risk Monitoring

## ERP Risk Monitoring Framework

The Information Management and Assessment Working Group (IMAWG) will take the overall responsibility for tracking key indicators for risk monitoring in Somalia (see indicators in ERP management plan, “6. Risk Monitoring Framework). This will enable early warning and timely information sharing on key indicators related to high risks such as drought, conflict and floods for key actors in Somalia to support readiness and preparedness for possible emergencies. These indicators will be assigned to the respective cluster/partner to be collected on a weekly and monthly basis. The information on these indicators will be shared via a dashboard to all key stakeholders such as the state-ICCGs, clusters, HCT, ICCG, key stakeholders, senior management, and donors.

As explained in the next part “B. Triggers and thresholds,” based on the common monitoring indicators in the table of the risk monitoring below, sub-national actors define triggers and thresholds, taking into consideration of State specific contexts. This allows each State to have more reasonable and realistic thresholds which fit the situation and trends of each State, as the types and risks of hazards varies across Somalia. At the sub-national level, through the existing coordination mechanisms (mainly State level ICCG), the humanitarian community is to define threshold (Normal, Preparedness required and Alert) for each hazard, supported by the IMAWG.

## Triggers and Thresholds

1. Alert for response or preparedness from the ERP Risk Monitoring System
2. Due to the fragility of the socio-economic status of the Somali population and the lack of coping mechanisms, all emergency events in Somalia irrelevant of scale should be assessed or analysed by field level to investigate requirement for response.
3. Especially all mass displacements should warrant a gap analysis/needs assessment coupled with a review of current field capacity to respond. If the needs of the affected population cannot be met by current services being provided or cannot be met by the local community and local government, the field level should trigger an emergency response
4. Trigger for national support for a particular emergency will be by appeal from field level/ SICCG for further support – national/coordinated support triggered.
5. These triggers will be further delineated, and thresholds identified at the state level based on their capacities.

Additionally, the following factors will apply as triggers for specific hazards for review/assessment.



**Conflict**

- Eruption of violence/ conflict that impacts communities and civilian targeting
- Displacement of people and host community/host camp not able to cope with support/response



**Seasonal Flooding**

- Flash flooding/riverine flooding impacting human settlements
- Large scale displacement and host community/host camp not able to cope with support/response
- Casualties
- Buildings/infrastructure damaged



**Drought**

- Anticipatory Action drought trigger indicators being met
- Decrease in river water level
- Increase in water prices
- Displacement of people citing drought conditions
- Number of wells/berkeds half full or depleted



**Multiple-shocks and hazards and its impact on communities**

- Multiple shocks creating exigent gaps and increase in need in communities that is beyond the current capacity of humanitarian actors and services to address

**BAIDOA, SOMALIA**

A young boy named Mohammed who was forced to leave his home because of the worsening drought stands beside the tent where he and his family now live in ADC4 IDP camp in Baidoa, Somalia, Sunday, April 2, 2017.

Photo: UNICEF/Mackenzie Knowles-Coursin





#### **BORAMA, SOMALIA**

Displaced children utilise a UNICEF-supported water point in Haddi IDP camp near Borama, Somaliland on the 10 February 2021.

Photo: UNICEF/ Mark Naftalin

## Existing Response and Operational Capacity

As of December 2020, there are 278 operational actors in all 18 regions, six states and 72 out of 74 districts of Somalia. As part of the ERP, key partners for front-line response for each region have been identified by each cluster, and available resources (items, quantity and locations) that can be mobilized for emergency response have been listed for both in-kind and CASH assistance to ensure immediate sectoral responses. The resources identified include site improvement toolkits for CCCM Cluster, animal feed supplies, drought resistance seeds, in-kind food, veterinary pharmaceuticals for Food Security Cluster, Cholera kits, IEHK, Health

kits, malaria test kits, trauma kits for Health Cluster, nutritional supplies for Nutrition Cluster, dignity kits and items for safe house service for Protection, NFI/ Shelter kits for NFI Shelter, as well as hygiene kits for WASH Cluster. In addition, as part of ERP, the locations and capacities of warehouses of partners have been identified at district level. In total, 146 warehouses of 94 partners have been identified across States (see the list warehouses in ERP Management Plan).

# Operational Gaps and Constraints

Humanitarians face multiple obstacles around the delivery of assistance across Somalia including active hostilities, insecurity and other access challenges including physical constraints such as flooding and condition of roads. Outside major urban centres, the accessibility of some districts remain limited owing in large part to insecurity along main supply routes. As a result, delivery of humanitarian assistance relies heavily on airlift in some districts with the security around airfields as well as the physical condition of the airstrips becoming important limiting factors for humanitarian access. Additionally, the scale and extent of flash and riverine flooding often critically impacts road access across affected parts of the country. During the rainy seasons, some roads are impassable in Hirshabelle (such as the road to Jowhar airport, the road between Mataban and Beletweyne), SWS and Jubaland, and transportation between towns and villages are cut off. In terms of logistics, some districts do not have functional airport/airstrips (Qandala in Bari region,

Puntland, and Jalalaqsi in Hiran region in Hirshabelle, Badhadhe district of Lower Juba), and there are no flights to the districts of Balcad and Cadale of Middle Shabelle region, as well as Ceel Waaq of Lower Shebelle region, SWS, which limits the capacity to deliver. In addition to general insecurity, targeted violence against humanitarian workers and assets continues to obstruct the ability of humanitarian workers to reach persons in need. Presence of non-State actors and armed violence in Jubaland, SWS, and Hirshabelle, and clan conflicts in other part of Somalia are one of the major causes of access challenges. In addition, the presence of international staff is limited outside of state capitals, and assistances is often provided by local actors.

## MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

An IDP lady carrying a jerry can of water to her family living in the outskirts of Mogadishu on 11 April 2021. She walks approximately 4km to get 20 liters of water everyday, this increases her vulnerability to exploitations and abuse.

Photo: OCHA/ Muno



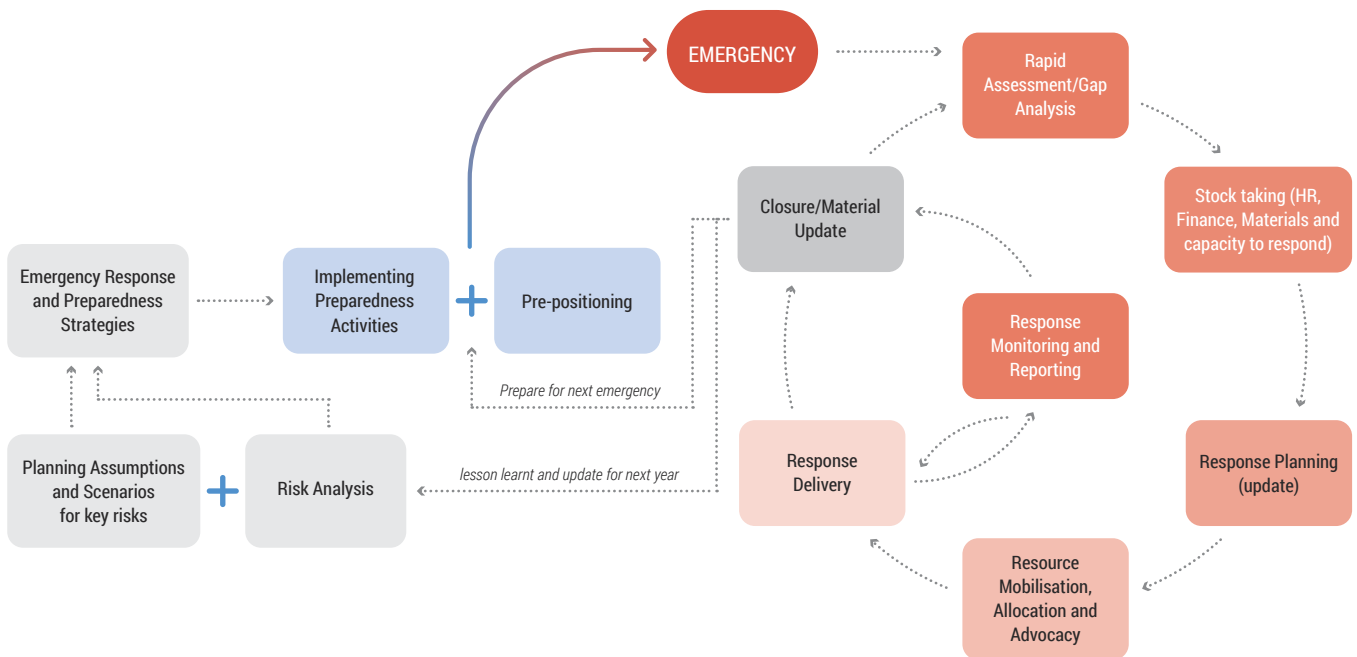
# Response Framework

## Response Cycle

The below response cycle represents the step-by-step process for emergency response that will be undertaken during emergencies in Somalia. The process is neither linear nor is it undertaken in isolation but rather, is implemented alongside the broader humanitarian interventions and response. In contexts like Somalia, it is recognized that several emergencies may occur at the same time and may create compounding impacts on the affected population, and as such, the response cycle may be implemented simultaneously for each emergency/hazard.

The effectiveness of the below process is dependent on successful preparedness and planning steps as outlined in this ERP document and in ensuring that the ERP is constantly reviewed and updated based on how the emergency situation evolves. Particularly for seasonal hazards, the ERP components (response and preparedness strategies, pre-positioning and field level capacity) should be assessed closer to the season start date and the preparedness activities should be monitored for implementation to confirm readiness for the seasonal event.

### Response Cycle



## Principles for Decentralised Response

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When emergencies occur, local partners and organisations working in the affected communities and the communities themselves are most often the first responders. The ERP recognizes the value and role of the “field level” partners closer to the affected people, areas at risk, and the need to strengthen field-level capacity in order to enable effective, timely and efficient response to those affected during emergencies. Field level in this document refers to the sub-national partners based in communities, districts, regions and states and the sub-national coordination system at state level.

Accordingly, this ERP guides the below three principles on decentralizing response that should be applied to all emergencies in Somalia. These principles include:

- All emergency responses are triggered at the field level and immediate first response (including initial assessment) is at field level, with the complementary support from national level.
- Based on the severity, magnitude of the emergency, and the field capacity to respond, field level will seek support from the national level.
- When several states are affected, the national level coordinates and guides the overall response including response planning, resource allocation and response monitoring & reporting with the aim of harmonization and prioritisation of response and available resources.

## Minimum Response Package

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The minimum response package refers to the critical relief and priority assistance measures that will be delivered by all clusters and humanitarian partners from onset – 3 weeks of an emergency.

## Overall Response Strategy

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The overall response plans have been finalized per cluster. Further details can be shared upon request.

## Principles of Response

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### **Do-No-Harm**

The response plan will adhere to humanitarian principles, promote the right and protect the dignity of affected population through engagement with community leaders, authorities, the affected communities as well as representatives of persons with disability. Accountability to affected population will be at the centre of the response to ensure that assistance provided does not have negative impact on the targeted population. The response will also be informed by evidence and needs ensuring full engagement of the affected population in the design, implementation and monitoring of activities allowing target population to influence how, who and when assistance is provided. The plan recognises the different needs of people in the affected population including persons living with disabilities. To ensure a commitment to the do-no-harm principle, assistance given to the IDPs and host communities should be commensurate for all groups. Humanitarian Partners will promote an inclusive and gender-responsive learning environment and will ensure full participation of the different groups including girls and children living with disabilities.

### **Protection of Civilians**

The crisis in Somalia remains first and foremost a protection crisis. Compounding the impacts of climatic shocks, ongoing armed conflict puts civilians’ lives at risk, forcing many to flee, exposing them to multiple risks while displaced, and impeding durable solutions. Human rights and abuses against civilians, including widespread sexual and gender-based violence (GBV), recruitment and use of children by parties in armed conflict, indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks on civilian areas and infrastructure, explosive hazards

and forced displacement, assassinations and targeted killings, summary executions, arbitrary arrests and detentions remain a pervasive feature of the conflict in Somalia. Compounding the ongoing conflict and its inherent risks to civilians, the extended drought and chronic flooding have also triggered massive displacement, further exposed civilians to threats and increased vulnerabilities. To address these protection concerns and protect civilians, humanitarian actors in Somalia led by HCT will continue to work with relevant Federal and State authorities and other key stakeholders to ensure effective implementation of the 2020-2021 CoP Strategy. The Strategy recognizes the primary responsibility for protection rests with the national authorities, in accordance with national and international legal instruments to serious protection risks. It aims to address the most significant protection risks and violations faced by affected populations that impact the entire humanitarian system in Somalia, requiring common position, joint response and advocacy by the HCT. The existing monitoring tools such as Somalia Protection Monitoring System (SPMS) are used to collect, verify and analyze information on protection related concerns/violations to inform effective programming and advocacy.

The Protection Cluster will focus on community-based prevention and response services. Prevention of sexual violence and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding is a requirement for all partners under the 2021 HRP and by extension under the ERP. The Protection Cluster and the PSEA Focal Point will support the partners to prevent and respond to SEA throughout the implementation of the plan.

### Centrality of Protection

The Centrality of Protection (CoP) will be a key priority in the ERP plan as it focuses on establishing an inclusive, safe and protective environment for affected populations. The ERP activities will be designed to address the protection risks resulting from the hazards identified in the ERP. The CoP Strategy (2020-2021) aims to address the most significant protection risks and violations faced by affected populations that impact the entire humanitarian system in Somalia, requiring common positions, joint response and advocacy by the HCT throughout the implementation process. The 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) has identified protection as a strategic objective with measurable indicators to track how the collective response contributes to an improved protection of people and their rights.

### The strategy has three priorities:

- Identifying and addressing differential risks of exclusion and discrimination, including those based on societal discrimination, power structures, vulnerability, age and gender (and the need for inclusion of all relevant responders in order to prevent exclusion);
- Addressing critical protection concerns with the persistent displacement towards IDP sites, including heightened protection risks and threats that have emerged in the failure to end displacement through appropriate solutions (local integration, return and settlement elsewhere);
- Enhancing the protection of communities in conflict zones, who are affected by indiscriminate and disproportionate targeting of civilians and civilian assets vital for survival, through engagement of these communities in their self-protection and robust engagement with parties to the conflict.

The CoP Strategy has been, and continues to be, a commitment by all humanitarian actors considering that its Implementation requires a system-wide commitment. All partners and agencies will be required to follow the CoP Strategy. The humanitarian partners will also collaborate closely with the Protection Cluster and OCHA to ensure the effective implementation of the Strategy. The Protection Cluster and OCHA will also support humanitarian partners in Somalia to develop internal guidelines on protection mainstreaming and use all relevant processes and tools including Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) to assess progress made regarding the implementation of the CoP.

### Inclusion of Marginalised Groups

A number of groups have been identified at higher risk of being left behind than others in the Somalia context. Marginalized communities exist in a number of forms including persons with disabilities, children in adversity, women and girls, persons with minority clan affiliations, and older persons. It is important to address the negative barriers that exist for these groups. Many of the risks these groups experience were further exacerbated due to Covid-19 and the additional risk factors also need to be considered and factored into response efforts to ensure marginalized groups and communities are not further marginalized. Tailored programming for these groups, as well as mainstreamed efforts are required. Clusters have considered these marginalised groups in their emergency planning efforts and will also need to meaningfully engage with these groups in intervention and monitoring.

## Accountability to Affected People

Accountability to affected populations will remain a central component of the ERP. To coordinate the AAP work in Somalia, the Community Accountability and Engagement Working Group (CEAWG), was established in 2020 following the Peer-to-Peer mission to Somalia in July 2018 that made recommendations on how the HCT could work more effectively and jointly on collective AAP. The working group led by WFP and supported by OCHA also established a Technical Working Group (TWG) that was co-led by WFP and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). The TWG undertook various consultations, including surveys, which culminated in identification of data categories comprised the Collective Accountability Information Management System. The objectives of the pilot AAP working group under WFP championship included bringing stakeholders together; building consensus on reporting to a collective system, including the data categories; and using a low-tech system to create infographics. A report based on data provided by 17 operational partners for May 2020 was prepared and presented to the HCT on 8 September 2020. Based on HCT feedback, there was a recognition to build on WFP's effort to further enhance this system and make it independent. It was agreed that a collective approach option that builds on the current pilot in a phased and iterative manner was the most viable option. The HC/HCT agreed the Integrated Office of the DSRSG/ RC/HC hosts an AAP unit to ensure the hosting and management of Complaint and Feedback (CFM) information going forward. WFP and OCHA has been supporting the Integrated office to have a fully functioning and independent AAP unit. The AAP Unit once operationalized by the Integrated Office (in 2021) will provide technical and coordination support country-wide to promote the integration of accountability, community engagement and two-way communication between the affected community and humanitarian agencies.

In addition, Clusters and humanitarian actors in Somalia will ensure that accountability, feedback and complaint mechanisms are included in respective emergency responses and will ensure affected communities are aware of these mechanisms and how to access them. Hotlines, call centres field monitors, community mobilizers will also be used by humanitarian partners to collect CFM data at the field level. The community engagement frameworks by each cluster/sector will articulate the measures agreed by cluster members to strengthen cluster AAP systems. The existing partners CFMs operational at field level will enable the affected communities to submit complaint and feedback that is used to improve programming. The CFMs will also

ensure the promotion of effective consultation and meaningful participation of the affected population in emergency interventions. Clusters will ensure that robust communication channels are available and accessible to all population groups to enable access to information. Through respective agency AAP systems, humanitarian partners will ensure that the affected population are actively involved in decision making throughout project cycles. A key source of community feedback is Radio Ergo, which provides critical information through daily radio broadcasts on lifesaving and life-enhancing issues to communities, including the vulnerable groups across Somalia. This enables target populations to make better informed decisions and amplify the voices of local communities, including the most marginalized and excluded, through a trusted feedback platform which allows communities to participate in humanitarian planning and response. Key AAP objectives as per the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan are to:

- Further increase the percentage of households who are aware of how to make complaints or give feedback about humanitarian aid from 57 per cent to 70 per cent.
- Increase the percentage of respondents who feel their opinions are being taken into account from 37 per cent to 50 per cent.
- Increase the percentage of respondents who feel able to cover their most important needs with the aid they receive from 58 per cent to 70 per cent.
- Increase the percentage of respondents who feel informed of available aid and services from 39 per cent to 50 per cent. All AAP indicators are to be disaggregated by sex, age and disability.

## Localisation

Localisation and its advancement in the aid community is a key priority for the Somalia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). In November 2019, a two-year framework was developed based on a comprehensive review of international and Somalia literature and substantial consultation with the Somalia humanitarian community. The Framework is predicated on the following key principles:

- Improved humanitarian assistance: The overall purpose of the 2016 Grand Bargain commitments including those on localisation, is to improve the quality, efficiency and accountability of humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

- Local ownership of the agenda: If localisation is about empowering local actors, then local actors need to have an influential voice in how that agenda is shaped and delivered.
- Respect and trust: Localisation requires improved levels of trust and respect between actors and challenging the negative perceptions and generalisations which are barriers to mutual understanding and accountability.
- Mutual accountability: All actors should be accountable for their actions and decisions, including to affected communities.
- Complementarity: Ensure a balance between the work of local and international actors, to maximise the comparative advantages of both and avoid duplication and undermining of either.
- Quid Pro Quo: The basis of the Grand Bargain is that each actor will play their part and make the necessary changes to achieve a stronger humanitarian system

The ERP encompasses the principles outlined above and contributes towards operationalizing the Localisation Framework with the focus on decentralization of the response and empowering local partners through concerted capacity building efforts and focus on first line responders, of which, the vast majority remain national partners.

#### **BARDHEERE, SOMALIA**

On 21st November 2019, a young boy wades through flood water in Bardheere, Somalia.  
Photo: UNICEF



# Response Monitoring and Reporting

## Response Monitoring

The response reporting and analysis enables partners to track, analyse and understand gaps in response once the emergency has occurred and the emergency response delivery has started. This response monitoring, reporting and analysis will be updated and shared via a dashboard on a real-time basis during the response, with overall updates on a weekly basis based on information available.

The IMAWG will manage the data collection, management and visualization in order to.

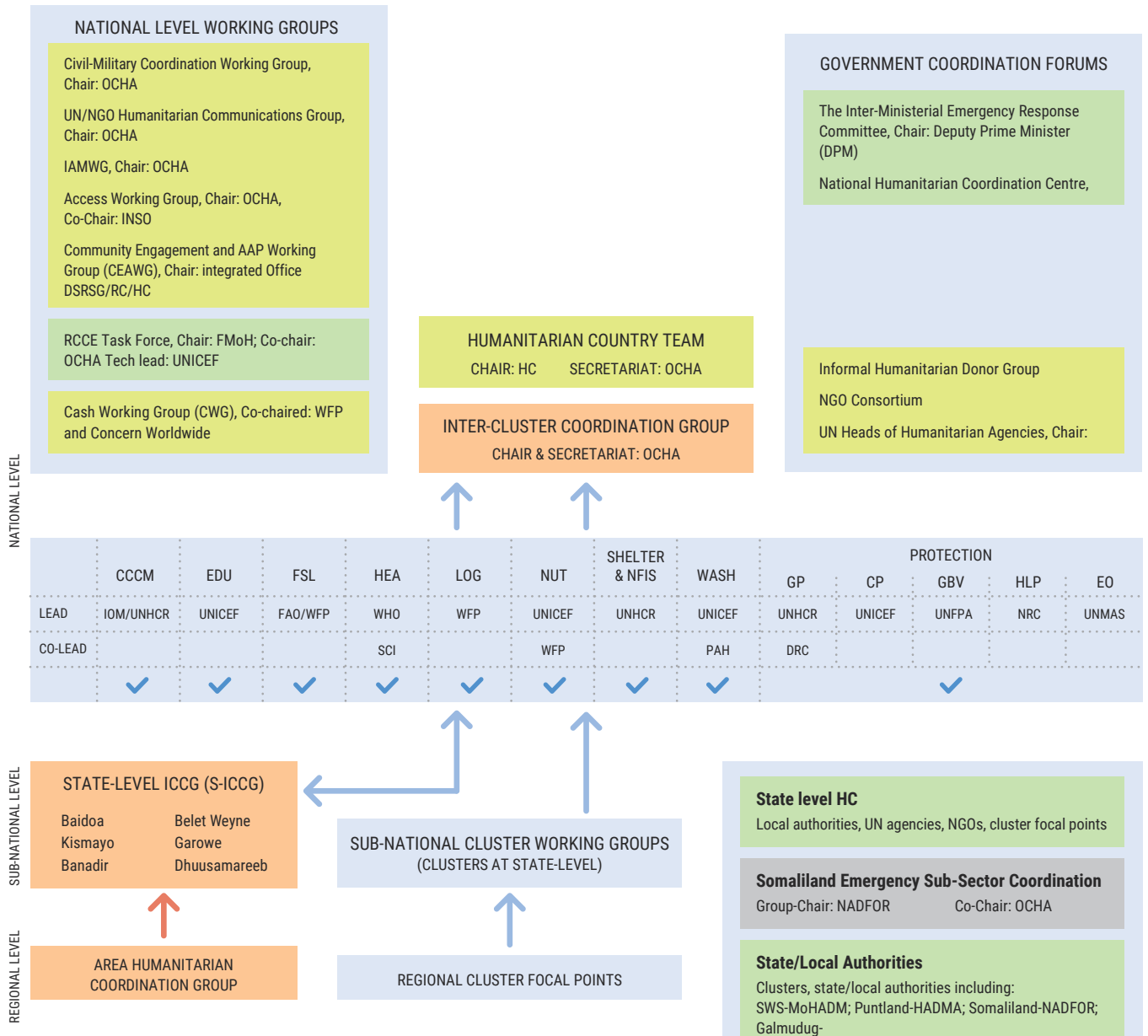
- Ensure an appropriate monitoring and analysis is in place.
- Ensure relevant and timely information on response delivery and gap analysis is provided in user-friendly formats to field partners, SICCG, HCT, ICCG, key stakeholders, senior management and donors.
- Enable and advocate for adequate resources to cover emergency-related activities

IMAWG will review the functionality of the data collection, management and visualization system and periodically review to adapt appropriately to changing operating contexts. Information to track the indicator will be provided by the State and National Clusters and their specific Information Management Officers and the provided data will be triangulated with the information from field level OCHA sub-offices and partners. The below indicators are based on the first-line response (onset – 3 weeks) Emergency Response and Preparedness Strategies prepared by each cluster and focuses on life-saving and priority quantifiable indicators only. For all indicators, see ERP management plan “7. Response Reporting Indicator.”

## Response Reporting and Advocacy

OCHA has a standard set of products and templates that it deploys to report about an emergency. In the event of a sudden onset emergency, OCHA will publish a Flash Update within hours, flagging the situation. For more protracted emergencies, situation reports, snapshots and other products are used. The situation will also be amplified via social media. Information will be collected and collated by OCHA communications colleagues. Field colleagues will provide the raw data and initial internal reports immediately the emergency occurs. Regular flow of information will need to be maintained over the duration of the emergency. Data will be collected from the field by OCHA colleagues, from partners, authorities, and affected people. OCHA will collect the raw data, analyse, and processes the data, and share via its information channels and products. A network of partners exists and will be the main source of initial information. That information will, however, need to be triangulated with partners and authorities in order to ensure accuracy.

# Coordination and Management Arrangements



## Coordination with Government/ Civil Society and National NGOs/ Donors

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Coordination with national authorities at the federal level is fundamental for a streamlined response. It is broadly recognized that, ultimately, sustainable development solutions are needed to reduce humanitarian needs, risks and vulnerabilities in the medium to longer term. Government leadership in prioritizing the implementation of collective outcomes and complementarities with peacebuilding, development, early recovery and resilience initiatives in its National Development Plan, such as instituting solutions around water management, is a fundamental step in addressing root causes of key drivers of need, without which the cyclical pattern of crises will continue. In this regard, focus will continue to be given to various strategic response to root causes and longer-term development to enable a sustainable solution by development actors and the Humanitarian Coordinator. A Water and Flood Task Force was formed in 2020 bringing together humanitarian and development actors, including Government officials and donors, to develop a roadmap on flood response. Development actors, with support from the Humanitarian Coordinator are engaging on this, in line with priorities outlined in collective outcomes around the Nexus and NDP-9. From a humanitarian emergency response lense, OCHA Somalia will continue to work and support the Government, both at the federal and state level thorough it's immediate Government counterparts in the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM), in line with its strategic plans as outlined in relevant planning documents such as the forthcoming Capacity Enhancement Plan and National Humanitarian Strategy, and key programmes in the Ministry such as the efforts of its newly established National Multi-hazard Early Warning Center. The Ministry's capacities to provide assistance and basic services will need to continue to be strengthened and supported. In this regard, OCHA will continue its interagency approach to soliciting capacity support for MoHADM, where feasible. OCHA will continue to work with MoHADM to identify areas of joint response efforts, and continue to identify opportunities to strengthen strategic coordination among the main stakeholders in the Ministry, including regular engagements at the technical level such as participation in coordination forums (IMAWG and joint

multiagency assessments) and engagements at the highest levels, including between the Minister, OCHA, and the Humanitarian Coordinator.

At the sub-national level, OCHA sub-offices ensure coordination with the Government authorities, as well as national and international NGOs/Civil society, in line with the sub-national coordination structure defined by the HCT. State-level Inter-Cluster Coordination participated by the State level Cluster Leads and chaired by OCHA, ensures overall coordination and cross-cutting issues of each State, based on humanitarian principles. In addition, state-level Cluster working groups are established in areas frequently facing a crisis or in areas with ongoing substantial humanitarian responses. At the regional level, Cluster focal points are designated based on the needs, and scale of Cluster responses. When the situation is necessary, Area Humanitarian Coordination Groups (AHCs) are set up with partners.

The Government agencies have the ability to participate in the Clusters through active Cluster meeting attendance or through taking on a formal co-leadership role. Besides, OCHA sub-offices ensure regular communication and coordination with the line ministries that are in charge of humanitarian response and disaster management.

## Public Outreach and Advocacy

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Public outreach is central to communicating the scope and scale of emergencies. Existing platforms including agency-specific public outreach outlets and will continue to be used. Advocacy efforts will need to be undertaken at all levels with a view to i.) ensure the humanitarian situation in Somalia does not become a forgotten crisis, ii.) Call on interlocutors and authorities to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian workers and respect humanitarian assets in Somalia and ensure rapid and unhindered access for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection through the most effective means and routes; and the elimination of bureaucratic impediments to aid operations. iii.) increase donor support for humanitarian action Somalia and solicit recommitments to sustainably fund the Humanitarian Response Plan and make immediate additional pledges for humanitarian action

in Somalia including to the Somalia Humanitarian Fund, to enable aid agencies to scale-up the response and meet the increasing needs. In the immediate period, key advocacy messages are being prepared and the HRP is being translated for targeted audiences.

The OCHA public outreach and advocacy strategy aims to increase awareness and raise the visibility of the humanitarian emergency in Somalia and to demonstrate what the Federal Government, member states and humanitarian partners are doing to meet increasing needs. It supports resource mobilization efforts by engaging partners, members states and donors.

Using traditional and social media, bilateral communication and internal reporting channels, OCHA targets international audience, partners, donors, other stakeholders and the Somali population with messages highlighting the protracted humanitarian crisis in the country. This leads to improved engagement on needs and the work of the aid organizations on the ground.

The channels include regular public information and analytical products like flash updates, dashboards, bulletins and snapshots; social media posts, talking points for bilateral meetings and internal analysis for information, planning, resource mobilization and response.

Messaging is focused on the key big-picture concepts around the analysis of the situation, intersectionality of the drivers of crisis and on humanizing the crisis through human interest stories and pictures. The advocacy explains why vulnerabilities exist, and the implications for millions of Somalis that need assistance.

#### MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

Internally Displaced Persons gather under Acacia trees outside a World Food Program aid center at the 'KM-13' camp on the outskirts of Mogadishu.  
Photo: WFP



# Operational Support Arrangements

## Joint Needs Assessments

Assessment readiness is a key component of the ERP. It is essential that the humanitarian partners conduct assessment in a coordinated and harmonized manner. At sub-national level, OCHA field offices ensures coordination for inter-agency joint multi-sectoral rapid assessments with State and regional level Cluster focal points and partners, as well as with the local authorities. The State level ICCGs have an important role to coordinate the assessments to avoid duplication on ground. The National Cluster Coordinators and Cluster IM Officers provide necessary support and guidance to field actors in order to ensure assessments are conducted in line with international standards. The IMAWG, jointly with the Cluster Coordinators will provide common assessment tools that align with response indicators and support trainings. OCHA IMU also supports OCHA field offices in data collection, data cleaning, as well as report formatting. The State level ICCG and OCHA sub-offices ensure information sharing with ICCG in terms of the planning and implementation of assessments.

### **OCHA Information Management (IM) Unit in coordination with IMAWG will;**

- Allocate appropriate IM resources according to the nature and scope of the emergency as per ERP such as providing information products and services to capture the scope and scale of the emergency
- Suggest standards that allow for datasets and databases to be compatible to support data inter-operability.
- Provide technical IM advice to clusters on survey design for needs assessments in close working relationship with the Assessment Working Group (AWG) and/or other significant external data collection entities and provide standardized cross-cluster needs/ gap analysis based on the clusters' information.
- Make ready platforms for information sharing and knowledge exchange, that can improve multi-lateral information flows without causing exchange fatigue, where the time or complexity burden of information sharing becomes too onerous:
- Create agreements on the use and sharing of data (i.e., Information Sharing Protocol (ISP) currently in process.
- Engage key stakeholders through engagement in the IM Assessment Working Group (IMAWG). This would help in the identification of data availability, sharing needs, information needs and analysis by key information and response actors.
- Support in providing statistics on population within the IDP working group which operated under the IMAWG.
- Provide guidance and tools to harmonise ongoing data collection by humanitarian actors. This can include guidance on indicator coverage by sector, methodology support, assistance on mobile data collection, and trainings organised by the IMAWG on the above.
- Proactively develop a registry of assessments and analysis of core indicator coverage by geographic area (district or below), including development of reliability and credibility scoring.
- Assist in publication of available reports and datasets, including tiered/ controlled access if this enables greater confidence in sharing.
- Update and consolidate Common Operational Datasets (CODs), bringing in Somali Statistical and Disaster Management authorities where relevant.
- Provide interactive platforms for easy access to information.
- Make available all CODs, baseline data, P-codes, reference and thematic mapping, survey of surveys, population and population movement datasets.

## Supply Chain and Logistics

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Logistics Cluster's planned support to ERP does not aim to replace the existing logistics capacity of organizations nor overlap/compete with existing functional services provided by the market. Therefore, common services serve as a temporary augmentation aiming to cover identified gaps during a humanitarian response whenever funds are available. Besides, Logistics Cluster provide technical and operational support for pre-positioning of items of each Cluster.

## Humanitarian Access

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Humanitarian access situation across Somalia, particularly in southern and central parts of the country is extremely challenging and highly unpredictable due to insecurity and frequent armed clashes. Furthermore, interference in humanitarian operations in the form of bureaucratic and administrative impediments are often encountered in almost all parts of Somalia.

Based on the geographic breakdown of the potential displacement presented under the planning assumptions of this plan, the majority of the affected regions include districts that are either inaccessible, or districts where humanitarians can access with serious difficulties or on an ad hoc basis. Therefore, enabling humanitarian access for the emergency response will be a key requirement to reach affected populations and provide timely life-saving support.

Depending on the district and/or regions affected by the crisis and their humanitarian access situation pre-crisis, OCHA Access and CMCoord Unit, in coordination with the FCU and Access Working Group, will develop and implement operational measures to facilitate the emergency humanitarian response. In line with the magnitude and severity of the crisis, and the national or sub-national nature of the response, OCHA Access and CMCoord Unit in coordination with the Access Working Group will organize its work in two tiers, namely at national/Mogadishu and sub-national/field levels.

During any humanitarian response effort that has humanitarian access requirements, field level NGOs as well as Agency representatives play a pivotal role in providing information on the access constraints and context (towards a common operational access picture); developing context-driven proposals to overcome new or pre-existing access constraints based on experience; and, facilitating access related engagements with relevant actors through their existing network. Therefore, any access/CMCoord support that OCHA would provide at the field level will have a strong field component, bringing in the knowledge and capabilities of all partners together to identify and address access challenges collectively.

Depending on the size and scope of the crisis and other operational requirements, OCHA Access/CMCoord Unit may provide support to the sub-office coordinating the emergency response either remotely or by deploying a team member to the sub-office/operations centre. The aim would be to build a common operational access picture with the support of field level humanitarian actors and key partners such as WFP/logistics cluster and to address access constraints in a collective manner. In terms of venue, state or regional level ICCGs or other ad-hoc forums tasked with coordinating the emergency response would be utilized for humanitarian access related matters instead of creating an extra forum. However, if/when the need arises, a sub-national level Access Working Group/Task Force and/or CMCoord Cell may be established to facilitate humanitarian access work without overburdening other coordination forums.

At the Mogadishu/FGS level, OCHA Access and CMCoord Unit will support advocacy efforts vis-à-vis relevant authorities. In particular, bureaucratic and administrative constraints at the federal level that may complicate the timely and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance would be addressed at the AWG and subsequently at the HCT for collective action, including by the Humanitarian Coordinator. It is expected that in emergencies where nation-level response is triggered, the weight of access-related engagement at the Mogadishu-level in terms of advocacy and negotiations as well as regular HCT support would increase without prejudice to the operational access work at the field-level.

Additional access/CMCoord personnel for limited periods of time may be requested via surge mechanisms in order to support OCHA Access/CMCoord Unit in its work to support the emergency response.

## Safety & Security

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Safety and security considerations are primary to the implementation of humanitarian action. Somalia remains largely susceptible to a number of threats to staff safety and security. Primary among security issues is operating largely in insecure environments posed by the presence of non-state armed actors. Safety elements have to be considered during response to hazards such as floods. While we may not be able to prevent safety and security incidents, emphasis is on mitigation. It is therefore paramount to ensure the following prior to and during emergency preparedness and response:

- Understand the safety and security environment in which the operation is being undertaken. Proactively receive a security briefing from organizational security focal point(s).
- Undertake all the necessary safety and security trainings recommended by security institution (for those in the UN and affiliates, this would include BSAFE and SSAFE trainings). Equivalent and other trainings are offered in the NGO world.
- Ensure possession of safety gear as recommended at all times – including the quick run bag.

### **BAIDOA, SOMALIA**

Five-year-old Duco stands outside her home in Bulo-Barde IDP camp, Baidoa, Somalia, Sunday, April 2, 2017.  
Photo: UNICEF/Mackenzie Knowles-Coursin





**BURAO, SOMALILAND**

A livestock market in Burao, Somaliland, on Sunday 27th April 2019.

Photo: WFP

# Preparedness Actions

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## Preparedness Actions

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Each cluster developed specific preparedness actions for conflicts and hazards that are timebound, these can be found in the ERP Somalia Management Plan Sheet and in detailed Emergency Response and Preparedness Strategies on each Cluster. Both ERP Somalia Management Plan and Emergency Response and Preparedness Strategies are complementary parts of this ERP.

## Pre-Positioning Plan

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Prepositioning is one of the key components for Somalia ERP and essential to improve the overall speed, quantity, and efficiency of assistance delivery. The prepositioning strategy has been developed based on first line response packages identified by each Cluster. The strategy also helps in reinforcing advocacy to ensure resource mobilization for prepositioning. The estimated budget for the prepositioning is US\$19M.

# Funding Requirements

On 15 February, the 2021 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan was launched, with an overall requirement of \$1.09 billion and targeting 4.1 million people with life-saving assistance. Three months into the year, the Humanitarian Response Plan is only 4.0 per cent funded (\$43.2 million), despite increasing needs. Early and proportionate funding is of the essence. In 2020, generous donor contributions resulted in Somalia being one of the better-funded Humanitarian Response Plans globally, enabling humanitarians to provide assistance to over 2.3 million people. The high level of funding masks disproportionate funding per cluster, however, with only four clusters over 40 per cent funded. Moreover, while the number of people in need has consistently increased over the last three years, funding has decreased. Any reduction in 2021 will compromise 2020 achievements. Front-loaded funding will make the difference. Without early and adequate funding, humanitarian partners will be unable to mitigate the humanitarian situation in Somalia, not least any sudden emergency. Robust resource mobilisation efforts are underway by the Humanitarian Coordinator and Heads of Agencies and will need to continue if humanitarian partners are to mitigate the worse impact of the multiple shocks in the country.














OCHA pooled funds are being used as initial seed response through the country based pooled fund SHF and in response to unforeseen emergencies through the CERF. The funds may also be used to fund emergency response plans to expected or sudden emergencies. Case in point, in response to the severe water shortages and drought like conditions across several states in Somalia, an SHF allocation of \$13.3 million and a CERF grant of \$7 million have been launched simultaneously to provide a comprehensive and targeted response.

Additionally, according to the FSNAU post-Deyr assessment, the food insecurity situation in Somalia is expected to deteriorate significantly in the coming months. Available forecasts indicate an increased likelihood of below-average rainfall during the 2021 Gu season (April-June) across most of the country, which would adversely affect already poor food security and nutrition outcomes. Between April and June more than 2.65 million Somalis (21.5 per cent of the population) are expected to face crisis or worse (IPC3+) levels of food insecurity, including 400,000 likely to face emergency levels (3.2 per cent), exceeding the threshold for the Anticipatory Action framework (20 per cent of the population). As such, the trigger threshold has been met and the activation of the CERF Anticipatory Action for drought has been approved by the Emergency Relief Coordinator for \$20 million.

Mobilisation of resources and fundraising for emergencies is led by the Humanitarian Coordinator in coordination with OCHA.

## Preparedness Budget Requirements

### Estimated requirements by cluster (us\$)

CLUSTER/AOR	PREPAREDNESS BUDGET	PREPOSITIONING BUDGET	SUPPORT BUDGET	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS
 Water, Sanitation And Hygiene (WASH)	\$5.00 M	\$11.00 M	\$2.00 M	\$18.00 M
 Food Security	-	-	-	\$17.01 M
 Shelter	-	\$7.20 M	\$1.80 M	\$9.00 M
 Nutrition	\$1.15 M	\$2.75 M	\$0.69 M	\$4.59 M
 Protection: Gender Based Violence (GBV) AoR	\$0.70 M	\$1.50 M	\$1.50 M	\$3.70 M
 Education	\$1.91 M	\$1.23 M	\$0.38 M	\$3.53 M
 Protection: Child Protection AoR	\$1.00 M	\$1.07 M	\$0.90 M	\$2.97 M
 Health	\$0.63 M	\$1.32 M	\$0.07 M	\$2.02 M
 Protection	\$0.46 M	-	\$0.67 M	\$1.13 M
 Logistics	\$0.28 M	\$0.35 M	\$0.02 M	\$0.65 M
 Protection: Housing, Land and Property (HLP)	\$0.34 M	\$0.09 M	\$0.11 M	\$0.54 M
 Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	\$0.09 M	\$0.06 M	\$0.28 M	\$0.43 M
 Protection: Explosive Hazard (EH) AoR	\$0.13 M	\$0.02 M	\$0.06 M	\$0.20 M



**MOGADISHU, COUNTRY**

A young girl who was displaced from her home by the drought stands outside the makeshift hut where she lives in K13 IDP camp in Mogadishu, Somalia, Thursday, April 6, 2017.  
Photo: UNICEF/Mackenzie Knowles-Coursin

# Annexes

## Annex A: Responsibility Assignment Tables for Decentralised Response

The responsibility assignment table (RACI) is a management tool that supports to guide the roles and responsibility of different entities, coordination structures and system in emergency response in Somalia. It seeks to apply the principles of decentralized response.

The RACI Table is only a guide and supports to enable identification of level of responsibility during specific steps within the response cycle. It is recognized that emergencies may evolve beyond the structured cycle and process guided by this RACI and in such cases the HCT and ICCG will take lead in defining structured response in line with the principles of decentralized response.

Specific detailed activities and procedures for each entity with the steps in the cycle should be defined within specific Terms of Reference and Job Description of specific entities and coordination structures.

### The RACI Table includes the below elements:

- **Responsible:** This entity does the work to complete the task. Every task needs at least one Responsible party, but it's okay to assign more.
- **Accountable:** This entity is the overall lead for the work and is usually the last one to sign off on a deliverable and ensures quality.
- **Consulted:** Parties typically provide input based on technical area, mandate, capacity, resource or based on the impact a task may have on their future work or their domain of expertise on the deliverable itself. Every deliverable is strengthened by review and consultation.
- **Informed:** These entities simply need to be kept in the loop of progress, rather than roped into the details of every deliverable.

### Details of acronyms in the table:

- AoR: Area of Responsibility
- ICCG: Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
- SICCG: State Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
- HCT: Humanitarian Country Team
- OCHA: Officer for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- IMU/IMAWG: Information Management Unit, Information Management and Assessment Working Group
- OCHA HFU: Humanitarian Financing Unit of OCHA
- OCHA PI: Public Information Unit of OCHA
- OCHA FCU: Field Coordination Unit of OCHA

## Annex A1: Emergency Response RACI (all emergencies)

RESPONSE STEP	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE STEP	RESPONSIBLE	ACCOUNTABLE	CONSULTED/INPUT	INFORMED
Rapid Assessment/Gap Analysis	Conduct rapid needs assessment in the affected areas in order to determine the need for response, priorities, magnitude of need, PIN, gap in needs/response. Based on scale of needs and information available, a field assessment with primary data collection may not be required and can be a gap analysis at the field level	Clusters/AoRs and Partners	SICCG	ICCG National Clusters/AoRs OCHA IMU/IMAWG Local Government	Partners Donors HCT
Stock taking (HR, Finance, Materials and capacity to respond)	Review of current resources available at the field level HR, Finance, Materials and capacity to respond	Clusters/AoRs and Partners	SICCG	National Clusters/AoRs OCHA IMU/IMAWG Local Government	ICCG Partners Donors HCT
Response Planning (update)	Review and update the needed response (refer to pre-planned response plans in Annex A Response and Preparedness Strategies) based on scale and scope of response	SICCG	ICCG	National Clusters/AoRs OCHA IMU/IMAWG Access Logistics Cluster Partners/UN Lead Agencies	Partners Local Government Donors HCT
Resource Mobilisation, Allocation & Advocacy	Mobilisation of required resources (HR, Finance, Materials) to effectively meet the needs of the affected population. Including advocacy on the emergency scale, scope for further resource support.	OCHA	HCT	HFU, IMU, PI, FCU Cluster Lead Agency Partners National Clusters/AoRs	Partners Local Government Donors HCT
Response Delivery and Coordination	Delivery of emergency response plans as per revised response plan in line with Annex A Response and Preparedness Strategies	State Cluster/ AoRs	SICCG National Clusters/AoRs Cluster Lead Agency	Partners Local Government ICCG National Clusters/AoRs Access & Logistics Cluster ICCG	HCT FMS/FGS Government Donors
Response Monitoring and Reporting	Recording progress of the response delivery and robust that gap analysis/ monitoring	State Cluster and AoRs	SICCG	Partners Local Government ICCG National Clusters/AoRs OCHA FCU OCHA IMU/IMAWG OCHA PI	HCT FMS/FGS Government
Closure/Material Update	Recording of emergency summary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency evolution</li> <li>Total affected and/or displaced</li> <li>Total PIN (gap)</li> <li>Summary of response provided</li> </ul> Update of the pre-positioning stock at field level in preparation for next emergency	SICCG	ICCG	Partners Local Government Cluster/AoR Coordinators	HCT FMS/FGS Government

## Annex A2: Emergency Response RACI for (ONLY when several states are affected)

RESPONSE STEP	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE STEP	RESPONSIBLE	ACCOUNTABLE	CONSULTED/INPUT	INFORMED
Rapid Assessment/ Gap Analysis	Conduct rapid needs assessment in the affected areas in order to determine the need for response, priorities, magnitude of need, PIN, gap in needs/response. Based on scale of needs and information available, a field assessment with primary data collection may not be required and can be a gap analysis at the field level	SICCG	ICCG	National Clusters/AoRs OCHA IMU/IMAWG Local Government	ICCG Partners Donors HCT
Stock taking (HR, Finance, Materials and capacity to respond)	Review of current resources available at the field level HR, Finance, Materials and capacity to respond	National Clusters/ AoRs	ICCG	SICCG Sub-national Cluster OCHA IMU/IMAWG Access Logistics Cluster Partners/UN Lead Agencies	ICCG Partners Donors HCT
Response Planning (update)	Review and update the needed response (refer to pre-planned response plans in Annex A Response and Preparedness Strategies) based on scale and scope of response	National Clusters/ AoRs	ICCG	SICCG Sub-national Cluster OCHA IMU/IMAWG Access Logistics Cluster Partners/UN Lead Agencies	Partners Local Government Donors HCT
Resource Mobilisation, Allocation & Advocacy	Mobilisation of required resources (HR, Finance, Materials) to effectively meet the needs of the affected population. Including advocacy on the emergency scale, scope for further resource support.	OCHA	HCT	HFU, IMU, PI, FCU Cluster Lead Agency Partners National Clusters/AoRs ICCG SICCG Sub-national Cluster	Partners Local Government Donors HCT
Response Delivery and Coordination	Delivery of emergency response plans as per revised response plan inline with Annex A Response and Preparedness Strategies	National Clusters/ AoRs	ICCG	Partners Local Government SICCG Cluster/AoR Coordinators	HCT FMS/FGS Government Donors
Response Monitoring and Reporting	Recording progress of the response delivery and robust that gap analysis/ monitoring	National Clusters/ AoRs	ICCG	Partners Local Government SICCG Cluster/AoR Coordinators OCHA IMU/IMAWG OCHA PI	HCT FMS/FGS Government
Closure/Material Update	Recording of emergency summary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency evolution</li> <li>• Total affected and/or displaced</li> <li>• Total PIN (gap)</li> <li>• Summary of response provided</li> </ul> Update of the pre-positioning stock at field level in preparation for next emergency	SICCG	ICCG	Partners/UN Lead Agencies National Clusters/AoRs Regional Cluster Working Groups (each cluster and AoR) Logistics Cluster	HCT FMS/FGS Government

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE  
AND PREPAREDNESS  
PLAN 2021**  
SOMALIA

**CONFLICT  
FLOODS  
DROUGHT**

ISSUED APRIL 2021