

**Beletweyne flooding:  
one month later, needs  
remain high.**

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*A displaced woman walking in a self-evacuation site in Farah Caf, near Beletweyne (Photo: DRC)*

**FLASH REPORT #3**

*13<sup>th</sup> of June 2023*

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## Context

Somalia faces an extreme and persistent drought, affecting up to 90 percent of its territory and 7.8 million people. In 2023, the drought coupled with conflicts, and flooding has caused 912,000 people to be displaced within the country. Beletweyne, the capital of Hiiraan province in Hirshabelle State and is hosting around 107, 516 (19,256 households) who have fled, including new 55,000 new arrivals (10,000 households) since January 2023.

## Situation update

According to OCHA's joint assessment report, around 210,254 people have fled to Beletweyne and its surrounding, following the flooding on 9<sup>th</sup> of May 2023. Urgent needs have been identified as follow: water trucking, mobile health clinics, food and cash assistance, emergency shelter, hygiene and latrines.

As a reminder, around 37,782 individuals (6,297 households) evacuated twenty-six DRC managed IDPs' affected sites following flooding.

According to DRC rapid needs assessment led from 8<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> June, 5,744 households have been affected in 25 out of 31 sites managed by DRC.

### Loss of items

- Food – 1,196 households
- Soap – 495 households
- Blankets – 780 households
- Mattress – 791 households
- Kitchen supplies – 995 households
- Water tabs – 47 households

### Water source disrupted in 11 sites

- Kiosk damaged and not functioning – 5 sites
- Pipeline disconnection – 10 sites

### Latrines damaged in 19 sites

- Damaged latrines – 260
- Pit flooding – 13 sites
- Structure damaged – 19 sites

### Loss of livestock – 7 sites

- Goats – 153
- Sheep – 27
- Donkeys - 39

### Damaged Shelter in 25 sites

- 1415 HH – damaged
- 952HH – complete loss
- TOTAL - 2367

## DRC Response



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

CCCM teams continue to monitor the displacement closely. In Al-Jhale'e area, where DRC is leading the service mapping and coordination, **populations have returned to the sites** of origin, that are no longer flooded. The **main needs in the self-relocation areas are water and food**, which has been partially covered by partners. At the moment of reporting, 125 sites (out of 26) have been identified as dry, the only area left flooded is Webi Shabelle, whose people are still displaced in Suq Xare area.

DRC teams with the support of the outreach workers have led assessments to analyze the extension of the damage, such as broken wash facilities (latrines and water kiosks), damaged or destroyed shelters, current population according to the community leaders, overall damage in common facilities (such as community centers and solar lights), access to the sites, assistance already provided, and main challenges and needs to enable coordination.



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion

From 17<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> of May, **4 bladders were installed in 3 evacuation areas**, allowing to the delivery of **40,000 litres of clean water to around 5,332 individuals to cover basic drinking, hygiene and cooking needs** through daily water trucking to Hiran Bile, Xodeley and Farah Caafi villages, thanks to SIDA funds.



### Multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA)

From the 28th of May to the 8th of June, **DRC Mobile Response Team (MRT)** launched a **first-line MPCA emergency response**, which resulted in **the registration of 3,000 households from IDPs, flood-displaced communities and host communities** in relation Buundoweyn, Howlwadaag, Ceel Jaale and Farah Cafi.



### Protection

With the support of **Community-Based Protection Networks (CBPN) and Camp Management Committees' (CMC) members** and thanks to the support of BHA and SIDA, a total of **24 individuals** facing protection related issues including **Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV), Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) cases** have been identified and supported by DRC with

- ✓ **Transportation solutions, medical treatment, psychological first aid (PFA).**
- ✓ **Individuals Protection Assistance (IPA) to notably procure food items.**
- ✓ **Referrals to food partners for malnutrition cases, to specialized child protection agencies and to medical services.**

Most recently on the 6th of June 2023, the DRC protection team conducted a **participatory and interactive dialogue with community members including 15 female participants** on social norms and harmful practices related to **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Early Marriage** in Harqabobe and Rasmi IDP sites in Beletweyne.

During the process, points of view have been shared and **identified actions that can be taken to address the issue**, as well as priorities that should be addressed with **other stakeholders and influential leaders in the community**.



*Women discussing Female Genital Mutilation and Early Marriage harmful practices and solutions (Photo: DRC)*



## Coordination and Partnerships

CCCM team is attending **ad-hoc weekly coordination meetings** with CCCM Cluster to have a **harmonized approach across CCCM partners** and inform the response the best possible way.

Additionally, DRC is actively participating in **cluster meetings such as Food Security and Livelihood and WaSH**, to **coordinate and advocate** for assistance in the affected sites and self-relocation areas, as well as to avoid overlapping amongst the different partners.

### Challenges

- **Population estimations in the different areas of displacement, as well as returnees in the sites of origin.**
- **Harmonized identification of locations across the different partners.**
- **Water needs have so far outweighed available resources.**
- **Delayed assessments due to targeted locations still being not fully accessible.**
- **Different targeting processes.**

### Recommendations

- ✓ **Partners and clusters to report their activities to the different CCCM actors to ensure an accurate identification of needs, response capacity, and avoid duplication in the most in need areas.**
- ✓ **Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) preparedness plans need to be actioned.**
- ✓ **To reduce misunderstanding in inequal coverage, all agencies must use a consistent targeting strategy.**