



Key Highlights

- DRC adopted the IFLR approach on rolling basis triggered by newly displaced household arriving into DRC managed sites. Whereas it is fully operational in Mogadishu, Belet Weyne, Baidoa and Belet Xawo while Galkacyou is still systematizing the operationalization.
- DRC continues to coordinate with 91 Outreach Workers to register the new arrivals through NAT 2.0. When implementing the tool, CCCM teams also implements MUAC screening to identify Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases, and coordinates with Protection team for Protection Screening at the moment of registration. The screening aims to identify vulnerable cases who need further assistance, immediately refer them to Health and Nutrition partners, and follow the case until recovery.
- During the month of May, DRC reached 642 households with core relief items.
- DRC has operationalized the cash component of the IFLR, however the rolling basis system still need troubleshooting. DRC reached 1,350 households with one month MPCA based on reduced vulnerability lens.
- From 17th to 30 May, DRC conducted emergency water trucking to flood-affected populations in Beletweyne. 40,000 l of water was supplied to 5,328 people on a daily basis.

Operational Challenges

- Wide gaps in IDP sites beyond newly displaced population caseload due to funding constraints.
- Large number of displaced from March that would require reassessment.
- Lack of systematic approach within the humanitarian community on automatic enrollment for newly displaced.
- Data share and deduplication remains the major challenge in the absence of data sharing agreement.
- Transportation cost remains an issue with limited budget, warehousing capacity in GLK limited the fast operationalization.
- Time limitation with setting up the data management system, hardware shortage to support data collection.
- Water needs far outweighed what was being delivered, while AWD cases are increasing.

Recommendations

- Recognizing the displacement entry point through capitalization on NAT 2.0 for referrals (Humanitarian Community).
- Empowerment of the common pipeline to ensure proper prepositioning.
- Continuation of emergency water trucking, until when the population is able to return to their homes.
- Increase the internal capacity in terms of information management, but assure proper coordination on the assistance provision.

Mapping of Households Reached

Key Figures



54 households have been registered as new arrivals.

70 children have received MUAC screenings.

10 SAM/MAM have been identified, supported with IPA and referred to health and nutrition partners.

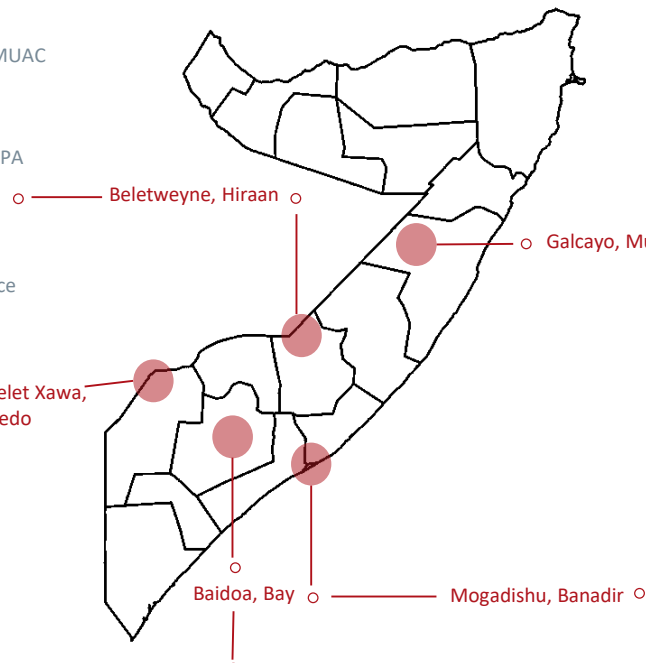
350 households received multipurpose cash assistance funded by ECHO.

38 households have been registered as new arrivals.

179 households have received IFLR kits.

35 children have received MUAC screenings.

28 SAM/MAM have been identified, supported with IPA and referred to health and nutrition partners.



102 households have been registered as new arrivals

31 children have received MUAC screenings

21 SAM/MAM have been identified, supported with IPA and referred to health and nutrition partners.

1,000 households received multipurpose cash assistance funded by ECHO

399 households have been registered as new arrivals.

244 households have received IFLR kits.

448 children have received MUAC screenings.

28 SAM/MAM have been identified, supported with IPA and referred to health and nutrition partners.

166 households have been registered as new arrivals.

219 households have received IFLR kits.

168 children have received MUAC screenings and 15 SAM/MAM have been identified, supported with IPA and referred to health and nutrition partners.