Background

Heavy rains on Thursday 16 June resulted in flooding of low lying areas in Mogadishu including Bulo hubey and Sigale neighborhoods in Wadajir and Hodan districts respectively. In Sigaale, about 20 IDP settlements were affected by heavy rains and flooding from a nearby reservoir. The Isbartiibada Hassan Hilaac neighborhood in Bulo hubey (which hosts about 800 households, majority of them from the host community) was also affected as the nearby reservoir flooded. In order to assess the impact of the rains and subsequent flooding, OCHA conducted low key visits to Sigale on Friday 17 June and to Bulo hubey on 20 June 2016. See below findings, recommendations and photos.

Key findings:

Sigale, Hodan district

- About 20 IDP settlements in Sigale were flooded by water from a nearby reservoir. Out of the 20 settlements,
 10 of them were reported to be most affected. These are Dharyaale, Hilaac, Tawakal, Bay iyo Bakool,
 Galgaduud, Jeega-xiir, Qansax dheere, Rajo, Hodan and Ali Aden IDP settlements.
- Floods also resulted in destruction of latrines resulting in overflowing of waste. The affected settlements are submerged in contaminated water.
- The rains and flood waters resulted in the destruction of shelters and loss of personal and household belongings including clothes, mattresses and utensils.
- IDP leaders reported that about 80% of IDPs living in Sigale were displaced to nearby higher grounds. Their displacement is considered temporary to allow for the water to recede. By the time of the visit, some IDPs had already returned to their shelters. Some IDPs were displaced to Sarakusta in the outskirts of Mogadishu.

	IDP settlement	No of HH	No of displaced HH	No of HH returned	No. of destroyed shelters	No. of destroyed latrines
1	Dharyaale	73	38	38	-	9
2	Tawakal	40	40	34	5	4
3	Hilaac	40	40	20	15	7
4	Ali Aden	45	45	10	10	4
5	Bay iyo Bakool	70	70	62	5	12
6	Hodan	20	20	7	-	2
7	Rajo	29	29	-	4	6
8	Galgaduud	60	12	8	4	4
9	Qansax dheere	50	10	-	5	6
10	Jeega-xiir	95	30	-	50	6

Bulo hubey, Wadajir district

- About 40 IDP households and 10 households from the host community were displaced to nearby areas with the hope of returning to their shelters once the water recedes.
- All makeshift shelters belonging to IDPs have been destroyed. Five houses belonging to the host community have collapsed.
- Given that all IDPs living in the affected area were displaced, it was not possible to further assess their specific needs and extent of the damage suffered as a result of the heavy rains and flooding. It was also not possible to gather information from the affected host community as the road leading to their shelters was cut off.

Urgent needs and recommendations

- SHELTER: Provide NFI and Emergency shelter to affected IDPs and support IDP households in reinforcing weak and/or collapsed structures.
- WASH: Dewatering contaminated stagnant water in the settlements as well as water from the reservoir to prevent overflow. Rehabilitate latrines destroyed by the rains and ensure proper waste management in the affected settlements. Distribute hygiene kits and sanitation tools. Treat water sources to prevent water borne diseases.
- Food Security and Livelihoods: As IDPs are engaged in reconstruction, their ability to continue with livelihoods activities as before is limited. Livelihood support including cash grants to help with reconstruction and purchase of personal and household belongings is recommended.
- **Health**: Vector control to prevent breeding of mosquitoes and distribution of mosquito nets. In collaboration with WASH actors ensure awareness raising on health and sanitation to prevent outbreak of water borne diseases.

Flooding in Sigale and Bulo hubey is a perennial problem as these neighborhoods are located in low lying areas in Mogadishu. In addition, there are open water reservoirs which floods whenever it rains resulting in destruction of shelters and loss of personal and household belongings. Displacement as a result of flooding in Sigale and Bulo hubey is common. The need to establish effective water management systems to curb the overflow from the reservoirs is critical. In collaboration with the regional administration and development actors, WASH actors should look into how water from the two reservoirs can be managed to prevent flooding and overall ensure an effective drainage system in low lying areas in Mogadishu.

Mission objective/Purpose of the mission:

Assess effects of rains and subsequent flooding in low lying areas in Mogadishu and identify urgent needs of the affected population

Methodology

Observation and discussions with key informants including IDP settlement leaders, community elders and women groups.

Driver of the crisis

The crisis is driven by heavy rains and subsequent flooding of water reservoirs in Mogadishu on Thursday 16 June

Urgent: Cluster focal points are requested to craft response plans to address the above mentioned humanitarian needs. Cluster focal points should share implementation plans and time frame for response with OCHA.

Mission participants:

- 1. Ahmed Roble, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, UN OCHA
- 2. Yusuf Abdi, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, UN OCHA

Photos from Bulo hubey





Photos from Sigale





