AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

SOMALIA

PROPOSAL FOR A GRANT OF USD 1,000,000 AS HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO CYCLONE AND FLOOD VICTIMS

September 2018

RDGE Department
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AfDB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMISOM</td>
<td>African Union Mission to Somalia</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agricultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGS</td>
<td>Federal Government of Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEWSNET</td>
<td>Famine Early Warning Systems Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGS</td>
<td>Federal Government of Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FM</td>
<td>Financial Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSNAU</td>
<td>Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoA</td>
<td>Letter of Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRF</td>
<td>Special Relief Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commission for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>United States Dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Program</td>
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</table>
Executive Summary

Project: Somalia – Emergency humanitarian assistance to cyclone and flood victims

Project Overview

Project Background: From March to May 2018, Somalia has been impacted by two natural disasters: a tropical cyclone “Sagar” in the North and devastating floods in the South causing 62 deaths¹ and forcing hundreds of people out of their homes. After two decades of civil war, and four decades of droughts, the humanitarian crisis in Somalia is severe. 5.4 million people (almost half of the total population) are in a humanitarian crisis and 2.7 million are in an emergency state/food crisis (IPC3+).² Recent floods have inundated crops and cultivable lands putting an estimated 1 million people in need of emergency food assistance. Lack of access to safe drinking water and destruction of key infrastructure has increased the difficulty of local authorities and development partners to contain the cholera outbreak. Since the outset of these natural disasters, there has been a marked increase in Cholera. A cumulative total of 4,300 cases including 28 deaths have been reported since December 2017³. A global effort has been ongoing since 2015 to avert famine and alleviate suffering. However, funding trends for the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in 2018 are lower than 2017 and the country is in dire need of funding to respond to the crisis.

Project Objective: The objective of the Bank Group Emergency Relief Assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) is to contribute to the on-going efforts of the Government and other humanitarian partners to mitigate the impacts of the cyclone and floods on the residents of Somaliland and Somalia.

Expected Outputs: Improved livelihoods, food security, and access to safe drinking water.

Overall Implementation Timeframe: Six (6) months from the date of signature

Grant Amount: USD One Million from the Special Relief Fund (SRF)

Project Direct Beneficiaries: Estimated 10,000 people (1,595 households) affected by cyclone and floods in 2 regions in Somaliland (Awdal and Sahil) and 2 regions in Somalia (Gedo and Hiraan).

Needs Assessment

The present Emergency Assistance proposal is in accordance with the Bank Group Policy Guidelines and is consistent with the current Bank Group provisions under the Revised Policy Guidelines for Emergency Relief Assistance, and General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund (ADB/BDIWP/2008/211). The request falls under emergency criteria item (iii) as it aims for the adoption of reasonable measures to alleviate the risk of further impact to the victims of the cyclone and floods in Somaliland and Somalia.

Justification of the Grant

The cyclone in the North and flooding in the South has caused extensive damage to crops and cultivable lands and key infrastructure. It has accentuated the food security crisis in areas where the population is at the brink of famine and has setback the attempts to contain the Acute Watery Diarrhea/Cholera epidemic in Somalia. As of June 2018, 61 people are confirmed dead, an estimated 1 million people are in need of emergency food assistance and 230,000 people have been displaced from their homes.

Implementation Arrangements

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) will undertake implementation of the Bank’s emergency humanitarian relief assistance, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Risk Management.

¹ Cyclone Sagar has caused 49 confirmed deaths and floods have caused 13 deaths according to 2018 Somalia Flood Response Plan 15 May - 15 August 2018
² https://www.unocha.org/somalia
## Project Logical Framework

### Country and Project Name: Somalia – Emergency humanitarian assistance to Cyclone and Flood victims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT</th>
<th>PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</th>
<th>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</th>
<th>RISK/MITIGATION MEASURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contribute towards improving the living conditions of the population affected by the cyclone Sagar in Somaliland and floods in Somalia</td>
<td>OCHA reports</td>
<td>Risk: Unaffected persons claiming support or support not reaching the poor. Inability to access some areas due to security constraints. Mitigation: Clear criteria established; and registration and verification supported by UN Agencies &amp; IOM. Additional security to be provided by IOM and FGS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No of affected Households (HH) that have access to food and safe drinking water</td>
<td>Baseline: 0</td>
<td>Target by Dec 2018: 1595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Poverty and Vulnerability of flood and cyclone victims is reduced</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1 # Affected HH acknowledging emergency support</td>
<td>1.1 0</td>
<td>1.1 1595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 % decrease in number of cases of AWD/Cholera reported in Lower Juba and Shabbelle regions</td>
<td>1.2 396 in week 22</td>
<td>1.2 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTCOMES</td>
<td>1. Better provision of food and restored livelihoods of affected communities</td>
<td>Monthly Progress Reports</td>
<td>Risk: Floods continue longer than expected, increasing the numbers of victims. Mitigation: Emergency assistance divided in two phase. Second phase to address shortfalls, if any.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1 # of livestock distributed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.1 1545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 # of minimum food basket distributed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.2 1545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Improved access to safe drinking water for registered cyclone and flood victims</td>
<td>Registration and distribution lists Interviews with beneficiaries Field Visits during Somalia supervision by Bank task managers of other projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1 # water sources rehabilitated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.1 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTPUTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Risk: Delivery of equipment/Kit may take a long time due to procurement delays. Mitigation: Procurement procedures of IOM to be utilised.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Components

1. Food security
2. Access to safe drinking water
3. Support to IOM Coordination

### Inputs

- Purchase and distribution of Livestock and food basket to 1595 households USD 516,660
- Rehabilitation of 16 Water Sources USD 383,440
- Operational cost on the ground USD 100,000
1. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

1.1 Background – Floods and the Emergency Crisis in Somalia

1.1.1 From March to May 2018, Somalia has been hit by two natural disasters: a tropical cyclone “Sagar” in the North and devastating floods in the South causing 62 deaths¹ and forcing hundreds of people out of their homes. With winds of up to 120 km/hour, Sagar left damage, destruction and death in its wake affecting the lives of an estimated 700,000 people. Torrential rains leading to flash flooding in the North have claimed the lives of 49 people and 70 people are reported missing. The majority of casualties are in the Awdal and Galbeed provinces. Key infrastructure has been destroyed (schools⁴, medical facilities, community centers, roads, telecom tower, houses, fishing boats). An estimated 50% of the livestock in Awdal have been killed. Water-borne diseases are rampant due to animal and human faeces contaminating water sources. In the South, the 2018 Gu season has brought the highest rains since 1981, with devastating impacts for riverine areas especially in Hirshabelle and Jubbaland. In Jubbaland, 2000 farmers lost crops that were ready for harvest and farming infrastructure (e.g. irrigation pumps) were damaged, 22 nutrition facilities have been closed (impacting 6600 malnourished children), and 15000 children have been forced out of schools. Inter-agency rapid assessments are ongoing to gauge the needs in affected areas. Initial reports indicate shelter, clean water, sanitation and food as the most critical needs.

1.1.2 After two decades of civil war, and four decades of droughts, the humanitarian crisis in Somalia is one of the most complex and severe in the world. 5.4 million people (almost half of the total population) are in a humanitarian crisis and 2.7 million are in an emergency state/food crisis (IPC3+)⁵. According to FAO⁶, the areas targeted by this project are in “emergency” and “crisis states” for food security. The project is targeting 2 regions in the North: Awdal (Somaliland) Sahil (Somaliland) which are in emergency state and 2 regions in the South: Gedo (Jubbaland) and Hiraan (Hirshabelle) which are in “stressed” and “crisis” state respectively (see figure 1). These recurrent catastrophic natural disasters destroy agriculture, which is the main artery of economic activity in Somalia. Livestock and crops sustain livelihoods by providing food and employing 46% of the population⁷.

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¹ UNICEF estimates that 39 schools have been destroyed, and OCHA reports (May 19, 2018) that around 35 houses and 15 small boats were destroyed in Puntland. Some 30 boats were also destroyed in Caluula and another 20 small boats were destroyed at the Bossaso Seaport.

² FAO (2018). Early Warning Early Action report on food security and agriculture

³ World Bank and FAO (2018). Rebuilding Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture in Somalia

⁴ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). The project’s targeted regions are classified as IPC 3 (crisis) and IPC 4 (emergency). https://www.unocha.org/somalia

⁵ FAO (2018). Early Warning Early Action report on food security and agriculture

⁶ World Bank and FAO (2018). Rebuilding Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture in Somalia
A large-scale humanitarian effort has been in place since 2015 consisting of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), 92 NGOs, 8 UN agencies and other international partners including the AfDB. Thanks to this concerted effort, the prioritization of needs, development of rapid response plans, and funding needs are known and collectively shared. According to the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), an estimated USD 82 million is needed to respond to the humanitarian crisis, over half of which is allocated to food security and nutrition (see figure 2).

On 30 April 2018, the President of Somalia described the flood situation a national disaster and appealed to the international community and the Somali diaspora for urgent assistance. On 20 May 2018, the Prime Minister established the National Flood Committee (NFC) to coordinate the response to the floods. The NFC is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and works in close coordination with the Ministry of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Risk Management (annex II). On May 30, 2018, the FGS appealed to the Bank for a USD 2 million emergency humanitarian relief assistance for floods and cyclone victims through a request from the Ministry of Finance (annex I).

### Justification for Emergency Assistance

**1.2.1 Recent floods have inundated crops and cultivable lands putting an estimated 1 million people in need of emergency food assistance.** Recent estimates show that 772,000 people have been affected by floods and 230,000 people have been displaced from their homes in the HirShabelle and Jubbaland States. Current flash flooding has affected 13 districts with an estimated 272,436 persons affected, of whom 15,004 are displaced. Riverine flooding has affected 16 districts with an estimated 500,120 people of whom 214,596 are displaced. In the southern riverbanks, 50,000 hectares (ha) of cropland have been inundated and 500 tons of household grain stores damaged. The cyclone’s impact was even more catastrophic destroying 277,000 ha of land in the Awdal and surrounding regions.

**1.2.2 Lack of access to safe drinking water and destruction of key infrastructure has increased the difficulty of local authorities and development partners to contain the Cholera outbreak in Somalia.** As of March 24, 2018, a total of 2672 cholera cases, including 13 deaths have been reported from four regions: Hiraan, Banadir, Lower Juba and Middle Shabelle. The last cholera outbreak (December 2017), one of the largest cholera epidemics the country had experienced, claimed 1159 lives (see figure 3).

**1.2.3 Funding trends for the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in 2018 are lower than 2017.** Given that the crisis situation is now exacerbated by floods and the Sagar cyclone, additional funding will be needed to prevent
an even larger crisis. The 2018 Somalia HRP, which seeks $1.5 billion to assist 4.7 million people, was only 64 per cent funded in May 2018 as compared to the same period in 2017\(^8\) (see figure 4).

1.2.4 **This proposal for emergency assistance for the victims of the cyclone and floods in affected communities in Somalia is justified as it fulfills the three criteria required to qualify for Bank Group assistance in that:** (i) the emergency situation is of a scale which is clearly beyond the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia to handle alone; (ii) the proposed activities can be carried out expeditiously and effectively within the required time frame; and (iii) the emergency relief assistance aims at restoring a degree of normalcy in both the social and economic life of the affected populations as quickly as possible and addresses corrective measures for future flood related disasters. The proposal is thus in compliance with the provisions of the Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance, and General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund(ADB/BD/2008/211/rev.1).

2. **OVERVIEW OF THE APPEAL FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE**

The objective of the proposed Bank Group Emergency Relief Assistance to the FGS is to contribute to the on-going efforts of the Government and other humanitarian partners to alleviate the impact of the cyclone and floods to the residents of Somalia especially those living in the affected areas (see table 1). Bank’s assistance will target the cyclone and flood hotspots namely Awdal (Somaliland), Sahil (Somaliland), Hiraan (Hirshabelle) and Gedo (Jubbaland). Funding will be used to purchase and distribute livestock (each family receiving a goat or sheep), and a minimum food basket containing the minimum 2100 Kilocalories/per/person/day of food items such as sorghum, vegetable oil, sugar, cowpeas) and the rehabilitation of 16 water sources.

3. **THE PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE OPERATION**

3.1 **Objectives and Description of the Emergency Assistance**

The Bank will contribute USD 1 million (One Million United States Dollars) in response to the request of the FGS towards providing critical humanitarian relief assistance to alleviate the suffering of the cyclone and flood victims. Bank’s support will be directed towards two main components of the emergency response, i.e. food and access to safe drinking water.

3.2 **Project Cost and Source of Finance**

The total emergency assistance contribution to the FGS will be **USD 1,000,000.** The funds provided by the Bank are restricted and earmarked for urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected populations. The IOM will charge a lump-sum fee of 10% for the grant administration. Given the difficult security situation on the ground, the IOM regional office, will need to hire extra security and vehicles to travel to these 4 hard to reach regions. In addition IOM will hire 4 local staff (1 per region) to monitor project implementation on a daily basis. The costs by component are indicated in Table 3.1 below. Details of the estimate are provided in Annex III.

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\(^8\) 2017-2018 Somalia humanitarian funding analysis (data as of 31 May 2018)
Table 3.1: Cost by Element

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Estimated Cost (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>Restocking of livestock to sustain the livelihoods of 1595 households</td>
<td>516,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum Food Basket delivered to 1595 households for 3 months (Sorghum,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar, Vegetable oil, Cowpeas)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Safe Drinking Water</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of 16 water sources</td>
<td>383,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational cost</td>
<td>Transport, security, , staffing for M&amp;E in each region</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Implementation Arrangements and Schedule

3.3.1 According to the Bank’s Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance and General Regulations of the SRF (ADB/BD/WP/2008/211/Rev.1 and ADF/BD/WP/2008/173/Rev.1) (the “Guidelines”), implementation of emergency humanitarian relief assistance will be entrusted to the IOM as the Implementing Agency (IA). IOM has a well-established network for emergency assistance in Somalia. It has strong procurement, infrastructure and other logistical systems in place to quickly procure goods and services needed. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) and Humanitarian and Disaster Risk Management (MOHADMA) will support IOM in the implementation of the project. The IOM will be responsible for implementation and fiduciary management. The sector ministry will provide policy and technical guidance.

3.3.2 The IOM is familiar with Bank rules and procedures as it has implemented 3 Bank-funded operations from 2015-2018 namely: the SRF - Emergency Humanitarian Relief Assistance for Food and Water to the Victims of Drought-Affected Communities (USD 1 million, 2017); ADF/TSF- Improving Access to Water and Sanitation Services in Somalia (USD 11.6 million, 2016) and ADF - Socio-Economic Reintegration Of Ex-Combatants and Youth at Risk Project (USD 4.7 million, 2015). The parties - IOM, FGS and AfDB - will enter into a tripartite Letter of Agreement that will outline their respective roles and responsibilities.

3.3.3 The Bank will sign a Fiduciary Principles Agreement with the IOM, which will guide implementation. On January 25, 2017, the Bank’s Board of Directors approved the FPA to facilitate cooperation between the Bank and UN Organizations on project implementation. The FPA provides specific exemptions from the Bank’s Rules by permitting:

a) the procurement of goods, services and works from Bank resources to be open to its non-member countries; and

b) the use of the UN Systems Organization’s rules concerning financial management, procurement and the handling of allegations of fraud and corruption.

A Standard Tripartite Funding and Implementation agreement (TFIA) is annexed to the FPA. This TFIA will be signed for all Grants where a UN Agency, which has signed the FPA, implements
the project. The Bank forwarded the draft FPA to IOM on June 20, 2018, for clearance and signing from their legal department.

3.3.4 The Guidelines and Procedures stipulate that emergency humanitarian relief assistance is typically a short-term operation, lasting a few months. Consequently, a period of 6 months from the date of signature is provided for implementing the proposed activities and closing for this emergency relief assistance. Funds not disbursed after this period may be cancelled.

3.5 Procurement, Financial Management and Disbursement

3.5.1 Procurement. Article 3.8 of the Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance requires the use of the Bank’s Procurement Policy in the implementation of the program. In accordance with sections 5.3 (e) and 6.5 of the October 2015 Procurement Policy for Bank Group Funded Operations, the IOM will be responsible for the acquisition and distribution of goods to the FGS, following its own Procurement Policy and Rules as well as the Rules and Regulations related to prohibited practices and sanctions. The process should guarantee competitive procedures for the procurement of the goods. The Bank, through a provision in the Protocol of Agreement, may exercise a post review of the procurement process. In addition, given the nature of the emergency operation, the restriction on the rule of origin will not apply.

3.5.2 Financial Management. The IOM will be responsible for financial management of the proposed emergency operation in line with the tripartite Funding and Implementation Agreement to be signed between the FGS, IOM and the Bank. In line with the Fiduciary Principles Agreement, the project will comply with IOM’s regulations, rules, and policies and procedures for financial management including audit and control frameworks. In this regard, the IOM will maintain sound financial management systems and arrangements to ensure that funds are used for the purposes intended, with due attention to considerations of economy, efficiency and value for money. The funds utilization will be monitored using a unique code that will be assigned to the Project.

3.5.3 Disbursement and Funds Flow: Given the emergency, the Bank will disburse the entire amount in a single tranche to the IOM in a Designated Account. Designating an account to receive proceeds of the grant shall be part of Other Conditions. Funds shall be disbursed in accordance with Bank’s Disbursement Rules and Procedures. Justification on the utilization of project funds shall be through an acceptable financial report certified by a designated official of IOM that it has complied with the terms of the tripartite Funding and Implementation Agreement. All unutilized funds at the end of the project shall be refunded to the Bank.

3.6 Reporting, Supervision and Audit

3.6.1 Reporting: The IOM will prepare monthly reports to the FGS and the Bank to report on the implementation progress. A Project Completion Report will also be prepared and submitted to the Bank at the end of the emergency program. For purposes of visibility, the Bank’s logo and contribution shall appear in all IOM’s communication as well as in the consolidated financial report disclosing the list of contributors for 2018. The IOM will also collect photos, human stories and videos for this project.

3.6.2 Supervision. While there shall be no Bank field supervision mission to monitor the implementation of the proposed emergency operation, the Bank will monitor implementation progress through its other supervision missions in Somalia to the extent possible.
3.6.3 **Audit:** The submission of an audit report on the Bank’s contribution is a requirement for all operations. In line with the Bank’s Revised Emergency Guidelines provisions, the implementing agency shall not be required to prepare separate financial and audit reports for the emergency operation. However, the IOM will be required to submit a financial report covering the entire period of the utilization of the grant, within six months after completion of the operation. A designated official of IOM will certify that it has complied with the terms of the tripartite Funding and Implementation Agreement in preparing the financial report. In addition, the IOM will make available to the FGS and the Fund a copy of its audited financial statements and the report of its independent external auditors on its financial statements with respect to any year during which the IOM will make use of the Grant.

### 4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 4.1 Conditions for Disbursement

4.1.1 The grant resources will be disbursed in one tranche, subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions:

i. Signature of the tripartite Letter of Agreement between the Bank, the Federal Republic of Somalia and the International Organization for Migration;

ii. Communication by IOM to the Bank of the details of the designated bank account to which the grant resources should be transferred;

iii. Signature of the Fiduciary Principles Agreement (FPA).

#### 4.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.2.1 In the aftermath of the double catastrophe of cyclone and floods that occurred in May 2018, and in light of reduced funding, compared to 2017, the Federal Government of Somalia is faced with an insurmountable challenge to respond to the needs of the victims of these natural disasters. The Bank’s grant of USD 1.0 million will address strategic areas where the funding gaps are the highest, providing access to safe drinking water, provision of food and restocking of livestock.

4.2.2 It is recommended that the Board of Directors approve a USD 1 million grant from the Special Relief Fund (SRF) for Emergency Assistance to the Federal Republic of Somalia to support the provision of basic services for vulnerable populations that were severely affected by floods in (Hiraan) Hirshabelle and (Geddo) Jubbaland, and Awdal and Sahil (Somaliland).
Annex I: Official request by the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia

Ref: MOF/OM/627/18

May 30th 2018

Nnenna L. Nwabufo
Deputy Director General, East Africa Regional Development and Business Delivery Office
African Development Bank Group
Nairobi, KENYA

Dear Nnenna,

As you recall, in my meeting with President Akinwumi Adesina during the Annual meetings in Busan last week, I highlighted the effects of the disastrous floods that created havoc in many regions in Somalia.

The most cyclone affected regions are Awdal and Sahil in Somaliland while the most flood affected are Hiraaballe and Jubbaland regions. The extent of the damage and human loss have been widely reported in the media and the Minister’s in charge at the Federal level will shortly forward to your office their assessment of the damage for your review and consideration. The Federal Government of Somalia therefore submits an urgent request for disaster relief at the earliest opportunity.

Given the extent of the disaster, we humbly request a $2 million USD package to alleviate some of the suffering.

As ever, we are grateful to the Bank for its continued support of Somalia and its people.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr. Abdurrahman D. Beifeh
The Minister

Ministry of Finance-Shangani District
Mogadishu, Somalia
P.O. Box 106
Annex II: Communiqué: High-Level Roundtable Meeting on Flood Response in Somalia

Ministry Of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM)
The Federal Republic of Somalia

COMMUNIQUÉ

High-Level Roundtable Meeting on Flood Response in Somalia
Mogadishu, 20 May 2018

1. Under the leadership of His Excellency President Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo, International Community delegations, United Nations and NGOs and representatives of civil society, the private sector, and each of the Federal Member States, convened in Mogadishu at the High-Level Roundtable on Flood Response in Somalia to agree on a common plan of action to respond to flooding in Somalia.

2. We welcome the leadership of His Excellency Prime Minister Hassan Ali Khayre in establishing the National Flood Committee composed of 22 members from the government and civil society to be chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister that was established to coordinate flood response together with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs & Disaster Management, and offer our full support in alleviating suffering from recurring natural disasters.

3. We acknowledge the significant progress made in Somalia over the past six years and the risk the current climatic shocks poses to the gains made, thus far. We recognize the particular impact climatic shocks such as flooding has on women, children and disabled persons. Thus, we pledge to maintain efforts to alleviate the suffering caused by climatic shock such as flooding and drought as some of our priorities and recognize the urgent need to do what we can to save lives.

4. We draw on lessons from last year’s successful humanitarian effort that averted famine, and commit to taking all necessary action to build on these lessons to improve on our collective response.

5. Flooding is compounding an already fragile humanitarian situation with an estimated 5.4 million people in need of assistance from drought and conflict. The scale of the crises from recurrent climatic shocks and their impact on millions of lives, as well as on regional stability and long-term socio-economic growth, require unity of purpose and action. In this moment of national and international solidarity, everyone can contribute to the response.

6. The responsibility to act concerns all actors: The Federal Government, the Federal Member States, local elders and leaders, communities of faith, civil society, the private sector, the media, the Somali diaspora, and international partners, including the African Union, donors and neighbouring countries.

7. We commit to developing a pragmatic mix of short-term emergency interventions to alleviate suffering from flooding, medium terms programming to help communities take advantage of the above-average Gu rains and while simultaneously pursuing sustainable, durable solutions that will allow Somalia to move beyond annual crisis response to building resilience at the individual and national levels.

8. As part of a collective call to action, several concrete measures should be considered and implemented immediately. These should include, inter alia: facilitation of the delivery of assistance, including on imports and exports of relief supplies and critical supplies, as well as on remittances; the temporary suspension of new bureaucratic requirements at the sub-federal level on aid providers; the provision of security; increased logistical support for access, and the rehabilitation of vital infrastructure.

9. Additional measures should also address the adjustment, where possible, of existing programmes and projects to benefit flood-affected populations; the generation and sharing of accurate information and
data to support the response; a substantial increase in individual, corporate, UN, donor and diaspora financial contributions; and the meaningful and constructive participation in established coordination structures.

10. To this effect, we agree to strengthen the role of the National Flood Committee, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs & Disaster Management (MoHADM) and their counterparts at state level to engage all actors across all sectors of Somali society to contribute toward the ongoing flood response without undermining ongoing drought response. We are encouraged by the support to, and participation in state-level disaster response activities and platforms.

11. We stress, in particular, the role of international and national NGOs, Organization of Islamic Corporation (OIC) and UN agencies, in providing life-saving assistance and livelihood support to populations in need; the responsibility of independent media as an active watchdog, and in providing regular and transparent updates on flooding and its response to both the international community and the Federal Government of Somalia through the National Flood Response Committee and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs & Disaster Management; the role of the private sector in supporting awareness raising and the delivery of supplies, in restoring effective markets and in reaching the most vulnerable; and the importance of the Somali Diaspora, whom we urge to increase remittances to Somalia and to support the drought response both in Somalia and abroad.

12. We recall efforts by the Federal Government of Somalia in 2017 to establish special accounts in the Central Bank of Somalia and six commercial banks to receive donations from concerned citizens and friends of Somalia and urge the Ministry of Finance to reactivate these accounts, provide update on the audit and publicize the bank statements to ensure public access to information about how much money is needed, received and how much has been allocated and spent.

13. Because a call to action is designed to create an enabling environment for the safe and rapid delivery of vital assistance, including through the removal of roadblocks, the harmonization of legal frameworks and appropriate regulations for the unimpeded import of assistance, we declare non-tolerance to diversion of assistance and pledge to take firm action against anyone engaging in such misconduct. Such action will cover all forms of diversion and manipulation of the response, including private profiteering.

14. We ask the National Flood Response Committee and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs & Disaster Management (MoHADM) to immediately guide, with all interested stakeholders, the further identification of concrete responses, establish appropriate and simple monitoring and mutual accountability procedures, and implement all required actions to support safe and anonymous reporting of impropriety in the drought response.

15. Finally, we agree to advocate for more support for longer-term investment to build resilience to climatic shocks, and to break the cycle of recurrent crises that causes so much suffering, and undermines the state-building processes. Only through urgent, collective and sustained action will we meet today’s urgent challenge and build a more prosperous and safe environment for future generations in Somalia and its neighbours.

----ENDS-----

For further information, please contact:
Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
Federal Republic of Somalia
Email: ps@mohadm.gov.so/ridwaan.som@gmail.com
## Annex III: Detailed Costs

### Needs Assessment: Somalia – Emergency humanitarian assistance to cyclone and flood victims

Submitted by the Ministry of Finance* 13.06.2018

Approved by the Implementing Agency** (IOM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions (State)</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>No. of Affected Households</th>
<th>No. of Affected persons</th>
<th>No. of Livestock (HH)</th>
<th>Livestock (re-stocking goat and sheep’s)</th>
<th>Minimum Food Basket (Cereal, Sugar, Vegetable oil, Cowpeas)</th>
<th>Rehabilitation of Water sources</th>
<th>Total Project cost</th>
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### Grant Administration to IOM (10%)

The lump sum of administrative costs include: field staff costs, security and transport to all affected regions.

Total Project cost: $1,000,000

*Contact: Suad Egal, suadegal@aol.com, +252.616.273.338

**Contact: Omar KHAYRE, OKhayre@iom.int, +254 708 985812

Footnote 1 (Re-stocking): Each family will receive 2 either goat or sheep of their own choice

Footnote 2 (Minimum food basket): Each family will receive minimum set of BASIC food items such 50 Kg sorghum, 10Kg Beans, 10 Kg sugar and 3L vegetable oil per month for 3 months, comprising 2,100 kilocalories/person/day basic energy requirement for a household of 6-7
Annex IV: Map of Affected Areas

Northern Cyclone Sagar affecting the regions of Awdal and Saaxil

Southern Floods affecting the regions of Hirshabelle and Jubbaland

Source: OCHA, May 16, 2018

Source: OCHA, May 2, 2018