

Alert note*Flash Floods Somalia, 04 June 2025***Completed by:** Abdirahman Mohamed Farah (ACT Somalia Forum Coordinator)**Date completed:** 3rd June 2025**Forum:** ACT Somalia Forum**Type of emergency:** Flash Floods**Date of emergency (if rapid onset):** N/A**Funding Survey**

If the forum indicates a plan to launch an appeal, we request funding members to please fill out this [survey form](#) which will help the **Emergency Steering Committee** assess the funding environment for this response. Please respond to this survey *within 24 hours of Alert publication*.

1. The nature of the emergency

Flash Floods exacerbated by climate change have caused severe flooding. The floods started in April and went on to late May 2025. [Climate Change](#) experts have noted a trend of increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather in the region.

2. The impact and scale of the emergency

Based on the forum's initial assessment, this would be a medium-large scale emergency affecting Jubaland, Hirshabeele, Southwest, Galmudug, Puntland States and Banadir region of Somalia. The flash floods have caused the death of 17 people and affected over 84,000 persons according to [Relief Web](#). The floods have destroyed nearly [200 latrines](#) and several water sources have been submerged.

The affected persons were farmers, livestock keepers, populations living in IDP camps (9,570) who were living in makeshift shelters in several sites. The floods have caused destruction of shelters, livestock herds and caused massive displacement. Many of the people in these areas had not yet recovered from previous natural disasters or conflict related displacements.

In Banadir region, the floods have caused the submergence of at least 200 houses and damaged nine roads. In South West State, rising river levels and flood threats have affected 273 households resulting in affecting IDPs in 78 sites with at least [760 HH affected](#).

In Baardheere district, heavy rains damaged shelters in 54 IDP sites, affecting 3,740 households were affected, with shelters of over 2,000 HH severely damaged.

In Galmudug State, health officials recorded a rise in suspected Acute Watery Diarrhoea with 22 patients.

In Middle Shabelle and Hiraa region, flash floods impacted 16,200 people including displaced persons whose shelters and sanitation facilities were destroyed.

In the short term, the floods have hindered humanitarian access to people in need and caused displacement and damaged shelters. Many of the displaced are now without shelter and face restricted access to clean water. The floods pose significant risk of diseases like Acute Watery Diarrhoea/Cholera. Affected families have lost everything overnight from shelter to their sources of [income and livelihoods](#).

3. Local and national capacity

Many of the flood affected person have moved away from low land or waterlogged areas to live in overcrowded sites, makeshift camps on higher ground. Some have also been displaced to [urban areas](#) and living in displaced camps, placing immense strain on already overstretched resources and exposing vulnerable people.

To survive, displaced rural communities are depending on the generosity of host communities, to share available resources, mainly food. Other coping strategies include reducing meals and seeking support from relatives.

The government of Somalia has issued appeals to support the affected communities. UNOCHA continues coordination at national and state levels and collaborating with government line ministries and other relevant institutions such as SODMA (Somali Disaster Management Agency) and Ministry of Health in Somalia (MoHAD).

The UN and its partners, through the UN cluster system, work to support these displaced populations with humanitarian aid, shelter and protection.

4. Key needs and gaps

According to UNHCR, food, shelter, protection services are the people's urgent needs ([UNHCR](#)).

According to information collected from joint needs assessments conducted by ACT Somalia Forum members /partners, the affected require Water Sanitation and Hygiene, Shelter, Protection/ Gender based Violence protection measures, Education in Emergency, food security and livelihoods support.

Humanitarian partners are responding to the immediate needs of flood affected people, focussing on life saving sectors like health, WASH, food, shelter, livelihoods and non-food items although huge gaps still exist. NCA has started an initial response through local partners to IDPs in Mogadishu town.

Please indicate whether you are considering:

	Indicate your intention with an X below
Rapid Response Fund (<i>intended for small and medium scale emergencies</i>)	
Appeal (<i>intended for large scale emergencies</i>)	X

If you indicate an intention to launch an appeal, the secretariat will activate an Emergency Steering Committee meeting within two working days on receipt of this alert.

5. Forum Capacity and members intention to respond

ACT Member	Geographical focus	Sectors of expertise and experience
LWF	Kismayo and Dhoobley-Jubaland	Emergency in Emergency, Livelihoods.
NCA	Belethawo-Juba land Qardho-Puntland	Rehabilitation of water source, provision of Multi-purpose Cash Assistance
FCA	Hargeisa-Somaliland, Baidoa-Southwest State	Multi-purpose Cash Assistance, Education in Emergency.
DKH	Jowhar-Hirshabeele State	Livelihood inputs, WASH and NFI

6. Potential responses

ACT Somali Forum (ASF) members have participated in various joint assessments across the country either directly or via local partners.

The forums initial response plans include provision of clean water, shelter, Non-Food Items followed by rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure. ASF members plans to seek additional support to scale up the response in the locations and sectors listed above through an ACT appeal.