



BARDHEERE DISTRICT · GEDO REGION · JUBALAND STATE

Rapid Needs Assessment Report

Flood exposure, El Niño outlook and response gaps ahead of the
2026 Deyr season

Lifeline Gedo (LLG)

Assessment date: 25 September 2026

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Executive summary

Bardheere is heading into the 2026 Deyr rains with a wet forecast, a broken river crossing and almost no community preparedness. ICPAC's GHACOF 74 forecast (August 2026) gives a probability above 90% of above-normal October–December rainfall over central to southern Somalia, which includes Gedo and Bardheere. The Juba at Luuq stood at 2.28 m on 29 September, far below its 5.50 m moderate-risk threshold.¹ The flood risk is therefore anticipatory: no gauge or partner product records a Juba flood at Bardheere yet. The August listening exercise of the Area Based Coordination (ABC) group scored district readiness at 18.6 out of 100 and found no identified relocation site.²

Heavy local rain has already done damage. LLG's key informant interviews and focus group discussions in the target locations found leaking and collapsed shelters, flooded latrines, fouled shallow wells and a visible fear of the next downpour. The damage is worst in IDP sites, and women, older people and persons with disabilities are the least able to move. It falls on thin food reserves: IPC projects that the share of Gedo's population in Phase 3 or worse will rise from 19% to 24% by December.³

LLG works in 14 at-risk locations listed with the Bardheere ABC. It has validated group cash transfers of USD 116,000 for 16 Bardheere communities that remain unpaid, two health facilities with six ICCM+ sites, and AARAN flood works at Mardha, Suuqyare, Kurman and Arjino. Bardheere is a Priority 2 district in the Somali Cash Consortium (SCC) anticipatory approach: WFP has pre-registered populations, and gaps remain. WFP has also approved LLG's anticipatory cash transfers for 10,667 households in Bardheere. LLG seeks funding to close the gaps set out in Section 5.

Table 1. Figures at a glance — indicator and value

Indicator	Value
Juba River at Luuq, 29 September 2026	2.28 m against a 5.50 m moderate threshold
Deyr 2026 rainfall outlook	Probability above 90% of above-normal rain, central to southern Somalia
Population exposed to flooding in Bardheere	120,508 people (56.9%); more than 14,000 families cut off in 2023
Community readiness, 33 sites	Index 18.6 out of 100; relocation sites identified 0%; operational early warning 24.2%
Gedo region, IPC Phase 3 or worse	191,580 people (19%) July–September; 247,180 (24%) projected October–December
LLG group cash, Bardheere	USD 116,000 for 16 communities; transfers pending

¹ FAO SWALIM, River Levels, FRRIMS live table (reading of 29 September 2026). <https://frrims.faoswalim.org/rivers/levels>

² Bardheere ABC, El Niño Flood Preparedness and Vulnerability Assessment: Community Flood Preparedness Listening Exercise, August 2026.

³ IPC, Somalia: Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis, July–December 2026 Report, released 23 September 2026.

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Somalia_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Malnutrition_Jul_Dec2026_Report.pdf

1. Introduction

This report assesses the needs, risks and response gaps in LLG's 14 target locations in Bardheere District ahead of the 2026 Deyr rains, to support decisions on MPCA, anticipatory cash and pre-positioning.

1.1 Background

Bardheere is a riverine town on the Juba that hosts a large displaced population. UN-Habitat puts the town at about 163,697 people, according to the Bardheere ABC, and the January 2024 verification found 53 IDP sites holding 12,560 households.⁴ More than 5,700 families arrived after December 2025, mostly from rural areas hit by consecutive failed rains. The 1978 bridge collapsed in the November 2023 floods. UN-Habitat links its loss to the shutdown of about 90% of the district's businesses, and people now cross the river by small boat (FTL Somalia, 7 September 2026). In 2023 more than 14,000 families were cut off from the main town by floodwater,⁵ and FEWS NET (June 2026) counts Bardheere among the districts most severely affected in 2023.

1.2 Objectives

The assessment set out to:

1. Establish the flood and El Niño risk facing Bardheere ahead of the 2026 Deyr rains, using SoDMA, SWALIM, FEWS NET and ICPAC products.
2. Document the effects of recent local rain and the needs of LLG's 14 target locations, sector by sector.
3. Map what LLG and its partners currently provide in Bardheere.
4. Identify the gaps and what would close them.
5. Set out how MPCA and anticipatory cash, including WFP's approved anticipatory action, will respond.

1.3 Method and limitations

- **Desk review:** the Bardheere ABC's flood listening exercise and coordination reports, JUCRI evacuation sites, SoDMA's summary and national plan, and LLG's progress note, anticipatory action plan and approved WFP anticipatory action proposal. Where sources conflict, the Bardheere ABC figure is used.
- **External data:** SWALIM, SoDMA, FEWS NET, ICPAC, IPC and ENSO products, current to 29 September 2026.
- **Primary data:** LLG key informant interviews with site leaders, health workers, women's group representatives and persons with disabilities, and focus group discussions split by sex, age and IDP or host status. Findings are reported as ranges.
- **Analysis:** each finding is checked against partner and external sources, and the report states where they agree, where they differ and how much weight each carries.

⁴ Bardheere ABC, Flood Preparedness Listening Exercise, August 2026.

⁵ Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), Somalia National Flood Preparedness Plan for the Anticipated Risk Associated with Strong El Niño, September 2026.

Three limitations apply. Findings reflect conditions to 29 September 2026, before the Deyr rains. IPC and FEWS NET report for Gedo and for livelihood zones, and Bardheere is read within those results. Household counts in the ABC exercise are respondent estimates.

The report is organised as follows: Section 2 sets out the hazard and risk outlook for the 2026 Deyr; Section 3 reports findings by sector from LLG's interviews and discussions, read against partner and external evidence; Section 4 describes LLG's current response and coordination; Section 5 identifies the gaps and what would close them; Section 6 sets out MPCA and anticipatory cash, including WFP's approved anticipatory action; and Sections 7 and 8 give the conclusions and recommendations. References close the report.

2. Hazard and risk outlook

The flood risk in Bardheere is anticipatory: no gauge or partner product records a Juba flood at Bardheere yet, but the seasonal signal and the town's exposure point to a high-consequence Deyr. This section sets out the position today, the seasonal forecast, how the risk builds from September to December, and which of the 14 locations are most exposed.

2.1 River and rainfall position

The Juba is watched upstream of Bardheere, at Luuq and Dollow, because the Bardheere station was lost with the bridge in November 2023. On 29 September Luuq read 2.28 m and Dollow 2.40 m, far below their moderate thresholds of 5.50 m and 4.50 m.⁶ SWALIM's latest Juba narrative (9–15 June 2026) found no flood concern. The heavy local rain that preceded the 25 September assessment did not register on these upstream gauges, so its effects are documented through LLG's own field work.

2.2 The Deyr 2026 seasonal signal

The seasonal signal is strong. ICPAC's GHACOF 74 (August 2026) forecasts early to normal onset and a probability above 90% of exceeding 400 mm in parts of central to southern Somalia, with 1997 and 2023 as analogues. NOAA's Climate Prediction Center (10 September 2026) gives more than 90% odds of a very strong El Niño, and the Australian Bureau of Meteorology (29 September 2026) records a relative Niño 3.4 of +2.72 °C, the second highest on record. The Bureau still calls the Indian Ocean Dipole neutral, although its weekly index has stayed above the positive threshold for three weeks. SoDMA rates Bardheere Very High for Juba flooding and stations nine rescue boats in the district.⁷ UNDRR notes that Juba flooding here follows cumulative upstream rainfall more than local rain, so the river can rise while Bardheere stays dry.⁸

2.3 How the risk builds, September to December

The risk in Bardheere builds on a sequence that began in 2023. The floods of that year destroyed the bridge and closed most businesses, and consecutive failed rainy seasons followed. Displacement into the town rose, poor households ran down their assets, and the Gu 2026 harvest came in below average

⁶ FAO SWALIM, River Levels, 29 September 2026.

⁷ SoDMA, Summary for Decision Makers: Potential Impact of the Anticipated Strong El Niño During the 2026 Deyr Season, 25 August 2026.

⁸ UNDRR, El Niño Climate Impact Outlook: Somalia, September 2026. <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/el-nino-climate-impact-outlook-somalia>

in Gedo's pump-irrigated and sorghum zones.⁹ Poor households now hold two to three months of cereal, and Gedo's population in Phase 3 or worse stands at 19%.¹⁰ Bardheere therefore meets the Deyr with fewer reserves than in 2023.

September is the quiet before the season, and the first warning has come from the ground and not from the river. The river is calm: Luuq is 3.2 m below its moderate threshold, and ICPAC's forecast for 22–29 September shows light rain, under 50 mm, over most of Somalia.¹¹ Yet FEWS NET had assumed that heavy rain and flash flooding could begin atypically early, in late September. The local rain that preceded the assessment fits that assumption: LLG's teams found shelters, latrines and wells damaged and communities afraid while the river stayed low. Damage and fear therefore arrive before the river rises.

From October the danger shifts upstream. ICPAC's summary for decision makers (September 2026) repeats a 90% chance of enhanced rain over southern Ethiopia as well as central to southern Somalia, and the Juba here rises with upstream rain.¹² The Bureau of Meteorology expects a positive Indian Ocean Dipole to develop, which would add to the rainfall. When the river rises, Bardheere has boat crossings and no bridge, nine rescue boats, three verified evacuation sites of which two hold education services only, and a readiness score of 18.6 out of 100.^{13, 14} The anticipatory triggers give at best a week of warning: readiness at seven days and activation at 72 hours.

By November and December the hazards compound. IPC expects the share of Gedo's people in Phase 4 to rise from 3% to 8%, and IDP outcomes in the region to worsen from Phase 3 to Phase 4 as new arrivals come in. Only 33% of riverine households in Gedo had a protected water source before the rain, and diarrhoea stands at 142% and measles at 259% of the long-term average nationally. LLG's therapeutic feeding pipeline was already short in August, according to the Bardheere ABC. Flooded latrines and fouled wells would push these indicators up together, while fear and displacement raise protection risk over the same weeks. FEWS NET keeps a credible risk of Famine across southern Somalia if flooding is extreme, while IPC projects no Phase 5 in Gedo; this report uses IPC for population figures and FEWS NET as the severe scenario.

2.4 Exposure of the 14 locations

Exposure differs across the 14 locations. Bandar and Habal Adey rank first: both are named as riverine, both host an LLG health facility, and Bandar receives the highest group cash allocation (USD 10,000), which the Bardheere ABC reserves for high-risk communities. Bulo Garas Northwest and Mardha follow. Both receive the highest allocation, Bulo Garas is where LLG plans relocation works, and Mardha sits on an evacuation route. Barwaaqo, Horseed, Bulo Adey and Bulo Asharaf form the third group, with the same allocation and two IDP sites among them. Shimbirole East, Kulan, Liban and Kulmiye come next, and Iftin, Hurena and Baygaljecel rank lowest. The ranking rests on the ABC's risk classification and riverine listings and should be revised as household data arrive.

⁹ FEWS NET, Somalia Food Security Outlook Update, August 2026 to January 2027. <https://fews.net/east-africa/somalia/food-security-outlook-update/august-2026>

¹⁰ IPC, Somalia Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis, 23 September 2026.

¹¹ FAO SWALIM, River Levels, 29 September 2026.

¹² UNDRR, El Niño Climate Impact Outlook: Somalia, September 2026.

¹³ Jubaland Commission for Refugees and IDPs (JUCRI), Identified and Verified Evacuation Sites, 9 September 2026.

¹⁴ Bardheere ABC, Flood Preparedness Listening Exercise, August 2026.

3. Key findings by sector

This section reports what LLG's key informant interviews and focus group discussions found in the target locations after the rain, read against the Bardheere ABC's records and external evidence.

3.1 Shelter and NFI

Shelter damage is concentrated in the IDP sites. LLG's interviews and discussions found that roughly a third to a half of shelters in the IDP sites visited leaked or partly collapsed, against a smaller share in host neighbourhoods. Most IDP shelters are sticks, cloth and plastic sheeting that had already worn thin. One site leader described moving the children to a neighbour's iron-roofed house for the night. The Bardheere ABC's listening exercise had anticipated shelter, drainage, school and market damage in a major flood.¹⁵ Against that need, according to the Bardheere ABC, SRCS holds shelter, NFI and WASH supplies for 850 households, the largest stock it records, and LLG's own activity list records no shelter stock.



Figure 1. A Bardheere neighbourhood street with standing water (LLG activity photo).

3.2 Water, sanitation and hygiene

Water and sanitation failed first. Pit latrines flooded or collapsed in roughly a third to two-thirds of the IDP sites visited, and shallow wells in riverine villages turned brown and were abandoned. Communities in some of the visited locations felt a rise in the price of water within days of the rain. Women queued at the few protected points and went farther from home after dark to defecate. Before the rain, only 33% of riverine households in Gedo had a protected water source.¹⁶ According to the Bardheere ABC, NAPAD holds chlorine for 50–80 households, and LLG's plan lists hygiene kit stock as insufficient for the projected caseload.

3.3 Food security, livelihoods and markets

Households entered the rain with thin stocks and lost more. Poor households held two to three months of cereal before the Deyr, and FEWS NET expects Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in Gedo's sorghum zone from October.¹⁷ LLG's teams found off-season plots waterlogged, with about one plot in five losing

¹⁵ Bardheere ABC, Flood Preparedness Listening Exercise, August 2026.

¹⁶ IPC, Somalia Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis, 23 September 2026.

¹⁷ FEWS NET, Food Security Outlook Update, August 2026.

seedlings, and only minor livestock losses. Trading fell for two to four days in low-lying markets and boat fares rose. A farmer told the teams that the water came before the seed was up. FEWS NET expects a favourable off-season Gu harvest in Gedo's pump-irrigated zone, which makes the waterlogged plots a real loss.

3.4 Health and nutrition

Disease risk is rising faster than service capacity. The Bardheere ABC's coordination report records that LLG's two facilities handled 3,378 OPD consultations and 1,145 antenatal visits, and that 2,073 children were enrolled in TSFP in the reporting period. OTP admitted only 69 new SAM cases, below expected, because therapeutic supplies arrived late. Health workers interviewed reported more watery diarrhoea and fever consultations after the rain. According to the Bardheere ABC, the district hospital runs a cholera treatment centre, and VCI supported the containment of a diphtheria outbreak in Bulo Carab village. IPC counts 109,540 Gedo children needing acute malnutrition treatment, 31,420 of them severe. LLG's plan records that no outreach team is functional and that boat and vehicle transport for cut-off villages is short.

3.5 Fear, anxiety and coping

Fear of further rain is widespread. Roughly seven to nine in ten focus group participants said they were afraid of the next rain or a river rise. Women described sleeping in shifts and keeping children dressed and shod at night. Men described watching the sky and the river bank. Coping is already costly: households packed belongings, sent children to relatives on higher ground and sold small stock, and about a third to a half said they would move if warned. "We sleep with our shoes on," said a woman in an IDP focus group. Trust in early warning is low, because only 24.2% of sites have a working mechanism, according to the Bardheere ABC's listening exercise, and earlier alerts came without transport or a place to go. Respondents want warnings through elders, the mosque, radio and SMS together.



Figure 2. A community discussion facilitated by LLG (LLG activity photo).

3.6 Protection

Protection risks sit with those least able to move. Women and girls reported unsafe latrine use at night and crowding in flood-exposed shelters, and children face separation and drowning risk at crossings. Older people and persons with disabilities said they could not leave without carriers or a boat. Members

of marginalised clans reported being placed on the lowest plots and missing from site committees. The Bardheere ABC's listening exercise found an active community disaster committee in only 9.1% of sites. According to the Bardheere ABC, GREDO registered 58 protection cases (21 GBV and 37 child protection), and NAPAD's women's safe spaces run to the end of the year.

3.7 Priorities, modality and accountability

Communities rank shelter repair first, then cash, safe water and latrines, food, and health. About two-thirds to four-fifths prefer cash, with in-kind shelter and hygiene items alongside it. Few respondents knew the 7772 hotline, and most would take a complaint to a site leader or a women's group representative. Their information needs are practical: when to move, which site to go to, and whether assistance continues after the flood.

3.8 Access, early warning and evacuation

People cannot cross the Juba safely by vehicle. The bridge has been out since November 2023, crossings run on small boats, and communities told LLG that fares rise whenever it rains. The Bardheere ABC's listening exercise put readiness at 18.6 out of 100: awareness 36.4%, planning 27.3%, coordination with authorities 27.3%, operational early warning 24.2%, an active committee 9.1%, a preparedness meeting in the last 30 days 6.1%, and an identified relocation site 0.0%. Since then JUCRI has verified three Bardheere sites, but two hold education services only.¹⁸ According to the Bardheere ABC, the Logistics Cluster offers to move supplies from Mogadishu to Bardheere. Communities depend on levels read at Luuq and Dollow, so village focal persons need a relay for upstream levels and for the ICPAC weekly forecast.

4. Current LLG response and coordination

LLG's response combines cash, health and nutrition, and flood works, and most of it is still under way. Table 2 lists each activity; Table 3 shows how it reaches the 14 target locations.

Table 2. LLG response in Bardheere — sector, activity, reach, donor and status

Sector	Activity and location	Target or reached	Donor	Status
FSL, cash	Group cash transfers of USD 4,000 to 10,000 per community by flood risk; 16 Bardheere communities	USD 116,000; validated	FCDO through the AARAN consortium	Transfers pending, before Deyr
FSL, anticipatory cash	One unconditional USD 100 transfer per household, Bardheere	10,667 households	WFP	Approved; payment on WFP activation
Infrastructure	Kurman valley desilting; Arjino embankment rehabilitation, Bardheere	—	AARAN CDEL	Ongoing
Access	Suuqyare evacuation road (550 m gravel); Mardha mini-bridge (14 m), Joogso–Wado Xiran route	550 m; 14 m	AARAN CDEL	Road ongoing; bridge built, approaches ongoing

¹⁸ JUCRI, Verified Evacuation Sites, 9 September 2026.

Sector	Activity and location	Target or reached	Donor	Status
WASH, CCCM	46 latrines, 240 m access road, diversion and embankments at Bula Leysan and Bula Garas relocation sites	46 latrines; 240 m	—	Assessment stage
Health	OPD, EPI and ANC at Bandar and Habal-Adey facilities; six ICCM+ sites	OPD 3,378; ANC 1,145	ECHO Caafimaad Plus; Elsevier Foundation	Ongoing
Nutrition	TSFP and OTP at the facilities and ICCM+ sites	TSFP 2,073; 69 new SAM	WFP; GiveWell	OTP short of supplies
Health, early warning	Hygiene messages; buffer stock, cholera kits and outreach at Bandar, Habal Adey, Sarinley and Shimbirole	Plan only	—	Planned



Figure 3. AARAN mini-bridge under construction, Bardheere (LLG activity photo).



Figure 4. Suuqyare road rehabilitation, showing the complaint hotline 7772 (LLG activity photo).

LLG attends the Bardheere ABC, which SADO and NRC co-facilitate, and took part in the August flood listening exercise. According to the Bardheere ABC, its action plan assigns local authorities to identify evacuation sites (done) and to complete the flood task force with business members (planned), and sets a joint visit to relocation sites for 20 September.

Table 3. LLG target locations — group cash and other LLG activity

Location	Also named	Group cash (USD)	Other LLG activity
Baygaljecel	Bay gaal-jecel	4,000	Relocation and intervention plan
Shimbirole East	Shinbirole	4,000	Health and nutrition outreach
Hurena		4,000	Relocation and intervention plan
Iftin IDP	Iftin IDPs	4,000	Relocation and intervention plan
Habal Adey	Habala Adey	None	Health facility; health and nutrition outreach
Kulmiye IDP	Kulmiye Center	5,000	Relocation and intervention plan
Kulan IDP	Kulan	5,000	Relocation and intervention plan
Liban		5,000	Relocation and intervention plan
Barwaaqo	Barwaaqo IDPs	10,000	Relocation and intervention plan
Bandar		10,000	Health facility; health and nutrition outreach
Bulo Adey	Bula-Cadey	10,000	Relocation and intervention plan
Bulo Asharaf Mardha	Bula-asharaf; Mardha	10,000 + 10,000	AARAN Mardha mini-bridge
Bulogaras Northwest	Bula-garas	10,000	Relocation site works
Horseed IDP	Horseed	10,000	Relocation and intervention plan

5. Gap analysis and requirements

The gaps concentrate where the hazard will strike first: water and sanitation, cash, health outreach and evacuation. Table 4 sets each need against current coverage and states what would close the gap. The funding priorities in Section 8 follow these gaps.

Table 4. Gaps and requirements by sector — need, coverage, gap, requirement and priority

Sector	Need and evidence	Current coverage	Gap	Requirement to close	Priority
WASH	Latrines and wells failing; 33% protected source (IPC)	46 latrines planned at 2 sites; NAPAD chlorine for 50–80 households (Bardheere ABC)	Latrines and wells at the 14 locations; hygiene kits	Chlorination, water-point protection and latrine repair at ranked locations before November	1
Shelter, NFI	Shelter damage in IDP sites	SRCS stock for 850 households (Bardheere ABC)	No LLG shelter stock recorded	Plastic sheeting and NFI kits for IDP sites in the first two exposure groups	1
FSL, MPCA	Phase 3+ rising 19% to 24%; thin stocks	Group cash USD 116,000 (pending); NRC and SRCS cash (Bardheere ABC); WFP anticipatory cash, 10,667 households (approved)	Group cash unpaid; no MPCA registered	Pay group cash; prepare MPCA at the Gedo transfer value; deduplicate through the RMS	1

Sector	Need and evidence	Current coverage	Gap	Requirement to close	Priority
Health	Disease risk; cut-off villages	2 facilities; 6 ICCM+ sites; HIRDA, 3 facilities (Bardheere ABC)	No functional outreach team; boats and vehicles short	Outreach teams, transport, cholera kits and ORS before October	1
Nutrition	31,420 severe cases in Gedo (IPC)	OTP and TSFP	OTP supply delayed in August; buffer unconfirmed	Confirm and top up RUTF/RUSF at Bandar and Habal-Adey	1
Protection, MHPSS	Fear; separation and GBV risk	GREDO; NAPAD safe spaces (Bardheere ABC)	No LLG MHPSS recorded at sites; committees 9.1%	MHPSS and referral at the first two groups; committees with women, disabled and minority members	2
Evacuation	Relocation sites 0% (Bardheere ABC, August)	3 JUCRI-verified sites, education services only	No water or latrines at sites	Water and latrines at evacuation sites serving the 14 locations	1
Early warning	Warning 24.2%; meetings 6.1%	Flood task force; Luuq and Doolow gauges	No village focal points; Bardheere gauge lost in 2023	Focal persons per location, relaying upstream levels and the ICPAC weekly forecast	2

6. MPCA and anticipatory cash

Three arrangements shape the cash response in Bardheere: the SCC approach and its Priority 2 ranking, WFP's approved anticipatory action, and LLG's own MPCA response. They are described in that order.

6.1 The SCC approach and what Priority 2 means

Bardheere is a Priority 2 district: WFP has pre-registered populations, gaps remain uncovered, and BRCiS anticipatory action is limited or absent. Priority 1 districts are those where WFP provides no anticipatory action. The consortium plans anticipatory cash at the Cash Working Group (CWG) transfer value for one month and an emergency response of three months of MPCA. Readiness starts when the 7-day forecast exceeds the rainfall that has caused floods in the past. Activation needs a 95% probability of threshold rainfall within three days and river discharge at the government-defined "High Risk Level". Cash goes to communities living in flood-prone areas that are vulnerable, both IDPs and host communities, and to communities identified as evacuating to safe places.

6.2 WFP anticipatory action in Gedo and Bardheere

WFP has approved LLG's anticipatory action proposal for Bardheere, Luuq and Doolow, which runs from 1 October to 31 December 2026 with an activation window in October. It covers 17,483 flood-exposed households, about 104,901 people, and provides one unconditional multipurpose cash transfer of USD 100 per household, a total transfer value of about USD 1.75 million. WFP issues the activation instruction, sets the caseload and transfer value, and pays through its financial service provider. LLG registers and verifies households, sends early warning and activation messages, reconciles payments and handles complaints.

Bardheere holds the largest share: 10,667 households, about 64,000 people at the proposal's average of six people per household, and USD 1,066,700 in transfers. The objectives there are to register, verify and deduplicate these households so that they are payment-ready before activation, with transfers starting within five working days of WFP's instruction; to deliver the one USD 100 transfer to all 10,667 households within 14 days of activation and before flood impact; and to give communities early warning and safe, accessible feedback channels throughout, with protection and inclusion risks managed. Community targeting committees that include women, displaced households, minority clans and persons with disabilities select the households, giving priority to those nearest the river, households headed by women, older people or persons with disabilities, and households with young children or pregnant and breastfeeding women. WFP holds the trigger, which is separate from the SCC triggers described above.

6.3 LLG's MPCA response

LLG will respond with MPCA at the transfer value set for Gedo, alongside the group cash, health and nutrition services and flood works already under way. MPCA goes to vulnerable households in flood-prone areas, IDPs and host community members alike, whose needs are verified after each flood or heavy rain event. WFP's cash reaches its 10,667 households in Bardheere before impact, so MPCA also covers vulnerable households outside that caseload. One household should receive one transfer per period. Registration is therefore checked against group cash and against the other cash programmes in the district that the Bardheere ABC reports: the NRC top-up (USD 60 for three months to 7,750 PLW households), SRCS (280 households, USD 100 for two months) and GREDO education cash (1,010 learners, USD 30). WFP's anticipatory caseload of 10,667 households in Bardheere, WFP pre-registered lists and SCC anticipatory lists are checked in the same way, through the Referral Management System (RMS), which the Bardheere ABC notes the HCT has made mandatory for active partners.

7. Conclusions

The evidence supports five conclusions.

1. **The Deyr risk is still ahead.** The river is calm at Luuq and Dollow while the forecasts point to above-normal rain and a very strong El Niño, so the danger window opens with upstream rain from October.
2. **Local rain has already done damage.** Shelters, latrines and wells failed in the IDP sites first, fear is widespread, and women, older people and persons with disabilities are the least able to move.
3. **Readiness is weak.** The district scores 18.6 out of 100, only three evacuation sites are verified and two offer education services only, and the river is read upstream because the Bardheere gauge was lost with the bridge.
4. **LLG and WFP cover part of the need.** Group cash, two health facilities, flood works and WFP's approved anticipatory cash for 10,667 households are in place or approved, but gaps remain in water and sanitation, shelter, MPCA after impact, health outreach, nutrition supplies and early warning.
5. **The gaps sit outside current funding and cost least to close now.** Each can be addressed before the first upstream rise.

8. Recommendations

- **Water and sanitation at the 14 locations.** Latrines and wells failed first, only 33% of riverine households in Gedo had a protected water source, and LLG's plan lists hygiene kit stock as insufficient. Funding would let LLG chlorinate and protect water points, repair latrines and supply hygiene kits, starting with Bandar, Habal Adey, Bulo Garas and Mardha, before November.
- **MPCA for vulnerable households.** Gedo's population in IPC Phase 3 or worse is projected to rise from 19% to 24% by December, poor households hold two to three months of cereal, and group cash reaches communities but no MPCA is registered. These vulnerable IDP and host households in flood-prone areas need MPCA support. WFP's approved anticipatory cash reaches 10,667 households in Bardheere before impact, so funding is needed for MPCA after impact and for vulnerable households outside that caseload.
- **Shelter and NFI kits for IDP sites.** Between a third and a half of the IDP shelters visited were damaged, and LLG's activity list records no shelter stock. LLG requires further funding coverage to pre-position plastic sheeting and NFI kits at the highest-exposure IDP sites before the first upstream rise.
- **Health outreach and disease supplies.** No outreach team is functional, boat and vehicle transport is short, LLG's plan records no incentive budget for surge staff, and health workers report more diarrhoea and fever after the rain. Funding support will let LLG restore one outreach team with boat and vehicle transport, pay surge staff, and stock cholera kits, ORS and chlorine before October.
- **Nutrition buffer.** OTP admissions fell below expected when supplies arrived late, and IPC counts 31,420 severely malnourished children in Gedo. Funding would let LLG hold a three-month RUTF/RUSF buffer at Bandar and Habal-Adey, so that treatment continues if roads and river crossings close.
- **Early warning and evacuation readiness.** Only 24.2% of sites have a working early warning mechanism, no relocation site was identified in August, and the three verified sites offer education services only. Funding would let LLG appoint and equip one focal person per location, relay the Luuq and Dollow river levels and the ICPAC weekly forecast every week, and provide water and latrines at evacuation sites serving the 14 locations.

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