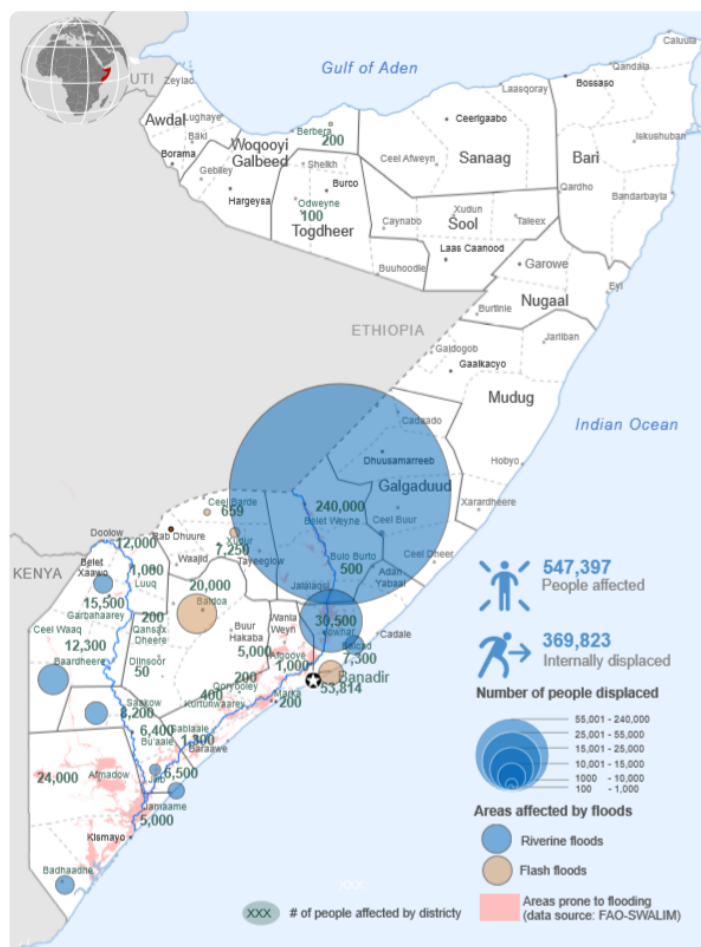


HIGHLIGHTS (18 Nov 2019)

- Flooding in Somalia has affected 547,000 people; 370,000 people are displaced and 17 killed. Livelihoods have been disrupted in the worst-affected areas.
- Humanitarian agencies and their partners have reached at least 105,000 flood-affected people in Somalia but significant gaps remain in the provision of assistance.
- The year 2019 has been another tumultuous period for Somali farmers after the last 2019 Gu' season produced southern Somalia's lowest cereal harvest in decades.
- Besieged towns and restricted access blocks an estimated 77,000 people from receiving assistance.
- Donors have been swift in providing funding to the Somalia Humanitarian Fund but needs remain higher than available funds.



Flooding in parts of Somalia has impacted more than 547,000 people, of whom 370,000 have been displaced from their homes, according to the UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network. At least 17 people have been killed since flooding started on 21 October. Farmland, infrastructure and roads have been destroyed, and livelihoods disrupted in some of the worst-hit areas.

KEY FIGURES

4.8M

of food insecure people

1.2M

of people in emergency and crisis

3.6M

of people in stress

1M

of children projected to be malnourished

2.6M

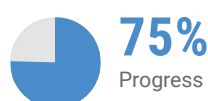
FUNDING (2019)

\$1.1B

Required

\$812.9M

Received



FTS: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/667/summary>

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of internally
displaced persons

FEATURE (17 Nov 2019)

Just over half a million people impacted by floods; lives, property and infrastructure lost

Flooding in parts of Somalia has impacted more than 547,000 people, of whom 370,000 have been displaced from their homes, according to the UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network. At least 17 people have been killed since flooding started on 21 October. Farmland, infrastructure and roads have been destroyed, and livelihoods disrupted in some of the worst-hit areas. In Middle Shabelle, more than 10,000 hectares of cropland has been damaged in Jowhar and Mahaday Weyne. Flash floods have also damaged crops and houses in Janaale and over 200 hectares of farmland in Marka, Lower Shabelle.

Worst affected areas

The worst affected districts are Belet Weyne in Hirshabelle State where 231,000 people have abandoned their inundated homes and Baardheere in Gedo region where 55,000 people have been displaced by the floods. In Berdale, South West State, an estimated 30,000 people, many of them women and children, have been displaced by flash flooding due to heavy rains. The town, which is 60 km west of Baidoa, is cut off as most roads are impassable. Most affected people have moved to higher grounds and are in desperate need of aid. More than 2,000 other families are affected by the rains in Doolow. The floods were triggered by moderate to heavy Deyr seasonal rains that started early in September in many parts of Somalia and the Ethiopian Highlands, where the Juba and Shabelle rivers originate, according to the FAO-Managed Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM). Entire reaches of the Juba and Shabelle rivers have seen high water levels resulting in flooding in Hirshabelle, Jubaland and South West states. Flash flooding was also reported in Banadir region, Jowhar in Hirshabelle, Ceel Cade and Jamame in Jubaland and in some locations in South West State.

Humanitarian impact

Most flood-affected people in Belet Weyne town have sought temporary shelter in Ceel Jaale, an area of higher ground. By 30 October, the water levels in the Shabelle river in Belet Weyne had started to recede but the risk of disease outbreaks such as malaria and acute watery diarrhea remains. In Jubaland State, the water levels in the Juba river started receding at the end of October but more rains are projected in November. Baardheere town in Gedo region



A flood-affected family outside Belet Weyne town. Photo: OCHA

remains inundated. Nearly 30 villages along the Juba river from Bu'ale to Gobweyn are affected by river spillage. According to the Lower Juba governor's office, 2,500 to 3,000 families have been affected by the floods. In Berdale district of Bay region, flash flooding has affected an estimated 30,000 people including 12,000 children.

Scaling up the flood response

Humanitarian partners are working with regional and national authorities to scale up the flood response. In Hirshabelle State, the flood emergency task force is overseeing the humanitarian response and coordinating with the national inter-ministerial committee. The flood task force, facilitated by OCHA, has strengthened inter-agency collaboration. In addition to the use of re-programmed funds from ongoing Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and Central Emergency Response Fund projects to address the immediate gaps, the Somalia Inter-Cluster Coordination Group has worked on the strategic prioritization of additional funds that will shortly be released from the SHF reserve to support phases one and two of the flood response. To further support the response, the European Commission on 30 October announced an additional €3 million in emergency aid to Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan (€850,000 for Somalia). The EU funding will provide emergency shelter for displaced people, food, logistics as well as water, hygiene and sanitation supplies. Humanitarian partners have deployed helicopters, airplanes and more personnel to deliver aid to affected locations, reaching at least 106,000 people with water, health, food, sanitation, shelter, non-food items and cash assistance. Clusters report that outstanding needs include emergency shelter, non-food items (NFI), safe drinking water, latrines, rehabilitation of shallow wells, mosquito and vector control, nutrition, mobile health supplies and medicine, dignity kits, solar street lamps, GBV services and child friendly spaces.

Development solutions

The two perennial rivers in Somalia, the Shabelle, which runs through Hirshabelle and South West states and the Juba, which extends the length of Jubaland, require constant maintenance and upkeep. This has been lacking for several decades. An estimated 10 centimeters of silt accumulates on the riverbeds seasonally, resulting in a loss of volume retained within the embankments, which are themselves in disrepair. Dredging of the rivers to remove silt and refuse as well as reinforcement of the embankments are required to prevent flooding, which has become an almost annual event due to the state of disrepair of the two rivers.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (14 Nov 2019)

FAO 2019 Deyr season response

The year 2019 has been another tumultuous period for Somali farmers. Six out of seven rainy seasons have been poor since 2016. This includes the last 2019 Gu' season, which produced southern Somalia's lowest cereal harvest in decades, at 68 per cent below the long-term average. Farmers in the southern breadbasket areas have another chance for a harvest this year. Livelihood support during the ongoing Deyr season (October–December) is therefore important. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization and its partners have helped more than 40,000 farming families to make the most of the good rains forecast for the Deyr season. FAO is delivering one of its largest ever Deyr operations across 24 districts in Somalia, reaching remote rural areas. The campaign is being implemented in strong partnership with the Somalia Government, local NGOs and agro-dealers. and generous from FAO's resource partners including



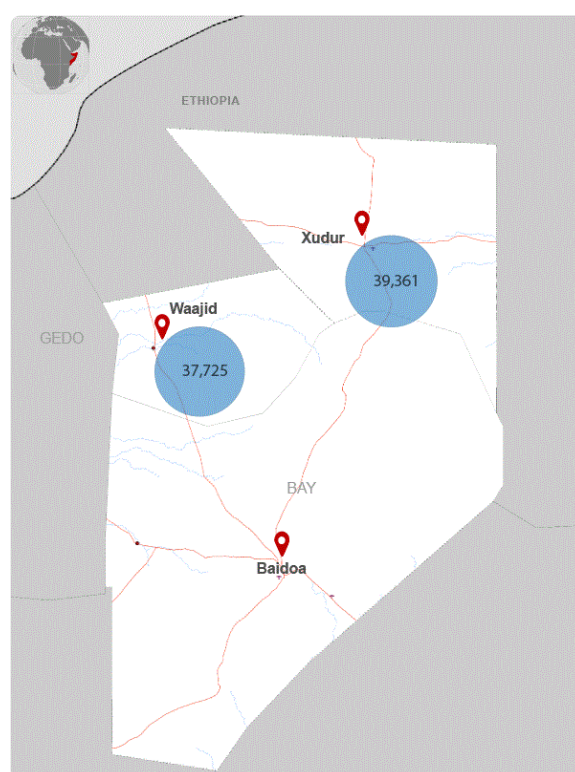
Faduma Ali walks to her farm in Humboole village in Baidoa district. Photo: Ismail Taxta, FAO.

CERF, ECHO, DFID, France, Sweden, and USAID. Each family is receiving packages designed to maximize production, promote climate-smart practices and improve household nutrition. For example, cowpeas seed is provided as a source of plant protein and a cash crop, sorghum and maize as staple foods in rain-fed/riverine areas. Urea fertilizer is provided in riverine areas to enhance yields. FAO is also providing tools to assist in land preparation, weeding and harvesting. Nearly 90 per cent of the assisted families will also receive three months of unconditional cash assistance to meet their immediate needs during the lean season, through mobile money. If the rains continue and flood damage is contained, a good Deyr harvest is expected. FAO's intervention has the potential to yield over 83,000 metric tonnes of cereals, based on conservative estimates, enough to feed more than 100,000 families for one year.

ACCESS (14 Nov 2019)

Access challenges continue in besieged towns in Bakool region

Humanitarian partners are continuing to expand their operations in Bakool region despite a challenging operating environment brought by non-state actors who have significantly limited access to Waajid and Xudur, both main towns of Bakool region. With 37,725 and 39,361 people in need, respectively, restrictions imposed by armed groups are severely impacting humanitarian reach in the area. Movement of people and transportation of humanitarian supplies by road is significantly hampering – with regular seizure of goods – and affecting people's ability to access essential lifesaving supplies. Alternative air transport comes at a higher cost that most local non-governmental organisations cannot afford. In Waajid, restrictions on public transport vehicles using most primary and secondary routes have forced local traders and transporters to resort to the use of donkey carts to smuggle commercial goods. Over the past year, militants have confiscated and burnt over 40 donkey carts with commodities worth an estimated \$62,000. As a result, market commodities in Waajid and Xudur on average cost almost twice the prices than in Baidoa. International Humanitarian Law requires all parties to a conflict to allow and facilitate passage of humanitarian relief. In Somalia and particularly in South West State, these humanitarian principles are constantly being challenged by the protracted conflict.



A map of Somalia showing Bay and Bakool regions. Source: OCHA

FEATURE (14 Nov 2019)

Somalia marks international Mental Health Day

On 10 October, Somalia joined other countries to mark World Mental Health Day to raise awareness of mental health issues. The last situation analysis on the status of mental health in Somalia was carried out by health partners in 2011. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the prevalence of mental health disorders in Somalia is higher than in other low income and war-torn countries (one person out of three is or has been affected by some kind of mental health problem). The high prevalence has largely been attributed to the years of conflict, war trauma, poverty, unemployment and substance abuse. Despite the high prevalence, health professionals are concerned that the

discussion around mental health is largely influenced by specific socio-cultural patterns. Widespread stigma and abuse due to fear and lack of understanding of mentally challenged people is rife. Lack of resources, qualified personnel and medical supplies continue to affect access to mental health services in Somalia.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (14 Nov 2019)

















Needs remain higher than available funds

Donors have been swift in providing funding to the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) to allow humanitarian partners to scale up assistance and boost humanitarian response. By 4 November 2019, \$909 million has been mobilized for the Somalia humanitarian operation. The funding includes \$775 million reported against the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and \$134 million for the activities outside of the appeal.

WASH, health, and nutrition are unable to meet their response targets due to lack of funding. The WASH Cluster is only 26 per cent funded in 2019, forcing 2.9 million people to face severe water shortages in parts of southern Somalia including IDP settlements. The Health Cluster has been funded by only 22 per cent on a request of \$93 million, a shortfall at a crucial time when more than two-thirds of the country faces inadequate basic health care facilities to meet minimum health needs.

Limited funding is also critically affecting the provision of nutrition and protection-related services in the country. The table above shows funding by Cluster as of 4 November 2019

Funding by cluster (millions)

		required (HRP 2019)	funded (HRP 2019)
	CCCM	\$32 million	 30.2%
	Education	\$39 million	 47.2%
	Food Sec.	\$353 million	 99%
	Health	\$93 million	 21.9%
	Nutrition	\$179 million	 50.4%
	Protection	\$84 million	 18.2%
	Shelter	\$64 million	 9.3%
	WASH	\$104 million	 25.7%

Source: OCHA

OCHA coordinates the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises. We advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.

<https://www.unocha.org/somalia>

<https://reliefweb.int/country/som>

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/somalia>

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