

Highlights

- Tropical Cyclone Gati, which made landfall in Somalia on 22 November, dissipated on the evening of 25 November.
- Authorities estimate that 180,000 people were affected by the cyclone, with 42,000 displaced from their homes.
- The cyclone partially or completely damaged 20 classrooms in Xaafuun, Garduush, Baarmadow, Foccaar, Hurdiya and Caris, affecting over 500 pupils.
- Puntland State Government is appealing for emergency humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation of key damaged water and road infrastructure.

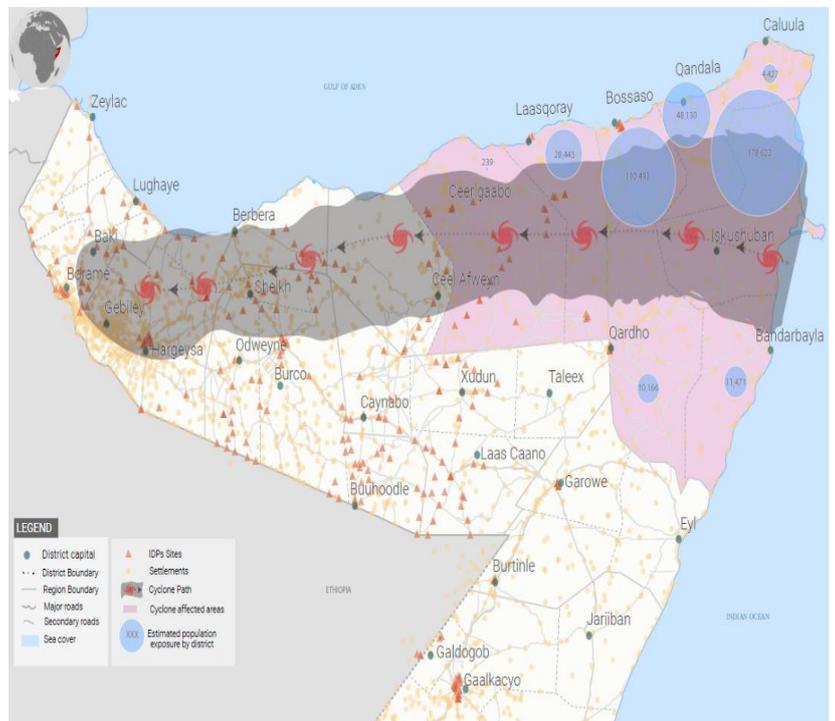
Situation overview

Tropical Cyclone Gati made landfall in Somalia on 22 November and dissipated in the evening of 25 November. However, moderate and light showers associated with the cyclone are continuing. Authorities estimate that 180,000 people were affected by the cyclone, with 42,000 displaced from their homes. According to Puntland State authorities, eight people were killed and about 11,500 households affected in settlements along the Indian Ocean coastline.

Preliminary reports from the Puntland State Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) indicate that Cyclone Gati partially or completely damaged 20 classrooms in Xaafuun, Garduush, Baarmadow, Foccaar, Hurdiya and Caris, affecting over 500 pupils. In Qandala and Taageer, the local water supply systems were severely damaged causing water shortages in the two settlements.

The cyclone has disrupted livelihoods by destroying fishing gear, killing livestock, and flooding agricultural land and crops. In Somaliland, heavy rains fell in Berbera town, Wogooyi Galbeed region. Local authorities took precautionary measures such as construction of defenses in residential areas at high risk of flooding and switching off the power supply to the town. Berbera municipality officials warned residents that old buildings within the town might collapse should the heavy rains persist, as projected in the coming days.

According to [FAO's Somalia Water and Land Information Management \(FAO-SWALIM\)](#), the impacts of the storm continue to be felt by communities living along its path. The sea conditions are still rough over the coastal areas of Wogooyi Galbeed and Awdal regions of Somaliland. In the coastal areas of Bari and Sanaag, the sea water continues to stabilise.



Areas of Somalia affected by Cyclone Gati. Map: OCHA

Humanitarian coordination and response

Humanitarian partners in collaboration with government agencies have begun to mobilise resources to respond to urgent needs in communities affected by Cyclone Gati. In Bossaso, WASH Cluster partners in collaboration with the Ministry of Health are distributing 3,000 hygiene kits targeting about 9,000 people as part of measures to ensure availability of clean water and avoid spread of water borne diseases. Additional WASH items are expected to arrive from Mogadishu once logistics are finalised.

Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster partners have mobilized resources both in kind and through cash/voucher interventions to assist over 10,000 households in the most affected areas of Bossaso, Xaafuun, Hurdiya and Iskushuban. The partners are awaiting the results of the ongoing assessments to proceed with distributions for those targeted.

Health and Nutrition Cluster partners have mobilized resources for mobile health and nutrition services for severely affected areas, especially in Bossaso, Xaafuun, Iskushuban and Hurdiya with mobile health and nutrition clinics targeting about 10,000 households. Health and nutrition mobile service interventions have started in Bossaso with additional teams expected to move to other affected areas once the roads clear.

The Nutrition Cluster is working closely with affected communities to ensure continuity of nutrition services to avoid gaps, especially in cases of severe acute malnutrition among the affected and displaced communities.

Health Cluster partners are also working with WASH and CCCM Cluster partners on risk communication and community engagement outreach on COVID-19 prevention, as well as prevention against water borne diseases, targeting communities that have been displaced and are congregating in concentrated areas.

The Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs) Cluster is distributing 500 NFI kits and has mobilized US\$245,000 in unconditional cash transfers to be used for emergency shelter and NFI items by affected communities. More shelter and NFI items are planned to be airlifted from Mogadishu in the coming days.

The Logistics Cluster is working with OCHA to help expedite the cargo process for Bossaso as it usually takes 10 days to clear. This will facilitate quick delivery and transportation of WASH and emergency shelter items to be airlifted from Mogadishu and other areas.

CCCM Cluster partners in Bossaso are conducting IDP settlement site maintenance and improvement work, including draining stagnant water and clearing drainage systems to minimize breeding areas for vectors that carry diseases and help prevent contamination of clean water.

Protection Cluster partners are working with affected communities and monitoring developments where immediate protection-related interventions will be needed.



The cyclone killed scores of livestock in Puntland. Photo: HADMA

Humanitarian needs and gaps

Puntland State has appealed for emergency humanitarian assistance, including the provision of NFIs, emergency shelter, healthcare services and drinking water, as well as the rehabilitation of damaged water supply systems and key road infrastructure to improve access.

The Puntland Cyclone Gati Task Force is collecting more information and data to help humanitarian partners provide immediate interventions to save livelihoods in the affected areas.

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