



Critically wounded people in Mogadishu wait to be airlifted for treatment to Turkey after the bomb attack left 358 people dead on 14 October (ABC-News)

HIGHLIGHTS

- *Mogadishu bomb attack kills 358 people.*
- *Deyr season slow start and risk of famine persists*
- *Drought disrupts rural pastoralist livelihoods.*
- *Number of displaced people in Mogadishu on the rise.*
- *Rising access constraints and violence against humanitarian workers.*
- *Measles cases remain at epidemic levels as new AWD/cholera cases reduce*

FIGURES

# of people in humanitarian emergency and crisis	3.1 m
# of people in need	6.2 m
# of displaced people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 & 4)	0.6m
# of AWD/Cholera cases in 2017	77,783
# of people displaced internally by drought since November 2016	943,000
# of people in protracted internal displacement	1.1m

FUNDING

\$1.5 BILLION

requested in the revised 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan

\$1.2BILLION

Total humanitarian funding received for Somalia; \$831 million towards the 2017 HRP

(Source: <http://fts.unocha.org>, 26 October 2017)

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Mogadishu bomb attack kills 358 people

Deadliest single attack in decades

On Saturday 14 October 2017, a truck bomb struck the KM5 junction in Soobe, one of the busiest areas in Mogadishu, resulting in what is considered the deadliest single attack Somalia has faced in decades. According to Government estimates as of 16 October, 358 people were killed, while 56 remain missing and 228 were injured. Humanitarians worked with the Federal Government of Somalia, the private sector, Member States and civil society organizations to provide urgent search and rescue and life-saving assistance. Some 122 injured people were evacuated to Kenya, Sudan and Turkey for further treatment. As of 26 October more than 55 humanitarian partners took part in the response or provided some form of assistance. Of these, 22 provided medical assistance, 11 logistical assistance and ten provided cash assistance through either cash for work for volunteers, or direct assistance to families who lost family members.

Teams of volunteers quickly mobilized to support the overall response and a National Emergency Operations Centre was activated in line with the National Disaster Management policy. The Office of the Prime Minister appointed a team of Ministers led by the Deputy Prime Minister to coordinate and oversee the overall response. The teams at the National Emergency Operations Centre, established close to the blast site, assisted with victim identification, information and data management, coordination of hospitals response across the city and providing logistics support.

Of the total affected, seven humanitarian workers and two personnel working for development organizations died in the attack, while twenty aid workers were injured. The facilities of 13 humanitarian organizations were damaged to varying degrees. This is the highest number of casualties and destruction of facilities for humanitarians recorded in a single incident in Somalia.

Drought persists despite start of *Deyr* season

More rains required to meet the water demand across the country

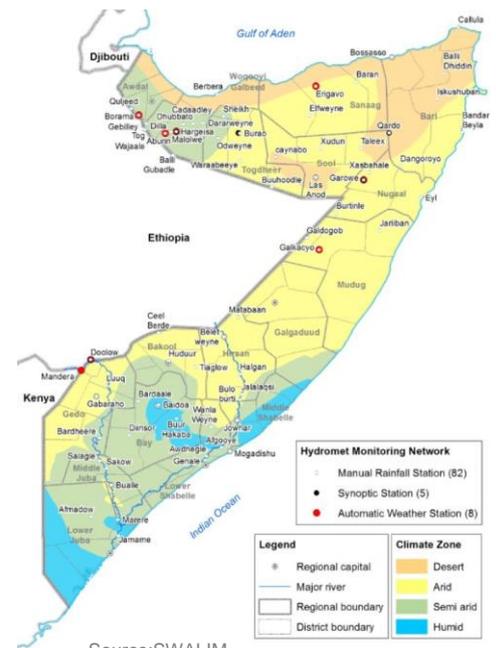
Humanitarian partners are closely following what could become another failed rainy season in a context of continued risk of famine and deteriorating humanitarian indicators. According to the [October Rainfall Update for Somalia](#) by the FAO-managed Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM), the *Deyr* 2017 rainy season, which usually runs from October to December, kicked off in the last week of September in the north eastern areas and second week of October in southern and central regions. Many places in Bay, Bakool, Gedo and Middle Juba received rains at the start of the season.

Drought conditions continue in most parts of the country, resulting in significant water shortage and livestock losses.

Isolated areas remained dry, however, including in Lower Juba. Most areas along the Shabelle Valley, including Hiraan, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle are yet to record significant rainfall.

However, the rainfall forecast points towards moderate rains towards the end of October, especially in the upper parts of the Ethiopian highlands whose rainfall contribute significantly to the river flow in Somalia.

Rainfall deficits have also been recorded in portions of Somaliland, Puntland and the central regions, which experienced a decrease of rainfall amounts since the rains started in the second half of September. SWALIM reports that the September rains were concentrated in Bari, Nugaal and west of Sool and Sanaag regions and brought immediate relief to water stress in these areas but very little rain has been received in October. In general, northern and central regions remain under serious water stress conditions and given the rainfall forecast for the coming weeks, the situation may deteriorate especially in Bari, Nugaal, Sool and Sanaag regions.



Source:SWALIM

Drought conditions continue in most areas and more rains will be required to meet the water demands especially for human consumption, crop, livestock and groundwater recharge. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) cluster partners have reported water shortages in eastern parts of Gaalkacyo, Hobyo and Jariiban districts in Mudug region. Critical water and sanitation shortages have also been reported in IDP settlements in the outskirts of Mogadishu and in Galgaduud region. The cost of water remains prohibitive for the majority of the drought-affected people.

Protracted drought conditions disrupt pastoral livelihoods in rural areas

As drought conditions deepen, the agricultural and livestock production in riverine, rain-fed, agro-pastoral and pastoral areas in Somalia continue to be severely affected. Given the extent of livelihood losses, recovery from the current drought and re-establishment of productive assets will require several seasons of good rainfall.

Rural pastoralists have suffered significant livestock losses as a result of consecutive failed agricultural seasons. The FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) estimates in July 2017 indicated that livestock holdings and herd sizes among poor households had continued to decrease, with some areas experiencing between 20 to 50 per cent livestock losses. Pastoralists in Mudug region have reportedly lost nearly 65 per cent of their livestock due to the severe drought conditions since November 2016.

Loss of livestock assets has depleted per-capita livestock holdings and led to the impoverishment of pastoral and agro-pastoral populations in Somalia. This has affected an already fragile agricultural assets and natural resources base with some communities labeling the current drought “Sima” which means the “equalizer”. Drought has equally affected both upper and lower economic groups, according to the Ministry of Livestock. Recovery from the current drought and re-establishment of productive assets will require several seasons of good rainfall.

The drought has also resulted in abnormal migration and concentration of livestock in coastal areas of Bari regions. According to FAO, pastoral households from several regions in Somalia have migrated with their livestock to the coastal area in search of pasture and water for their livestock. About 25,000 households¹ and huge livestock population (mainly sheep and goats) are believed to be concentrated in the coastal area. Similarly, livestock

¹ Pastoralist do not often move their entire household in normal or /and abnormal migration in search of pasture and water

The drought has further resulted in migration and concentration of livestock in coastal area of Bari regions.

Given the extent of livelihood losses, recovery from the current drought and re-establishment of productive assets will require several seasons of good rainfall.

from the South West State and northern Kenyan have migrated to neighbouring Lower Juba which received better “Gu” rainfall. The migration has resulted in over-concentration in certain areas, leading to competition and early depletion of the regenerated resources. Similarly, reports of livestock migrations from the South West State and northern Kenyan to neighbouring Lower Juba, which received better “Gu” rainfall have been received.

Humanitarian partners scale up livestock treatment

Food Security Cluster partners have scaled up livestock response in Somalia to “save” and “protect” these vital livelihoods assets from the accelerated losses. About 22 million animals (benefiting about 600,000 households) were treated against Endo-Ecto parasites, wounds, mastitis, infectious bacterial diseases and blood parasites across Somalia since the operation started in early 2017. The massive animal treatment was also complemented with provision of water for animals in some “water stressed” regions such as Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag, Bay and Bakool. The effort has helped in reducing the level of livestock mortality in Somalia.

FAO has expanded the scope of its response and provided “drought-tolerant” fodder seed for affected population in Somaliland, Gedo, Juba and Lower and Middle Shabelle to facilitate production of fodder. Vaccination of animals against Pestes des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP) were also the other major area of livestock assets protection responses spear-headed by FAO mainly. About 11 million animals (benefiting about 275,000 households) have been vaccinated so far out of the 15 million animals targeted. The distribution of molasses, mineral blocks and rangeland cubes imported by FAO is ongoing in Bay, Bakool, Somaliland and Puntland, which will further help the effort of protecting/saving livestock assets particularly “productive stocks” by addressing the prevailing feed shortage due to drought.

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Deteriorating conditions in IDP settlements

Number of new arrivals in Mogadishu on the increase

Provisional figures from the UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) indicate that some 23,000 individuals have been newly internally displaced countrywide between 1 and 22 October, compared to 42,000 people displaced during the same period in September. Of these, 17,000 were drought-related displacements, while 5,000 of the new displacements were triggered by conflict or insecurity, predominantly from Qoryooley districts in Lower Shabelle. Cumulative drought related displacements monitored by PRMN between November 2016 and 22 October 2017, amount to approximately 943,000 people. Conflict-related displacements during 2017 are approximately 168,000 people. The figures for October are provisional and may be adjusted as other reports are submitted and verified.

Findings from the IOM-led [Joint IDP Profiling Service \(JIPS\) 2016](#) profiling activity indicate that the majority of displaced people have in the last three years shifted from more central districts in Mogadishu to districts in the periphery of the city, which is in contrast with previous studies. Moreover, people continue to move into the city from other parts of the country. On average, an estimated 40 to 100 people were received daily in IDP settlements in Kahda and Daynille districts in the outskirts of Mogadishu starting September 2017. The new arrivals either join already congested settlements or establish new temporary ones around the area. Displacement Tracking Matrix’s October 2017 update focusing on the greater Mogadishu area (covering Daynille, Dharkenley, Wadajir, Hodan, Kahda, Xamar Jabjab, and Waaberi districts) identified a total of 545,000 individuals in over 840 IDP sites. Children below age 18 constitute 42 per cent (227,812 children) of the IDPs in Mogadishu.

Given the increasing number of IDPs in Mogadishu, the humanitarian response, including access to basic needs remains insufficient and requires additional interventions. In October, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster met with government and partners in Kismaayo and Doolow districts to support the site planning work requested by the government. The team identified a range of gaps and needs that span across multiple sectors, including the lack of equitable basic service provision and facilities (WASH, Shelter, Health); need for emergency shelter support along with non-food

Between November 2016 and October 2017, over one million people have been displaced by drought and conflict.

items in response to the rainy season; support to build the CCCM capacity within government, including contingency planning for new arrivals, site planning and accountability to affected populations and site expansion and decongestion of Kabasa site in Doolow.

Legal services and assistance for evicted IDPs

Eviction of IDPs by private landowners continues. According to the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), 8,784 individuals were evicted in September alone in Mogadishu (6,654 people) and Baidoa (2,130 people). All the affected individuals were provided with information and legal counselling on Housing, Land and Property Rights, entitlements and obligations and advised on options to resolve related cases. Some 1,420 (1,144 of which were female) vulnerable individuals were provided with post-eviction assistance in the form of multi-sector/multi-purpose cash assistance to support them with relocation, livelihood support and immediate food assistance. Beneficiaries identified land for alternative accommodation as a priority and NRC provided them with legal assistance on securing land tenure. NRC's Information, counselling and legal assistance (ICLA) project officers reviewed the rental/tenancy agreements and ensured the parties were informed of the terms and conditions for tenancy. This assistance was provided with funding from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and the European Commission on Humanitarian Aid (ECHO).

Health Update

Measles cases still at epidemic levels as new AWD/cholera cases reduce

The numbers of measles cases remained at epidemic levels with more than 18,000 cases recorded between January and September this year. Some 1,469 suspected measles cases were reported in September. On 19 October, health partners reported 12 suspected measles cases at an IDP settlement in Waajid district, Bakool region. Although there has been a decline in recent months, the number of cases is four times as high as those reported in 2015 and 2016. A nationwide campaign to vaccinate 4.2 million children between ages 6 months and 10 years old is scheduled for November/December 2017.

Over the past three months, there has been a significant reduction in new AWD/Cholera cases in all regions of Somalia. No cholera related deaths have been reported during this period in any of the regions. Since the start of the year, some 77,783 cases and 1,159 deaths have been reported in 55 districts of 16 regions across Somalia, with 58.8 per cent occurring in children below five years of age. Of the 55 districts affected by AWD, 34 of them were classified as difficult to access for implementing partners. Nonetheless, preventive response continued with more than 203,000 people receiving the first dose of Oral Cholera Vaccine in Daynile and Wadajir in Bandir region. The second round commenced the last week of October.

Measles cases remained at epidemic levels, while AWD/cholera cases continue to decline.

Access constraints on the increase

Humanitarian workers stay and deliver amidst increasing insecurity

The first ten months of 2017 witnessed rising violence against humanitarians, particularly those with operations in hard-to-reach areas in southern and central Somalia. During this period, over 130 violent incidents impacted humanitarian organizations leading to the death of 15 humanitarian workers, injury of 31 others, physical assault of three, arrest and temporary detention of 17, abduction of 30 and attempted abduction of nine. Three of the abducted humanitarian workers were released on 16 October, following two months in detention; one more is still being held, with community-led negotiations to secure his release are ongoing. The bulk of the casualties (deaths and injuries) in 2017 are as a result of the collateral impact of attacks by non-state armed actors in civilian populated areas.

Rising road access challenges were also reported in Bay region, whilst more than a dozen improvised explosive device (IED) attacks and armed clashes along the main access roads in Afgooye, Lower Shabelle impacted civilians. Civilian deaths, injuries, and loss and destruction of property continue to be recorded along access roads connecting Afgooye to

In 2017, over 130 violent incidents impacted humanitarian organizations.

Marka and Middle Shabelle. On 22 October, seven civilians were killed when an IED struck the vehicle they were travelling in within the vicinity of Daniga village; while on 4 October, armed non-state actors shot at a public vehicle near Awdheegle, after the driver refused to stop at an illegal checkpoint, injuring three people including a mother and her child. Commercial transporters and passengers continued to report an increase in non-static checkpoints along the access road between Afgooye and Wanla Weyne districts where they are required to pay exorbitant fees. These new illegal checkpoints are reportedly manned mainly during late evening hours and at night. The perpetrators allegedly commit other forms of violations including robbery, physical assault and rape. Similar road access challenges were also reported along roads in Bossaso in Bari region, Galgaduud, Hiraan, Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle areas.

Meanwhile non-state armed actors have continued to tighten the blockade on Wajid in Bakool region. On 6 October, non-state armed actors shot at a civilian vehicle and killed the driver and abducted one of the passengers, while on 7 October, non-state armed actors beheaded a civilian, killed several donkeys and destroyed commercial commodities and donkey carts that were being used to transport supplies to Wajid from Burdhaxanle village. Non-state armed actors also seized UN food supplies on transit in Afmadow, Lower Juba, on 14 October. Relief food supplies were also looted in Belet Weyne by a non-state armed actor and members of the local community after the non-state armed actor seized two trucks ferrying NGO relief food supplies near Qoowlad in Belet Weyne.

Despite these and other humanitarian challenges, local authorities in some of the regions continue with efforts to secure road access including dismantling the illegal checkpoints. On 14 October, Galmudug security forces launched a crackdown on illegal checkpoints on the Cadaado-Ginsoor road and removed over ten illegal checkpoints. On 21 October, the Galmudug security forces also dismantled several illegal checkpoints along the Gaalkacyo-Ginsoor road. Similar operations were conducted by security forces in parts of Afgooye in Lower Shabelle and Bosasso in Bari.

Funding Update

More funding required for drought response to sustain response

Donors have generously contributed US\$1.2 billion to the Somalia humanitarian operations as of 26 October 2017, allowing humanitarian partners to reach more than three million people in need per month. Thanks to new contributions, both Food Security and WASH partners were able to expand their reach during the month of September. The funding received so far includes \$831 million towards the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) requirement of \$1.5 billion and \$332 million for activities outside the HRP. The HRP funding has so far supported about 70 of the 134 humanitarian partners with projects in the HRP.

US\$1.2 billion has been contributed towards the Somalia humanitarian operation this year, so far.

While donor funding has enabled humanitarian partners to avert famine so far, additional resources are required to sustain humanitarian response in the face of increasing needs from drought; food insecurity, increased malnutrition, new large scale displacement and increased protection concerns. Similarly, more funding will provide the much needed basic services to newly displaced IDPs who continue to put pressure on limited services in existing IDPs settlements.

The Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) boosts response

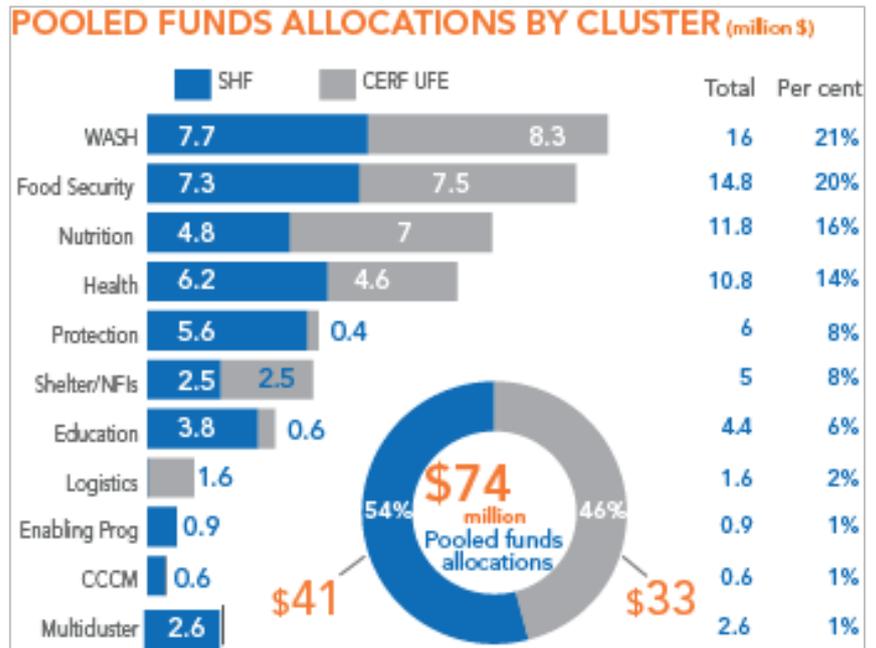
The Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) has programmed some \$41 million in 2017 of which \$37 million has been allocated to local and international partners through three rounds of strategic allocations with emphasis on integrated response to drought and famine prevention. The allocations, one standard and two reserve allocations, targeted the most vulnerable people in regions affected by the drought. Increased support to NGOs, primarily the local partners, ensured life-saving response to the most affected in under-served hard-to-reach areas.

To bolster response and help prevent the deterioration of the humanitarian situation, a second Standard Allocation round is underway to allocate about \$13 million to support humanitarian response in areas with highest reported needs, and focusing on sustaining famine prevention response.

SHF to allocate \$13 million to support humanitarian response in areas with most vulnerable groups.

The allocation will support integrated humanitarian response in priority IDPs settlements and filling gaps for individual cluster-specific priorities.

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) contributed \$33 million at the beginning of the year. In total, pooled funds have,

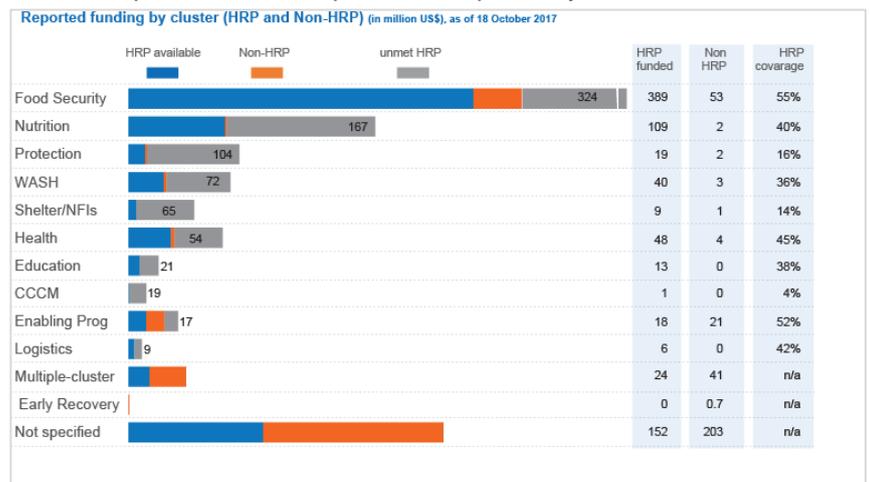


combined, contributed \$74 million towards the humanitarian response in Somalia.

Funding shortfalls hampering response as the threat of famine persists/looms

Amid increasing needs from drought and the threat of localized famine, clusters are struggling to meet their targets. The least funded clusters include CCCM, Shelter/NFI and Protection at 4 per cent, 14 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. WASH and Education are less than 40 per cent funded despite the increased need and large scale displacement.

The large displacements due to the drought and conflict is exerting pressure on the limited WASH and Education facilities in IDP settlements.



For further information or to contribute to next week’s report, please contact:

Tapiwa Gomo, Head of Communication, gomo@un.org, Tel. +252 616 548 007
 Truphosa Anjichi-Kodumbe, Humanitarian Reporting Officer, anjichi@un.org, Tel: +254 722 839 182
 Antonette Miday, Public Information Officer, miday@un.org, Tel. +254-731 043 156.
 OCHA humanitarian bulletins are available at www.unocha.org/somalia | www.unocha.org | www.reliefweb.int