



SOMALIA

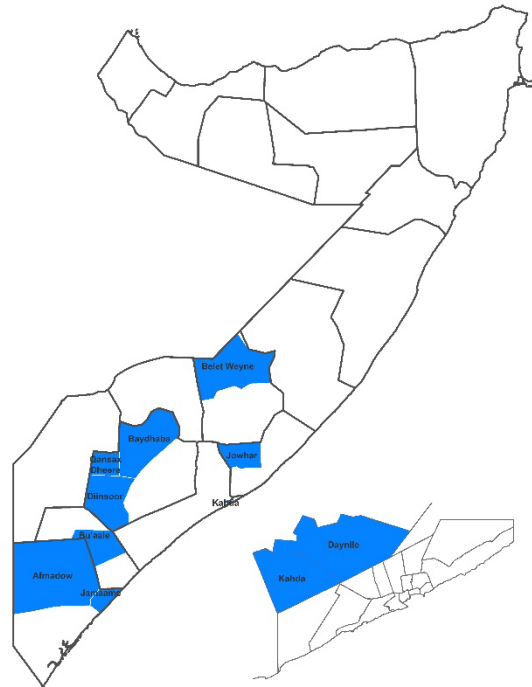
Monthly Humanitarian Update

November 2024

This report is produced by OCHA Somalia in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It provides information on the humanitarian situation across Somalia in November 2024.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Humanitarians are taking advantage of a truce in Luuq District, Jubaland State, to step up assistance to displaced people. Over 30,000 people have been displaced by clan violence in the district since July.
- The use of cash-based transfers to support emergency response and specific sectoral outcomes has increased in Somalia. From January to September 2024, total cash and voucher assistance reached US\$234.8 million.
- Ten districts are to be prioritized in the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for integrated inter-cluster response: Daynille, Kahda, Afmadow, Diinsoor, Jowhar, Baydhaba, Jamaame, Belet Weyne, Bu'aale, Qansax Dheere.
- An assessment in Hawadley village, Balcad District in Hirshabelle State, has revealed critical humanitarian needs in several key sectors, high malnutrition and lack of functional health facilities.
- Riverine floods have affected about 40,000 people 30 villages in Belet Weyne District, displacing over 13,000 people in 13 districts and inundating thousands of hectares of farmland.



HNRP 2025: Priority districts for inter-Cluster response.

KEY FIGURES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.98M | 4.6M | US\$234.8M | 44% | 14.3K |
| People projected to need humanitarian assistance in 2025. | Number of people to be targeted for assistance in 2025. | Cash and voucher assistance disbursed from January to September 2024. | Percentage funding received for the 2024 response plan. | Number of people displaced by riverine floods in Belet Weyne. |

Partners ramp up assistance as temporary truce holds in Luuq, Jubaland State

Humanitarian partners have ramped up much-needed assistance to displaced people in Luuq District, Jubaland State, as a temporary truce holds. Since July, clan violence has displaced at least 30,000 people, killed 15, disrupted schools, severely restricted humanitarian access and exacerbated secondary displacement especially in Luuq town, Yurkud and Ceel Boon areas. As the violence escalated in October, the Area Based Coordination (ABC) team recommended the activation of an integrated first line response framework targeting 4,000 families. A total of 28 displacement sites were

identified, with 16 experiencing repeated displacements. However, access to affected areas remained extremely difficult due to the presence of non-state actors, ongoing security concerns, and logistical obstacles.

A 20-day truce negotiated by traditional leaders took effect on 15 November. A breakthrough was achieved when local elders and actors collaborated to ensure the safe passage of 50 cartons of essential medical and emergency supplies provided by one partner to Yurkud. This intervention helped to address urgent health needs in a community that had not received medical assistance since 4 October, and was grappling with a severe public health crisis, acute shortage of medical resources and cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea especially among children. The same partner is supporting health facilities in Luuq.

Since October, the ABC team has been actively advocating for a scale up in humanitarian response to growing needs in the district, but partners have been limited by significant access constraints. With the weapons temporarily silenced, partners have quickly moved in to deliver assistance to affected people. International partners have registered more than 1,740 displaced families (about 10,440 people) for multipurpose cash assistance to enable the families to access essential food, shelter and other critical supplies. On 26 November, another international partner completed the registration of 500 families displaced from Luuq to Wajid in South West State and will provide US\$140 monthly to each family for three months.



Medical supplies were delivered to Luuq on 15 November. Photo: Trocaire Somalia.

In six displacement sites, more than 1,660 families (nearly 10,000 people) have been reached through water trucking while hygiene kits have been distributed to 1,500 families (about 9,000 people) in 13 sites, helping improve sanitation and hygiene practices. Meanwhile, Jubaland State authorities and partners are rehabilitating community water points, addressing immediate needs and enhancing long-term access to water. Two international partners are constructing 25 latrines in displacement sites. To meet shelter needs, a national NGO and international partner have distributed plastic sheets to 600 families in Yurkud. Ongoing CCCM activities are focusing on enhancing the coordination and management of services within IDP sites. The Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Logistics Clusters have been engaged to address the existing gaps promptly, and preparations are underway to scale up their response efforts.

US\$234.8 million disbursed in cash assistance from January to September

The Federal Government of Somalia and humanitarian actors have progressively increased the use of cash-based transfers to support emergency response and specific sectoral outcomes. This includes integration in social safety net programming to address multiple needs.

The total Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) in Somalia between January and September 2024 has reached US\$234.8 million. This included \$178.4 million allocated for sectoral cash, \$14.7 million for multi-purpose cash, and \$41.7 million designated for safety nets. Notably, over 75 per cent of the cash transfers were directed towards the Food Security Cluster. The CVA initiative was implemented across 71 districts throughout Somalia, demonstrating a wide reach and impact. In terms of delivery methods, nearly 76 per cent of cash transfers were conducted via mobile money transfers, with the remaining portion utilizing e-vouchers.

Looking ahead, the 2025 Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) programme aims to assist 1.05 million people (approximately 175,000 families) across 21 priority districts. These districts have been selected based on varying levels of intersectoral severity, ensuring that assistance is targeted where it is most needed. The selection process is guided by

comprehensive market feasibility assessments, the operational capacity of partners, and security considerations. Additionally, vulnerability and eligibility criteria are standardized across clusters to promote consistency and equity in aid distribution. This geographic targeting is further enhanced by community-based approaches, which leverage local insights to identify the most vulnerable families effectively.

The Cash Working Group (CWG) is currently working on a capacity-building plan for MPC partners, with training of trainers on cash for CVA Skills scheduled to take place in Somaliland and in Mogadishu in late November and early December 2024. Furthermore, the MPC Gap Analysis and Transfer Value has been endorsed by the CWG, and the transfer value is now operational.

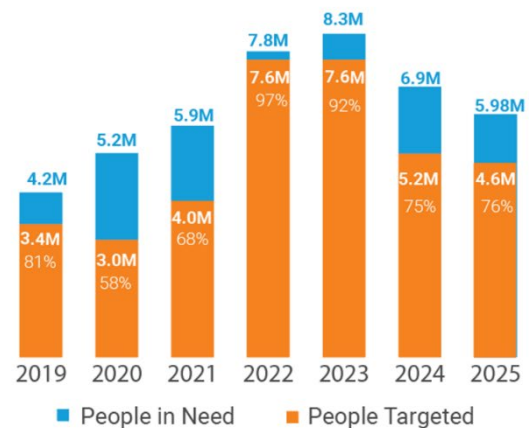
Ten districts to be prioritized for inter-cluster response in 2025

Ten districts are to be prioritized in the 2025 Somalia Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) for integrated inter-cluster response through area-based coordination. The priority districts were identified based on the severity of needs, perceptibility to climate (drought) and conflict risks. Moreover the analysis considered significant gaps in the 2024 humanitarian response, as the humanitarian community reiterates the commitment to leave no one behind, and to reach vulnerable populations in hard-to-reach areas. The 10 districts are Daynille, Kahda, Afmadow, Diinsoor, Jowhar, Baydhaba, Jamaame, Belet Weyne, Bu'aale and Qansax Dheere.

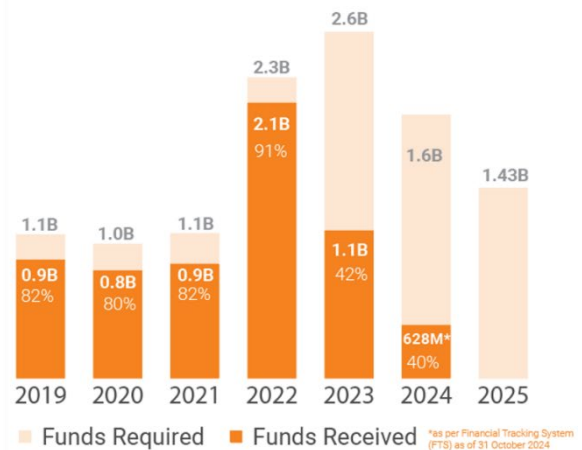
The needs analysis and response planning for the 2025 HNRP has been concluded. An estimated 5.98 million people are expected to need humanitarian assistance in Somalia in 2025. This represents a 13 per cent reduction from 2024 when 6.9 million people were deemed to need assistance. Of these, 4.6 million people will be targeted for assistance, which is an 11 per cent reduction from the 2024 target of 5.2 million people. The financial requirement currently stands at US\$1.4 billion, a 10 per cent reduction from 2024. UNOCHA plans to publish a 2-page summary document in mid-December 2024, ahead of the official launch of the full HNRP in mid-January 2025 to support resource mobilisation. In addition, the Global Humanitarian Overview 2025, which will be published on 4 December, will provide an overview of the humanitarian crises and appeals.

With 2024 ending, Somalia has received only 44 per cent of humanitarian contributions against the US\$1.59 billion needed for the response. Until the end of the year, humanitarians are likely to reach only about half of the 5.2 million people targeted for assistance. According to the [World Food Programme](#), sustained assistance is critical given that approximately 4.4 million people are projected to face severe hunger in Somalia due to anticipated poor rainfall between October and December 2024. Seasonal rains were below average across Somalia, reinforcing fears of the projected adverse impact of La Niña-induced dry conditions as vast areas of the country continue to experience dry conditions.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED VS TARGETED



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



HNRP 2019-2025: PIN, Target and Funding Trends

Projections by the [Famine Early Warning Systems Network \(FewsNet\)](#) indicate the poor October to December rains and protracted conflict may drive atypically high food assistance needs through mid-2025. The Fewsnet [outlook](#) published on 19 November warned that Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected in several settlements hosting conflict, flood, and drought-displaced populations through May 2025, and among crop-dependent agro-pastoralists. Bay and Bakool regions are likely to be worst affected.

Riverine floods affect 30 villages in Belet Weyne District, Hirshabelle State

The Shabelle River has remained above the moderate flood risk level in Belet Weyne District, Hirshabelle State, due to recent rains in the Ethiopian highlands. On 18 November, the level reached 7.60 meters, surpassing the high-risk threshold of 7.30 meters, according to [FAO/Somalia Water and Land Information Management \(SWALIM\)](#) and other humanitarian partners. The riverine flooding has affected about 40,000 people in 30 villages, of whom over 13,140 are displaced from their homes in 13 villages, as of 25 November.

The riverine flooding is occurring at a time that the district is experiencing dry conditions due to delayed October to December (*deyr*) seasonal rains. According to partners, the current wave of flooding primarily impacted villages upstream of Belet Weyne town, where approximately 8,000 hectares of land have been inundated, including around 5,000 hectares of agricultural land across 29 settlements.

An assessment conducted by ABC partners identified critical humanitarian needs, with very limited assistance. Key priorities include food security and livelihoods, nutrition, health, shelter and non-food items, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. The ABC co-chairs are advocating for clusters and partners to mobilize resources quickly to address the urgent needs of those affected. Immediate lifesaving assistance is needed, as well as for anticipatory measures such as land preparation and the rehabilitation of canals and irrigation infrastructure to help farmers resume their livelihoods once the floodwater recedes.



Flooded farms in Belet Weyne: Photo: HIWA

Belet Weyne district has been greatly impacted by recurrent floods over the recent months. In April and May, heavy seasonal rains triggered flash floods, affecting an estimated 79,000 people mostly in Belet Weyne town, and destroying shelters, latrines, and farmland in low-lying areas. In August, an estimated 9,000 people in eight villages were affected, with 2,460 displaced from their homes. In late 2023 when Somalia experienced devastating floods, an estimated 250,000 people were displaced by floods in the district.

Assessment reveals urgent needs in Hawadley, Balcad District, Hirshabelle State

On 19 November, a joint field assessment conducted in Hawadley village, Balcad District, Hirshabelle State, revealed critical humanitarian needs in key sectors. The community has faced significant shocks due to previous flooding and

ongoing violence, which have displaced an estimated 21,160 people to six newly established sites. These shocks have severely impacted local livelihoods and social structures, leaving both displaced individuals and host communities vulnerable. In September, following river flooding, [IMMAP](#) and partners conducted rapid needs assessments that identified urgent humanitarian requirements. Before response efforts could be implemented, the community was again affected by military operations targeting non-state armed actors.



The assessment found high levels of acute malnutrition among children and lack of functional health facilities in Hawadley. Photo: IMC

Following these developments, the Area-Based Coordination (ABC) team in Jowhar, led by UNOCHA and the [Norwegian Refugee Council](#), mobilized partners for a joint mission to assess the situation in Hawadley. The team evaluated the nutritional status of 360 children aged 5 to 59 months and found that 58 of the children (16.1 per cent) were suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), while 194 children (53.9 per cent) were classified as having moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Additionally, 20 children (5.6 per cent) were identified as stunted, with 88 children (24.4 per cent) falling within the normal range. There is no functional health facility in the area. One partner has since started providing lifesaving referral services for 20 SAM cases.

Key identified priority needs include food and non-food items, nutrition assistance, shelter, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Despite the humanitarian emergency, there are currently no active humanitarian response efforts in the area. The mission reported improved access from Jowhar, with enhanced road conditions as the muddy roads have dried. Hawadley, a small, agriculturally rich village situated in Middle Shabelle region, has recently become more accessible, having changed hands just one year ago.

Government and Hormuud Salaam Foundation partner to support displaced people

The Federal Government of Somalia and [Hormuud Salam Foundation](#) (HSF Somalia) announced on 20 November, a partnership to support 10,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mogadishu through the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan. The aim is to provide land for resettlement and opportunities to help the IDPs to build sustainable livelihoods. HSF Somalia, a non-profit organisation, is funded by Hormuud Telecom, Salaam Somali Bank, Taaj Money Transfer and Buruuj Construction Company. The Government-led National Solutions Pathways Action Plan targets to move one million IDPs out of displacement. “By providing land, vocational skills training, and employment pathways, we aim to help displaced families reclaim their dignity and pave their way toward self-reliance,” said HSF Somalia CEO Abdullahi Nur Osman.

More than 3.5 million people are displaced from their homes in Somalia by multiple factors including conflict, insecurity and climate shocks. According to the IDP Working Group, about 1.1 million of those displaced live in the 17 districts of Mogadishu, many in temporary shelters where they face the constant threat of forced eviction. From January and September, over 150,000 IDPs were forcibly evicted from displacement sites by landowners. Women, children, minorities and people with disability bear the brunt of Somalia’s displacement crisis.

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