

**Draft Cyclone Gati Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Report in
Bari Region
24 - 30 November 2020**



Death Livestock in Noobir Nomadic area, in Iskushuban District.

From various assessment tools proposed, it was agreed that the assessment teams to use the Initial Investigations Tool adopted in Somalia by the Inter Cluster Coordination Group. The teams conducted interviews with selected beneficiaries including key informants as well as focused group discussions with diverse members of the community such as women and men in each location visited. The teams also employed direct observations and transect drives and walks as well as taking of videos and photographs of affected areas.

Covered areas

Mission managed to visit and met the community in Bossaso, Xaafuun, Hurdiya, Garduush, Baarmadowe, Laamiya, Dul Xaafuun, Dardaare, Bargal, Hoodaa, Muudiye, Qoraxaad, Taageer, and Gumbax. The assessment teams met with the local authorities of Xaafuun and Baargaal villages in Iskushuban district. The assessment teams visited the accessible affected areas to see and verify information provided.

Assessment findings



- Cyclone Gati and associated rains affected an estimated 120,000 people in the districts of Bossaso, Xaafuun, Hurdiya, Gumbax and Iskushuban in Bari region (see Annex 1). Those affected include pastoralists, farmers, fishermen, frankincense collectors, traders, and other urban/rural inhabitants.
- The cyclone killed nine people, all from the fishing community. Eight of the dead were Yemen fishermen and a Somalia national also a fisherman.
- A total of 565 buildings/houses were completely or partially destroyed or damaged in different settlements.
- An estimated 42100 people who were temporarily displaced by the cyclone have all returned to their damaged or destroyed homes and settlements.
- In Iskushuban 58,020 people were affected including farmers, fishermen, traders, and other rural inhabitants. In Xaafuun and surrounding the cyclone affected 21,360 people.
- All the health facilities under Xaafuun district were affected by the cyclone with the roofs being brown off, especially the Xaafuun Rural Health Centre and Dardaare primary Health Unit.
- Three spring water wells, shallow wells with solar systems and boreholes in the coastal settlements (pipelines, pumps and generators, as well as their houses) were damaged or destroyed plus uncounted number of rain water catchments (barkeds) and latrines also damaged. The local communities in Xaafuun, Foccaar, Dardaare, Xandha, Garan are trying to fix some of the damaged systems using available local resources. In Baarmadowe, an old motorized spring water system was slightly damaged and needs repairs. Despite the damaged water systems, the villagers in the affected areas want resources that can be used to provide water trucking to help rehabilitate damaged water infrastructure as water trucking is not an urgent necessity.
- The food security and livelihood cluster partners and ministry of livestock estimate that about 63479 heads of livestock (mainly goats and sheep) were killed in the areas of Xubabays, Taageer, Muudiye, Qorohad, Gumbax, Dharoor, Ufeyn, Dharjaale, Balidhidin, Xandha, Bargaal, Xaafuun, Hurdiya, Garduush, Foccaar, Baarmadoobe, Xandha, Garan hoose, Laamiya, Dardaare and Garan sare.
- The cyclone has affected a total of 567 fishing communities in the towns Xaafuun, Hurdiya, Garduush, Foccaar, Baarmadoobe, Gumax, Dardaare and Taageer.
- Eight large fishing boats and 120 smaller fishing vessels were either partially damaged or completely destroyed or missing as well as associated fishing equipment that is also lost or damaged.
- The cyclone damaged 26 classrooms in Xaafuun, Hurdiya, Garduush, Foccaar, Gumbax and Dardaare affecting an estimated 700 school children.
- The cyclone affected 120 People of petty traders in the towns of Xaafuun, Hurdiya, Garduush, Foccaar, Baarmadoobe, Gumax, Dardaare were also affected.
- An estimated 345 small-scale farmers in Xubabays, Taageer, Muudiye, Qorohad, Gumbax, Xandha, Bargaal, Xaafun, Hurdiya, Garduush, Foccaar, Baarmadoobe, Xandha, Ufeyn, Dharoor, Garan hoose,

Laamiya, Dharoor, Iskushuban town and Noobir areas had their small farms destroyed by the cyclone as well as the crops.

- There is reported number of sick children and possible increase of malnutrition cases among women and children in the affected areas. Malnutrition rates in Cyclones hit areas and caseloads of malnourished children admitted to nutrition centers were already a concern due to recurrent outbreak of AWD and other factors.
- The floods associated to Cyclone Gati affected directly access roads to Xaafuun. The access roads between Hashira to Xaafuun, Xaafuun to Dul Xaafuun and Baarmadowe and surrounding villages were cut and heavy trucks will find it difficult to pass through. This also affected access to the nearest main hospitals and health centers in Bossaso which is 380 km away and normally used for referral of emergency and complicated medical cases in Xaafuun and nearby settlements.
- The rains of 23 November in Bossaso that lasted more than 24 hours as a result of Cyclone Gati resulted destruction, displacement and disruption of livelihood. A total of 37,762 individuals (6,451 households) comprising of IDPs, refugee/asylum seekers and host community got displaced/affected. The affected included 5282 IDP households, 380 refugee/asylum seekers households and 789 families from host community.
- The prices of basic commodities including food have increased by about 10 – 15 per cent in the past one week due to less commodities reaching the markets especially in the areas of Xaafuun, Dul Xaafuun, Karduush and Hurdiya as a result of the cut access roads to the said areas. The increase is compounded by the inflation or weakening of the Somalia Shilling in Puntland which is compromising the purchasing power of most people.
- The recommended access to the affected areas with humanitarian relief is by boat through the sea from Bossaso.
- Reproductive Health: Since the total of population affected is 180,000, it is estimated that around 45,000 are women of reproductive age, and more than 5,400 among, the affected population are estimated to be pregnant. As the cyclone Gati have either destroyed or damaged most of the health facilities, they may not be able to receive adequate and timely reproductive health care including emergency obstetric care. Somalia already has one of the highest maternal mortality ratios in the world with one out of every 22 women likely to die due to pregnancy or childbirth-related causes during her life course.
- All health facilities under Xaafuun district were affected by the cyclone with roofs being blown away and walls collapsing to Xaafuun RHC and Dardaare PHU, as well cyclone damaged WASH at health facilities (Berkeds and toilets of Xaafuun RHC and Hurdiye HC).
- There is concern for increase of water borne/related and communicable diseases such as malaria, Cholera, respiratory infection including pneumonia for under five children and skin diseases due to inundation of polluted water sources and disrupted sanitation system. The stagnant waters in Hurdiye, Fooaar and Dardaare could form breeding sites for mosquitos.

Cluster specific findings

Food security and livelihoods impact:

- The whole population of Iskushuban district is directly or indirectly affected by Cyclone Gati and also disrupting the access and communication as well. In particular, the cyclone also affected an estimated 345 small scale farmers in Xubabays, Taageer, Muudiye, Qorohad, Gumbax, Xandha, Bargaal, Xaafun, Hurdiya, Garduush, Fooaar, Baarmadoobe, Xandha, Ufeyn, Dharoor, Garan hoose, Laamiya, Dharoor, Iskushuban town and Noobir areas where farmers had their farms and crops destroyed.
- An estimated 4,500 households were affected following loss of entire or partial stock of their livestock to the cyclone. Over 63,000 livestock (sheep and goats) were killed.
- The cyclone has affected a total of 567 people dependent on fishing especially in the towns Xaafaun, Hurdiya, Garduush, Fooaar, Baarmadoobe, Gumax, Dardaare and Taageer.
- A total of eight large fishing boats and 120 smaller fishing vessels were either partially damaged or completely destroyed or missing after the cyclone. Most of the affected fishing vessel were in the sea loaded with fish products and fuel when the cyclone hit.
- An estimated 120 People of petty traders in the towns of Xaafuun, Hurdiya, Garduush, Fooaar, Baarmadoobe, Gumbax, Dardaare, Adayo and Bargaal were also affected.
- An estimated 63,479 heads of livestock (mainly goats and sheep) were killed in the areas of Xubabays, Taageer, Muudiye, Qorohad, Gumbax, Dharoor, Ufeyn, Dharjaale, Balidhidin, Xandha, Bargaal,

Xaafun, Hurdiya, Garduush, Fooaar, Baarmadoobe, Xandha, Garan hoose, Laamiya, Dardaare and Garan sare.

- Livestock losses in the affected Cyclone villages was mainly due to heavy rains, storms and winds which definitely will lead to the spread of respiratory diseases in herds still alive, and to avoid further spread of the disease especially in the current winter and windy season in Puntland, there is need for urgent veterinary services to treat the sick animals and boost their immunity and also bury dead carcasses.

WASH infrastructure:

- The Xaafuun and Hurdiye towns were totally flooded and partially submerged by the sea waters at the peak of the cyclone and people had to evacuate to higher grounds.
- Three spring water wells, shallow wells with solar systems and boreholes in the coastal settlements (pipelines, pumps and generators, as well as their shelters) were damaged or destroyed. Several other personal or communal rain water catchment facilities (Barkeds) and latrines were also destroyed. Xaafuun, Fooaar, Dardaare, Xandha, Garan local community organized and fixed some of their water facilities using local resources.
- In Baarmadobe an old motorized spring water system was slightly damaged and needs repairs. The residents reported that water trucking is not a priority and they will prefer any available resources for water trucking be used in rehabilitation the damaged water sources especially in the areas of Hurdiya and Xaafuun.
- Handwashing facilities are scarce, and most people don't practice COVID-19 prevention measures.
- The water spring system of Baar madoobe was damaged and the floods washed away almost 2.5km water pipes that supply water to the village. The spring supplies over 40 barrels of clean water to the village per day.
- The shallow wells in Hurdiya collapsed, the solar system used in pumping water to residents was damaged and the water tank tower and the storage tanks all collapsed and got damaged.
- Gati cyclone negatively affected and damaged the water sources of Tager, Wadi Khayr, Qorohad, Mudiyo Bargal, Adao, and Handa villages, where most of the shallow wells were buried in deluge and totally filled with sand & clay. The cyclone damaged 18 shallow wells in Tager village, one shallow well totally buried with sand in Wadikhayr. In Bargaal, two shallow wells were buried and the raised tank of another well damaged.
- A significant number of affected populations are now without access to safe drinking water as flash floods destroyed WASH infrastructure and contaminated water sources in different areas.
- Repair/construction of damaged school latrines in Xaafuun, Hurdiya, Taageer, Karduush and Wadikhayr villages.

Protection

- All communities assessed indicated that majority of the remote areas rely on community security and or non-state actors rather than other forms of law and order enforcements such as police or national armies.
- Residents of Boqolka-bush IDP settlement in Xaafuun depend on proceeds and livelihoods from fishing. Among the people living in the area are Yemeni businessmen and seafarers {not refugees} and people from south-central Somalia who moved from Bosasso and Qardho to settle there and engage in fishing.
- A total of 90 IDP households live in Boqolka-bush settlement with an additional 128 Yemeni Individuals. The shelters were destroyed and there is a need for emergency shelter assistant for both rural and urban displaced people.
- The IDPs live in makeshift shelters. The land they are settled on is privately owned though they have a gentleman's agreement with the land-owner to settle there.
- There are no latrines for IDPs in Gardush village and people go for open defecation, increasing the level of risk of SGBV to women and girls in the area. Some solar lighting for night use is needed.
- During the assessment, it was also found that the persons who are most affected by this situation are children including boys and girls, women, and older persons. Since the cyclone has affected most vulnerable group in society the following steps should be ensured to avoid any protection risks to these groups.
- Some children and minors are separated or left behind with foster families/relatives as their nomadic pastoralist households migrate with animals.
- Gender Based violence (GBV); the risk of GBV heightens during emergencies like Cyclone Gati. Prior ongoing emergency GBV incidences exist in un-acceptable levels; while Puntland Health Demographic

Survey (PHDS) indicate that fifteen percent of women aged 15-49 have experienced physical violence since the age of 12, while 8 percent had experienced often or sometimes physical violence in the 12 months preceding the PHDS. The ongoing emergency has increased the vulnerability of women and girls at risk of GBV, this is due to heavy damage on their shelters and also due to increased displacement of affected population. At least 14,560 women and girls are estimated to be at risk of gender-based violence as the displacement weakens traditional family and community protection mechanisms. Furthermore, there are no GBV services in affected health facilities, the vulnerability of women and girls to GBV worseness if not intervened.

CCCM:

- The IDPs live in makeshift shelters on privately owned land with no lease agreement.
- No eviction reported in recent past but can occur as the land occupied is private.
- In Bargal district, there are no families displaced by the cyclone.
- One of the roads leading to the villages to Bargal has been damaged and residents are particularly put their priority for the rehabilitation of the main roads.
- The living cost has increased in these areas due to poor road conditions and the price of food commodities is increasing coupled with inflation.
- Villages receive water from the rainwater catchments (Barkads). There are no wells in these areas except for remote wells meant for livestock and people pay for it.
- No latrines for IDPs and in Gardush village and people go for open defecation which increases the risk of SGBV to women and girls.

Shelter and NFI.

- Most of the buildings in the affected areas were damaged or roofs blown away or structures destroyed by floods.
- A total of 565 buildings/houses were partially or completely destroyed or damaged in different settlements in Xaafuun, Hurdiye, Garduush and Dardaare.
- The first need priority in the area {IDP} and all the areas are shelter and NFI since their belongings were washed away by the cyclone.
- Gati cyclone partially and totally destroyed 248 houses (138 houses in Handha, three in Tager village, 30 in Wadi khayr, 30 in Adao, 15 in Bargal, and 12 houses in Mudiye village). Roads blocked in Adao village and became isolated where the sea and the flush floods surrounded it.

Health and Nutrition:

According to the assessment teams' data from the field, most of the locations visited had some sort of health facility with only few without any health facility or services from mobile health teams. The team recommended a detailed health and nutrition technical assessment especially in areas where household interviews showed prevalence of acute malnutrition in elderly and children.

- Infrastructure: All health facilities under Xaafuun district were affected by the cyclone with roofs being blown away and walls collapsing Xaafuun RHC and Dardaare PHU, as well WASH facilities (Berkeds and toilets of Xaafun RHC and Hurdiye HC).
- One person was injured due to wall collapse in Tageer following wall collapse when the cyclone hit.
- There is concern for increase of water borne, vector borne and communicable diseases such as malaria, cholera, dysentery and bloody, fever, and diarrhea, cough and skin diseases due to inundation of polluted water sources and disrupted sanitation system. The stagnant waters in Hurdiye, Foccar and Dardaare could form breeding sites for mosquitos.
- Service delivery: The service delivery continues at all facilities as usual apart from minor disruption due to impact of cyclone to facility infrastructure e.g. Xaafuun RHC that operates with limited space.
- Nutrition service: Xaafuun RHC and Hurdiye HC provides nutrition programs including OTP, and IYCF (Xaafuun RHC). Target supplementary feeding program was not regularly provided at the centers. The local NGO partner HADO provides MCHN feeding program to PLW. There was low referral system from PHUs to HCs.
- There is no house to house malnutrition screening due to COVID-19 limitations. Limited mass screening had resulted in low admission rate of malnourished children in the target locations. SCI gets

nutrition supplies of mainly ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) from UNICEF through ministry of health.

- Other infectious diseases: COVID-19, and other air and food borne diseases that may result due to overcrowding of people and dead animals as there is almost 30, 000 dead livestock across the cyclone affected areas.
- In Qoraxaad, there is one health post (CHW) but without drugs. Patients continue to seek services despite no drugs.
- The nearest referral hospital is in Bossaso (almost 200km away). Women with labour complications suffer most. Malaria and watery diarrhea are common in the areas and cases of malnutrition among women and the elderly would be suspected from the observations made among the residents in Baargaal. There is only qualified medical nurse in the entire area of Baargaal. I

General Recommendations

- Emergency Relief food including Nutritious food for children and mothers for two to three months for 16,000 households.
- Emergency shelter assistance to targeting about 10,000 households whose houses and makeshift shelters were damaged by the cyclone or floods.
- Unconditional Cash Assistances to the most vulnerable affected populations by the cyclone including those who have lost their livelihoods.
- Provision of grants for restoring lost small business in the IDP settlements and other vulnerable groups including small scale traders in other affected areas.
- Provision of fishing Skills through training and distribution of fishing tools including Nets and shared fishing gears to the affected fishermen and fisher folks.
- Introduction to FFW/CFW to rehabilitate basic services damaged by flooding and or cyclone to improve access and services to affected communities.
- The provision of Integrated Basic Emergency Obstetric and New-born care services (BEmONC and Mobile Clinics, with referral services), and GBV services in compliance with COVID19 measures.
- Detailed technical assessments on livelihoods, education, WASH, nutrition for better sustained short to long term interventions to restore livelihoods including disaster risk reduction to common hazards in the area.

PROTECTION

- Among the most vulnerable people affected were groups of the elderly, pregnant / lactating women, children and people living with disabilities. Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist livelihoods had been hit. Coping mechanisms were desperately limited to mutual support among relatives. Immediate Delivery of Food assistance and Non-Food Items (NFIs) as well as shelter. Immediate repair of blocked roads in order to reach, deliver and have access to the affected people.
- Closely monitor the situation of SGBV survivors. Since the most affected persons are women, boys and girls the security of the areas where people have moved to should be enhanced to prevent the risk of SGBV, child trafficking, rape and bullying and any other organized and situational crimes that may occur.
- Distribution of female sanitary materials and dignity kits: as most of the affected persons lost their belongings including clothes.
- Distribution of solar lamps for lighting to reduce the risk of SGBV at night.
- There are SGBV actors in the areas assessed particularly Xaafuun, the only law enforcement in the area are the PMPF {Puntland Maritime Police Force}.
- Closely monitoring the situation of the general situation including that of the SGBV survivors.
- Since the most affected persons are women, boys and girls, the security of the areas where people have moved to should be enhanced to prevent the risk of SGBV (rape etc.), child trafficking, bullying or any other organized and situational crimes that may occur.
- Establishment of emergency GBV services, particularly GBV one-stop centers to provide key GBV services such as free medical treatment including clinical management of rape, basic counselling and legal aid representation.

- Distribution of dignity kits with COVID-19 items such as facemasks, alcohol based disinfectant, and soaps/shampoos

WASH

- Repair and rehabilitate the water pumps damaged or destroyed by the floods and the cyclones.
- Supply of hygiene kits to cyclone affected areas to curb water borne diseases.
- Ensure provision of clean water for both IDPs, host and all the affected communities by the cyclone.
- Raise public awareness on hygiene and sanitation aimed to reduce water borne diseases.
- Provision of emergency WASH hygiene kits to vulnerable cyclone affected communities.
- More than 600 m of Tager pipeline damaged and need replacement (GI pipe of 3 inches). Rehabilitation of the Caretaker and generator rooms in Taageer shallow well.
- The water spring of Baarmadoobe is faraway 2.5km and has totally collapsed and floods washed all pipes so that the community had made 1/2-inch pipes connected other small spring which has less water to the village which can supply 40 barrels per day.
- In Hafun, Gati cyclone destroyed 5pcs of solar panels with its inventor, Booster pump 15kva damage, more visible cracks for water tank on shallow wells and local community requested cleaning and removing sand winds filled inside the shallow well.
- In Kardush shallow wells has collapsed and all the solar panels destroyed with inventor. Water pump inside collapsed and the water tank has cracks and leaking
- Local community of Qorahad village requested the rehabilitation of three damaged Berkads. More than 300 m pipeline damaged and need replacement (GI pipe of 1 ½ inch).
- In Gumbax the local community requested Re-drilling and rehabilitation of the shallow well that totally filled with sand and clay. The locals also requested the rehabilitation of poor host community of public latrines.
- Provision of water bladders, family water containers / jerry cans.
- Detailed technical assessment of the water sources and networks to determine action plans for rehabilitation.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- Deploy more Nutrition mobile teams of OTP and TSFP in an integration with Health services.
- Deploy more mobile clinics prioritizing the areas with limited health services and where affected communities travel long distances to the health facilities and provide live saving treatments.
- Scaling up nutrition interventions in Gati affected communities and integration of nutrition projects both Outpatient Therapeutic (OTP) and Target supplementary feeding programs (TSFP) in Gati hit areas is recommended to increase access and ensure effective management of acutely malnourished children and women in the affected communities.
- Promotion of infant and young children feeding practice is also suggested, this will contribute prevention of acute malnutrition for under 2 yrs. children during the cyclone.
- Increasing Provision of multiple Micro-Nutrient supplementations for 2 years children and PLWs in Bosaso IDPs for prevention of micro- deficiencies.
- Addressing underlying causes of malnutrition among women and children through household's food distribution and unconditional cash transfer as well as provision of clean drinking water is highly recommended. This emphasizes to prioritize IDPs and rural communities.
- Urgent Delivery of Health Care services to prevent the outbreak of epidemic diseases given more consideration to Bosaso IDPs and affected pastoral communities.
- To prevent outbreak of acute watery diarrheas (AWD), intensify Health promotion sessions, awareness raisings Through C4D approach and outreaches in more specifically in the IDPs settlements and other vulnerable communities. This can be integrated distribution of ORS and Zinc in early detection of diarrheas treatments
- Urgent mobile health teams to be sent to these remote districts in Bari region for the immediate response and reactivate health structures of the affected are for the long-term sustainable solutions.
- Advocate to establishing a fixed Health center for Buulomingis-B and Shirkow IDPs for close access of Health services. These IDPs populations have limited access to the nearest Health (2.5 KM) away from Isniino Health center as long term sustainable solutions.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Restocking those who lost their livestock by the floods to provide fishing and farming equipment.
- Most of the affected communities needs emergency relief food in the initial weeks after the cyclone. The team estimates that about 80 per cent of the affected population (16,000 households) will need food relief for one to two months in the affected areas by the cyclone in Bari region.
- Rehabilitation and repair of damaged key feeder roads and other infrastructures damaged/destroyed by flash floods and the cyclones that are located in Xaafuun to Hashira which is 17 Km.
- Bury the dead animals to avoid other secondary effects such as spread of diseases.
- CFW, FFW, UCT and Blanket Supplementary feeding to address mainly in rural communities and more cash interventions for IDPs pastoralists and fisheries.
- Scale up emergency livestock Vet treatment, vet drugs and Vaccination of livestock to protect the remaining livestock assets in the affected areas.

SHELTER AND NFIs

- Emergency shelter and NFIs to the affected persons. About 50 per cent of the affected people (10,000 households needs support in emergency shelter and NFIs).

EDUCATION

- The 26 classrooms damaged by the cyclone affecting almost 700 school children are in need of urgent repair.
- Few primary schools are functional in most visited areas and some villages/towns such as Xaafuun, Kardush, Foccaar, Hurdiya and Dardaarre have damaged structures and need urgent repair as well as school facilities.
- Assistance is also needed to repair damaged schools and other services in schools such as water and sanitation systems.

Annex: 1 List of affected locations and effects of the rains/cyclone

| SN: | Village | District | Est. HHS | Est. affected HHS | # of farms damaged | # of houses damaged | # of boats damaged and fishing gears lost |
|-----|--------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| | Hafun | Iskushuba | 1560 | 1560 | 28 | 418 | 72 |
| | Hurdia | Iskushuba | 702 | 702 | 15 | 83 | 22 |
| | Dul Xaafuun | Iskushuba | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Garduush | Iskushuba | 90 | 90 | 0 | 42 | 7 |
| | Foccaar | Iskushuba | 375 | 248 | 14 | 0 | 5 |
| | Baarmado obe | Iskushuba | 340 | 234 | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| | Handha | Iskushuba | 120 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Garan hoose | Iskushuba | 160 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Laamiya | Iskushuba | 157 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Dar daare | Iskushuba | 375 | 160 | 14 | 22 | 8 |
| | Garan sare | Iskushuba | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Fundhuc Bile | Iskushuban | 62 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Caraysimow | Iskushuban | 57 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 4128 | 3560 | 81 | 565 | 120 |
| Coon area | Iskushuban | 2800 | 1200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Halula and Hajira | Iskushuban | 3800 | 1200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Noobir | Iskushuban | 5650 | 3360 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dharoor | Iskushuban | 323 | 274 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Ufeyn | Iskushuban | 769 | 234 | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| Dharjaale | Iskushuban | 265 | 146 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Taageer | Baargaal | 1320 | 560 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Qoraxaad | Baargaal | 411 | 302 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Waadi Khayr | Baargaal | 402 | 203 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Baargaal | Baargaal | 1200 | 675 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Cadaya | Baargaal | 265 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gumbax | Baargaal | 574 | 320 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Xandha | Baargaal | 360 | 202 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Muudiye | Baargaal | 567 | 223 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Hodaa | Baargaal | 320 | 102 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Geed | Baargaal | 102 | 118 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Xagar | | | | | | |
| Dibir | Baargaal | 109 | 75 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 19237 | 9296 | 264 | 0 | 0 |
| Bossaso town | Bossaso | 300,000 | 6,451 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Qaw | Bossaso | 180 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ceelaayo | Bossaso | 345 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 300525 | 6,764 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Balidhidin | Qandala | 2300 | 380 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 2300 | 380 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | 326,190 | 20,000 | 345 | 565 | 120 |

Summary of the whole villages and districts:

- Estimated population: 326,190
- Affected HHs: 20,000
- Number of affected farms: 345
- # of Boats lost: 120
- # of damaged houses: 565

ANNEX 2: Estimated livestock losses per village

| No | Villages / settlement | Estimated losses of small ruminants |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Dul-Xaafun | 4430 |
| 2 | Halula and Hajira | 2307 |
| 3 | Coon area | 2746 |
| 4 | Dardare area | 3295 |
| 5 | Foocaar | 1530 |
| 6 | Garan Sare | 2750 |
| 7 | Garan Hose | 1970 |
| 8 | Lamiya | 1925 |
| 9 | Baarmadoobe | 1515 |
| 10 | Hurdiya | 2100 |
| 11 | Xandha | 950 |
| 12 | Xubabays | 1150 |
| 13 | Bargaal | 760 |
| 14 | Muudiye | 550 |
| 15 | Gumbax | 728 |
| 16 | Balidhidin | 1100 |
| 17 | Taageer | 504 |
| 18 | Qorohad | 480 |
| 19 | Dharoor | 1450 |
| 20 | Ufeyn | 460 |
| 21 | Dharjaale | 380 |
| 22 | Kobriyaad | 6342 |
| 23 | Martisoor | 5879 |
| 24 | Boorey | 4282 |
| 25 | Wabeyna | 5786 |
| 26 | Dibir | 350 |
| 27 | Hooda | 250 |
| 28 | Xamurshe | 640 |
| 29 | Timirshe / Buqcatooti | 850 |
| 30 | Balishilin | 1300 |
| 31 | Caraysimo | 2620 |
| 32 | Camaan | 2100 |
| Total | | 63479 |

Annex 3: Photos of the damaged structures, meetings and some visited locations.





Figure 1: One of eight boats destroyed



Figure 2: assessing damages of boats in Hafun



Figure3: Partially destroyed internal equipment missing



figure4: owners discussing their losses



Figure 4: Discussing with elders on livestock losses Hafun



Figure: livestock losses (Dardarei areas)



Figure: losses in livestock (Garan areas)



Figure 5: Dardari areas (affected HH)



Figure 8: Garduush collapsed building

Figure 10: Livestock loses (Dulhafun)



Figure 12: Community and local authority meeting



Figure: Gardush School





Gardush school

Community interviews



ANNEX 3

Composition of the teams

Team one: OCHA, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, WFP, HADMA, OTP, Horn Vision, KAALO, ADESO, OXFAM, SCI, WVI, PWDA, HADO, Taakulo, REACH, DRC, Ministry of Fisheries and Ministry of livestock. Led by OCHA this team covered Xaafuun, Hurdia, Garduush, Fooaar, Baarmadoobe, Xandha, Garan hoose, Laamiya, Dardaare and Garan-sare.

Team two: SWA, IR, IRC, PWDA, SAMFORD, SRDA, AADSOM, PSA, SCI, HRDC, NRC, MOIFAD, Ministry of environment, MOPIED, WFP, Diakonia and CARE. The team was led by HADMA covered Xubabays, Taageer, Muudiye, Qorohad, Gumbah, Xandha and Bargaal,

Team Three: Led by UNHCR and local authorities in Bossaso, this team did assessment in Bossaso town. The assessment report was done separate but some elements have been incorporated here. UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, SCI, DRC, NRC, Care International, TASS, ISD, KAALO AID and Development, PSA, HADO, ASAL, SRCS, Office of Bari Governor, Bosaso Municipality, Bari regional Health Office, Ministry of Women and Family Development Affairs, Ministry interior Federal and Democratization, Ministry Fishing and Sea Resources.