

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drought expanding.
- AWD/cholera outbreak amid water shortages.
- Access and bureaucratic impediments persisted in 2016.
- US \$3.2 million from SHF to boost drought response.

FIGURES

of people in humanitarian emergency and crisis 1.1m

of people in food security stress 3.9m

of acutely malnourished children under age 5 320,000

Source: www.fsnau.org (FSNAU September 2016)

of internally displaced people 1.1m

of Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen 1.2m

Source: UNHCR

Humanitarian Appeal

FUNDING

885 million
requested for 2016 (US\$)

52% (459 million)

\$609 million
Total humanitarian funding received for Somalia

(reflects reported funding on FTS as of 28 December 2016)

Source: <http://fts.unocha.org>



IDP settlements are most affected by AWD/Cholera
Photo Credit: OCHA/Rita Maingi

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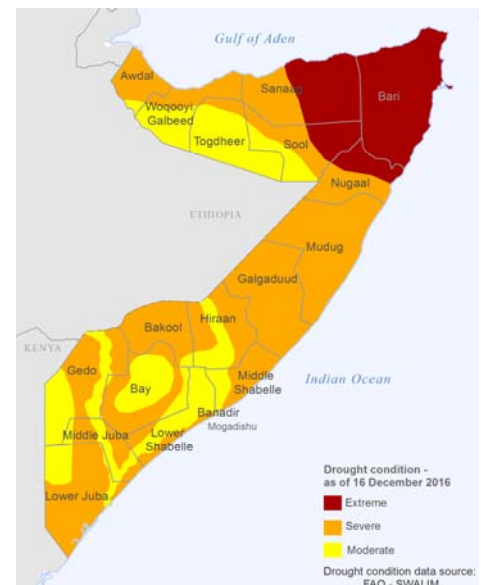
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Drought conditions expanding

While rainfall was registered in some parts of Somalia in the last half of November 2016, severe drought continues to expand, according to the FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and FewsNet. This has affected the availability of water and pasture, according to the Somali Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM). A further deterioration of livestock body conditions is expected. Prospects for the Deyr season cereal production are bleak, with widespread crop failures expected in many areas. FSNAU preliminary estimates indicate that overall Deyr 2016/17 cereal production is expected to be 60-70 percent below the five-year average (2011-2015). Water shortages have led to an increased risk of AWD/Cholera with some areas already reporting outbreaks. With populations on the move in search of water and pasture, nearly 35,000 children are at risk of dropping out of school, according to humanitarian partners. According to SWALIM, negative trends occasioned by the drought are not expected to reverse until the arrival of the Gu rainy season (April-June) 2017.



Urgent scale-up of humanitarian response needed

Through reprogramming of funds intended for other activities and thanks to the rapid support from a number of donors, humanitarian partners are able to step up immediate life-saving response to drought-affected people. Food security cluster partners are scaling up their activities by reprogramming funds meant for recovery activities and with new funding provided directly by donors and channeled through the Somalia Humanitarian Fund. In November, an estimated 466,100 people received food assistance, and more than 124,000 people were reached with activities aimed at building livelihoods. From August to November, 1.8 million people were reached with livelihood seasonal inputs such as seeds, tools, fishing equipment, irrigation vouchers and livestock distribution and vaccination. The current response is, however, lower than the needs and the intensity of the drought requires a significant scale-up of the response.

In response to increased risk of disease outbreaks due to drought, health partners in Puntland have dispatched six tonnes of emergency health supplies to Garowe to support the mobile teams mobilized by local health authorities. These supplies are sufficient to cover the needs of 20,000 people for three months. They will also cater for 800 mild or moderate cases and 200 severe cases of acute watery diarrhoea, including cholera and

BASELINE

Population (UNFPA 2014)	12.3m
GDP per capita (Somalia Human Development Report 2012)	\$284
% pop living on less than US\$1 per day (UNDP/World Bank 2002)	43%
Life expectancy (UNDP-HDR 2011)	51 years
Under-five mortality (FSNAU 2015)	0.52/10,000 /day
Under-five global acute malnutrition rate (FSNAU 2015)	13%
% population using improved drinking water sources (UNDP 2009)	30%

CLUSTERS

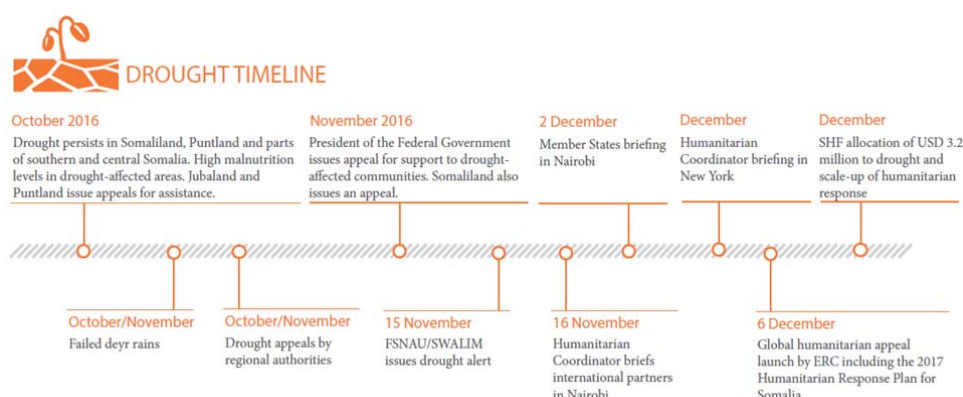
Lead and co-lead organizations

Education	UNICEF
Food security	FAO/WFP
Health	WHO SC International
Logistics	WFP
Nutrition	UNICEF WVI
Protection	UNHCR DRC
Shelter/NFIs	UNHCR UNHABITAT
Water, sanitation & hygiene	UNICEF

20,000 people affected by shigella (dysentery). In addition, a disease surveillance team, supported by the World Health Organization, has started monitoring the situation and a cholera diagnostic center set up at the Bossaso Hospital is expected to start operating shortly. In Somaliland, humanitarian partners have dispatched six tonnes of medical supplies to assist drought-affected people. The supplies include antibiotics, IV fluids, Oral Rehydration Salt, medicines for common illnesses and IV catheters.

The President of the Federal Government of Somalia appealed for humanitarian assistance on 12 November. State authorities in Jubbaland, Puntland, Somaliland and Galmudug also issued appeals on 2 October, 5 October, 17 November and 30 November, respectively, highlighting the urgency of the situation.

In light of the ongoing drought and humanitarian crisis in Somalia, the National Leadership Forum (NLF) on 20 December, invited the UN and the international community for a briefing on the gravity of the situation and steps being taken by the Federal Government and Federal Member States to respond to the crisis. The NLF established a National Drought Emergency Response Committee to coordinate the efforts of the Federal Government and the Federal Member States. The NLF has also agreed to set aside pooled funds from the Federal Government, Federal Member States and Banadir Regional Administration to shore up response to the emergency.



Acute Watery Diarrhoea outbreak in some areas

The outbreak comes amid drought-induced water shortages

Widespread water shortages in the drought-affected regions have increased the risk of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/Cholera outbreaks. Already, humanitarian partners and government authorities have reported an outbreak of suspected AWD/Cholera in villages in Jowhar and Mahaday districts in Middle Shabelle region. The outbreak was first reported on 7 December in Dinlawe Village in Mahaday District. Other cases were reported in Burfule, Kacaanka, Kulmis, Shaam Shidlo Bari and Weyne. Unconfirmed reports indicate that 48 people with suspected AWD were admitted to health facilities in Mahaday between 7 and 13 December. Cases were also reported in Barow Weyne, Daa'ifo, Gumbe and Gaafay villages in Jowhar district. Some 151 people were admitted to the Cholera Treatment Centre in the regional hospital in Jowhar. Two children reportedly died of AWD at Jowhar Hospital.

On 14 December, health partners reported that 91 suspected AWD/cholera cases were treated at local health facilities in Jalalaqsi district between 5 and 13 December. Nearly 60 per cent of these were children under age 5. According to local authorities, three children died of suspected AWD/cholera in the same period. In December, WHO surveillance officers noted a surge of AWD/cholera cases in Middle Shabelle region. Some 150 cases and three deaths have been reported. They include; one (Balcad) 87 (Jowhar) and 62 (Mahady). Nearly 30 per cent of the cases were children under age 5.

Humanitarian partners step up response to avert further outbreaks

Humanitarian partners, mainly WASH and Health cluster partners have stepped up response efforts in Balcad, Jowhar and Mahaday. According to partners the epidemic which began on 7 December, has been brought under control following concerted efforts by authorities as well as health and WASH partners. Health partners have reported an 80 per cent decline in admission and treatment of suspected AWD/Cholera cases in the affected areas. Efforts to address the epidemic included effective co-ordination and delivery of supplies for hygiene promotion, chlorination of water points and treatment of AWD/Cholera cases in health centers and Cholera Treatment Centers. Meanwhile, Somalia's request for nearly one million doses of Oral Cholera Vaccine has been approved by the Global Task Force on Cholera Control. Humanitarian partners plan to conduct the first-ever oral cholera vaccination campaigns in Somalia by the end of January 2017.

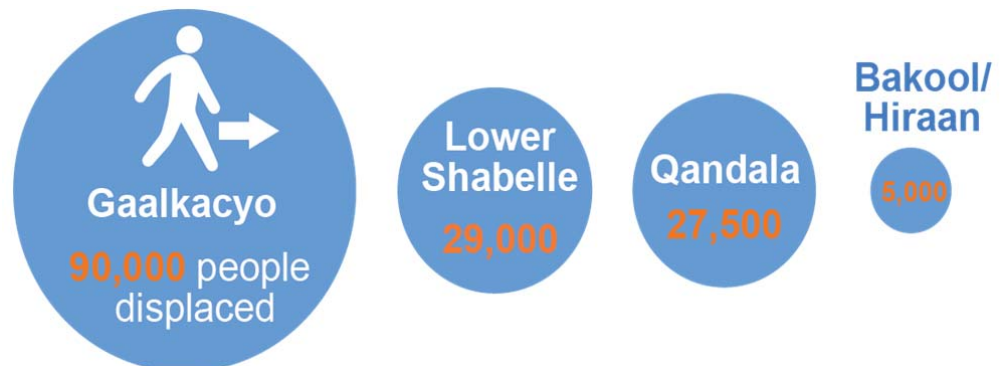
Concerns over new wave of conflict

Fighting in some areas has displaced thousands

Displacements due to clan and sectoral conflicts in Gaalkacyo, Xaradheere, Teyeglow and Qandala are compounding the humanitarian situation for thousands of Somalis.

Puntland Security Forces and Darawish soldiers launched an offensive on 3 December, to retake the coastal town of Qandala in Bari region from non-state armed actors who took control of the town on 26 October. According to local authorities and humanitarian partners, some 3,000 people were newly displaced following the offensive. An estimated 25,700 people – more than half the town's population- were displaced as a result of the takeover of Qandala by non-state armed actors and the offensive by Puntland forces.

Increased tensions have been reported due to the blockade of supply routes between Puntland and Galmudug



A majority of the displaced are women, children and the elderly, many of whom fled to surrounding villages, while others sought refuge in Bossaso, some 75 kilometers from Qandala. Some of the displaced are living with relatives, while others have rented shelter. The conflict has worsened the humanitarian situation in Qandala which is already affected by drought conditions. Humanitarian partners and local authorities are concerned that the situation will worsen in case of protracted displacement.

As a result of the conflict, most humanitarian activities in the town, including assessments were suspended. Some 300 learners were affected after the non-state armed actors closed the only school in the town. They also closed a health facility and looted medical equipment and supplies. An initial rapid assessment conducted by local humanitarian partners in Buruc village indicate that food, health, shelter and non-food items (NFIs), and water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) are the priority needs.

Clashes have also been reported in Galmudug region. On 12 December, authorities in Xaradheere reported that over 6,000 people were displaced in Dumaaye, following clashes between locals and suspected Al-Shabaab militants. The fighting reportedly started after local pastoralists refused to pay zakat (taxes) to Al-Shabaab. Reports indicate that it has spread to neighboring locations and caused displacements. The majority of the displaced people have moved to areas in Baxdo, Xiinlabi and Camaaro in

Caadado district. Al-Shabaab reportedly burnt down shelters and farms in Boorrey, Cadaadley, Dey, Dumaaye, Tuulo Habaraawe and Tuulo Dhiidaal villages on 28 November and confiscated thousands of livestock. This has compounded the situation in Xarardheere district which is already experiencing severe drought. Authorities in Caadado, where the majority of displaced have fled to, have appealed for humanitarian assistance. The displaced are in need of food, water, NFI/shelter and health services.

In Gaalkacyo, where an estimated 90,000 people were displaced in October and November, a cease-fire agreement is largely holding, but tension remains high. A flare-up of tensions between Galmudug and Puntland authorities which began on 1 December 2016, has led to a blockade of roads between the two regions. As a result, trucks carrying humanitarian food supplies for people affected by drought and in need of assistance are blocked on the northern side of Gaalkacyo. The situation comes amid rising food insecurity in areas that are usually reached with humanitarian and commercial supplies through Gaalkacyo. It is unprecedented for humanitarian supplies to be denied access by either side. Previously, even amid armed fighting in Gaalkacyo, both sides have allowed humanitarian aid to pass through, in line with international humanitarian law. Efforts by the Humanitarian Coordinator and partners, to urgently unblock the roads to allow for free flow of humanitarian supplies continue.

Pooled funds boosts drought response

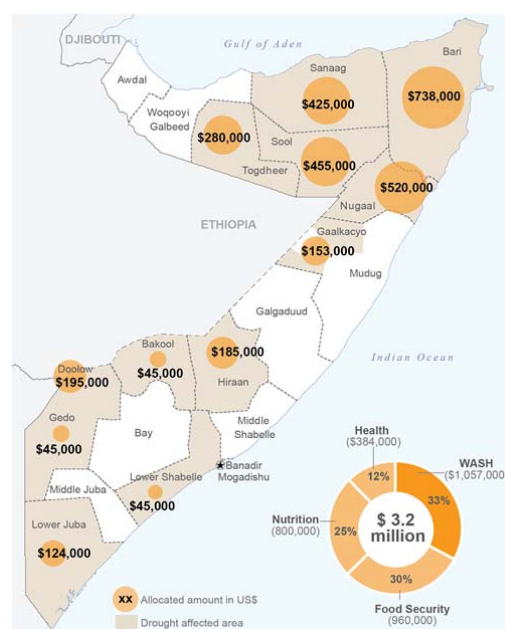
US\$3.2 million from Somalia Humanitarian Fund to boost drought response

In response to the worsening drought, the Humanitarian Coordinator has released some US\$3.2 million from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), which includes the additional funds provided by the Government of Sweden in December, to boost the response in drought affected areas. While this \$3.2 million reserve allocation represents only a fraction of what is required to scale-up response and more resources are urgently needed to help affected communities cope with the deteriorating situation, the allocation will help partners to kick-start activities at a critical time.

Some \$1 million will support food-insecure families, mostly in the north of the country, with unconditional cash grants, emergency water and health support for livestock. Another \$380,000 will go for health interventions, including restoration and improvement of essential primary health care services through outreach activities such as mobile clinics and expansion of existing primary health clinics.

Water and sanitation programmes will be boosted with \$1.1 million for distribution of water through vouchers and water trucking for communities and schools, distribution of containers and hygiene promotion for school children and communities. The remaining \$800,000 will be used to procure life-saving nutrition supplies, including ready-to-use therapeutic food, in response to the critical break in pipeline. The supplies will be procured through the cluster lead agency and distributed to implementing partners across the country.

Given the scale of humanitarian needs and the critical role SHF plays in support of humanitarian response by combining flexibility and strategic focus, donors are encouraged to replenish the Fund as early as possible for 2017. Having sufficient resources at disposal will advance SHF's ability to provide predictable, adequate and timely support for the most strategic emergency interventions in Somalia.



2017 Humanitarian Response Plan finalized

Humanitarian partners have developed a Humanitarian Response Plan for Somalia for 2017 which seeks USD \$864 million to reach 3.9 million people with urgent life-saving assistance by the end of 2017. The plan reflects a commitment by humanitarian partners to better support the people and the Government of Somalia in addressing the extensive humanitarian needs throughout the country.

Developed within the framework of the three-year humanitarian strategy for Somalia for 2016-2018, the response plan covering 12 months aim to save lives, ensure the protection of the most vulnerable, strengthen resilience, support the provision of basic services and enable durable solutions through a coordinated, comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach. Throughout the implementation of this plan, the humanitarian community will embed the principle of the centrality of protection by means of a humanitarian response to protect the most vulnerable groups. The plan has been developed in consideration of and in complementarity with ongoing and planned development programming.

The electronic version of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for Somalia is available at: <http://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-humanitarian-response-plan-january-december-2017>.

On 6 December the Emergency Relief Coordinator launched the 2017 global humanitarian appeal as part of the Global Humanitarian Overview 2017. The global appeal is asking for \$20.1 billion, aiming to reach over 87 million people in need. The local launch of the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan will be held in Mogadishu in January 2017.

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