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### HIGHLIGHTS

- Drought conditions persist in Somaliland, Puntland and parts of southern and central Somalia
- High malnutrition levels in drought-affected areas
- Humanitarian funding overview

### 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	300,000
Source: 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 HRP (US\$)

**37%** (\$332 million)

**\$420 million**  
Total humanitarian funding received for Somalia

(reflects reported funding on FTS as of 4 November 2016)  
Source: <http://fts.unocha.org>



Humanitarian partners are scaling up response to displaced people in Gaalkacyo. Credit: Guled Isse/OCHA Somalia

## Conflict displaces 80,000 in Gaalkacyo

More than 80,000 people were displaced from Gaalkacyo town in Mudug region after armed violence broke out on 7 October 2016. Intermittent fighting left 23 people dead and 65 injured.

While a peace agreement was reached on 1 November, renewed fighting broke out again on 2 November and the situation in the town remains tense with armed forces maintaining their positions. The two federal states involved, Galmudug and Puntland announced a settlement brokered in the United Arab Emirates that includes an immediate cease fire. The two parties are scheduled to hold further talks to implement the agreement on 20 November 2016.



The conflict in Gaalkacyo has left over 80,000 people displaced. Photo: Guled Isse /OCHA Somalia

Settlements for internally displaced people (IDPs) in south Gaalkacyo hosting nearly 20,000 people have been deserted. Some 40,000 IDPs in the town have faced secondary displacement. Most of the displaced have moved to villages and settlements in the outskirts of the town. The conflict has worsened the situation of IDPs, especially those facing secondary displacement. The onset of the *Deyr* rainy season (October - December) will compound the situation of the displaced, especially those living in the open. Gaalkacyo town has an estimated population of 270,000 people, according to UNFPA figures.

Humanitarian partners are concerned that the impact of the conflict is straining already depleted humanitarian supplies meant for response to those affected by flooding and drought in the region as the *Deyr* rainy season begins. In addition, over 20,000 learners have been affected as schools remain closed. Humanitarian organizations have been forced to limit staff movement. The disruption of commercial activity has impeded the livelihoods of tens of thousands of people who depend on markets for survival. Livestock owners and traders who rely on Gaalkacyo as the transit centre for trucks carrying livestock to the port of Bossaso have also been affected. Gaalkacyo provides access to regions such as Galgaduud, Hiraan and Mudug for commodities from the port of Bossaso. Agricultural products and livestock from southern and central Somalia also pass through Gaalkacyo on transit to northern towns.

### Humanitarian partners step up response to conflict affected people

Humanitarian partners, in collaboration with the local communities, authorities and civil society organizations have stepped up response to people affected by the conflict in Gaalkacyo. Some 60,000 people will be provided with one month food assistance by the food security providers.

## 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 2016)	0.52/10,000 /day
Under-five global acute malnutrition rate (FSNAU 2016)	13%
% population using improved water sources (KAP Survey 2015)	55%

Health and nutrition partners have established temporary and mobile facilities in areas where most people have settled. Some 5,000 people are being reached with health and nutrition services daily. In north and south Gaalkacyo, WASH cluster partners are distributing 30,000 litres of water each day to displaced people. Of this, 80 per cent is distributed in south Gaalkacyo where the demand is high due to poor infrastructure. WASH partners have scaled up the distribution of aqua tabs and hygiene kits to minimize the outbreak of water borne diseases. WASH partners have also pre-positioned 9,500 hygiene kits in Caadado, 50 km south of Gaalkacyo, to benefit an estimated 60,000 people. The damaged water pump in Docol village has since been repaired. Fuel subsidies have also been provided to operate borehole pumps in settlements in north Gaalkacyo. Authorities in the north and south have increased police patrols to improve security for displaced populations while protection cluster partners are following up and addressing any emerging protection concerns. Humanitarian partners will distribute NFI kits to benefit some 43,000 people.

## Drought conditions persist in some areas

### Authorities appeal for assistance in drought-affected areas

Drought conditions continue to affect thousands of people in Puntland, Somaliland and parts of southern and central Somalia, especially Gedo and Lower Juba regions. The delayed and poor *Gu* rains (April – June) in many areas have exacerbated the drought conditions following the below average 2015 *Deyr* rains. Puntland, Somaliland and southern and central Somalia are experiencing a delayed start of the *Deyr* rains. The *Deyr* season is projected to be below average and is likely to worsen food insecurity countrywide.



Drought conditions continue to affect thousands in Puntland and parts of southern and central Somalia. Credit: Save the Children

In Puntland, an inter-agency assessment in September revealed that nearly 150,000 people were directly affected by severe drought and over 12,000 have been displaced as a result. Rural and pastoral communities in Bari, Nugaal and parts of Sool regions are among the most affected and have to trek long distances in search of water for livestock and domestic use. These areas are also experiencing increased livestock deaths which could worsen should the situation deteriorate further. This will impact the livelihoods of rural communities who are dependent on livestock. The September assessment in Puntland revealed that the cost of water has tripled to US\$15 per barrel (200litres) from \$5 in June. In some locations such as Himilisiye, Hursaale other remote pastoral settlements, the price of water has spiked from \$ 5 to \$ 30.

In Somaliland, the *Deyr* rains began in late September/first week of October, especially in the western areas of region. However, the rains were erratic and short-lived. The north-eastern parts of Somaliland in Togdheer and Sanaag regions were yet to record any significant rains, according to SWALIM. There has been a prolonged dry period in these areas. The western areas were the most drought-affected areas. There was a good *Gu* harvest, but the current situation suggests that any post-*Gu* recovery gains may be short-lived.

In Gedo region, an inter-agency assessment conducted in September revealed that drought conditions coupled with ongoing conflict have affected an estimated 75,000 people. Of these, nearly 3,000 have left their homes, trekking long distances, in search of water and pasture. In addition, livestock body conditions are poor due to disease and inadequate pasture. Results from the assessment also show that 89 per cent of the assessed population has lost at least one animal, and 77 per cent of these animals died from drought-related causes, while 23 per cent from diseases. The high rate of loss of livestock could be attributed to the low rate of vaccination coverage which is 46 per cent in Gedo region. In Lower Juba region, authorities have appealed for humanitarian assistance in areas near Afmadow, Badhaadhe and Kismayo districts.

Humanitarian partners have carried out assessments in the affected areas in Somaliland, Puntland, Gedo and Lower Juba to complement existing FSNAU data and inform response. A scale-up of the response is required in most areas, but challenges related to funding and access continue. On 16 October, the Humanitarian Coordinator allocated \$400,000 from Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) to address drought-induced water shortages in Afmadow district, Lower Juba. Almost 10,000 most vulnerable affected people are being assisted through the provision of emergency water supply and unconditional cash transfers, rehabilitation of boreholes and water tanks, and provision of spare parts; rehabilitation of animal water troughs; and community hygiene promotion.

## CLUSTERS

### Lead and co-lead organizations

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

## Malnutrition in drought-affected areas

Humanitarian partners are concerned about the worrying nutrition situation in the drought-affected areas of Puntland, Gedo and Lower Juba regions in southern and central Somalia. In Puntland where drought conditions have affected livelihoods and food security, an upsurge of malnutrition prevalence has put children at risk especially in the most affected areas in Bari and Sanaag. This is further exacerbated by poor feeding practices and inadequate nutrition programmes. An inter-agency assessment in Puntland revealed that 16 per cent of the assessed families consume one meal a day, while 48 per cent in Bari, Sanaag and Sool regions have no access to nutrition programmes.

**300,000** children under age of 5 are acutely malnourished  
including **> 50,000** who are severely malnourished and vulnerable

In Gedo region, internally displaced people's settlements in Doloow, acute malnutrition remains high among IDPs. Children under age 5 are severely malnourished and at risk of morbidity and death. Overall, an estimated 300,000 children under age 5 are acutely malnourished, including more than 50,000 who are severely malnourished and vulnerable countrywide, according to FSNAU. The nutrition outlook for Somalia is not positive for both post *Deyr* 2016/17 period as well as the first half of 2017 as a result of the combined impact of poor 2016 *Gu* and 2016/17 *Deyr* seasonal rainfall. In 2016, the estimated number of children malnourished from the *Gu* 2015 IDP settlements and Rural Livelihood zones assessments was 304,700 compared to 323,350 recorded in the *Gu* 2016 IDP settlements and Rural Livelihood zones nutritional assessments.

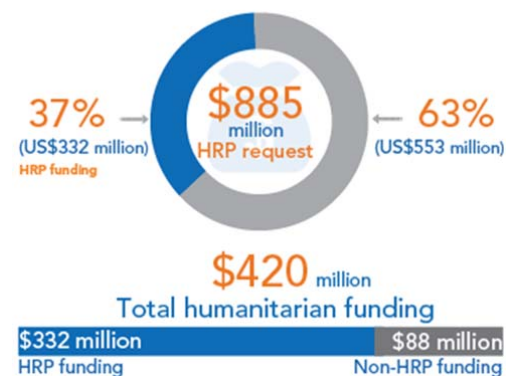
## SHF boosts response but more funding needed

Amid increasing needs from drought, food insecurity, high levels of malnutrition, conflict-induced displacements and refugee returns, ten months into 2016, only 37 per cent (\$332 million) of 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Somalia has been funded. The nutrition cluster is the highest funded at 45 per cent while the protection cluster is the lowest funded at 17 per cent. The 2016 funding levels are below average compared to previous years.

The Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) has channelled some \$25 million for critical humanitarian response to national and international partners across the country. It remains a crucial tool for enabling humanitarian action where needs are high and available resources limited. Some \$6.5 million from SHF's reserve funds were catalytic for early response to the prolonged drought conditions in Puntland and Somaliland and, together with the support from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), provided a lifeline funding to kick start urgent action as laid out in the Drought and El Niño Call for Aid. Between July and October, some \$14 million was disbursed from SHF in support of life-saving and life-sustaining interventions for some of the most vulnerable IDPs in and around Baidoa and Kismayo, but also those forcibly evicted from Mogadishu in 2015. SHF also supported, through individual reserve allocations, timely response to acute watery diarrhoea outbreak in Kismayo with \$600,000, floods response in Belet Weyne with \$500,000 and, most recently, supporting partner activities to address critical drought-induced water shortages in Afmadow with \$400,000.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, the humanitarian needs in Somalia remain critically high, with multiple areas of severe need across the country. The SHF currently has limited funds to support urgent response. This is particularly concerning given the humanitarian outlook in Somalia and in view of

### HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (HRP)



how the Fund typically provides critical funding for national partners. Donors are encouraged to provide new or additional funding to replenish the Fund in the last months of 2016 and to support the timely response in 2017 through predictable and flexible humanitarian funding.



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