

Humanitarian Bulletin

Somalia

June 2016 | Issued on 23 June 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Floods subside in Belet Weyne but impact remains
- Cholera outbreak continues
- Gu rainy season shorter than usual in Puntland and Somaliland
- UN refugee chief visits Kenya and Somalia.

FIGURES

# of people in humanitarian emergency and crisis	1m
# of people in food security stress	3.7m
# of acutely malnourished children under age 5	305,000
Source: FSNAU February 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\$)

28% (\$249 million)

\$315 million
Total humanitarian funding received for Somalia

(reflects reported funding on FTS as of 23 June 2016)
Source: <http://fts.unocha.org>



The impact of drought continues to affect thousands in Puntland and Somaliland. Credit: UNICEF Somalia

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Floods subside but impact continues

Displaced people return, but need additional assistance

Nearly 70 per cent of the 70,000 people affected by flooding along the Shabelle River in Belet Weyne, Hiraan region have begun to return to their homes according to latest reports from humanitarian partners. However, some remain displaced as their shelters and latrines have been destroyed or remain waterlogged. The return of the displaced to their homes is being driven, in part, by the start of the Haggaa cold season and the delivery of food aid in return areas.



The floods in Belet Weyne displaced nearly 70,000 people Credit: INTERSOM

The flood waters along Shabelle River caused extensive damage to crops in Belet Weyne and the surrounding areas and destroyed infrastructure at the local hospital, further worsening the situation at the facility, which has grappled with severe underfunding. There are concerns that the food security situation may worsen in the affected areas in the coming months due to below average rains reported at 82mm by FAO-managed Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) and crops destroyed by flooding. The next harvest is expected in August 2016. The cost of cereal has doubled in the last few weeks up from US\$0.7 to \$1.5, according to the Food Security cluster. Flooding also occurred in Balcaad and Jowhar leading to displacement and destruction of some farmlands and crops. In Jowhar district, 1,140 people were temporarily displaced in Brimo Asento village.

Partners step up response to flood affected people

As displaced families begin to return in the Belet Weyne area, partners are rehabilitating damaged infrastructure, including improvised repairs to broken river embankments to mitigate the impact of future flooding. Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) partners supplied 50,000 litres of clean water to over 20,000 people. In addition, 50 communal latrines have been dug in areas where people have been displaced to in order to promote hygiene and minimize the risk of water-borne diseases including AWD/cholera. Over 30,000 people received hygiene kits and water purification tablets. Some 20,000 sand bags were distributed to reinforce river banks and prevent flood waters from affecting more settlements. The WASH cluster is working with communities on hygiene promotion in areas where people have returned. The health cluster established mobile health services in Banaaney, Ceel Jaale and Shiirkaneco and restored operations at Belet Weyne General Hospital. The Food Security cluster distributed one month food ration to over 60,000 people, 10,000 of whom received nutrition supplements.

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%

Some 3,000 people received unconditional cash relief for food assistance. Shelter cluster partners distributed NFI kits to over 33,000 people while 2,400 people received unconditional cash grants to buy the kits. The governments of Djibouti and Saudi Arabia provided food to 9,000 and 15,000 people, respectively. Protection cluster partners distributed 75 dignity kits to people in various displacement centres. Schools are expected to resume in August and the response is focused on rehabilitating school facilities damaged by flooding and to support the Ministry of Education to conduct final examinations.

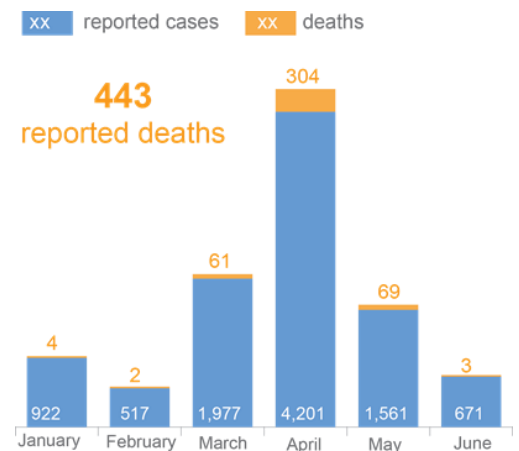
The Somali Federal Government and the National Drought Committee pledged a total of \$150,000 in May for food assistance in Belet Weyne. Already, the National Drought Committee has disbursed \$32,000 for food assistance for 7,200 people. Joint post flood assessments by the government and humanitarian partners are ongoing to establish the extent of the damage and assistance needed to facilitate recovery.

AWD/cholera outbreak continues

Over 10,000 cases reported since January 2016

Since January 2016, more than 10,000 cases of AWD/cholera have been reported in southern and central Somalia. The number of reported cases of AWD/cholera in the first half of 2016 alone is 140 per cent higher than those reported for the whole of 2015. Based on information and data from previous years, the World Health Organization (WHO) projects that cases could increase in the next six months. According to WHO/Health Cluster AWD/cholera cases have been confirmed in 11 districts in Banadir, Bay, Hiraan, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba and

Middle Shabelle.

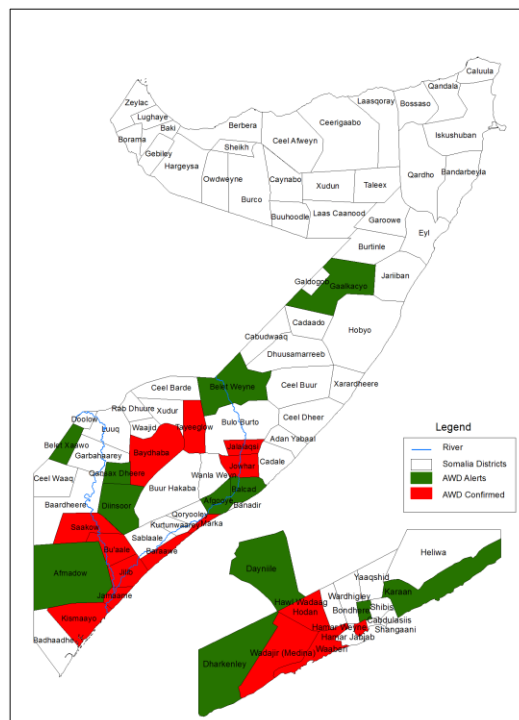


Data Source: Health Cluster/WHO as of 12 June

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



New cases of the outbreak have also been confirmed in Jamaame, Juba region which had not reported any cases of AWD/cholera in two years. The flooding, rain and displacement may contribute to the spread and severity of the outbreak in southern and central Somalia.

While the general trend in AWD/cholera cases and related deaths have declined in the past few weeks, some of the hardest hit districts such as Bu'aale, Kismayo and Sakow continue to report cases, according to WHO. Communities in most of the affected areas have limited access to safe drinking water while some have faced interrupted access to preventive health services. Partners continue to monitor the situation in Belet Xaawo due to its proximity to Mandera, Kenya where an outbreak has been reported. Partners from both countries are collaborating to mitigate cross-border spread.

More resources needed to contain the outbreak

While access limitations have hampered response and the delivery of health supplies to some of the affected areas, humanitarian

partners continue to be innovative to ensure aid reaches people in need. So far, in Gedo the WASH cluster has distributed hygiene kits and conducted hygiene promotion activities but scaling up is urgently required. In response to the increased incidence of AWD/cholera cases in Mogadishu, Lower Juba and Middle Juba regions in southern and central Somalia, 6,300 families received hygiene kits. Some \$1.9 million has been allocated from CERF towards the response.

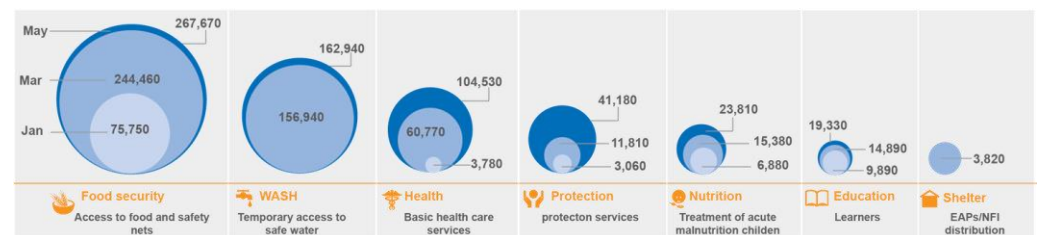
An early end to rains in drought-affected areas

Most of Puntland and the coastal areas of Galgaduud and Mudug regions remain under drought conditions that continue to affect the livelihoods of thousands of people, according to the FAO SWALIM. The rains ended earlier than expected. The drought caused livestock deaths and the deterioration of pasture and water sources. Puntland recorded relatively less rainfall, which started late and was often erratic. Meanwhile, local communities and humanitarian organizations are concerned about poor pasture conditions in Sanaag and Sool due to less than adequate *Gu* rains. Pastoralists have been forced to move with their livestock in search of pasture. Reports indicate that some pastoralists from Ethiopia are moving with their livestock to the eastern areas, sparking fears of competition for pasture and a possible outbreak of livestock diseases. This could worsen the humanitarian situation in an area where up to 80 per cent of herds have been lost due to drought, with devastating impact on families who depend on livestock for income and food.

In Somaliland, while the amount of rainfall received in most parts during the *Gu* (March/April to June) season was relatively good, drought conditions are expected to persist until the next *Deyr* (September-December) rainy season. This is expected to affect availability of water for livestock and human consumption in the coming months.

Drought response continues

Humanitarian partners continued to scale up response and provide critical life-saving assistance. Between January and May 2016, health partners delivered health care services to more than 174,000 people in Puntland and Somaliland. In the same period, the Food security cluster reached nearly 300,000 people with food and safety net-related interventions. Approximately 93,000 people benefited from activities aimed at building livelihoods. Another 177,000 people received livelihood seasonal inputs including seeds, farming tools, fishing equipment, irrigation vouchers and livestock treatment and distribution. The Education cluster reached over 26,000 learners while about 43,000 people benefited from protection activities. The Nutrition cluster admitted more than 34,600 acutely malnourished children into outpatient therapeutic and targeted supplementary feeding programmes. The WASH cluster reached nearly 242,000 people with temporary and sustainable access to safe water.



Partners have scaled up drought response in Puntland and Somaliland. These numbers reflect the number of people reached by each cluster for some selected indicators.

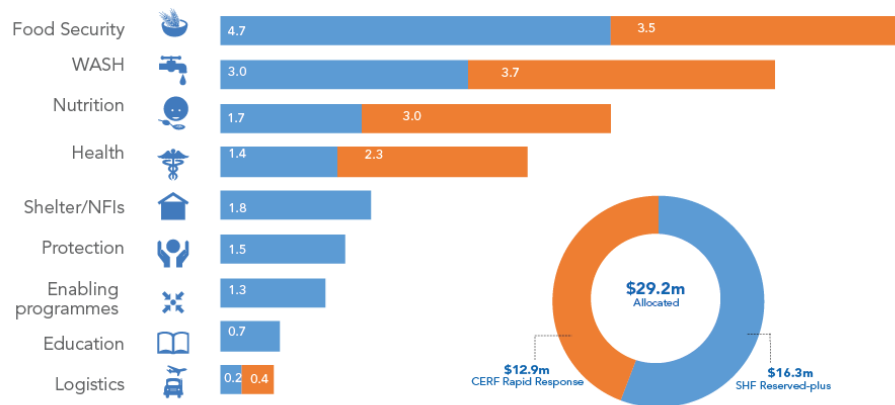
Pooled funds boost humanitarian response

Humanitarian contributions channeled through pooled funds (Central Emergency Response Fund-CERF and the Somalia Humanitarian Fund- SHF) have been critical in boosting humanitarian response. To date, a total of \$29.2 million has been allocated under pooled funds. An estimated \$22.3 million of these funds have been used to ramp up drought response in Puntland and Somaliland, support response to floods in Belet Weyne, respond to the AWD/cholera in Banadir, Lower Juba and Lower Shabelle. About \$7 million will be used to support vulnerable IDPs in Baidoa and Kismayo.

The 2016 SHF has received \$28.2 million to date. The amount includes \$4.4 million carry-over from 2015 and \$23.8 million in contributions for 2016. Additional donor contributions will be vital in boosting timely and predictable SHF allocations to support humanitarian operations in Somalia.

In Somaliland, drought conditions in areas that received below normal rains are expected to persist until the next Deyr rainy season.

\$29.2 million has been allocated under pooled funds to respond to AWD/Cholera, drought and flooding.



\$500,000 for flood response in Belet Weyne

The Humanitarian Coordinator has approved \$ 500,000 from the SHF to respond to the needs of the people affected by the flooding in Belet Weyne. The funds catalyzed the response by providing immediate resources for emergency shelter and non-food items, as well as for water, sanitation and hygiene supplies.

\$1.9 million CERF for AWD/cholera response

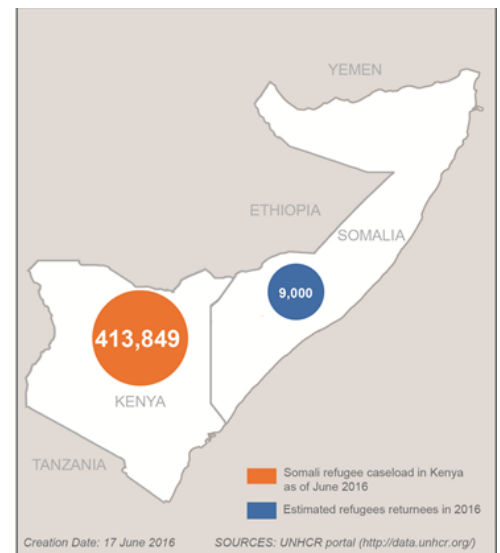
A Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) request of US\$1.9 million has been approved by the Emergency Relief Coordinator to contain the AWD/cholera outbreak between May and August 2016. It will support complementary health, logistics and WASH activities in the most affected areas with the highest caseload and notable increase in reported deaths. A gap of more than \$4.3 million remains to support AWD/Cholera response including for the procurement of emergency health and WASH supplies, and to meet the transport and operational costs necessary to respond to the projected 75,000 people with severe or moderate cases over the next six months. Funds will also be needed to replenish emergency stocks that have been used so far in preparation for future outbreaks.

UN refugee chief visits Kenya and Somalia

Kenya hosts more than 400,000 Somalia refugees, including nearly 327,000 in Dadaab refugee camp

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Filippo Grandi visited Kenya and Somalia from 9 to 13 June, to meet the governments of Kenya and Somalia on the closure of Dadaab refugee camp. During the visit, he met with the presidents of Kenya and Somalia and attended a meeting on the tripartite agreement signed by Kenya, Somalia, and the UN Refugee Agency, focused on the repatriation of Somali refugees in Kenya. He also held discussions with donors on resource mobilization to improve living conditions in Somalia and support to the refugees in Dadaab and host communities in the surrounding areas. Durable solutions for Somali refugees and efforts to ensure that Somalia is ready for sustained return of refugees were discussed.

In 2013, Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement to help Somali refugees from Dadaab begin voluntarily returning home to nine designated areas in south central regions and in Puntland and Somaliland. More than 9,000 have returned since January 2016. Kenya hosts more than 400,000 Somalia refugees, including nearly 327,000 in Dadaab refugee camp.



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