

HIGHLIGHTS

- About 3.2 million people now need life-saving or livelihood assistance in Somalia, as modest gains have reversed.
- Almost 11,000 internally displaced people evicted in Mogadishu in late August and September.
- Disease outbreaks continue to be of concern with 7,000 measles cases reported in 2014 and one new polio case in early September.

FIGURES

# of people in humanitarian emergency and crisis	1m
# of people in stress	2.16m
# of acutely malnourished children under age 5	218,000
Source: www.fsnaui.org (Aug-Dec 2014 projection)	
# of internally displaced people	1.1m
# of Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen	1m
Source: UNHCR	

Consolidated Appeal

FUNDING

933 million

requested for 2014 (US\$)

34% (313 million)

(reflecting reported funding on FTS as of 19 September 2014)

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



A young man fetching water from a shallow well in drought-affected Garbahaarey in Gedo region. Credit: UN Photo/David Mutua

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Food security again a key concern in Somalia

Over 1 million people face acute food insecurity, up by 20 per cent

For the first time since the end of the 2011 famine, the food security situation in Somalia is deteriorating. The number of people in crisis and emergency has increased with 20 per cent, to over 1 million from 857,000 people since the start of the year, according to data released by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), managed by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization, and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). An additional 2.1 million people are barely able to meet their food needs and are vulnerable to shocks that could push them back to food security crisis.

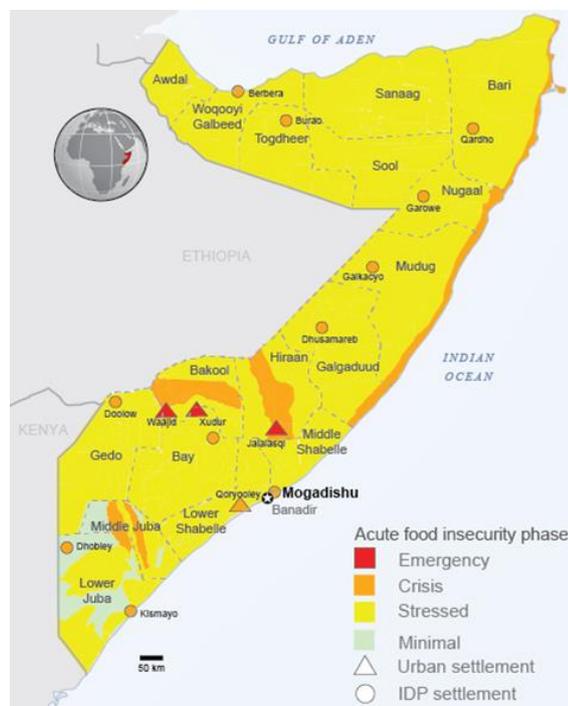
The cereal harvest is estimated to be 37 per cent below the long-term average and 28 per cent below the five-year average due to delayed and erratic rainfall during the seasonal April to June *Gu* rains. The low rainfall has also contributed to water shortages, poor livestock performance and reduced access to milk in pastoral areas. This is compounded by market disruptions due to a trade blockade of main supply routes by armed groups in southern and central Somalia.

People in acute food security are found in large numbers in rural and urban areas and among displaced people in Bakool, Banadir, Bari, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Middle Juba, Nugaal and South Mudug regions. About 62 per cent, or around 635,000 people, of those who face acute food insecurity are internally displaced.

Crisis and emergency are phases 3 and 4 on the FSNAU's five-phase scale for analyzing food security with 5 representing famine. Stressed encompass phase 2 in the same system. The 3.2 million in need was calculated on the 2005 UNDP population estimate of 7.5 million. Thus, the number of people in need is likely understated. For more information, go to: www.fsnaui.org

Malnutrition rates already among the highest in the world have increased

Acute malnutrition levels are alarming. According to the latest FSNAU findings, about 218,000 acutely malnourished children under five years require emergency nutrition support, access to clean water and better hygiene. Of these, 43,800 children are so



Somalia acute food security situation overview August-December
Source: FSNAU/FEWS NET

**New material on the
OCHA Somalia website:**

Funding Snapshot:

<http://bit.ly/1tmO9c5>

HC press release:

<http://bit.ly/1qWJpaJ>

HC press release in Somali:

<http://bit.ly/1s3xKx8>

Humanitarian Snapshot:

<http://bit.ly/1oBv17k>

*Vital supply routes to
newly recovered areas in
southern and central
Somalia must be
secured.*

Safe and predictable access to recovered areas remains a major challenge

The first phase of the military offensive started in March when Government-aligned forces took control over key towns in southern and central Somalia. The operation mainly affected Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, and parts of the Shabelle regions, and led to temporary displacement of about 73,000 people, according to UNHCR. Trade disruption and reduced access to seasonal agricultural employment due to armed groups blocking main supply routes has exacerbated food insecurity in urban areas. Waajid and Xudur in Bakool region and Bulo Burto in Hiraan have been among the most affected towns. Human rights abuses, civilian casualties, arbitrary arrest and detention, sexual violence, forced recruitment, destruction of property and extortion at illegal checkpoints were reported in areas where military activities took place, as well as on routes leading in and out of the targeted towns. Due to insecurity and access challenges, verification of these reports remains a challenge.

Aid flights with vital cargo continues to areas with no road access

Road blockages by non-state armed actors, illegal checkpoints and active hostilities along main roads continue to impact missions and transfer of humanitarian cargo. In August, aid organizations began using regular air cargo flights, funded by the Somalia Common Humanitarian Fund, to areas with no road access to mitigate the situation. In two weeks in August, more than 226 metric tons of vital cargo, including nutrition supplies, supplementary food, vaccinations and education material reached over 36,000 people in four locations. However, emergency flights are not a sustainable solution and do not allow for delivery of sufficient volumes of humanitarian assistance and efforts are ongoing to examine how vital supply routes to newly recovered areas can be secured. Currently, road access to 28 districts in southern and central Somalia remains severely constrained. Up to 11 illegal checkpoints or clashes at legal checkpoints were reported in August, mainly in Banadir, Galgaduud, Lower Juba (Afgooye) and Mudug (Gaalkacyo).



Aid cargo flights bring vital supplies to towns with no road access in Somalia. UNSOA/Bonifacio Bonavente

Evictions of displaced people in Mogadishu

Thousands of vulnerable people uprooted from their homes

More than 10,800 internally displaced people were evicted in Mogadishu in late August and early September, according to UNHCR. Due to lack of suitable housing alternatives, internally displaced people continue to live in sub-standard living conditions in settlements on private and public land where they face threats of eviction from private landowners and authorities. This spike in number of evictions in August and September mainly affected settlements in Daynile district, located on the northern outskirts of Mogadishu, and Hodan district. The evictions were reportedly undertaken without consideration of conditions for lawful evictions and the necessary safeguards for the affected people. Those affected are left with little choice but to move to the outskirts of Mogadishu and remote areas, including the Afgooye corridor, where they may face lack of physical security and/or access to basic services. The evictions of displaced people from private and public land and buildings in Mogadishu are estimated to have uprooted more than 23,000 people this year. About 1.1 million people remain displaced inside Somalia, often with limited access to basic services. The fluid population movements make it harder for humanitarian partners to provide services.

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Mass vaccinations planned to curb outbreaks

One new polio case reported early September in Mudug region in Puntland

This campaign is expected to help reduce mortality levels, especially among malnourished children.

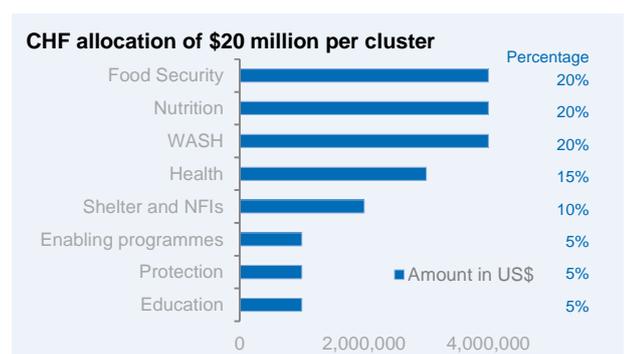
About 7,000 suspected measles cases have been reported so far this year according to the World Health Organization. An emergency vaccination campaign in September is targeting more than half a million children under the age of five in the most affected regions Banadir, Bari, Lower Juba, Mudug and Nugaal. This campaign is expected to help reduce mortality levels, especially among malnourished children. One new polio case was reported early September in Mudug region in Puntland, adding to four cases reported from Mudug in May and June this year. Vaccination campaigns against polio have been conducted in all districts in Mudug, targeting over 1.2 million people of all-age groups. Successful mass vaccination campaigns have curbed the spread of the wild polio virus. In 2013, Somalia saw the largest outbreak in the world with 198 confirmed cases. In 2014, 13 rounds of vaccination campaigns have been carried out in response to the outbreak. In August, a national vaccination campaign targeting about 2 million children below five years with polio vaccine and Vitamin-A supplements took place in accessible areas of Somalia. Activities are also being initiated with an increased focus on accessing pastoral communities, using satellite imagery for micro-planning.

Funding shortfall continue to hamper aid efforts

Pooled fund allocates \$20 million to boost humanitarian response

The allocation addresses critical gaps identified in the June-August operational response plan.

The Humanitarian Appeal remains underfunded with only about a third of the requirements funded two thirds into the year, leaving a gap of more than half a billion US dollars. On 29 August, the Somalia Common Humanitarian Fund allocated US\$20 million to boost ongoing humanitarian response in Somalia. The allocation addresses critical gaps identified in the June-August operational response plan. It complements the July allocation of \$20 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund. The allocation will contribute towards the following objectives:



The allocation will contribute towards the following objectives:

- Address acute malnutrition in settlements for displaced people in seven urban areas: Dhuusamarreeb, Doble, Doolow, Garowe, Gaalkacyo, Kismayo and Mogadishu.
- Improve food security through safety nets livelihood activities in Bakool, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower and Shabelle and Bari, Mudug and Nugaal in the north-east. This includes addressing critical food needs through emergency food assistance in areas affected by poor rains and disruption of local markets.
- Provide integrated basic services for vulnerable people in newly accessible areas and areas with limited humanitarian response.
- Improve protection for displaced people and other vulnerable groups.

Overall funding situation

\$313m funding received

\$620m outstanding to meet humanitarian needs



\$933m aid appeal

Source: <http://fts.unocha.org>, reflecting reported funding on FTS as of 19 September 2014.

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OCHA humanitarian bulletins are available at www.unocha.org/somalia | www.unocha.org | www.reliefweb.int