

HIGHLIGHTS

- Humanitarian funding shortfall jeopardizes aid to hundreds of thousands of Somalis in need.
- About 50,000 people have been affected by seasonal flooding while pockets of drought remain.
- Measles outbreak of great concern with over 9,000 suspected cases reported this year, doubling the number from 2013.

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.fsnau.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\$)

39% (365 million)

(reflecting reported funding on FTS as of 21 November 2014)

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



Flooding hits Belet Weyne in Hiraaan region forcing people to temporarily relocate. Credit: UN Photo/Abdulkadir Ahmed

In this issue

- Critical funding shortage P.1
- Seasonal flooding in six regions P.2
- Impact of drought and response P.2
- Humanitarian access challenges P.3

Humanitarian needs outpace available funding

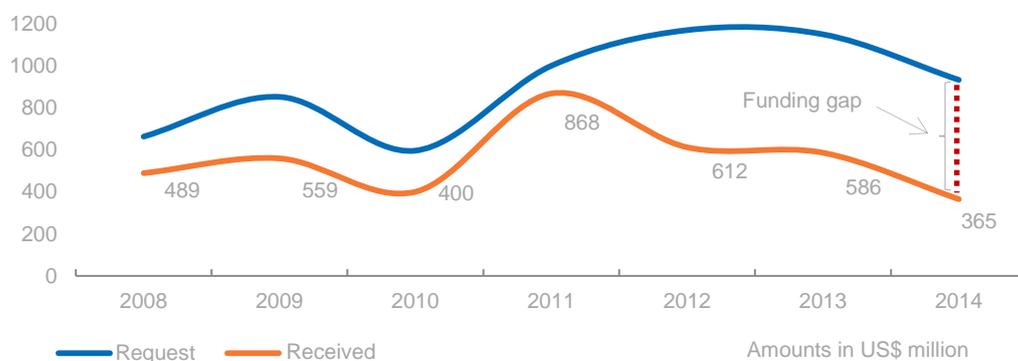
Critical needs at real risk of going unmet if resources are not secured

Funding for humanitarian needs in Somalia has seen a worrying downward trend this year. Despite continued efforts by donors, funding is not commensurate to growing humanitarian needs and the shortfall is jeopardizing activities across the country. The World Food Programme warns that 700,000 people may no longer receive food and nutrition assistance as early as by January next year due to lack of resources. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has already scaled down cash-for-work activities, voucher schemes for agriculture inputs and vaccination and treatment of livestock. The UN's Children Fund (UNICEF) has been forced to gradually discontinue primary healthcare services for 2.5 million people in southern and central Somalia. While the health needs of about 1 million of the affected people can be covered through humanitarian and developmental funding, 1.5 million people remain uncovered, including some 300,000 children under 5 years of age.

Funding gap largest in six years while humanitarian needs are growing

Somalia has received US\$554 million in humanitarian funding according to what is reported to the online Financial Tracking System; about \$365 million of this amount is against the humanitarian response plan, covering 39 per cent of the plan's \$933 million request for humanitarian activities. Although overall funding in absolute terms has not reduced in the last three years, the percentage of funding against the request (appeal for funding) has decreased. From 2008 to 2010, the annual appeals received an average of 68 per cent of the request, while from 2012 to 2014; only 47 per cent on average was funded. The funding level compared to needs in 2014 is the lowest since 2008.

Funding trend Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan 2010-2014



See further information and key figures on the financial tracking system for humanitarian funding at: <http://fts.unocha.org>

BASELINE

Population (UNDP, 2005)	7.5m
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 2014)	0.68/10,000 /day
Under-five global acute malnutrition rate (FSNAU 2014)	14.9%
% population using improved drinking water sources (UNDP 2009)	30%

CLUSTERS

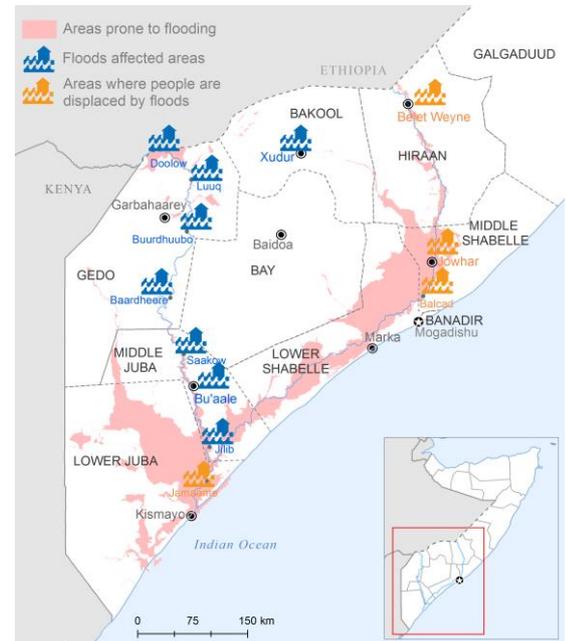
Lead/Co-lead organization

Education	UNICEF SC-Alliance
Food security	FAO/WFP WOCCA/RAWA
Health	WHO Merlin
Logistics	WFP
Nutrition	UNICEF CAF/DARO
Protection	UNHCR DRC
Shelter	UNHCR UNHABITAT
Water, sanitation & hygiene	UNICEF Oxfam GB

Localised flooding affects tens of thousands

Hiraan region worst affected forcing 21,000 people to temporarily relocate

Seasonal flooding due to overflow of the Shabelle and Juba rivers has been reported from six regions of Somalia with different levels of severity, according to the Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM), led by FAO. An estimated 50,000 people have been affected by the flooding and about 30,000 people hereof have been temporary displaced, according to the UN refugee agency (UNHCR). Some of the affected people require immediate humanitarian assistance while some could relocate with their belongings, but may have had their livelihoods affected. These people may require livelihoods support. Areas reportedly hardest hit include Belet Weyne in Hiraan region where about 21,000 people have been affected. As of the second week of November, the flood warning levels reduced from severe to moderate due to reduced rainfall.



Source: SWALIM, UNHCR and OCHA

Pre-positioned supplies in strategic hubs enabled rapid response

In response to the floods, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) partners provided rapid response with comprehensive hygiene kits to an estimated 36,000 people and chlorination of 600 water wells in Hiraan region. Shelter partners have provided 1,200 kits with household items such as plastic sheeting, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, blankets, jerry cans, soap, sanitary pads and mosquito nets. Further response includes distribution of 110,000 empty bags to vulnerable households to build barriers between the flood waters and their homes and cash transfers for up to three months. Food security partners have completed needs assessments and plan a two-month food ration under general food distribution. Health partners in Belet Weyne are providing daily mobile health services to the displaced and flood-affected people.

Risk of disease outbreaks heightened with seasonal short rains

Over 170,000 health consultations were reported in October from health facilities across Somalia, a 16 per cent increase compared to last month, according to health partners. As anticipated, the increase followed the start of the short rains when the disease outbreaks usually surge. Of the diseases under surveillance, the leading causes of morbidity were confirmed malaria, suspected measles and acute watery diarrhoea.

Emergency response to pockets of drought

Aid workers respond to water shortages and impact of drought

The performance of the 2014 *Gu* rains between April and June was mixed. Most parts of southern and central Somalia including the traditional bread basket regions of Bay, Bakool, Lower and Middle Shabelle received moderate rains. However, dry conditions persisted in Galgaduud, Gedo, parts of Lower Juba, and Mudug until October. Gedo in particular has experienced severe water and food shortages. In response, throughout October food security partners were able to reach about 50,600 people with improved access to food as well as reaching over 72,500 people with livelihood assets and inputs. In Lower Juba, partners improved food access for over 12,000 people and reached about 84,400 people with livelihood assets and inputs. Nutrition partners assisted about 8,800 malnourished children under 5 years in out-patient therapeutic care programmes, and over 10,000 children under 5 years in targeted supplementary feeding programmes in

New material on the OCHA Somalia website:
ERC remarks on Somalia:

<http://bit.ly/1tpSwl2>

HC remarks at HLPF:

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

Humanitarian Access Snapshot:

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

Humanitarian Snapshot:

<http://bit.ly/1yMlks8>

Thematic maps cluster response and activities:

Somalia:

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

Southern and central:

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

Puntland:

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

Somaliland

<http://bit.ly/1zkl2Jz>

Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower and Middle Juba, Mudug and Galgaduud during September and October. Furthermore, in September and October more than 120,000 people were assisted with water trucking and water vouchers essentially in Gedo region, but also in Galgaduud and the Afmadow area in Lower Juba region.

High risk of further measles outbreaks

In some hard-to-reach areas, immunization coverage is only at 15 per cent

About 9,000 cases of suspected measles have been reported in Somalia this year, a doubling compared to last year. The situation is alarming against the backdrop of a large number of unvaccinated children in hard-to-reach areas in southern and central Somalia and the lack of a functional immunization system. In some parts of southern and central Somalia where insecurity prevented vaccinations of over half a million young children for the last five years, measles immunization coverage is as low as 15 per cent. Increased population movement and overcrowding in sites where internally displaced people reside further increase the risk of infection.

Pooled funds are used to boost vaccinations, but more response is needed

It is estimated that only 30 per cent of children under one year were vaccinated against measles in 2013 through routine immunization services. This is far below the 95 per cent coverage considered necessary to control and prevent measles outbreaks. With \$1.45 million financial support from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund and \$300,000 from the Somalia Common Humanitarian Fund, vaccination campaigns targeting 500,000 people kicked off in October 2014 in accessible areas of Kismayo, Afmadow and Badade districts in Lower Juba and the entire Mogadishu/Banadir region and regions of Puntland. The World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and immunization partners require \$11 million for a nation-wide measles campaign planned for 2015, targeting children between the age of 9 months and 15 years.

Operating environment remains challenging

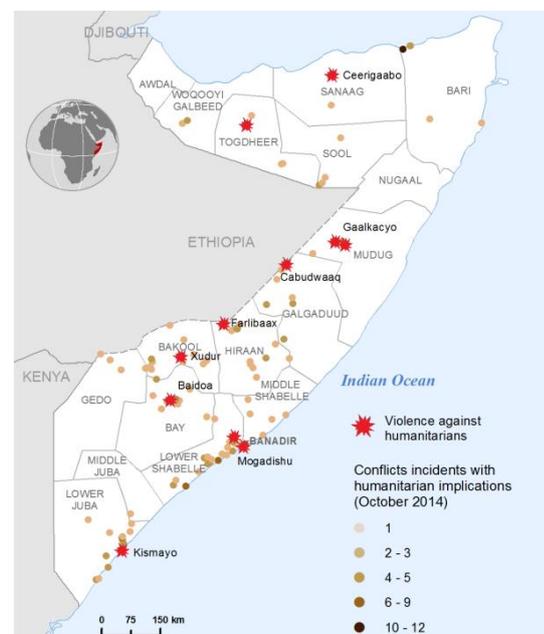
Civilians bear the brunt of the ongoing conflict

The security situation remains volatile and risks associated with humanitarian aid work are high due to insecurity and direct and indirect attacks against humanitarian personnel and assets. Over 220 conflict incidents with humanitarian access implications were registered in October 2014. While the number of high profile attacks was low in October, the number of recorded incidents involving improvised explosive devices is the highest since September 2013.

Since January 2014, more than 5,000 weapon-related injuries have been treated in nine hospitals in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Doolow, Mudug, and Baidoa. In October, 619 weapon-related injuries were reported at the facilities; a 13 per cent increase compared to the previous month. Following a number of incidences of explosions reported in Mogadishu, there was a 23 per cent increase in civilian injuries. In total, more than 500 casualties were reported in Mogadishu and treated at the four major WHO supported hospitals during October.

Over 220 conflict incidents with humanitarian access implications were registered in October 2014.

Visit us online:



Source: NSP and OCHA

Humanitarian organizations are currently reaching people in need of assistance in all 18 regions of the country.

More than 500 casualties were reported in Mogadishu and treated at the four major WHO supported hospitals.

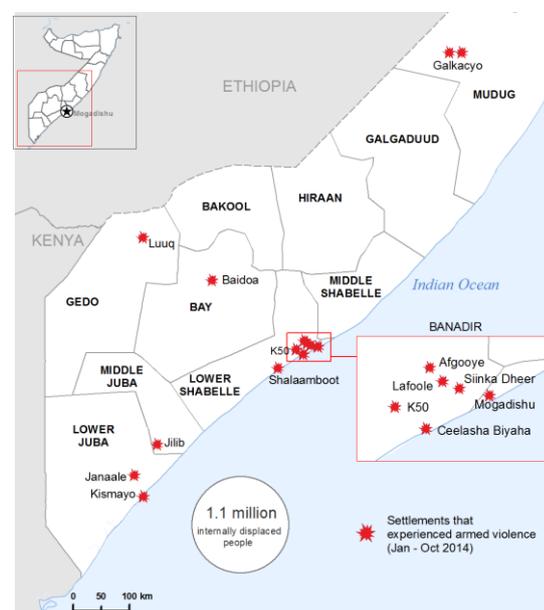
The full implementation of the policy would make a significant difference for displaced people.

Aid delivery remains difficult with lack of predictable road access

Despite challenges and persistent insecurity in parts of Somalia, humanitarian organizations are currently reaching people in need of assistance in all 18 regions of the country. Aid workers using different modalities to reach people in need, including cargo flights as a stop-gap measure to areas inaccessible by road. In October, eleven violent incidents against humanitarian personnel and assets were recorded across nine regions accounting for the death of two humanitarian workers, attempted rape of one, injury of one, and arrest of two. Road movement in southern and central Somalia remained a challenge to local communities and humanitarian partners due to the hostilities along major access roads, ambushes and unauthorized checkpoints by multiple armed actors were major threats. In October, two food convoys were ambushed in Galgaduud and Hiraaan regions. In north Gaalkacyo a female polio and measles vaccination social mobiliser suffered an attempted rape. The aid worker was carrying out vaccination social mobilization as part of the polio vaccination campaigns in Mudug region targeting over 196,000 children under 5 years of age.

Protection needs high amongst vulnerable groups

Targeted and indiscriminate attacks on civilians and aid workers in settlements where internally displaced people reside are of increasing concern. In 2014, over 30 direct armed attacks against displaced people have been registered. Displaced people fearing attacks or trying to return to newly recovered areas are also exposed to violence at unauthorized checkpoints along major access routes as well as auxiliary roads in rural areas. Curfews and military operations have continued to restrict the freedom of movement, especially in parts of southern and central Somalia. The safety of aid workers and assets has been compromised in six targeted incidents in sites for displaced people in Banadir, Bay, Lower Juba and Mudug regions. In October, a humanitarian worker was killed in northern Gaalkacyo when he registered displaced people willing to voluntary return to their areas of origin in Jariban district. In a separate incident, violence linked to aid delivery in Dalxiiska was recorded in Kismayo in Lower Juba.



Source: NSP, OCHA and the Protection Cluster

The protection of displaced people must be prioritized

Aid workers are faced with security and logistics challenges when assessing humanitarian needs. Affected people also face difficulties accessing vital services, protection and assistance. Humanitarian partners continue to work with the Federal Government of Somalia to ensure that the Policy framework on displacement within Somalia is endorsed and implemented. The full implementation of the policy could make a significant difference for displaced people as it provides a comprehensive strategy on internal displacement to prevent new displacement, improve living conditions and asserting rights and to overcome protracted displacement by identifying policy benchmarks and measures to create conditions conducive to solutions for displaced people and returning refugees.

For further information, please contact:

Cecilia Attefors, Reports Officer, attefors@un.org, Tel. (+254) 733 770 766

Michelle Delaney, Public Information Officer, delaneym@un.org, Tel. (+254) 731 043 156

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