

# Humanitarian Bulletin

## Somalia

August 2016 | Issued on 1 September 2016

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Puntland authorities appeal for assistance to respond to drought.
- More than 24,000 Somali refugees return home from Dadaab since 2014
- Early warning for La Niña
- Boost for IDP response

### 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 HRP (US\$)

**32%** (\$284 million)

**\$400 million**

Total humanitarian funding received for Somalia

(reflects reported funding on FTS as of 1 September 2016)

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



The continuing refugee returns underscores the need for durable solutions for IDPs and refugees Photo: UNHCR Somalia

## Drought impact persist in Puntland, Somaliland

### Puntland authorities appeal for humanitarian assistance

Drought conditions continue to be felt in Puntland and Somaliland where an estimated 1.7 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. Recovery from the severe impact will require more than one good rainy season as some areas are reeling from up to four seasons of failed rains.

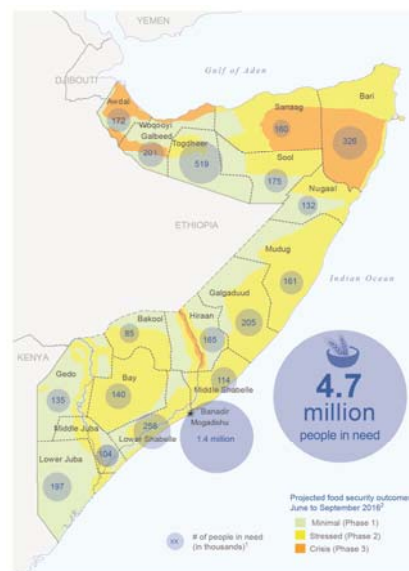
In Puntland, Bari, Karkaar, Mudug, Nugaal and Sool regions are the most affected. These areas are also experiencing severe water and pasture shortages and low livestock production while the Hawd livelihood zones are experiencing an increased migration of people and livestock. Poor households are most at risk of acute food insecurity. In Bari and parts of Karkaar regions, water trucking has been ongoing since 2015, but prices are beyond the means of most of the affected people. A majority of water berkedes are dry or damaged. In many areas, pasture did not regenerate due to poor rainfall and high livestock concentration in areas with little rain and livestock migration is still taking place in large numbers to areas with better pasture, namely in Sanaag. Livestock body conditions are not expected to improve in the affected areas. The situation could further worsen in the likelihood of a La Niña event. The outlook for Puntland compounds an already dire situation with the food security situation for southern and central Somalia also increasingly worrying.

Puntland authorities have appealed for humanitarian assistance to respond to prolonged severe drought conditions affecting hundreds of thousands of people as the impact of the El Niño-induced drought continues to be felt in most parts. The Somalia Humanitarian Country Team has revised the "Call for Aid: El Nino and drought in Somalia" which was launched on 31 March, seeking US\$127 million to respond to severe drought conditions in Puntland and Somaliland. Only \$49 million of this amount has been mobilized to date and these resources have enabled partners to scale up response. The Updated Call for Aid seeks to mobilize a remaining \$61 million in the remaining period of the appeal to avert a deterioration of the humanitarian situation due to prolonged effects of drought in Puntland and Somaliland.

For more information, download the revised Call for Aid here: <http://tinyurl.com/z2l6cgx>

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Drought, exacerbated by El Niño effects, is having a devastating impact on the lives and livelihoods of millions of Somalis. Sources: FAO-FSNAU/Protection cluster /UNHCR.

## Sounding early warning for La Niña

### La Niña occurrence risks worsening humanitarian situation in Somalia

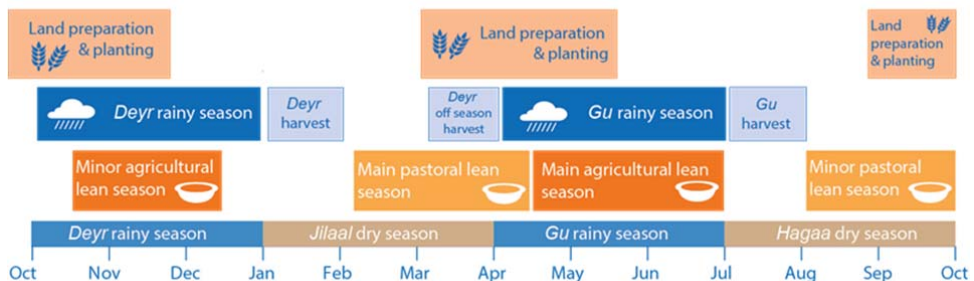
El Niño has returned to a neutral phase, but its impact persists and remains alarming, affecting millions of people in Somalia. In the event of the projected La Niña event occurring, the next *Deyr* rainy season, (October-December) in Somalia is likely to experience below average rains in most parts of the country. The famine of 2011-2012 was the result of a significant La Niña event following El Niño.

Current global forecasts by the FAO indicate that the onset of a La Niña episode may start between August and October 2016 and there is up to a 60 per cent chance that it will persist until the beginning of 2017. In Somalia, a La Niña occurrence will likely result in dryer than normal conditions. These could worsen livestock body conditions and trigger livestock migration, increasing the spread of diseases and worsening an already dire humanitarian situation. A food security outlook for June 2016 to January 2017 issued by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network predicts that there is a likelihood of a La Niña event occurring throughout the *Deyr* rainy season.

El Niño brought heavy rains and flooding in parts of southern and central Somalia and severe drought in the north. Overall, an estimated 4.7 million people (38 per cent of the population) in Somalia need humanitarian and livelihood support. Of these, 1.7 million people are in the northern regions of Puntland and Somaliland. These two areas have experienced below-average rains for up to four seasons, spanning two years. Drought conditions led to increased food insecurity, cash shortages and out-migration of livestock. Below-average and erratic *Gu* rainfall led to significant crop destruction and reduced agricultural labour opportunities. It also failed to adequately restore pasture and water resources to support normal livestock productivity. In Puntland and Somaliland, the rains started late and were often erratic and extended the dry spell.

While the recent rains, to some extent, improved pasture and water availability, livestock body conditions and health status remain very poor. This has negatively impacted pastoralists who depend on them for their livelihood. The food security situation in southern and central and north-eastern parts of Somalia is expected to deteriorate in the coming months with more people facing acute food insecurity due to poor *Gu* and *Hagaa* (June-July) seasonal rains. The 2016 *Gu* harvest is projected to be 30 to 50 per cent below average in southern and central Somalia, according to the FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit.

#### Seasonal calendar



The recent early warning, action and analysis of a potential La Niña in 2016 – 2017 published by FAO calls for regular vaccination and supplementary feeding for livestock to preserve livelihoods among highly vulnerable pastoralists, tracking and follow-up of situation of migratory routes and advice to pastoralists. It also reiterates the need to support water supply for livestock and crops through rehabilitating or establishing new/temporary water points as well as commercial destocking.

For latest update on El Niño, impact needs and response click here: <http://tinyurl.com/Global-El-Nino-Update>

*A La Niña occurrence is likely to result in dryer than normal conditions*

*The food security situation in southern and central and north-eastern parts of Somalia is expected to deteriorate*

## 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%

## 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

## Refugee returns continue

### More than 18,000 have returned since start of 2016

Voluntary returns of Somali refugees from Kenya have been increasing in 2016, especially since the Kenyan Governments announced plan to close the Dadaab refugee camps in May 2016. Nearly 10,000 Somali refugees have returned from Kenya between June and mid-August 2016, pointing to a significant increase in returns recently. More than 24,000 Somalia refugees have returned from Dadaab

refugee camp in Kenya since the beginning of the Voluntary Repatriation of Somalia Refugees in Kenya in 2014. Of these, 18,110 have returned since the beginning of 2016. This is more than triple the combined number of returns recorded in 2014 and 2015. The returns are voluntary and are within the parameters of the 2013 tripartite agreement framework between Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR to help Somali refugees from Dadaab to voluntarily return to Somalia.

Some 11,505 people have returned to Gedo, Middle Juba and Lower Juba regions while another 4,382 have returned to Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle regions. More than 2,000 returned to Mogadishu. Other regions have also recorded small numbers of returns. Resources are needed for return assistance as well as reintegration interventions in the 12 identified areas of return.



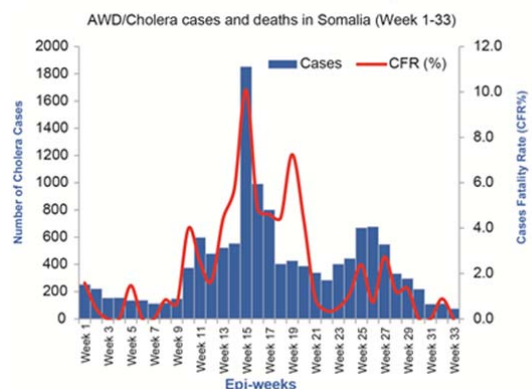
## Response to AWD/cholera reaps dividends

A robust and timely response to the AWD/cholera outbreak by partners saw reported cases drop from nearly 4,000 in April to 800 in August. Some 1,400 cases were reported in July compared to 2,000 cases in June.

Between January and July 2016, 13,353 AWD/cholera cases, including 496 deaths were reported in 25 districts in southern and central Somalia. Of these, 58 per cent were children under age 5.

A Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Allocation of US\$1.9 million approved by the Emergency Relief Coordinator in June 2016 has been vital in containing the AWD/cholera outbreak. It has supported complementary health, logistics and WASH activities in the most affected areas with the highest caseload and notable increase in reported deaths.

However, despite the significant decline, new cases were reported in areas such as Belet Xawo, Bulo Burto, Buur weyne, Janale, Qoryoley and Shalanbod. This underscores the need to remain vigilant as gains are easily reversible. In Belet Weyne, cholera treatment centres (CTC) set up by partners continue to receive between one and two cases daily. Uncontrolled population movement, including from northern Kenya where AWD/Cholera is also present,



flooding, poor access to water and sanitation, poor hygienic practices and limited access to health services contributed to the spread of the cholera epidemic.

### More needed to avert future outbreaks

Partners continued with response activities to prevent further outbreaks. Health partners carried out rapid risk assessments and identification of hot spots. A cholera preparedness and response plan has also been developed. Case research and sample collection in the most affected areas is ongoing while health workers in affected areas have been trained in cholera case management. In Jilib in Middle Juba region, health partners in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health conducted health and safe hygiene and sanitation promotion sessions. They also set up oral rehydration posts and cholera treatment centers.

Partners are prioritizing community involvement in health education, provision of hygiene kits to affected households and the introduction of Oral Cholera Vaccine in identified hotspots. Early warning surveillance systems should also be enhanced to support rapid response activities in future as well as training of regional rapid response teams. Coordination with partners in Kenya working to contain the outbreak in northern Kenya has also been essential.

## Humanitarian funding needed for response

To date, the 2016 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) has received US\$284 million, this is, 32 per cent of the \$885 million needed to reach 3.5 million people with assistance. Another \$116 has been received outside the HRP. Funding to life-saving clusters such as Health, Food Security and WASH remain low. These clusters have received just 25, 26 and 28 per cent of their funding requirements, respectively. More funding is needed to help partners respond to the immense humanitarian needs in Somalia, especially in the face of the deteriorating situation and likelihood of a La Niña event.

### SHF allocates \$7 million for response in Mogadishu

The Humanitarian Coordinator approved \$7 million from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund to support life-saving and integrated response to the needs of internally displaced persons in Mogadishu. The allocation will focus on Daynille and Kaxda districts between Kilometre 10 and Kilometre 15 on the road to Afgoye, which host the majority of the more than 120,000 IDPs who were forcibly evicted in Mogadishu in 2015 as economic growth in the centre of the city pushes out the most vulnerable. They have between them, 262 settlements, which account for more than half of all IDP settlements in Mogadishu. The living conditions in these settlements are deplorable, services are limited or non-existent and human rights violations are rife. Findings from a recent IDP profiling exercise indicates that Daynille and Kaxda host nearly 140,000 and 77,000 internally displaced people, respectively. The funding allocation is part of efforts to address humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable and strengthening the protection of displaced people and other vulnerable groups and to catalyze durable solutions. The funds will be allocated towards Education, Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and WASH activities.

*The allocation is part of efforts to address humanitarian needs for the most vulnerable people*



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