

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drought affects thousands in Puntland and Somaliland
- Partners respond to AWD/cholera in Baidoa and Kismayo
- Access and bureaucratic impediments persisted in 2015.

FIGURES

of people in humanitarian emergency and crisis 1m

of people in food security stress 3.9m

of acutely malnourished children under age 5 308,000

Source: www.fsnau.org (July-December 2015 projection)

of internally displaced people 1.1m

of Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen 1.2m

Source: UNHCR

Humanitarian Appeal

FUNDING

863 million requested for 2015 (US\$)

43% (374 million)

\$605 million Total humanitarian funding received for Somalia

(reflects reported funding on FTS as of 26 January 2016)

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



IDP settlements are most affected by AWD
Photo Credit: OCHA/Rita Maingi

In this issue

Drought in Puntland, Somaliland P.1

AWD in Baidoa, Kismayo P.2

2016 HRP launched P.3

Access constraints in 2015 P.4

Drought in Puntland, Somaliland

Acute water and pasture shortage affect thousands of people and livestock

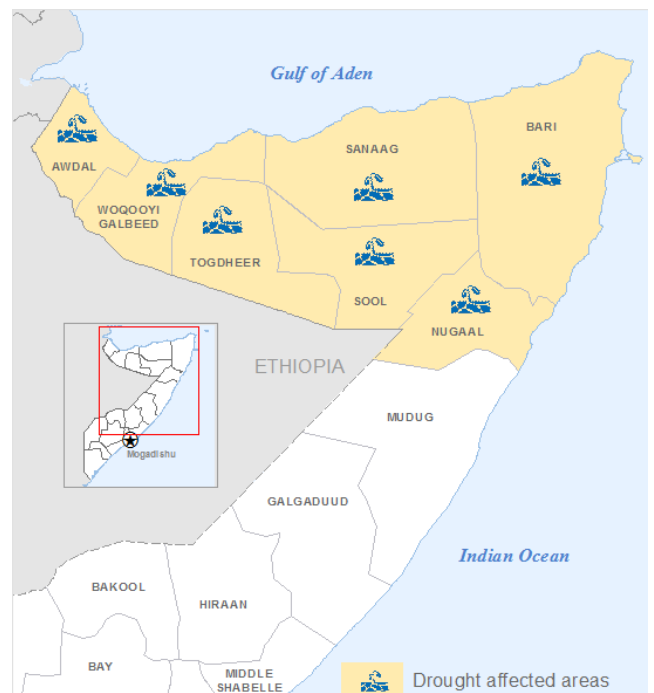
Nearly 380,000 people face acute water and pasture shortage in drought-affected parts of Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag and Sool in Puntland as well as in Awdal, Togdheer and Waqooyi Galbeed regions of Somaliland. In Puntland, erratic rainfall for two successive seasons including the *Deyr* 2015 rains have exacerbated the humanitarian situation.

Dangorayo and Garowe and parts of Badhan, Dhahar, Eyl, Qardho, eastern Taleex/Xudun, and districts of Bari, Nugaal and Sanaag and Sool regions are among the most affected.

An estimated 220,000 people are affected by drought in Puntland, according to the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) and humanitarian partners. Authorities in Puntland issued an appeal on 21 January 2016 to assist the drought-affected people in the region. An estimated 65 per cent of Puntland face drought conditions, according to an inter-agency assessment conducted jointly with local authorities and FAO - Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU).

Reports indicate that some people in the affected regions have been forced to migrate with their livestock to Hawd livelihood zone, which received considerably good amount of rainfall. In Somaliland, post *Gu* 2015 assessments by the FSNAU in August 2015 revealed that some 162,000 people are in need of humanitarian assistance.

The humanitarian response is ongoing in drought-affected areas. In Somaliland, partners have trucked some 27,700 barrels of water to 21 villages in Bulahar and Darasalam districts. They have also distributed 500 jerricans, constructed nine Berkads and dug six shallow wells. Seven boreholes and 21 shallow wells were also rehabilitated in Gabiley, Gedbalaadh, Warabacad and Zeila districts. An estimated 120,000 people have received food assistance.



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 2015)	0.52/10,000 /day
Under-five global acute malnutrition rate (FSNAU 2015)	13%
% population using improved drinking water sources (UNDP 2009)	30%

CLUSTERS

Lead and co-lead organizations

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

In Garbadadar district, some 400 children under age 5 received nutritional assistance. In addition, some 22,000 people received cash assistance. There are plans to distribute cash to 12,000 people in Woqooyi Galbeed region and two mobile health teams were established to serve migrating pastoralists.

In Puntland, while the regular interventions are ongoing, humanitarian partners are reviewing options to expand the response to address needs in priority areas. Further analysis of needs expected from FSNAU during the month of February will help inform response planning.

Acute Watery Diarrhoea in Baidoa, Kismayo

Outbreak largely contained due to timely response by partners

An increase in cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) has been reported in Baidoa, Bay region and Kismayo, Lower Juba region since December 2015. Reports from the Health Cluster indicate that 462 and 521 new cases of AWD were reported in Baidoa and Kismayo, respectively, between 1 December 2015 and 4 January 2016. However, in January 2016, the number of new cases have dropped considerably due to strengthened and timely response by the Health and WASH clusters.

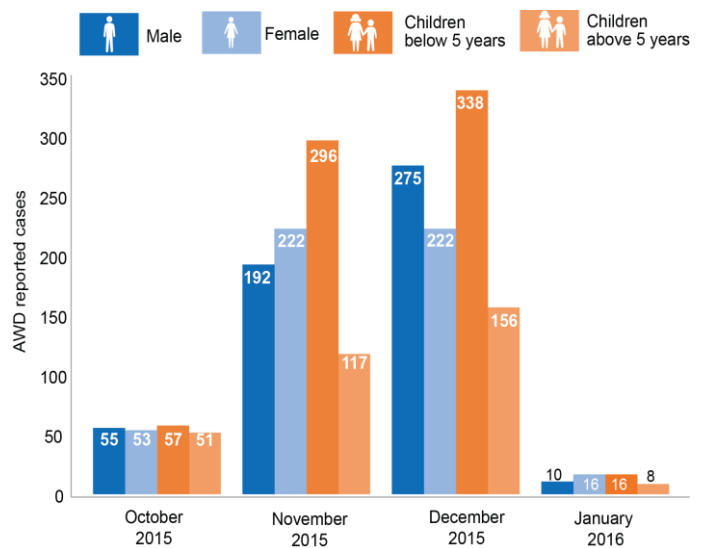
WASH partners and the Ministry of Health are undertaking general chlorination of water sources in and around Kismayo, especially shallow wells. A total of 339 shallow wells have been chlorinated, including 13 in Calanley, 160 in Dalxiska, 87 in Fanole, 63 in Gul wade and 40 in Farjano.

The Cholera Treatment Center at Kismayo General Hospital is providing case management services. Health partners are operating mobile clinics and carrying out daily follow up and health awareness campaigns in affected IDP settlements.

WASH partners have distributed 2,800 hygiene kits to the affected people in the settlements and to vulnerable host community households. Somali Aid, a local NGO, has provided 300 hygiene kits to the cholera treatment center in the hospital. Partners are also conducting hygiene promotion activities in Dalxiska IDP settlements with an estimated 500 people reached so far.

The are concerns that the the cholera outbreak in Dadaab refugee camp and other neighboring areas in northern Kenya might spread to Somalia and exacerbate the current humanitarian situation. Kismayo is the preferred destination for those travelling from affected areas. In Dhobley, where no cases of AWD have been reported, the Health and WASH clusters have raised the alert and called for preparedness in case of an outbreak. The area receives visitors from the affected areas of Dadajbula, Kismayo and Dadaab. Already, Health and WASH partners are mobilized and are working to prevent the cholera/AWD outbreak in the region. The WASH cluster in Somalia is providing AWD/cholera communication material (messages, video and radio messages) in Somali to Unicef Kenya to be used in Daadab.

AWD cases in Kismayo: October 2015-Jan 2016



Data source: Health Cluster

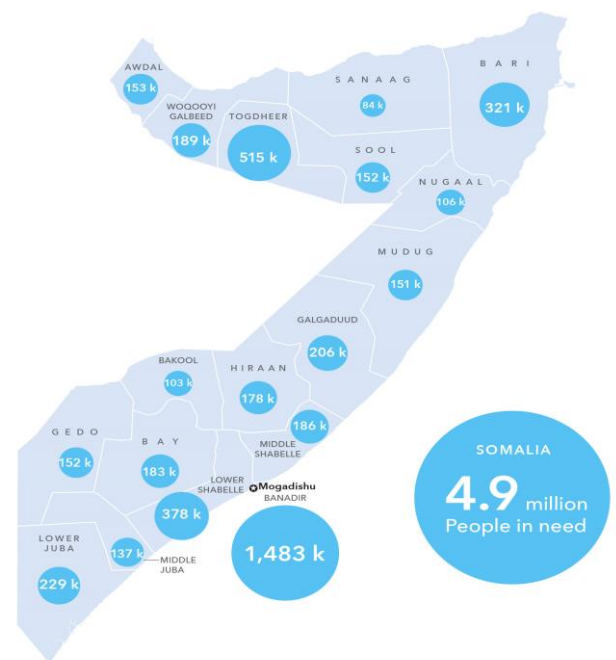
2016 Humanitarian Response Plan launched

Plan seeks \$885 million to reach 3.5 million people

The 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Somalia was launched on 19 January 2016 in Mogadishu. The HRP is a prioritized plan seeking USD \$885 million to reach 3.5 million people with urgent life-saving assistance by the end of 2016. It aims to reduce morbidity, delivering life-saving assistance and linking humanitarian action with durable solutions.

The objectives of the HRP include addressing humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable. It also seeks to restore and strengthen livelihoods and basic service delivery to build resilience to recurrent shocks and also strengthen the protection of the displaced people and other vulnerable communities, and catalyze durable solutions. The HRP, which is part of a three-year strategy (2016-2018), takes into account that drivers of needs in Somalia are largely cyclical and long-running, and would require enhancing resilience to shocks through the long-term provision of sustainable livelihood support and basic services, in a community-based approach.

The plan also seeks to catalyze durable solutions and enhance access to displaced and vulnerable host populations. Furthermore, it seeks to ensure better synergies and complementarity between humanitarian and development actors. Humanitarian needs remain acute with persistent vulnerabilities and require urgent attention to avert millions of people from sliding into crisis. Some 4.9 million people are in need of assistance. Over 1.1 million people remain internally displaced, and another one million are refugees in neighboring countries. An estimated 308,000 children under age 5 are acutely malnourished. Of these, 56,000 are in need of urgent treatment and therapeutic food if they are to survive. Flooding from the 2015 Deyr rains affected an estimated 145,200 people.



Number of people affected per region

Access constraints persisted in 2015

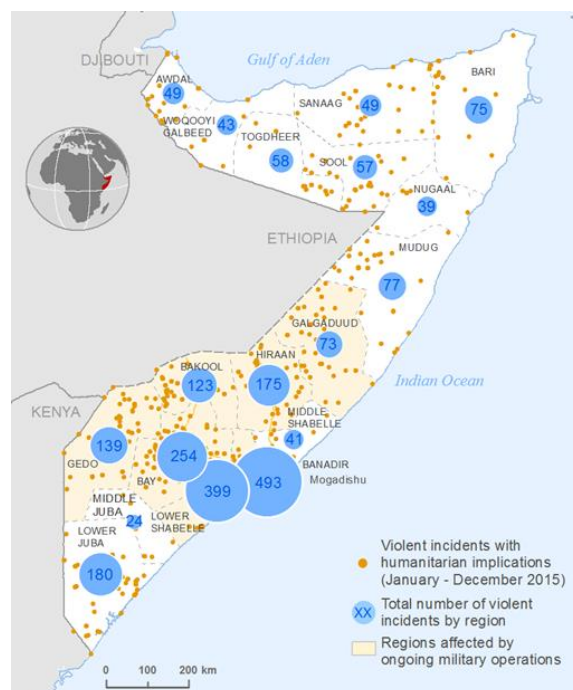
Efforts are ongoing to address administrative impediments

Humanitarian access remained a challenge in 2015, in part due to increasing insecurity, limited infrastructure and funding constraints. Throughout 2015, non-state armed actors continued to impose bans on commercial activities in some areas in Bakool, Bay, Gedo and Hiraan regions thereby disrupting the delivery of humanitarian supplies and basic commercial commodities.

Humanitarian needs remain vast with persistent vulnerabilities

In 2015, over 140 violent incidents directly impacted humanitarian organisations

Overall, road access remained severely constrained in 28 districts in southern and central Somalia and in Buuhoodle district in the north. While there was progress in negotiating access to areas such as Xudur in Bakool, humanitarian organizations were only able to access Baidoa (Bay), Bulo Burte (Hiraan), Garbahaarey (Gedo) and Wajid (Bakool) by air. The high levels of insecurity and, at times, bureaucratic impediments in some areas limited humanitarian access and disrupted humanitarian operations. Attacks and threats against humanitarians increased. In 2015, over 140 violent incidents directly impacted humanitarian organizations and accounted for the death of 17 humanitarian workers, injury of 18, and abduction of 11 and arrests of 38. These figures are higher than in 2014 during which 10 deaths, 22 abductions and arrests, and 75 violent incidents were recorded.



Data source: OCHA/NSP

Administrative impediments are also on the rise and caused disruptions in aid programming mainly in Puntland and southern and central Somalia. Throughout 2015, the humanitarian community registered over 80 incidents, more than 80 per cent of which were interference related to administrative and bureaucratic impediments, while 20 per cent were direct interferences with humanitarian activities.

Humanitarian funding overview 2015

Pooled funds boost humanitarian response in Somalia

A total of \$605 million has been received for humanitarian response in Somalia in 2015. This includes \$374 million (43 per cent) of the \$863 million requested for the 2015 HRP. In 2015, the pooled funds, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) boosted humanitarian response in Somalia by contributing 16 per cent of the total funding to the HRP. The \$56.3 million from the pooled funds helped address life-saving needs of 10,000 new arrivals from Yemen, acute malnutrition among IDPs and host communities in five priority locations, and supported life-saving assistance to people in under-served areas. It also contributed to addressing the most-critical needs line with the 2015 HRP strategic priorities.

However, funding shortfalls to critical clusters such as food security and WASH severely affected the provision of critical food, health care, nutrition and WASH services to the most affected people in Somalia. The humanitarian situation remains acute with high rates of malnutrition and food insecurity. An estimated 4.9 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and 1.1 million people remain internally displaced.

Timely funding remain critical in providing humanitarian assistance

For further information, please contact:

Tapiwa Gomo, Head of Communication, gomo@un.org, Tel. +254-731-043197

Antonette Miday, Public Information Officer, miday@un.org, Tel. +254-731-043156

Kenneth Odiwuor, Public Information Officer, odiwuor@un.org, Tel. +254-734-800120