

Humanitarian Bulletin

Somalia

May/June 2015 | Issued on 16 July 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nutrition assessment reveals acute malnutrition among the displaced are above the emergency threshold.
- Short-term deterioration in food security expected in agriculture dependent areas.
- Urgent boost in funding is required to sustain crucial humanitarian response.

FIGURES

# of people in humanitarian emergency and crisis	731,000
# of people in food security stress	2.3m
# of acutely malnourished children under age 5	203,000
Source: www.fsnau.org (Feb-June 2015 projection)	
# of internally displaced people	1.1m

Humanitarian Appeal

FUNDING

863 million
requested for 2015 (US\$)

28% (240 million)

336 million
Total humanitarian funding received for Somalia

(reflects reported funding on FTS as of 15 July 2015)

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



A WFP supported Mother and Child Health and Nutrition Centre in the Bariga IDP settlement in Bossaso: WFP Elfi Klabunde

In this issue

Malnutrition among IDPs P.1

Gu rainfall performance P.2

Humanitarian access P.3

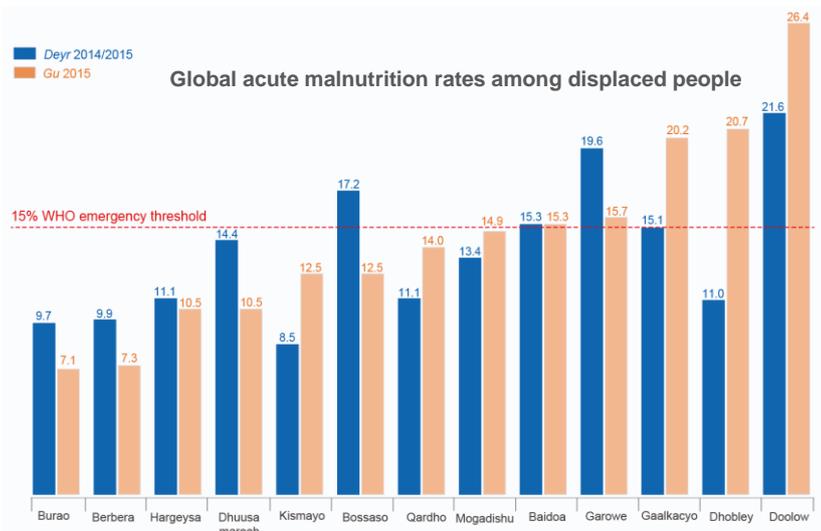
Humanitarian appeal underfunded P.4

Alarming malnutrition rates among IDPs

Treatment for malnourished children is needed to avert a crisis

Global acute malnutrition (GAM) among internally displaced people has significantly deteriorated. According to a recent assessment by FAO's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit, (FSNAU), critical malnutrition rates were recorded in five settlements for internally displaced people: Baidoa, Dhobley, Doolow, Gaalkacyo, and Garowe out of 13 surveyed in May/June 2015. The situation is significantly worse in Dhobley and Doolow in southern and central regions and Gaalkacyo in the central region with GAM levels above the World Health Organisation's 15 per cent emergency threshold. In Dhobley, GAM levels have almost doubled from 11 per cent from *Deyr* 2014/15 (October-December) to the current level of 20.7 per cent. The deterioration in Dhobley may, to a large degree, be attributed to the high number of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and suspected cholera cases that have drastically increased since April. In Doolow where the rates remain persistently high, an indepth analysis of the response provided is underway to understand why the levels remain high. Other IDP settlements such as Bossaso, Kismayo and Mogadishu also remain areas of concern with serious malnutrition rates. Lack of adequate funding is affecting humanitarian partners' ability to assist vulnerable children.

On a positive side, compared to *Deyr* 2014/15, the nutrition situation has slightly improved among displaced people living in settlements in Berbera, Bossaso, Burao, and Dhuusamareb in central and northern regions.



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 2015)	0.52/10,000 /day
Under-five global acute malnutrition rate (FSNAU 2015)	12%
% population using improved drinking water sources (UNDP 2009)	30%

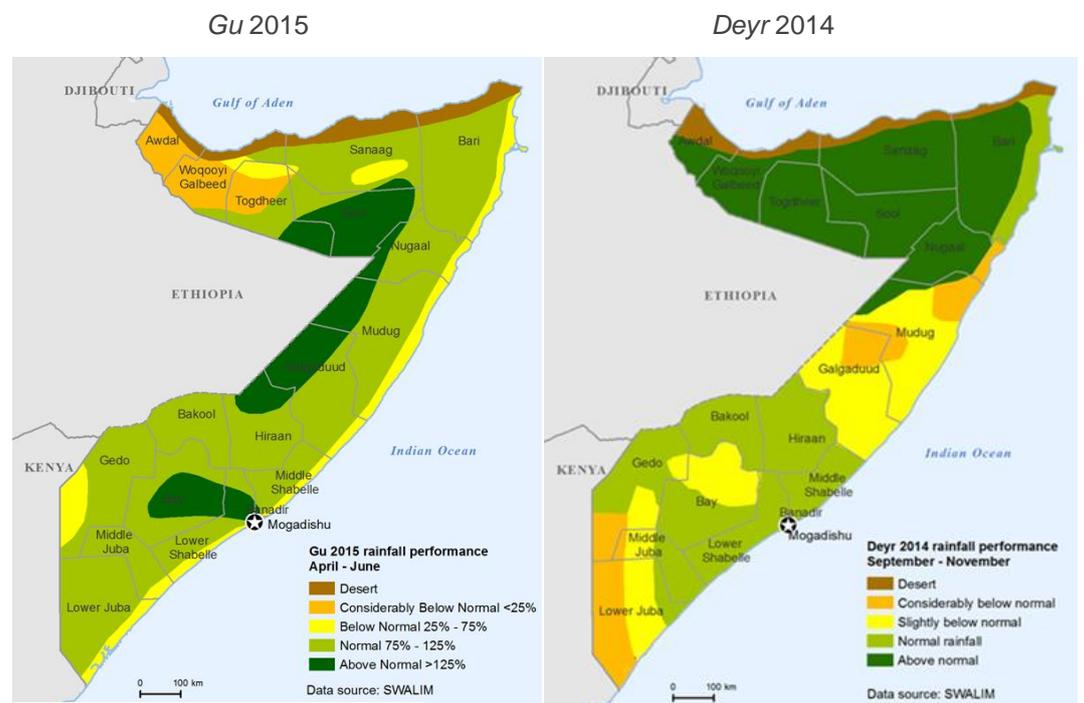
CLUSTERS

Lead or co-lead organizations

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

The rainfall performance was mostly normal

According to the FAO's Somalia Water and Land Information Management, (SWALIM), the *Gu* main rainy season (April-June) began in late March and ended in early May in many parts of the north and southern and central regions of Somalia. Most parts of the country received normal to above normal rainfall, which led to improved water availability and pasture growth, especially for pastoral and agro-pastoral dependent households. However, some places recorded significantly below normal rains. These include north western areas in Somalia that had a prolonged dry spell in April, entire coastal areas, and a few pockets in Gedo region bordering Kenya. Compared to the *Deyr* 2014, parts of the country that experienced dry conditions due to below normal rains are expected to benefit from improved water and pasture conditions. The *Gu* rains usually account for around 75 per cent of the total annual rainfall, however, the impact on food security will be determined after the post-harvest assessment.



Source: FAO-SWALIM

Mixed food security outlook

FSNAU projects a short-term deterioration of the food security situation in parts of agricultural livelihood zones mainly in southern and central parts of the country between July and December. The deterioration is mainly due to early cessation of the rains, floods that destroyed crops and pest infestation. Food security conditions are, however, expected to improve in livestock-dependent livelihood zones due to an improvement in livestock herd size, increased milk availability and favourable livestock prices.

Furthermore, areas affected by road blockades imposed by armed groups such as Bulo Burto in Hiraan region and Xudur in Bakool region are likely to continue to be in a food security crisis situation.

New material on the
OCHA Somalia website:

Funding snapshot
<http://bit.ly/1MtdH17>

Humanitarian Dashboard:
<http://bit.ly/1SmuPXT>

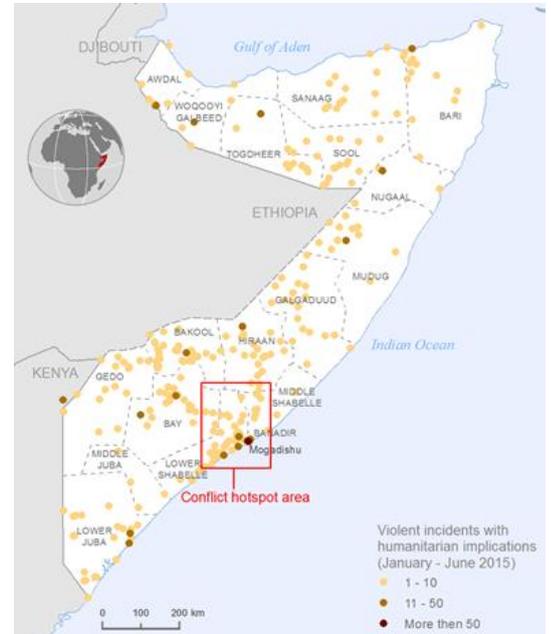
Humanitarian Snapshot:
<http://bit.ly/1Rt8cWJ>

*Humanitarian workers
continue to be targeted
with violence*

Humanitarian operations remain fraught with difficulties and risks

Over 20 incidences of violence against aid workers were reported in May and June

Aid workers continue to be targeted with violence and face threats and intimidations which continue to restrict humanitarian organizations' ability to deliver aid. In May and June 2015, over 20 violent incidents were reported including physical assault, direct small arms attacks on humanitarian facilities, carjacking, arrest and detentions, threats and intimidations. In June, one humanitarian worker was attacked and killed by armed groups in Marka, Lower Shabelle region, while two others sustained injuries in Mogadishu and Ceel Waaq, Gedo region. These attacks have impacted the operations of humanitarian organizations and restricted movement of aid workers. On a positive note, three aid workers who were arrested in April 2015 in Faafax Dhuun and detained by armed groups in Baardheere, Gedo region, were released



Source: NSP and OCHA

in June

2015 after two months of negotiations by the local community leaders.

Urgent efforts needed to protect civilians from violence

*Due to security
constraints,
humanitarian
organisations are
unable to reach the
affected locations*

People reported fleeing towns ahead of military operations

Conflict continues to cause new displacements in southern and central Somalia, with reports indicating that people have started pre-emptive movements from towns expected to be affected by upcoming military operations. Over 2,500 people are reportedly already displaced from Qoryooley, Awdheegle, Mubarak, Janaale, Yaagbariweyn and Wanla Weyn in Lower Shabelle region, and Buur Hakaba and Leego in Bay region. People are reportedly moving in fear of reprisal attacks by armed groups which usually happens when towns change hands. The military operations are also likely to have adverse impact on the overall humanitarian situation, particularly on the protection of internally displaced people, returnees and other civilians, notably women and children. Areas affected by the operations are also likely to face serious food security crisis if vital supply roads, as has often been the case, are blocked by armed groups. Protection of civilians remains the most urgent priority and concrete actions must be taken to prevent violations of rights during the conduct of the military operations.

Influx of Somali returnees and refugees from Yemen continues

Up to 20,000 people have arrived since the conflict erupted in early March

The volatile situation in Yemen has led to a continued influx of people to Somalia in May and June. As of 3 July, about 22,000 people had arrived in Somalia from Yemen to escape the ongoing crisis, 20,000 of whom are Somalis and 2,000 are refugees. Three quarters of the arrivals are children and women. A total of 13,900 people have been registered at the reception centres established jointly by humanitarian organisations and local authorities. Out of all those registered, 50 per cent have expressed an intention to return to Mogadishu, 14 per cent to Hargeisa and 4 per cent to Bossaso.

Humanitarian partners continue to provide assistance to people hosted at the reception centres including accommodation for up to three nights, non-food items, water, food, health, and protection assistance. Adequate and timely funding is urgently required to maintain the ongoing assistance.

An estimated 5,500 people have also been assisted with onward transportation from Berbera (around 2,000) and Bossaso (around 3,500) to their areas of origin, with the majority returning to southern and central regions (mainly Mogadishu).

Inadequate basic services and livelihood opportunities in the return areas

Access to basic services (education, food, healthcare, shelter, water and sanitation) and livelihood opportunities in the areas of return needs to be enhanced significantly. This assistance should be provided through a coherent framework which takes the larger longstanding return, repatriation and reintegration issue of internally displaced people in Somalia and Somali refugees in neighbouring countries

Urgent and adequate funding vital to sustain critical humanitarian and protection activities

Humanitarian funding levels remain low. By mid-year, only US\$336 million was received, of which \$240 million, or 28 per cent, is directly against the \$863 million Somalia humanitarian appeal, and an additional \$96 million was reported outside the appeal for humanitarian activities.

Funding across all the life-saving clusters remains critically low. The Food Security Cluster has received 24 per cent of its request, while other critical life-saving clusters such as health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and shelter/NFIs and protection have received below 10 per cent of their requirements. Education and nutrition clusters received 15 per cent and 18 per cent of their requirements, respectively.

This funding shortfall has left 1.5 million people without primary healthcare services, including 300,000 children under age 5. Hospitals in Dhobley, Gaalkacyo, Jowhar and Kismayo are on the verge of completely suspending healthcare services. This comes against a backdrop of an already deteriorating healthcare situation as a result of the closure of 20 health facilities in 2014 due to limited funding.

Furthermore, about 400,000 vulnerable Somalis are at risk of not receiving much needed food and nutrition assistance as early as August 2015 due to similar funding constraints.

Low funding has left 1.5 million people without primary healthcare services among them 300,000 children under age 5

Visit us online:



For further information, please contact:

Kenneth Odiwuor, Public Information Officer, Odiwuor@un.org, Tel. (+ 254) 734 800120

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