

Somalia: Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 12 January 2017)

The humanitarian situation in Somalia has become increasingly fragile. Some 5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. Of these, 1.1 million are acutely food insecure. Severe drought conditions are expanding across the country. (AWD)/Cholera outbreaks have been reported in some areas. To boost drought response, pooled funds have been released. Humanitarian partners are scaling up life-saving response to the most vulnerable people.



DROUGHT SITUATION

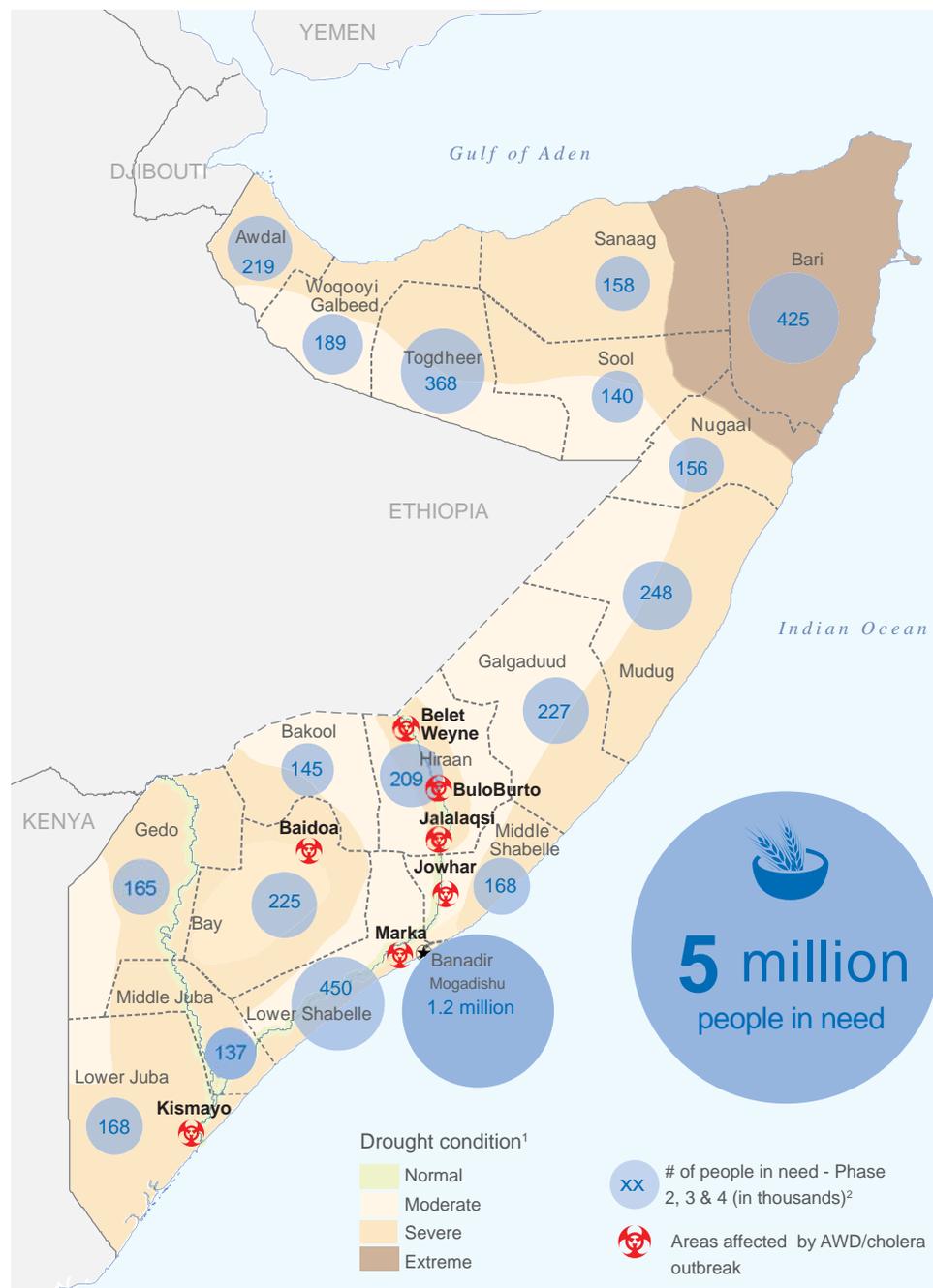


Drought continues to worsen and has affected the availability of water and pasture. Negative trends occasioned by the drought are not expected to reverse until the arrival of the *Gu* rainy season (April - June 2017)¹.

Response

The humanitarian response to drought includes:

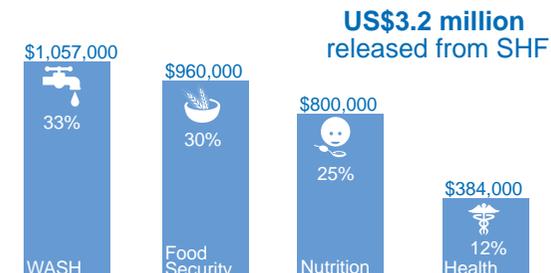
- Scale-up of food security activities, including through reprogramming of funds activities to be able to respond to the increasing needs.
- Health and WASH partners provide treatment and prevention in response to AWD/Cholera and measles outbreaks, as well as repositioning of emergency health supplies and medicines in areas with increased risk of disease outbreaks.
- Critical nutrition supplies and medicines provided for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition to acutely malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women.
- WASH and education partners provide water for schools and communities, safe drinking water and emergency feeding in schools, as well as hygiene promotion, water tanks and jerry cans.
- Protection cluster partners improve the protection environment for the most vulnerable, including internally displaced persons and returnees, through technical advice, analysis, strategy development, advocacy and direct interventions as applicable.
- Shelter cluster partners target both IDPs and the refugee returnees, with emergency non-food assistance.



POOLED FUNDS BOOST DROUGHT RESPONSE



In response to the worsening drought, the Humanitarian Coordinator has released US\$3.2 million from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF). Additional funding coming in from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), SHF and bilateral donors is expected to allow for further scale-up.



AWD/ CHOLERA OUTBREAKS



Widespread water shortages in the drought-affected areas have increased the risk of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/Cholera. Since 7 December 2016, some areas including Bay, Hiraan, Lower Juba and Middle and Lower Shabelle regions have reported outbreaks³.



Authorities and humanitarian partners have stepped up response efforts in the affected areas.

Response

- Effective coordination and delivery of supplies for hygiene promotion
- Hygiene kits distribution and chlorination of water sources
- Treatment of AWD/cholera cases in health centers
- Oral cholera vaccination campaigns in Somalia to start in January 2017

Nearly one million doses of oral cholera vaccine for Somalia have been approved by the Global Task Force on cholera control.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.