

HIGHLIGHTS

- Partners continue to respond to flood-affected people
- Fighting displaced thousands in Gaalkacyo
- Nutrition situation deteriorates in IDP settlements

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.fsna.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\$)

39% (334 million)

565 million
Total humanitarian funding received for Somalia

(reflects reported funding on FTS as of 10 December 2015)

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



Villages in parts of Somalia are flooded
Photo Credit: OCHA database

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Partners respond to flood-affected people

Amount of rainfall continues to reduce but flood risks remain

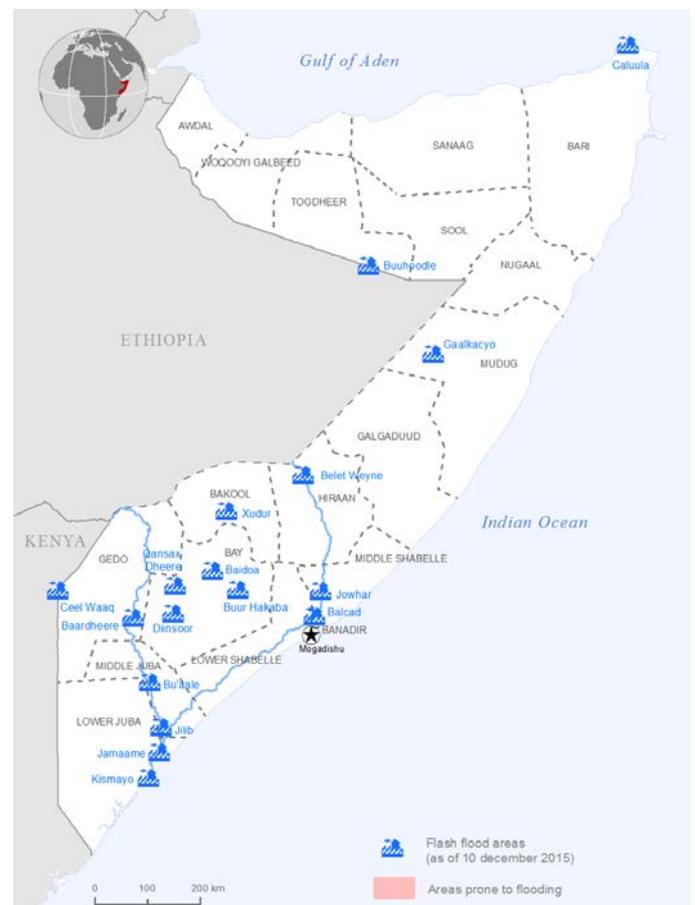
Partners continued to respond to the needs of people affected by flooding across the country.

By early December, 145,200 people were estimated to be affected by seasonal flooding exacerbated by El Niño conditions, since the onset of the Deyr rainy season in October, according to the FAO-managed Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) and partners. Approximately 60,000 of these were displaced persons.

Drawing from lessons learnt from past El Niño events in Somalia, better preparedness and early pre-positioning of supplies in strategic locations were vital in mitigating the impact of flooding.

Humanitarian partners worked with the local authorities to strengthen local response. Community-based early warning systems were also established to help communities in flood-prone areas to prepare better. This was coupled with continuous monitoring of weather and river levels.

Partners stepped up sanitation and hygiene awareness activities in flood-affected areas. As part of the hygiene campaign, guidelines on water treatment and chlorination during emergencies, especially after floods, were disseminated to communities to curb the spread of diseases. Essential drugs were also pre-positioned and distributed to health facilities in areas which have recorded increased cases of malaria and acute watery diarrhoea. In addition, partners also prioritized access to food for affected people,



Source: FAO- SWALIM

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

rehabilitating and strengthening of existing small-scale productive infrastructure, including river embankments. Seasonal inputs were provided to farmers to take advantage of the moisture conditions to increase production.

While the rains have reduced in most areas of Juba and Shabelle basins inside Somalia as well as the Ethiopian highlands, some areas in Lower and Middle Shabelle regions continue to receive intermittent rainfall, according to SWALIM. Although the risk of flooding along the lower reaches of Juba and Shabelle Rivers has been downgraded to moderate and minimal, respectively, the risk of flooding remains, if the rains continue largely in part, due to existing river bank breakages and weak embankments.

However, partners are concerned about the impact of flooding, especially in areas where crops and other livelihoods systems have been damaged. In some regions, particularly in Hiraan, Lower and Middle Juba, and Lower and Middle Shabelle, roads have been rendered impassable. This has disrupted the supply of commercial goods and led to increases in the price of food commodities.

Violence displaces thousands in Gaalkacyo

Relative calm returns to Gaalkacyo after parties sign cease-fire deal

An outbreak of armed conflict in Gaalkacyo town on 22 and 28 November and on 3 December, reportedly left 20 people dead and about 120 injured. Over 90,000 people were displaced to nearby villages and internally displaced people's (IDP) settlements in the outskirts of north and south Gaalkacyo, according to the Protection Cluster.

Among the displaced are 40,000 internally displaced people. This recent displacement of IDPs is of particular protection concern as all the affected people lack access to support structures in the areas of displacement.

A peace agreement was signed on 2 December as a result of mediation efforts by the Prime Minister of the Federal Government of Somalia, leaders of Jubaland and South West Interim Administrations, community elders, the United Nations, the European Union (EU), and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Reports confirmed that the armed forces from both states have withdrawn from the frontline. Internally displaced people are returning to their homes and previous settlements, while others are still reluctant to return. Businesses have also resumed operations since 6 December.

The conflict, coupled with El Niño-related flooding, have exacerbated Gaalkacyo's fragile humanitarian situation particularly for the IDPs. In addition, the provision of humanitarian aid to Galgaduud, Hiraan and other parts of Mudug regions has been affected as Gaalkacyo provides road access to Galgaduud region. The two main hospitals in Gaalkacyo town are understaffed as some personnel fled the fighting. Education facilities have also have been affected.

Humanitarian partners are providing life-saving assistance to displaced people who fled to the outskirts of Gaalkacyo. WASH, food, shelter, protection and health are priority needs. Partners have moved quickly to contain increasing reported cases of diarrhoeal diseases by providing emergency health supplies, including ringer lactate, normal saline and emergency health and trauma kits to south and north Gaalkacyo general hospitals.

In Xaar-xaarka area, a temporary health center was established to cater for displaced people in the outskirts of south Gaalkacyo. Mobile health clinics were deployed to support 20,000 displaced people in Balli-abaar, Cagaaran, Halaboqat, Salama, Median Munawara and Margaaga areas. Two mobile health teams including medical personnel are in north Gaalkacyo to provide services to 14 villages hosting displaced people.

Nutrition partners have sufficient stocks to respond to the needs of about 30,000 children under the age of 5 for up to three months. The Protection cluster continues to monitor and follow up on protection related cases, in addition to providing services to GBV survivors. Child protection partners continue to monitor the situation. Some of the most vulnerable households have been provided with cash to buy food.

Nutrition situation worsens in some settlements

Persistent poor nutrition situation a concern

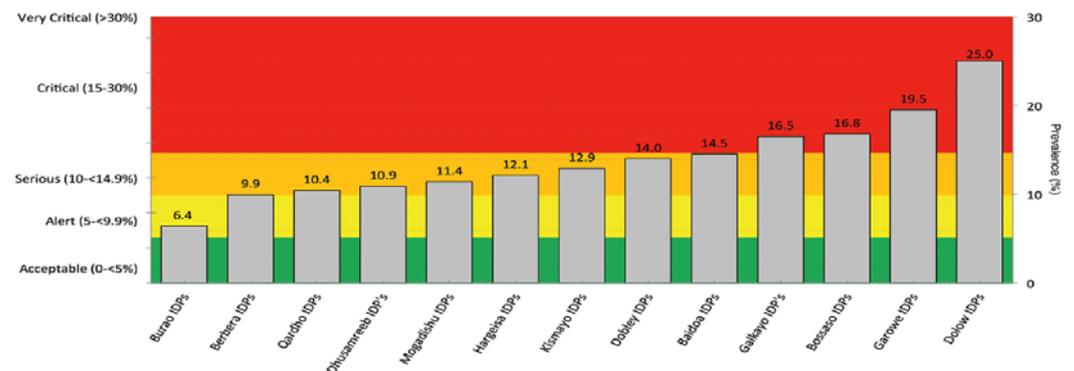
Recent assessments among children under the age of 5 by the FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) have shown critical levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in four of the 13 internally displaced people's settlements surveyed. These include Bossaso, Garowe and Gaalkacyo. While the nutrition situation has improved among displaced persons in Dhobley and Baidoa, a rapid deterioration has been observed among IDPs in Bossaso (12.5 per cent to 16.8 per cent, according to FSNAU).

The nutrition situation in three of these settlements (Doolow, Garowe and Gaalkacyo) is sustained as *critical* over the last two years and remains a concern. Serious GAM levels were also recorded among IDPs in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Dhobley, Baidoa and Dhusamareb in South Central region, Qardho in northeast region and Hargeisa IDPs in northwest. Alert levels of GAM (GAM rate $\geq 5\%$ and $< 10\%$) were recorded in the northwest in settlements in Burao and Berbera.

The nutrition situation in Somalia remains dire, especially among internally displaced people. Some 308,000 children under the age of 5, or one in eight, are estimated to be acutely malnourished, 56,000 of whom are severely malnourished and at risk of death if medical treatment and therapeutic food are not made available.

The overall nutritional situation of Somali children has marginally improved over the past five years but still some 145,000 children will need therapeutic nutritional support over the next 12 months mostly in south and central Somalia, according to UNICEF.

Figure 1: Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Prevalence among IDPs in Somalia (%) Deyr 2015



Source: FAO - FSNAU

2016 Humanitarian Response Plan

Plan seeks \$850 million to reach 3.5 million people

The 2016 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) will be launched locally in Mogadishu in January. The HRP is a reprioritized plan and is seeking about \$850 million to reach 3.5 million people and premised on a three-year humanitarian strategy that extends from 2016 to 2018.

It aims to save lives, strengthen community livelihood systems to withstand shocks and manage disasters, improve access to basic services, while at the same time prioritizing protection of vulnerable groups, including catalyzing durable solutions for protracted displacement in Somalia. Humanitarian partners will focus on strengthening community-level resilience in parallel with state-building efforts aimed at building national institutions and socio-economic infrastructure.

Despite modest progress in Somalia, the humanitarian situation remains dire. An estimated 4.9 million people are in need of life-saving and livelihoods support and 1.1 million remain internally displaced. Some 308,000 children under the age of 5 are acutely malnourished, 56,000 of whom are severely malnourished and at risk of death if they do not receive medical treatment and therapeutic food. Poor access to basic services

The nutrition situation in Somalia remains dire, especially among IDPs.

The HRP is a reprioritized plan is seeking about \$850 million to reach 3.5 million people.

remains and continues to undermine the resilience of millions of vulnerable people. In addition, an estimated 1.2 million people are refugees within the sub-region and in Yemen.

By mid-December, the 2015 HRP is 39 per cent funded leaving a shortfall of 529 million of the \$863 million required in 2015. Partners have reach nearly 2.5 million people with some of life-saving assistance, despite access and operational challenges.

Renewed push for durable solutions for IDPs

The need to find lasting solutions for protracted displacement remains

Nearly 1.1 million people remain internally displaced, while another estimated 1.2 million Somalis are refugees in neighboring countries and Yemen. The need to find lasting solutions for the protracted displacement in Somalia remains high. Efforts are ongoing to strengthen collaboration and encourage partners to catalyze long-term durable solutions to ensure a sustainable, predictable and safe environment for a better Somalia.

Partners are planning to work on a comprehensive strategy for Somalia's internally displaced persons, that will focus both on prevention as well as better assistance and addressing underlying development needs. Walter Kaelin, the former Representative of the Secretary General for the human rights of internally displaced, arrived in Somalia in December to help with the development and realization of the strategy.

Partners respond to contain disease outbreaks

Reports of increased disease outbreaks since onset of Deyr rains

Disease outbreaks have continued to increase since the onset of the Deyr rains in October. In some regions, increased cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) have been reported. In Banadir region, cases of AWD were reported in Hamarweyne and Hawlwadaag districts of Mogadishu. Three children under age 5 reportedly died in Hamarweyne and a number of patients were admitted at Banadir hospital. Cases of malarial disease as well as AWD were also reported in Gedo region. In Middle Shabelle, three people reportedly died and nine others were affected by AWD in Baqdad and Sabun villages.

Reports of increased cases of AWD were received in Kismayo. In Galgaduud region, an increase in admission of malnutrition cases in nutrition centers was reported in Dhusamareb district in part, due to an increase in diarrhoea cases. In Doloow, malaria cases have increased to 377 from 300 cases from October to November. Most of the affected are children under the age of 5.

Partners continue to respond to contain the disease outbreaks. In Kismayo town, WASH and health partners conducted blanket chlorination of shallow wells as part of response to the increasing number of AWD cases. Awareness campaigns and promotion of proper hygiene and sanitation practices were also conducted. In Gedo region, health partners continued to treat cases of malaria in different health facilities in Doloow and Luuq districts.

In Dhobley, partners completed the construction of 149 pit latrines with handwashing facilities for over 3,000 people. Hygiene kits were also distributed to an estimated 4,400 displaced people in Afmadow district. Some 51 sanitation kits were also distributed to displaced people. The WASH cluster distributed over 3,000 hygiene kits to nearly 20,000 people in Banadir, Galgaduud, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle and Middle Juba regions. Disinfection of the cholera treatment center is also ongoing in Middle Shabelle.

The need to find lasting solutions for protracted displacement in Somalia remains high.

Disease outbreaks have continued to increase since the onset of the Deyr rainy season.

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