

## Humanitarian overview

- Drivers and features of the humanitarian situation:** Recurrent droughts, flash floods and protracted displacement are the humanitarian issues of concern in Somaliland, which declared its independence in 1991. It has remained relatively stable, but a border dispute with neighbouring Puntland over areas in the regions of Sanaag and Sool has been a flash point and has hampered humanitarian access to the area.
- Recent trends:** According to the latest food security and nutrition analysis released in February 2013\*, people in need of humanitarian aid have decreased to 413,000 from 650,000 since August 2012. The agricultural production in Somaliland has increased by 7 per cent since 2011. The livestock exports have increased 25 per cent since 2010.
- Impact:** Somaliland has areas, where prolonged drought has led to high malnutrition rates for children under five years of age. About 39,000 children suffer from acute malnutrition. Drought and conflict are the main causes for the displacement of some 85,000 people, who live in settlements in Awdal, Galbeed, Sool and Togdheer regions. About 1.1 million are internally displaced in Somalia.
- Challenges:** Most displaced people have limited access to land and/or resolution of land tenure and land rights. Somaliland has not yet adopted a policy for internally displaced people and this is a priority for humanitarian partners to address in 2013. Humanitarian access to disputed areas of Sanaag and Sool remains a challenge.

### KEY PLANNING FIGURES 2013:

 **74,000**  
people in crisis or emergency

 **339,000**  
people in stress

 **84,000**  
internally displaced people

 **39,000**  
acutely malnourished children under five

Sources: \*FAO's Food security and analysis unit (FSNAU) Feb 2013, UNHCR April 2013

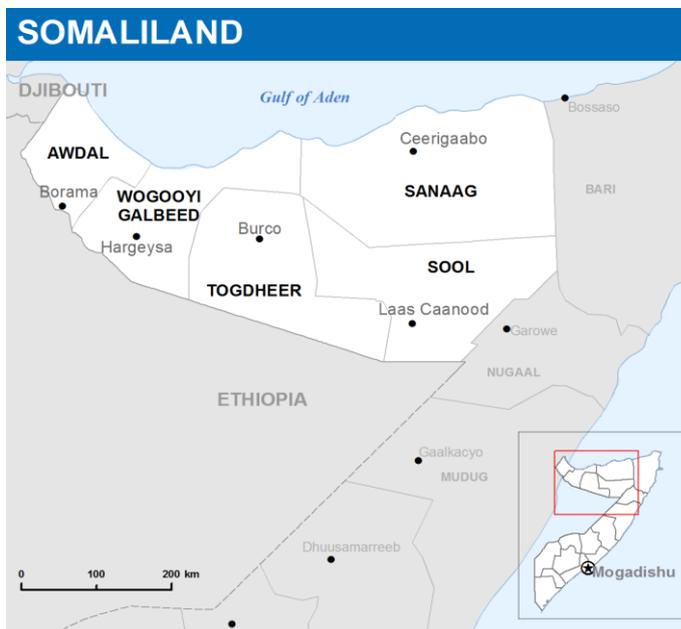
## Most affected groups

Key focus for humanitarian actors is to respond to life-saving needs and provide assistance to displaced people, while also finding durable solutions and support local authorities to strengthen emergency preparedness.

**Internally displaced people:** The majority of the displaced people live in settlements in Berbera, Burco, Hargeysa and Laas Caanood towns.

**Pastoralists:** Many pastoralists' herds have been reduced due to recurrent droughts. This impacts negatively on people's resilience and coping mechanisms.

**Women:** Women face livelihood and protection challenges and risk gender-based violence. They also face difficulties in accessing primary health care, employment and education.



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

### Baseline

**1.8 million**  
population  
(out of a total Somalia population of 7.5 million)

**51%**  
children aged 6-13 attend primary school

**0.35**  
under-five mortality per 10,000 per day

**11.8%**  
under-five global acute malnutrition rate

**42%**  
% households have access to improved drinking water

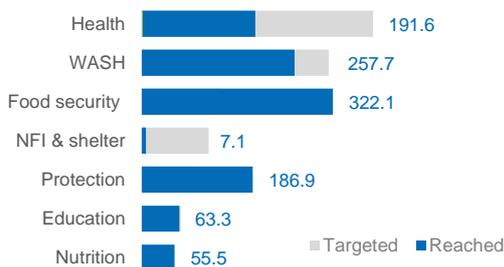
**7%**  
children fully immunized before their first birthday

Sources: UNDP 2005, UNICEF multiple indicator cluster surveys (MICS) 2013, FAO Food security and nutrition analysis unit (FSNAU) 2013, UNICEF MICS 2013

## Key response activities

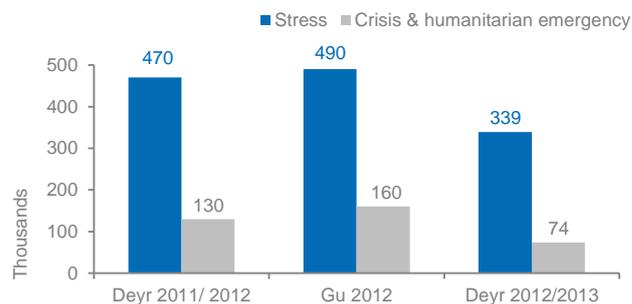
### Number of people targeted and reached per cluster

(Numbers are in thousands, based on selected 2012 CAP indicators)



Figures are approximate and one person may receive assistance from more than one cluster.

### Food security trend



Source: FSNAU. For further information on the food security classifications go to: <http://fsnau.org/ipc>

- Humanitarian actors work to ensure assistance is provided for displaced people and other vulnerable groups based on assessed needs, while also developing longer term solutions and resilience for host communities.
- Somalia Return Consortium members, together with Somaliland's Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reintegration, are implementing a pilot programme to support the return of about 350 people to Bay, Lower and Middle Shabelle regions as a first step of voluntary returns. The return assistance includes transport, support to access basic needs, and livelihood support. The assisted families will be monitored and supported for a minimum of six months in their new locations.

## Factors affecting response



- Sporadic armed clashes take place between Somaliland security forces and the militia groups operating in Togdheer and in the disputed regions of Sanaag and Sool, which hamper humanitarian access and aid delivery.
- To improve information sharing at the field level, a Humanitarian Coordination Forum will be established in 2013. The forum will be chaired by the Somaliland National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority (NERAD), supported by OCHA. The forum will support effective coordination of humanitarian imperatives between NERAD and other Government sectors, which has been a gap.

## Humanitarian coordination

- The Somaliland NERAD is responsible for humanitarian coordination. The humanitarian community provides support to ensure it can function effectively and fulfil its mandate. The Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reintegration is mandated to ensure that assistance is provided to refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons.
- The humanitarian cluster system is functional in Somaliland with five active clusters (food security, non-food items and shelter, nutrition, protection and water, sanitation and hygiene). OCHA is reviewing the existing sector and cluster coordination mechanisms to possibly align the two and to ensure stronger linkages between humanitarian and development activities. Humanitarian and development actors work to strengthen the capacity of the authorities to respond to shocks, including drought and flooding. Preparedness and disaster risk management (DRM) are essential to mitigate the impact of predictable shocks on vulnerable communities. The joint DRM programme is a priority in 2013.

**Local regions:** Awdal, Togdheer, Wogooyi Galbeed, and Sanaag and Sool (disputed).  
**Administrative capital:** Hargeysa

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