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## HIGHLIGHTS

Critical humanitarian needs to persist to end of 2017.

Early preparedness for a possible El Nino underway.

Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) prevalence spike in IDP settlements.

AWD/cholera cases and related deaths decline, but pockets of concern remain.

Drought-induced displacements on the increase.

More funding required to sustain humanitarian response until end of 2017.



Rehabilitation of water points remains very critical ahead of the Deyr rainy season.

## Drought conditions to continue until *Deyr* season

### Food security is not expected to improve in some parts of Somalia through the end of 2017.

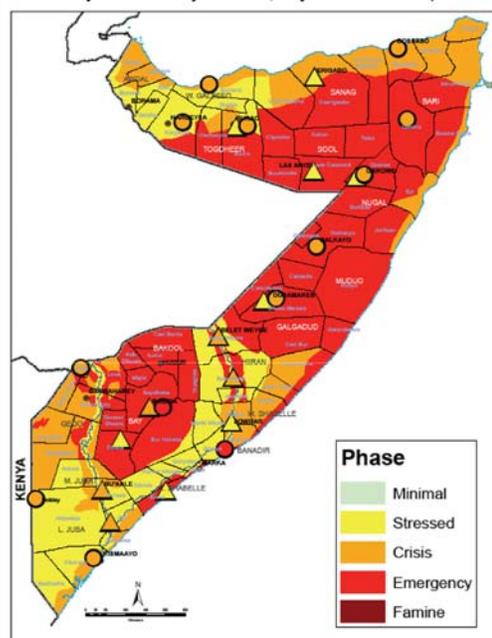
Drought conditions are deepening following poor and below normal *Gu* rains. The *Gu* rains started late April and ended early in May instead of June in most parts of the country. Preliminary results of the 2017 Post *Gu* Assessment by FAO-led Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) indicate that the overall cereal production across Somalia is expected to be 40 to 50 per cent below normal. This is approximately up to two months of cereal stock among poor households in the major cereal producing regions of Shabelle and Bay, according to FSNAU.

The harvest shortfall will trigger an early start of the lean season and a significant increase in cereal prices starting August 2017.

Crop production prospects are either far below average or poor in agro-pastoral livelihood zones of Bakool, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Juba, and Middle Shabelle regions, which also experienced crop failure. Similar low cereal harvests are expected in Lower Shabelle and in the riverine livelihood zones in Gedo, Hiraan and Lower Juba regions that experienced unfavorable rainfall and limited irrigation. Much of Lower Shabelle is also affected by insecurity.

The southern pastoral livelihood zones of Gedo region are expected to deteriorate from Stressed to Crisis IPC phases between now and the end of the year. Similarly, the southern agro-pastoral livelihood zone of Gedo region and the southern rain-fed maize agro-pastoral livelihood zones of Middle and Lower Shabelle are also expected to

Most Likely Food Security Outcome, July-December 2017 (Preliminary)



Source: FSNAU/FEWS NET  
This map represents acute food security outcomes relevant for emergency decision-making, and does not necessarily reflect chronic food insecurity. For more information on this scale, please visit [www.fews.net/FoodInsecurityScale](http://www.fews.net/FoodInsecurityScale)

deteriorate from Crisis to Emergency through 2017. The 2017 cow-pea harvest in central regions is expected to be significantly below average.

In Bay region, areas planted under cereal crops are considered average due to favourable rains since April that allowed for timely planting. Many agro-pastoral households in the area have however lost their livelihoods due to insecurity and protracted drought, forcing many

## FIGURES

# of people in humanitarian emergency and crisis	3.2 m
# of people in need	6.7 m
# of acutely malnourished children under age 5	363,000
# of AWD/Cholera cases in 2017	71,600
# of people displaced internally by drought since November 2016	766,000
# of people in protracted internal displacement	1.1m

Source: Somalia Clusters

## FUNDING

### \$1.5 BILLION

requested in the revised 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan

### \$897MILLION

Total humanitarian funding received for Somalia; \$611 million towards the 2017 HRP

(Source: FTS, 28 July 2017)

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

*Livestock losses have been reported across the country.*

families to move to IDP settlements in Baidoa town and Mogadishu in search of humanitarian assistance. This also contributed to the reduced cultivation and cropped area during the *Gu* planting season. Agriculture support by humanitarians to vulnerable groups across Baidoa and Bur-hakaba districts have contributed to increased crop production.

Substantial livestock losses of between 20 to 50 per cent have been reported in southern Somalia and as high as 60 per cent for sheep and goats in northern and central regions. Many pastoral and agro-pastoral families have become more vulnerable and are relying on humanitarian assistance. A combination of high food prices, declining labour-to-cereal terms of trade, increased competition for labour due to rural urban migration and displacement means that the current food security situation is not expected to improve in many parts of the country.

The central region is expected to remain in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) with potential increases in the number of people in both phases. The Coastal Dee livelihood zone of central region is expected to deteriorate from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to Emergency (IPC Phase 4) between July and December 2017. The number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in urban areas is expected to decrease slightly towards the end of the year following the *Gu/ Karan* harvest and peak of the forthcoming rains.

### **Early preparedness for a possible El Niño underway**

With deepening drought conditions across most parts of Somalia, there is a critical need to improve and scale up multi-sectoral response between now and late 2017, when the rainfall performance is likely to be significant. Climate model predictions indicate a 45 per cent possibility of an *El Niño* event in late 2017, which often results in enhanced rainfall in Somalia.

Food cluster partners report that while above-average *Deyr* rains could present an opportunity, particularly for farmers and agro-pastoralists, it also brings risks, including flooding. These risks can be mitigated through the repair of breakages along the Shabelle and Juba rivers, and the reactivation of community early warning systems. This proved successful during the 2015/16 *El Niño* phenomenon and minimized damage to farmland and stored food in areas at risk.

Rehabilitation of WASH facilities (water points and latrines) remains very critical ahead of the *Deyr* rainy season. The facilities require reinforcement to avoid breakages that can lead to water contamination in flood-prone areas and an upsurge of AWD/C\cholera cases.

## **Malnutrition rise in IDP settlements**

### **Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence continue to spike in IDP settlements**

Results of nutrition surveys conducted by FSNAU indicate a high persistence of 'Critical' levels of acute malnutrition in many IDP settlements - an indication of a deepening humanitarian crisis. The nutrition situation is at 'Critical' level in nine out of 12 IDP settlements surveyed, where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence above 15 per cent have been observed.

GAM among IDPs in Baidoa has more than doubled from 13.4 per cent in December 2016 (post-*Deyr*) to 29.4 per cent in June 2017 (Post *Gu*). Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases have increased significantly from 3 per cent in post-*Deyr* to 10.4 per cent in Post *Gu* 2017. Serious nutrition situation (GAM 10-14.9 per cent) is observed among IDPs in Kismayo and Dhobley and urban populations in Kismayo and Mogadishu. The nutrition situation is at Alert levels (GAM 5.0-9.9 per cent) among IDPs in Burao.

*The nutrition situation is critical in nine out of 12 IDP settlements surveyed.*

The high levels of acute malnutrition among IDPs are largely attributed to poor food consumption, high food prices, continuous arrivals of large numbers of new IDPs, limited access to livelihoods, lack/limited access to humanitarian interventions, disease outbreaks, low immunization coverage and increased destitution due to drought.

According to the revised 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan, an estimated 2.2 million people are in need of nutrition interventions. Of these, the nutrition cluster targets 1,155,000 beneficiaries; comprising 539,000 moderately malnourished children, 346,000 severely malnourished children aged between 6 months to 5 years and 270,000 pregnant and lactating women.

Efforts towards an integrated approach to curb undernutrition need to be complemented by strengthening multi-sectoral approach to ensure a comprehensive package at service delivery level. Due to increasing new admissions at the feeding and treatment centers, supply gaps are anticipated especially for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) supplies. Funding gaps are foreseen as from August due to the increased needs.

Population Group	GAM			SAM		
	Post Gu 2017	Post Deyr 2016	Post Gu 2016	Post Gu 2017	Post Deyr 2016	Post Gu 2016
Hargeisa IDPs	17.3	13.9	11.9	3.0	3.5	1.9
Burao IDPs	9.2	10.0	7.0	1.5	1.3	0.4
Berbera IDPs	18.7	9.2	19.5	4.3	1.7	3.6
Bossaso IDPs	18.6	17.3	19.8	4.7	3.7	4.3
Garowe IDPS	19.9	17.7	20.0	4.9	3.1	3.2
Qardho IDPs	19.3	15.2	12.6	3.0	2.3	1.9
Mogadishu IDPs	20.4	16.6	14.7	6.6	4.0	3.5
Mogadishu Urban	13.8			2.8		
Baidoa IDPs	29.4	13.4	18.0	10.4	3.0	4.3
Dolow IDPs	17.6	14.9	21.8	3.1	2.3	4.9
Kismayu IDPs	11.3	13.0	14.5	2.2	0.7	4.4
Kismayu Urban	13.1			2.3		

■ Critical      ■ Alert  
■ Serious      ■ Acceptable

Source: FSNAU

## Health partners step up AWD/Cholera response

### Overall suspected AWD/cholera cases decline; pockets of concern remain

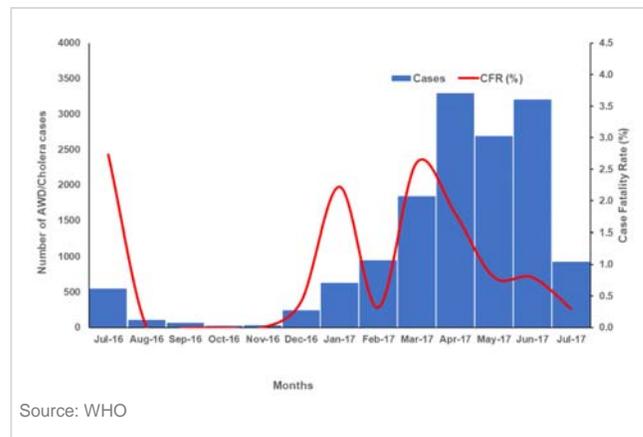
For the fifth consecutive week, new cases of AWD/cholera and related deaths have continued to decrease. The decline is attributed to a range of preventative actions, including efforts to improve water, sanitation and hygiene and oral cholera vaccination campaigns conducted in recent months. These gains are seen in south and central regions, Puntland and in Somaliland. Whilst an overall decline is being reported, cases are still being reported from Galgadud, Hiraan, Togdheer, Middle Shabelle, Middle Juba regions and investigation and verification of these alerts are ongoing. Hotspots like Burao in Togdheer continue to register significant numbers of new cases and new hotspots such as Badaadhe, Kulbyo and Ras Camboni in Lower Juba.

Overall as of 30 June, 71,663 cumulative AWD/cholera cases and 1,098 related deaths (CFR 1.5 percent) have been reported in 2017.

The trend of cholera cases reported in the past 26 weeks are significantly higher than cases reported during the same period in 2016.

Scaling up sanitation assistance, access to chlorinated water and to hygiene promotion activities, including distribution of hygiene kits in IDPs settlements, host communities and in rural areas that are still affected by drought, is critical to contain the disease outbreaks. The hygiene and sanitation conditions in the IDPs settlements remain poor with insufficient sanitation facilities and open defecation. Several water points are dysfunctional due to over-use, forcing IDPs to buy water at prohibitive costs. Additional emergency latrines and

*Over 71,000 AWD/cholera cases and 1,098 related deaths (CFR 1.5 percent) have been reported in 2017.*



garbage disposal pits in IDP settlements need to be built and there is a need to continuously desludge existing pit latrines.

### **Measles cases continue to increase in 2017**

*Some 13,428 suspected measles cases have been reported in Somalia in 2017.*

The number of suspected measles cases reported by July is alarmingly and significantly higher compared to cases in 2016. A total of 5,657 measles cases were reported last year. Some 13, 428 suspected cases of measles have been reported from January to 16 July 2017. Banadir, Togdheer, Hiraan, Lower Shabelle, Mudug and Bari regions of central Puntland, and Somaliland are regions reporting the highest numbers of cases.

The drought-induced displacement is worsening the situation and a nationwide emergency mass measles campaign targeting children under 10 years is being planned. An estimated \$14 million is required to support the nationwide measles campaign. Resource mobilization for the campaign is ongoing with part of the funding already committed from some sources.

## **Cash intervention continues to save lives and protect livelihoods**

### **Cash transfers are being preferred for their flexibility and convenience**

*75 per cent of Somalis use mobile money, making cash an effective and efficient response tool in Somalia.*

Cash assistance continues to play a significant role in the Somalia drought response. More than 80 per cent of the food assistance is delivered through cash and vouchers. Cash is also used to meet water, shelter and education needs, as well as giving people the resources to meet their basic needs across sectors. In June, 2.6 million people across Somalia benefitted from cash assistance, down from 3 million people in May. Robust and resilient markets, which have operated through 25 years of conflict, widespread use of mobile money (the World Bank estimates that 75 per cent of Somalis use mobile money) and the positive impacts of cash assistance in the 2011 famine response mean that cash is an effective and efficient response tool in Somalia. Cash reaches people quickly, flexibly and in ways which enable crisis-affected people to decide how to meet their most pressing needs, while supporting local markets.

Around half of the cash assistance delivered is unrestricted, meaning that recipients are free to spend this on whatever they choose. Humanitarian partners conduct post-distribution monitoring, gathering information on how recipients have spent their cash. A DFID-funded call centre contacted more than 32,000 recipients of cash transfers across partners to understand what their experience has been. The data shows that recipients spend around 75 per cent of cash received on food, and 25 per cent on meeting non-food needs including paying off short-term debt, household items and paying healthcare costs. This pattern is consistent across different parts of the country and does not vary significantly by population type, grant size, or even whether restrictions were placed on the grant. The call centre reports positive feedback from the majority of those they speak to, who regularly tell them “this assistance came at the right time” and “I was about to lose my children, my family – this help saved us”. The call centre also allows beneficiaries to register concerns around the assistance received and to resolve technical issues.

In July, in response to requests from some partners and donors, FSNAU presented a revised and rationalized version of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), replacing certain high-value items with more drought-appropriate and available items, while maintaining the same number of kilocalories per day. This leads to a significant reduction in the cost of the basket in many regions of the country, with the greatest decreases seen in Puntland. The Cash Working Group will update its transfer value recommendations on this basis - the new recommendations are that food security transfers are equal to 100 per cent of the new food MEB and that multipurpose transfers – those designed to cover basic needs – are equal to 80 per cent of the full MEB. Partners have been working actively to communicate the reduction in transfer values to beneficiaries and local authorities. The Cash Working Group is developing a common monitoring and evaluation strategy to be used by the different partners.

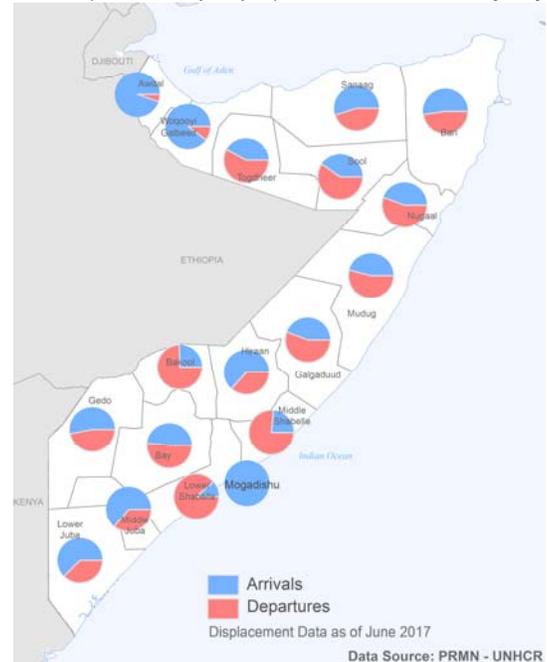
## Internal displacements continue

### Over 760,000 people displaced by drought since November 2016

Data from UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) indicates an increase in the number of people displaced by drought and conflict in south and central Somalia, since November 2016. Across the country, some 766,467 people have been displaced due to drought in 2017. Most of the displaced people are hosted in settlements in Baidoa (177,000 people) and Mogadishu (161,000 people) districts. The majority originate from Bay (197,000 people), Lower Shabelle (138,000 people), Mudug (100,000 people) and Sool (60,000 people) regions, that are worst affected by the drought. Additionally, nearly 1.1 million people remain in protracted displacement countrywide.

Inter-communal tensions in Xeraale, Abudwaq district, Galgaduud region resulted in the displacement of some 13,800 people between 1 and 18 July. More people are likely to flee as the tensions continue. Conflict in Gedo, Lower and Middle Shabelle continued to displace people in July.

The displaced families are in need of shelter and other non-food items. The continuous arrival of newly displaced population has contributed to the worsening of food security and nutrition in IDP settlements in areas such as Baidoa and Mogadishu. New arrivals are putting pressure on existing facilities such as water points in IDP settlements. There is need for additional latrines, sustained provision of safe water, and hygiene kits. Lack of waste disposal areas in most IDP settlements and poor hygiene practices increase the risk of diseases. Open defecation is common in these settlements where landowners have opposed the installation of latrine structures.



*An estimated 766,000 people have been displaced due to drought in 2017.*

## Funding Update

### More resources needed to sustain drought response through 2017

Humanitarian partners continue to scale up response, increasing from just over one million in February to more than 3 million people receiving life-saving assistance and livelihood support in July. While ongoing humanitarian response has averted the worst, humanitarian needs exceed available resources. It is estimated that at least \$100 million is required per month to sustain current levels of response, with a reach of more than 3 million people receiving life-saving assistance and livelihood support.

As of 28 July, \$897 million had been received or pledged for response in Somalia in 2017. This includes \$611 million towards the revised \$1.5 billion 2017 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and \$286 million for activities outside the HRP. While an additional \$350 million has been signaled by donors to sustain response until October, at least \$200 million will be required to support response activities until the end of the year.

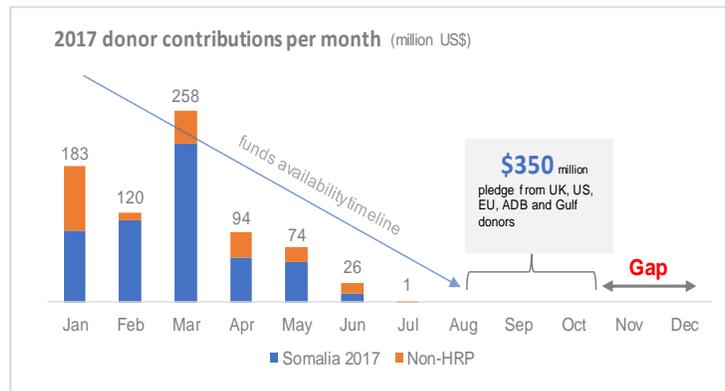
Monthly new donor contributions have declined by 90 per cent since March, when \$258 million was made available compared to \$26 million in June. Funding shortfalls have been reported in critical clusters. WASH cluster reported reduced reach as of May while pipeline breaks in food security and nutrition have been projected.

*The 2017 revised HRP requesting US\$1.5 Billion is 41 per cent funded (\$611million received).*

*The momentum in new donor contributions has significantly declined from \$258 million in March to \$26 million by end of June.*

*Funding shortfalls have been reported across all clusters.*

The WASH cluster reports that in June nearly 405,000 beneficiaries were reached with temporary access to water, a decrease from 707,000 people reached in May. Similarly, the number of people reached with sustainable access to water has decreased from 212,100 in April to 129,000 in May and to 127,000 in June. There was a slight increase in provision of safe sanitation infrastructure in June, by 68,700 beneficiaries, which is a decrease when



compared to the other months (141,900 beneficiaries in May and 165,600 in April). Hygiene promotion activities aimed at containing the AWD/cholera outbreak have reached over 63 per cent (1.6 million people) of the 2.5 million people targeted countrywide. Among these 1.6 million, some 851,300 people have received hygiene kits. Again less people were reached in June (194,200) than in May (301,300).

Of the \$111.6 million WASH cluster requirements, only 28 per cent (\$31.2 million) has been received, leaving a gap of \$80.4 million. This has affected the effective delivery of services. Additional funding - around \$20 million of the funding gap of \$80.4 million - is urgently needed for Cholera Treatment Centers support, provision of WASH services in schools, Health Posts and to support the Integrated Emergency Response Team (IERT) approach, to contain the AWD/cholera outbreak. Scaled up response through 2017 will be necessary to prevent a deterioration of the food security situation that could result in a possible famine (IPC phase 5) in the worst affected areas.

For further information or to contribute to next week's report, please contact:

Tapiwa Gomo, Head of Communication, [gomo@un.org](mailto:gomo@un.org), Tel. +252 616 548 007 | Truphosa Anjichi-Kodumbe, Humanitarian Reporting Officer, [anjichi@un.org](mailto:anjichi@un.org), Tel: +254 722 839 182 | Antonette Miday, Public Information Officer, [miday@un.org](mailto:miday@un.org), Tel. +254-731 043 156.