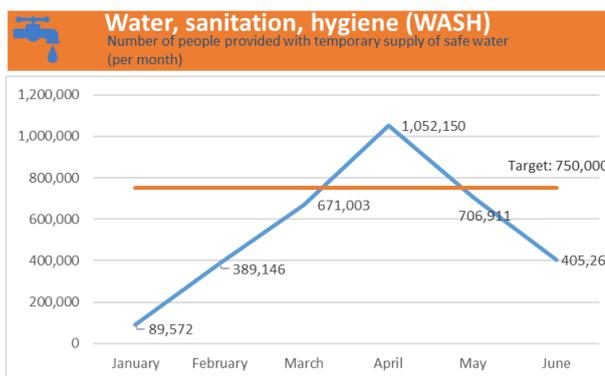
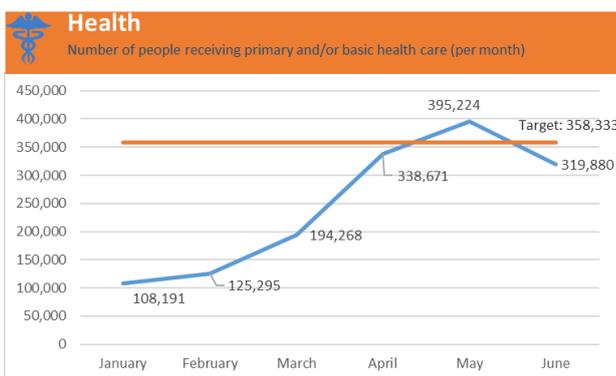
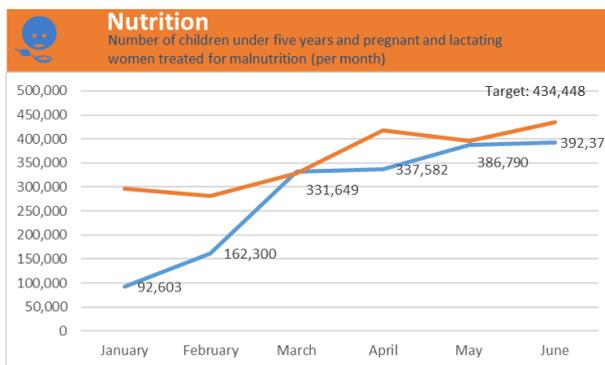
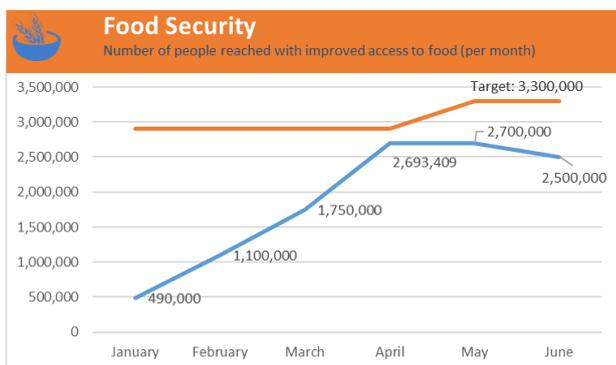


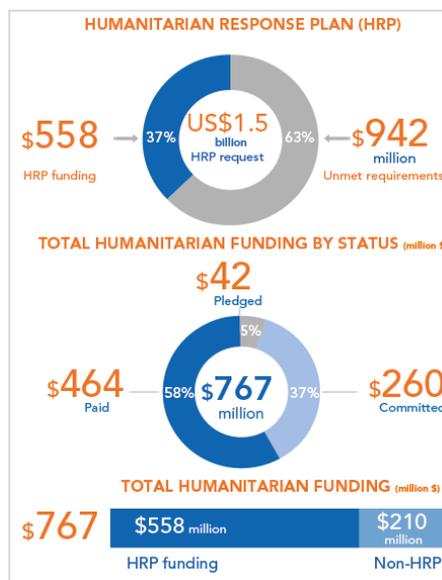
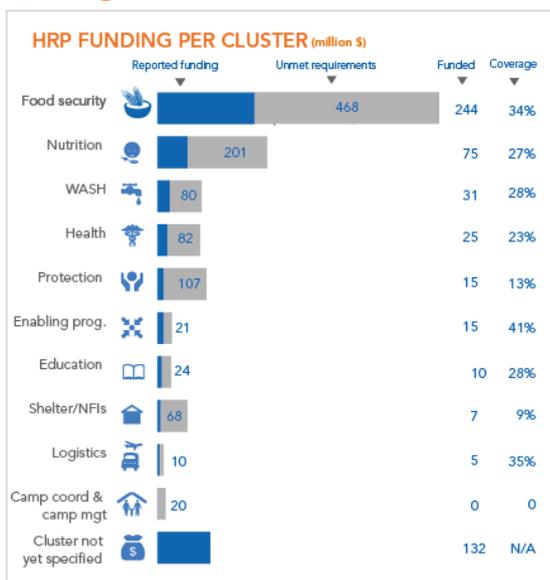
SITUATION OVERVIEW

Severe drought in parts of the country continues due to poor performance of *Gu* rains. The rains were late and short with rainfall totals more than 50 per cent below average in the worst-affected areas. While the *Gu* rains provided respite in some areas, reduced crop yields are expected and the high level of asset loss cannot be easily offset. With the timely support of donors who have provided US\$767 million, humanitarians have massively scaled up response in coordination with authorities across Somalia. Scaled up support through the rest of 2017 will be necessary to prevent worsening food insecurity and protect livelihoods. Some clusters such as Food Security, Health and WASH have already scaled back activities due to lack of adequate funding. Some 2.5 million people have been reached with food and safety nets in June down from 2.7 million in May. Much of the food assistance is through cash programming. Over 18.5 million heads of livestock have been treated against diseases, benefiting 2.8 million people. AWD/cholera cases continue to be reported, especially in Somaliland, overall the situation is increasingly under control although the Case Fatality Rate of 1.5 per cent remains above the 1 per cent emergency threshold. While some clusters have sustained current levels of response, others such as WASH, have scaled back due to lack of funding. Additional funding is needed to sustain the response.

RESPONSE



FUNDING



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 1 Provide life-saving and life-sustaining integrated multi-sectoral assistance to reduce acute humanitarian needs among the most vulnerable people.
- 2 Reduce acute malnutrition levels in settlements for internally displaced and host communities through integrated multi-sectoral emergency response.
- 3 Reinforce the protection of the displaced, and other vulnerable groups at risk, and enable durable solutions
- 4 Support the restoration of livelihoods, promote basic services to build resilience to recurrent shocks, and catalyze more sustainable solutions.

 EDUCATION

528,000

school children in need

211,000

children targeted
Jan-Dec

108,344

children reached
Jan-June

Number of school-going children accessing safe drinking water in schools

118,000

children targeted
Jan-Dec

33,855

children reached
Jan-June

Number of school-going children provided with food

239,000

children targeted
Jan-Dec

116,561

children reached
Jan-June

Number of school-going children provided with Teaching and Learning Materials

Ensure emergency and crisis affected children have access to safe and protective learning environments, and are engaged in life-saving learning.

NEEDS

- The severe drought has significantly impacted the education system. Some 528,000 children are in need of assistance to stay in schools. Based on the latest Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) displacement figures, an estimated 304,000 school age children are among the 761,000 drought-displaced people. The displacement has left most of these children vulnerable and an increasing number with no access to education. There is need for further scaled up response to ensure the children access education. Baidoa hosts the largest number of newly displaced children with no access to education. Expansion of permanent schools around the IDP settlements in Baidoa is being explored to absorb these children and provide them with sustainable access to education.

RESPONSE

- Lessons from the 2011 drought indicate that many children never returned to school after the long recess. Based on this, Puntland Education cluster partners and the Ministry of Education (MoE) are keeping schools, in severely drought-affected areas, open during school breaks. MoE has agreed that schools will be the most suitable spaces to keep children safe and protected. The children will be engaged in recreational and learning activities and will also be provided with meals and safe drinking water during recess.
- Some 171,500 of the targeted 250,000 children have accessed education services through drought response. This includes 108,300 children supported with safe drinking water in schools, 33,800 with school food and 116,500 children with teaching and learning materials.

GAPS

- A large number of displaced children do not have access to education. Expansion of permanent schools around IDPs settlements is being explored to absorb these children and provide them with sustainable access to education.

For more information, contact: sskovgaard@unicef.org



FOOD SECURITY

6.7 million
people in need

3.3 million
People targeted in
June

2.5 million
people reached
in June

Number of people reached through activities geared towards improving access to food and safety nets per month

1.8 million
People targeted in
June

127,354
people reached
in June

Number of people reached through livelihood investment and asset activities per month

3.6 million
People targeted by
end of season

2.8 million
people reached
Jan-June

Number of people reached through livelihood inputs

Improved immediate access to food for people in emergency and crisis. Provide emergency livestock assets protection support.

NEEDS

- Immediate access to food for populations affected by drought, conflict and disease to prevent the risk of famine. This includes needs of new arrivals from inaccessible areas, in addition to the protracted caseload.
- Livelihoods support to drought-affected populations to protect livelihoods and enable local production. Emergency livestock support to keep animals alive and productive, and ensure the availability of inputs to produce food.
- Appropriate livelihoods support to stressed population in particular to prevent adoption of “irreversible” coping strategies to maintain “survival” in view of growing acute food insecurity

RESPONSE

- In June, 31 partners collectively responded to one or multiple cluster objectives to address population needs.

- Improved access to food and safety net (IASN) remains one of the primary focus of the cluster. Some 2, 478,519 beneficiaries (76 per cent of the target) have received various forms of unconditional assistance. WFP has reached about 1.58 million (66 per cent) of beneficiaries assisted, SCI (8 per cent) and other partners (24 per cent).
- In comparison to May, the IASN assistance has reduced by about 280,000 beneficiaries (10 per cent). Most of the regions with the exception of Hiraan, Lower Juba, Mudug, Sanaag and Togedheer, were affected by this reduction. Support to 13 per cent of the targeted population in middle juba shows efforts by partners to reach inaccessible areas. However, Middle Juba, Middle and Lower Shebelle, Woqooyi Galbeed Awdal and Galgaduud area have remained of concern to the cluster given the below 50 per cent level of response of the FSC target threshold.
- About 81 per cent of the total beneficiaries assisted in June received their assistance in the form of cash/cheques or vouchers while the remaining 19 per cent received food (in kind) directly.
- The partners continued to provide significantly reduced conditional transfer during the month. The FSC partners reached about 127, 354 beneficiaries (50 per cent reduction compared to May). This accounts for about 7 per cent of the monthly target. WFP, FAO and CRS contributed 27, 20 and 14 per cent respectively of the beneficiaries assisted in June.
- Most of the regions except for Sool, Togedheer and Woqooyi Galbeed, were affected by the reduction. Livelihood Assets response across all regions of Somalia is below the FSC target threshold of 50 per cent.
- FSC partners have continued the provision of livestock assets protection and seasonal inputs, although at much more reduced levels. The partners collectively reached some 276, 838 beneficiaries in June. Some 106, 122 beneficiaries (38 per cent) were assisted with seasonal inputs (mainly seeds) while the remaining beneficiaries received livestock asset protection assistance (livestock treatment).
- Cumulatively some 2, 792,890 beneficiaries were reached since the start of the season (January – June 2017) and this accounts for about 87 per cent of the seasonal target. FAO contributed 98 per cent of the total beneficiaries assisted in June.

GAPS

- The reduction of assistance of the various response objectives could be an indication that some partners are running out of funding. The cluster is concerned about the reduced level of response while acute needs are not showing any sign of improving.
- The level of livelihoods support to the population in stressed IPC phase was not to the degree of need. This gap has persisted and potentially increased the risks of food security deterioration for households and force some of the households to resort to “irreversible” coping strategies.
- Limited humanitarian access had an adverse impact on the response in some of the affected areas, particularly in Middle Juba, Lower Shebelle, Bakool (Tieglo) and Bay (Qasax Dheer, Buur Hakaba. It has contributed to the growing displacements in Baidoa or/and Mogadishu to seek life-saving assistance

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5.5 million
people in need

358,333
people targeted in
June

319,880
people reached
in June

Number of people receiving primary and/or basic secondary health care services per month

The Health Cluster is targeting vulnerable people for improved health care, with a focus on life-saving services including timely and adequate response to disease outbreaks and epidemics.

NEEDS

- As of 18 June, 53,015 cumulative AWD/cholera cases and 795 related deaths (CFR1.5 per cent) were recorded from 52 districts across 16 regions, since the beginning of 2017. The trend of cholera cases recorded in the past 24 weeks has shown a significant increase compared to cases reported during the same period last year (refer to epidemic curve above).
- According to data collected from Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance system, the number of suspected measles cases reported as of 18 June 2017 is four times higher (n=11,776) than cases reported during the same period in 2016 (n=2,664) Banadir, Togdhere, Hiraan, Lower shabelle and Galbeed regions and Somaliland have the highest number .

RESPONSE

- Integrated Emergency Response Teams (IERTs) provided medical assistance to 1,140 AWD/cholera patients. Of these, 75 were referred to respective CTCs, CTUs and hospitals within south central.
- WHO and UNICEF in collaboration with health cluster partners are planning a nationwide measles immunization campaign in November, targeting 4.2 million children between 6 months to 10 years.
- Ad-hoc health cluster coordination meetings were held in Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargasa to strategize on coordinating scaling up of response activities following the spike in AWD/cholera cases in Banadir region.
- The Health and WASH cluster national team met in Mogadishu and discussed strengthening IERTs activities.
- Emergency life-saving supplies including 4,000 litres of Ringer Lactate are being delivered to a health centre in Elmacan in Warsheikh district in the south eastern Middle Shebelle to respond to the AWD/cholera outbreak.
- Health and WASH clusters in collaboration with Radio ERGO scaled up AWD/cholera awareness messages in hotspot districts in Banadir region, to respond to increasing AWD/cholera cases in the region over the past three months.
- House to house AWD/cholera prevention and awareness sessions were conducted along the Afgoye corridor, Banadir region, the epicentre of the latest AWD/cholera epidemic.

- Health cluster partners conducted a risk assessment in Banadir and Galgaduud regions to identify populations at risk of the AWD/cholera epidemic.
- Health and WASH cluster partners continue to carry out a mass scale up of prevention of the AWD/cholera outbreak in six hotspots districts in Banadir. So far, distribution of aqua tabs, ORS and Zinc tabs as well as mobilization are ongoing in the targeted districts.
- In June, WHO issued a cholera central kit as well as a number of tents for use in the Burco and Hargeisa CTU. Some 3,375 60 tonnes boxes of emergency medicines and medical supplies were distributed by WHO during the first half of 2017 to the drought and Cholera/AWD affected areas. The supplies were handed over to the Ministries of Health and public health facilities in South Central, Somaliland and Puntland and to international and local NGOs and other implementing partners in the drought and cholera/AWD affected areas.
- In collaboration with the National Supply Chain /Federal MOH, some twenty staff from public healthcare and emergency facilities in South West State were trained on the proper management of emergency medicines, supplies and other health commodities (Storage, stock management, distribution and dispensing practices. Etc.) in June.

GAPS

- The health cluster funding shortfall continues to hamper the delivery of life-saving health services to the most vulnerable people including children and IDPs.
- Inaccessibility to some areas as a result of insecurity is affecting delivery of basic health services to affected communities.
- Additional life-saving support of medical supplies to health facilities, especially in drought and AWD/Cholera-affected areas, is urgently required.

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LOGISTICS

96%

of service requests completed

NEEDS

- Access around the country remains severely limited due to insecurity and infrastructure deterioration. This is impacting the ability of humanitarian partners to efficiently and effectively deliver humanitarian assistance to populations in need, requiring an ongoing, scaled-up air response for movement of humanitarian cargo and personnel.

RESPONSE

- In collaboration with UNHAS, three cargo planes are positioned in Mogadishu to facilitate the airlift of critical humanitarian supplies. Since February, 145MT metric tonnes (MT) of aid has been airlifted on behalf of the Federal Government and 155MT on behalf of humanitarian agencies throughout the country.
- In support of the government, the Logistics Cluster has supported the coordination of air transport for medical and coordination missions. Since February, ten missions have been organized to six regions: Bay, Gedo, Hiraan and Galgaduud, Sool and Lower Shabelle.
- On behalf of humanitarian partners, the Logistics Cluster through lead agency WFP is also facilitating access to sea and road transportation for humanitarian aid cargo. Humanitarian supplies are being transported by sea on a monthly basis from the Port of Mombasa to Mogadishu, Berbera, Bossaso and Kismayo, ensuring a more predictable and regular delivery to functional Somali Ports. Since February, more than 444MT of critical supplies have been transported on behalf of the Federal Government, FAO, UNHCR UNFPA and UNICEF by road and sea into and throughout Somalia.

- The cluster continues to work in support of humanitarian partners involved in the response to ensure more efficient pre-positioning of emergency items through making available storage facilities in Mogadishu and different locations country wide.
- Logistics coordination and information sharing continues to enhance the drought response. In June, two Logistics Cluster Coordination meetings were held with seven partners represented and information (maps, minutes and logistics updates) shared through the dedicated webpage: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/som14a>

GAPS

- Due to road access limitations and deteriorating infrastructure and airstrips, a number of key operational areas remain only accessible by air while others are completely inaccessible. The Logistics Cluster is working closely with members of the humanitarian community to identify logistics solutions in order to address these gaps.

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NUTRITION

2.3 million

people in need

434,448

Children /women
targeted in June

392,373

Children/women
reached in June

Number of children under age 5 and pregnant and lactating women treated for malnutrition per month

1,430,223

Children/women
targeted in June

495,315

Children/women
reached in June

Number of children under age 3 and pregnant and lactating women reached with malnutrition prevention per month

Improved nutrition status and access to nutrition services for emergency affected populations through predictable, timely, effective and at scale response thereby enhancing resilience.

NEEDS

- The nutrition situation has continued to deteriorate. The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan indicates that 2.2 million people are in need of nutrition interventions. Of these, the nutrition cluster targets to treat 539,000 moderately malnourished children, 346,000 severely malnourished children aged between 6 months to 5 years and 270,000 pregnant and lactating women. Overall, 1,155,000 beneficiaries are targeted for acute malnutrition assistance. In April, the Nutrition Cluster targeted to treat 395,550 beneficiaries for acute malnutrition and reach 1,430,223 beneficiaries with nutrition preventive services.

RESPONSE

- In June, nutrition cluster partners treated 392,373 beneficiaries for acute malnutrition. This includes some 235,184 children under age 5, and 90,079 pregnant and lactating women for moderate acute malnutrition and 67,110 beneficiaries for severe acute malnutrition, a 90 per cent achievement of the total targeted beneficiaries for June. Nutrition cluster partners reached 495,315 beneficiaries with nutrition preventive services, 35 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries.

GAPS

- Due to increased new admissions at the feeding and treatment centres as a result of deteriorating nutrition situation, supply gaps are anticipated especially for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) products.
- Despite efforts for an integrated approach to curb undernutrition, there is need to strengthen multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder approach to ensure a comprehensive package at service delivery level.
- Geographically there are significant parts of the rural areas that are inaccessible, therefore no nutrition services.
- Funding gaps are foreseen as from August due to the increased needs as a result of acute food insecurity at the household level.

 PROTECTION

2 million
people in need

1.8 million
People targeted in
Jan-Dec

236,540
people reached
Jan-June

Number of people reached through protection cluster services per month

Provide effective and quality protection services to women, men, girls, and boys affected by conflicts and emergencies, and strengthen policy on protection.

NEEDS

- Protection needs remain critical for the most vulnerable group especially women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly including the minority communities. Internal displacement continues to be a key driver of humanitarian and protection needs. Although the estimated number of IDPs in protracted displacement has remained at 1.1 million in the past couple of years, a recent displacement trends suggest that this figure is much higher.

- The centrality of protection shall be maintained across all clusters in the humanitarian action/ drought response.
- More than 761,000 people have been newly displaced due to drought since November 2016. The high numbers of forced IDP evictions and the urban poor from major urban centres like Mogadishu and Kismayo continue to account for internal displacements. Tens of thousands of displaced persons are extremely vulnerable and exposed to protection risks and require improved access to protection services.
- The protection needs have sharply increased especially in Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, South Galgaduud, Gedo and Sanag regions. The majority of the displaced are moving to crowded urban centers compounded with existing IDP camps in urban areas in search of humanitarian assistance.
- In June, 24,400 drought-affected persons (44.6 per cent children and 55.4 per cent adults) were reached through protection and prevention activities/interventions including 5,259 girls, 5,629 boys, 9,839 women and 3,673 men.
- Durable Solutions to protracted displacement are essential in preventing long term displacement in the aftermath of a mass scale displacement.

RESPONSE

- Child protection partners reached 9,181 drought-affected/displaced persons with various CP Prevention and Response Services including identification, documentation, tracing and reunification, legal aid services, medical support for survivors, psychosocial services, interim care services, reintegration services and referrals to other sectors. The GBV Sub Cluster partners reached a total of 10,030 beneficiaries with GBV prevention, response and capacity building activities. GBV response services include lifesaving medical assistance such as post rape treatment, temporary protection accommodation for GBV survivors, legal, psychosocial, material and livelihood assistance. The under-reporting of GBV cases in some communities is attributed to cultural norms and social stigma for survivors. Housing, Land and Property sub cluster reached a total of 402 persons through prevention of forced evictions, community dispute settlement, advocacy, and counselling responses.
- In June, 22,000 individuals were displaced in south central, Somaliland and Puntland. Explosive Hazard sub-cluster partners continued to work in south central Somalia and Somaliland conducting risk education, mine clearance, survey and marking, peace building and conflict resolution. The Explosive Hazard partners have reached 3,987 individuals including women and children.

GAPS

- Security constraints are major protection concerns and are limiting protection partners' ability to ensure effective protection monitoring. Remoteness and inaccessibility to conflict affected areas controlled by non-state armed actors remain a challenge
- Protection partners continue to provide limited support to drought-affected populations through existing programmes due to financial constraints. Without additional funding, many vulnerable groups or persons with specific needs (women, children, and elderly), will be exposed to potential protection risks without access to specialized response services.
- The presence of mines and ERW continued to threaten civilian the lives and livelihoods and to compromise the ability of humanitarian actors to safely carry out their duties
- Limited identification, documentation, tracing & reunification (IDTR) and GBV services for families, children and survivors of rape and sexual violence etc. in priority locations including Awdal, Sool, Sanag, Bari, Nugal, Galkayo, Gedo, Hiraan, Banadir, Lower Juba
- Security of land tenure for new arrivals is limited increasing the risk of eviction.

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SHELTER

1.8 million
people in need

116,667

People targeted in
June

49,200

people reached
in June

Number of displaced people assisted with non-food items (Plastic sheeting, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, and kitchen sets) per month

Provide non-food items and emergency shelter for newly-displaced people. Improve shelter conditions in existing settlements.

NEEDS

- An estimated 760,000 drought-displaced people are in need of Shelter/NFI assistance. Most of the displacement is to Baidoa and Mogadishu.
- Over 30,000 people have been displaced due to conflict in Lower Shabelle region.
- Nearly 1.1 million protracted Internally Displaced people exist countrywide.

- The displaced families are in need of shelter and other household non-food items. Safe and secure settlements are needed to provide crisis-affected communities with protected and healthy living spaces and environments, while ensuring sufficient privacy and dignity for the groups, families, and individuals within them.

RESPONSE

- In June, 49,200 persons were assisted with emergency non-food assistance. Emergency NFI packages including plastic sheeting, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats and kitchen sets. These are core items for daily household use and survival.
- Nearly 18,000 persons have been assisted with Emergency Shelter Kits. An emergency shelter kit includes plastic sheets, supporting poles and a rope for tying down the structure. This provides the most basic shelter which can offer protection from extreme weather.

GAPS

- Limited funding has affected the delivery of humanitarian assistance by shelter cluster partners.
- Increased advocacy is required to highlight the need to provide shelter and NFIs to drought-displaced individuals.
- Logistical challenges including flight costs, road inaccessibility, insecurity, check points for the transportation of NFI/Shelter supplies are affecting the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- Lack of prepositioned stocks due to long standing low funding for shelter activities hampers timely response to displaced populations

For more information, contact: coord.somalia@sheltercluster.org



WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

4.5 million

people in need

300,000

People targeted in June

Number of people assisted with sustained access to safe water.

126,714

people reached in June

750,000

People targeted in June

Number of people assisted with temporary supply of safe water

405,262

people reached in June

120,000

People targeted in June

Number of beneficiaries accessing safe sanitation facilities

68,700

people reached in June

500,000

People targeted in June

People reached through hygiene activities, including hygiene kits distribution

194,169

people reached in June

Provide access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene for people in emergencies

NEEDS

- As drought conditions deepen in parts of the country, drought-related distress migration from parts of Bakool, Afmadow, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle regions and parts of Ethiopia to the outskirts of urban centres/IDPs pre-existing settlements, has been reported. The displaced are moving to main towns where some integrate with host communities while others move to existing IDP camps. The hygiene and sanitation conditions in the IDPs settlements remains poor with insufficient sanitation facilities and related open defecation. Several water points are dysfunctional due to over-use, forcing IDPs to buy water at prohibitive costs.
- The massive arrival of new IDPs in pre-existing settlements in Gedo Region is a major concern. Latest arrivals include returnees from refugee camps in Ethiopia and Kenya, new displaced from Bay, Bakool and from Gedo itself. There have also been displacements in some 20 villages in Lower Shabelle to K-50, Mogadishu and Merka where limited access is already causing dire conditions.
- More AWD/cholera cases continued to be reported in IDP settlements in Baidao, Banadir and other locations like Togdheer, Badhade and Kismayo. 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 area that are still affected by drought, is critical to avert more disease outbreaks.

RESPONSE

- The overall WASH response shows worrying signs of slowing down, for the second consecutive month. This can be attributed to lack of funding making it difficult for partners to sustain their response. On the hand, the internet outage in Somalia over the last three weeks has likely affected the reporting process.
- The number of people supported with temporary access to water increased from 90,000 in January to 1.05 million people in April. In May, only 707,000 people were reached, while in June response further decreased to 405,200 beneficiaries. Similarly, the number of people reached with permanent access to water has decreased from 212,100 in April, to 129,000 in May and some 126,700 in June.
- There has been limited increase in the provision of safe sanitation infrastructure in June, by 68,700 beneficiaries. Some 141,900 beneficiaries were reached in May and 165,600 in April.
- Hygiene promotion activities aimed at containing the AWD/cholera outbreak have reached over 1.6 million people (63 per cent) of the 2.5 million people targeted countrywide. Among these, some 851,300 people have received hygiene kits. A reduced number of people were reached in June (194,200) compared to May (301,300).
- WASH response to the AWD/cholera outbreak through provision of hygiene kits together with dissemination of hygiene promotion message in Dayniile, Kismayo, Marka, Warsheikh, Dolow, Luuq, Belet Hawa and other districts for 6,000 households are underway. Community-level training targeting community leaders, hygiene promoters and community health workers have also been ongoing in different locations facilitated by WASH cluster partners

GAPS

- Based on the increased number of new arrivals in various IDP camps, there is pressure on the limited WASH resources hence the need for construction of additional latrines, provision of safe water, and distribution of hygiene kits. There are no proper waste disposal areas in most IDP camps while poor hygiene practices are observed.
- Open defecation is common in these settlements and landowners have frequently rejected the installation of latrine structures.
- Lack of funding has further limited the cluster's ability to sustain extensive hygiene campaigns, especially in rural areas and for (pre-existing) IDP settlements in peri-urban areas. Of the \$111.6 million cluster requirements, only 28 per cent (\$31 million) has been received, leaving a gap of \$80.4 million. This has affected effective service delivery.
- 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 new Integrated Emergency Response Team approach, to contain the AWD/cholera outbreaks. For more information, contact: plarent@unicef.org