SITUATION OVERVIEW

The threat of famine persists in Somalia following several consecutive failed rainy seasons. According to the FAO-managed FSNAU post-Gu assessment issued on 31 August, an estimated 6.2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. The decline in the number of people in need from 6.7 million people in May masks an increase in the number of people in IPC 4 (802,000 people in Emergency phase) compared to 439,000 six months earlier. Overall, some 388,000 acutely malnourished children are in need of critical nutrition support, including life-saving treatment for more than 87,000 severely malnourished children. Over 900,000 people have been internally displaced by drought and conflict since November 2016. The decline in monthly AWD/cholera cases and related deaths continued in August. Numbers over the past four weeks are the lowest monthly figures reported since the start of the year. The month per month case fatality rate has also declined from a peak of over four per cent in February to zero percent in August 2017. Thanks to generous contributions of more than US$1 billion for humanitarian action since the beginning of the year, humanitarian partners are reaching over 3 million people per month with life-saving assistance and livelihood support, the majority in the form of cash and vouchers and famine has been averted so far. Most clusters are, however, falling short of their targets and additional resources are required to sustain current efforts to prevent famine.

KEY FIGURES

People in crisis and emergency

3.1 million*

(total population: 12.4M**)

(*FSNAU 2017 **UNFPA 2014)

Internal Displacements

916,000

(Feb - Jul 2017, UNHCR)

Internal displacements due to drought, conflict/insecurity, floods and other reasons

FUNDING: HUMANITARIAN APPEAL 2017

$1.5 billion

REVISED HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (HRP) 2017 REQUEST (US$)

Requirements by cluster (million $)

(As of 14/9/2017)

Food Security 713

Nutrition 276

Protection 123

WASH 112

Health 107

Shelter and NFIs 74

Enabling Programme 36

Education 34

CCCM 20

Logistics 15

Funded by cluster (million $)**

Food Security 37% 264 449

Nutrition 30% 83 193

Protection 16% 19 104

WASH 34% 38 74

Health 33% 35 72

Shelter and NFIs 14% 10 64

Enabling Programme 52% 19 17

Education 38% 13 21

CCCM 4% 0.9 19

Logistics 42% 6 9

Monthly response

Food Security

$2,379 million

Livelihood and food security

$1,432 million

Emergency and recovery

$353 million

WFP

$322 million

UNHCR

$194 million

UNICEF

$130 million

WASH

$114 million

Protection

$100 million

Children and conflict-affected families

$71 million

Food security

$36 million

$714 million

HRP Funding

$316 million

Non-HRP Funding

Contributions by donor (million $)

United Kingdom 212

United States 193

ECHO 106

Germany 82

EC Devco 48

ADB 36

World Bank 35

CERF 33

Sweden 26

Denmark 25

Japan 23

Canada 19

WFP 15

Australia 13

Switzerland 12

China 11

Saudi Arabia 11

Norway 9

Italy 6

Private 6

Finland 6

Ireland 6

UAE 5

* FTS Financial Tracking Service ** This does not include non-HRP funding

Source: FTS 14/9/2017

Creation date: 18/9/2017 Feedback: ochasomalia@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int http://fts.unocha.org

Sources: OCHA reports, UNHCR, FAO-FSNAU, FEWS NET, Somalia clusters, OCHA FTS, 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan, Humanitarian Needs Overview
Somalia: Humanitarian Dashboard - August 2017 (issued on 18 September 2017)

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

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

Number of school going children provided with Teaching and Learning Materials (Cumulative)

NEEDS

Some 528,000 children are in need of assistance to stay in schools.

RESPONSE

- Significant progress has been made in implementing education activities. Short term drought response activities have been completed.
- Some of the schools were on recess in the month of September. 179,630 learners have been supported by August. This includes 115,953 children supported with safe drinking water in schools, 37,000 with food at schools and 122,777 children with teaching and learning materials.
- Schools in Puntland and Somaliland continued to operate during the recess to mitigate school dropout as part of lessons drawn from the 2011 drought experience. Several children did not return to school after the long school recess in 2011.

GAPS

- 32 per cent of the 250,000 targeted children are yet to be reached.
- Education activities need to be sustained to ensure children are protected and stay in school.
- In Galgaduud, an estimated 30,000 drought displaced-children aged between 6-14 years old in assessed and IDP areas lack access to learning.
- Four education drought interventions have come to end creating a new gap.

For more information, contact: sskovgaard@unicef.org
**FOOD SECURITY**

**NEEDS**

- Immediate access to food for populations affected by drought, conflict (displacement) and disease to avert famine and improve the food security situation in Somalia.
- Support to drought affected populations to protect their livelihoods, enable local food production and prevent adoption of “crisis” strategies.

**RESPONSE**

- Some 32 Food Security (FS) partners continued to provide assistance in August.
- The FSC partners reached 2,379,656 people out of 3,262,280 targeted with various IASN assistance. This accounts for 73 per cent of FSC monthly target. 77 per cent of the total beneficiaries received unconditional cash/cheque or voucher while 23 per cent received in-kind (food distributions of various type). The number of people reached in August has shown a slight decrease (78, 500 beneficiaries less) compared to last month. However, in areas such as Gedo, Sool, Nugal, Mudug, Middle Shebelle, Awdal, Sanaag and Bari regions recorded an increase in the number of people assisted compared to July 2017. This increase helps to address to the worsening acute food insecurity, as observed in the recent FSNAU results.
- WFP accounted for 61 per cent of the unconditional transfer assistance followed by other partners.
- The FSC partners nearly doubled the level of conditional assistance in August compared to July 2017. The partners assisted 352,870 people in August out of the 1,761,118 targeted beneficiaries (accounting for 20 per cent of the target). FAO accounted for 52 per cent of the assistance through conditional transfer modalities followed by CARE-Somalia (16 per cent) and CPD (15 per cent). Apart from Middle Juba, the rest of the region recorded an increase in livelihood assistance thus reflecting a gradual shift of modalities by partners.
- FSC partners continued to provide livestock protection assets and provide seasonal inputs, collectively reaching 70,530 beneficiaries in August with FAO accounting for 82 per cent of the number of people assisted. 26,000 people (36 per cent) received agricultural inputs such as farm and irrigation support. The remaining beneficiaries received assistance to protect their livestock assets through animal treatment and water trucking particularly in Puntland.

**GAPS**

- Response coverage is difficult to predict for the coming months due to declining resources.
- The limited engagement with local actors (implementing on behalf of either UN organization(s) or /and International NGOs) in FSC activities has affected response at local level.
- Insecurity, especially in part of Lower Shebelle, Bay, Bakool, Middle Juba, Banadir regions has hindered humanitarian access to the most vulnerable populations. As a result of prolonged periods of reduced access to some districts in these areas, vulnerable households failed to get much-needed assistance.

For more information, contact: mulugeta.shibru@fao.org & charles.hopkins@wfp.org
HEALTH

5.5 million people in need

The 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.

Number of people receiving primary and/or basic health care (per month)

NEEDS

- The widespread lack of access to health care services, prolonged drought, population displacement, lack of access to clean water, sanitation conditions and hygiene levels continue to exacerbate the humanitarian situation. Some 5.5 million people are in need emergency health services in 2017. A steady decline in cases of AWD/cholera cases and related deaths continued in August with 1,186 suspected cases reported across Somalia compared to the 6,344 AWD/cholera cases, including 20 deaths, reported in July 2017. The trend over the past 4 weeks is the lowest recorded in Somalia since the beginning of the year. The case fatality rate has also declined from a peak of over 4 per cent in February to zero percent in August 2017. As of 27 August 2017, over 77,000 cumulative AWD/cholera cases and 1,157 related deaths (CFR 1.5 per cent) had been recorded in 52 districts across 16 regions. Health partners are advocating for resources to conduct a nationwide measles vaccination campaign in November/December 2017 targeting more than 4 million children between the ages of 6 months and 10 years. As of 27 August 2017, almost 16,000 suspected measles cases had been recorded across the country this year, as compared to 5,657 reported for the whole of 2016.

RESPONSE

- In August, 300,000 people received primary and/or basic secondary health care services. This is over 80 per cent of the August target. More than 2 million people have now received primary and/or basic secondary health care services through the Cluster response this year.
- On 23 and 24 August 2017, the MOH in collaboration with WHO, conducted a training on remote monitoring in cholera and nutrition facilities for the District Medical Officers in southern and central regions and for mobile teams / NGO partners. 16 mobile teams (composed of clinicians and nurses) and 33 district medical officers were trained in the use of the electronic reporting using a mobile tablet.
- Since the AWD/cholera outbreaks are under control across the country, the weekly AWD/cholera situation report will shift to weekly EDEWS bulletin focusing on all epidemic prone diseases including AWD/cholera and Measles outbreak.
- Puntland MoH and partners have responded to fatalities in Timirshe village, Iskushuban district of Bari region caused by a contaminated water supply. According to Puntland MoH, 62 people have been affected including nine deaths. The MoH, in cooperation with health partners, provided emergency medical supplies to referral health facilities in the area. The situation has been controlled since the closure of the well by authorities.
- On 30 August, the German Government, Puntland MoH, UNICEF and GIZ launched two major new health projects in Puntland State. The projects will target to reach 2 million people living in the regions of Nugal and Mudug which are home to more than 250,000 women of child bearing age and also to 200,000 children under the age of five. The projects also aim to strengthen the overall health systems in Puntland between 2017-2019, and promoting maternal and child health, improved nutrition and construction/rehabilitation of health facilities.
Training of 60 additional health workers by MoH and WHO on cholera case management and surveillance activities in Somaliland was completed. WHO conducted desk review of surveillance records in Somaliland.

An integrated health and nutrition mobile site has been activated in Boqul Guri village, Kismaayo district as requested by MoH. The village is remote and not previously covered by health services.

Qatar Red Crescent deployed two emergency mobile health teams in Afgooye and Balaad districts. The teams are providing emergency and life-saving health care services to vulnerable communities including IDPs in 21 settlements in the two districts.

34 Integrated Emergency Response Teams (IERTs) have been operationalized, targeting hard-to-reach under-served communities and delivering health, nutrition and WASH intervention packages. Additional financing for the IERT approach is expected from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund – Round 2 – Integrated Response financing window.

260 health facilities have been supported to report daily and weekly through the WHO Supported communicable disease surveillance and response network in all zones while over 400 health workers have been trained in cholera case management and response in all regions since January 2017.

The Health Cluster has additionally operationalized the shift, at the sub-national level, from supporting coordination amongst implementing partners to the strengthening of Ministry of Health (MoH) led coordination. Four Sub-National Health Coordinators have been recruited and are now being placed within the Ministry of Health at the State level to work directly with the MoH and coordinate health partners’ emergency response activities.

**GAPS**

- Lack of funding for the Health Cluster health continues to constrain delivery of life-saving health services to the 4.3 million people targeted by the cluster.

- Lack of access in some areas continues to affect delivery of basic health services.

- Additional support including life-saving medical supplies for health facilities, especially in drought and outbreak-affected areas, is urgently required. Additional resources are required for the mass measles vaccination campaign in November/December.

For more information, contact: senderp@who.int
NEEDS

- Access across the country remains severely limited due to insecurity and lack of infrastructure. This affects humanitarian partners’ ability to efficiently and effectively deliver supplies to populations in need, requiring an ongoing, scaled-up air response for humanitarian cargo and personnel.

RESPONSE

- In collaboration with UNHAS, three cargo planes are positioned in Mogadishu to facilitate the airlift of humanitarian supplies throughout the country. The Logistics Cluster has facilitated the transportation, by air, of 375MT of humanitarian relief supplies on behalf of ten partners so far.
- More than 2,200 MT of humanitarian supplies have been transported on behalf of seven partners by road and sea into and throughout Somalia this year.
- The Logistics Cluster through WFP is providing over 17,000cbm of storage capacity in six locations on behalf of three humanitarian partners to ensure more efficient pre-positioning of emergency items.
- The Logistics Cluster is working closely with humanitarian partners to identify logistics solutions to access limitations across the country.
- On 21 August, a comprehensive Warehouse Management Training was held in Mogadishu for sixteen participants, including representatives from the Government, NGOs and UN agencies. The training, which involved an introduction to the Logistics Cluster and interactive sessions on selecting warehouse sites and storage documentation, was held as part of the Cluster ongoing capacity building activities supported by WFP as lead agency. http://www.logcluster.org/blog/interactive-sessions-and-high-participation-core-warehouse-management-training-somalia.
- Following partners’ requests, the Logistics Cluster and UNHAS have created a new Somalia Airfield Network map: http://www.logcluster.org/map/unhas-somalia-airfield-network-august-2017

GAPS

- Due to insecurity, mainly in southern and central Somalia and lack of infrastructure, some areas remain inaccessible by air. The rehabilitation of key airstrips such as Diinsoor, Qasandher and El Barde is underway.

For more information, contact: sofia.grivet@wfp.org and pray.gwatinyanya@wfp.org
NUTRITION

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

Number of children under age 5 and pregnant and lactating women treated for malnutrition from January – August

The nutrition situation has continued to deteriorate in many parts of Somalia. Recent assessments show high rates of malnutrition in some parts of the country eg GAM rate is 26.4%, 23%, 19.6% and 29% in Badhan (Sanaag), Cabuduwaq (Galgaduud), Xudur (Bakool) and Baidoa (Bay) respectively. Currently (Sep 2017) national GAM is 17.4% and SAM is 3.20% with 388,070 acutely malnourished and 87,250 SAM prevalence while projected figures would be 1,260,568 to be acutely malnourished of which 231,829 would be SAM compared to previous (Feb 2017) GAM 14.9% and SAM 3.07% with 363,000 acutely malnourished and 71,000 SAM prevalence while projected figures were 971,503 acutely malnourished and 201,610 SAM.

RESPONSE

- In August, the nutrition partners admitted 27,425 severely malnourished children 0-59 months to OTP/SC. This is only for SAM cases while MAM cases report Isn’t yet ready. Cluster partners continued to provide preventive services (MCHN,BSFP and IYCF) reaching, 452,837.

GAPS

- Lack of access in some areas has affected nutrition response, particularly in Middle Juba, Bay region (Dinsoor, Qansadheere and Berdale). Low immunization coverage and high morbidity continue to increase admissions in treatment centers. Supply gaps are foreseen due to influx of IDPs and increased admissions. Limited health care services, chronic dietary diversity and poor child care practices has significantly contributed to deterioration of nutrition situation across the country.
PROTECTION

2 million people in need

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

Beneficiaries reached through Protection Cluster activities (per month)

needs

- Ongoing drought and conflict continue to drive needs mainly in southern and central regions. Conflict dynamics influence the civilian population’s ability and strategies to cope with the drought. Both drought and conflict have led to displacement of the more than 900,000 people so far. Forced evictions continue unabated. So far in 2017 (Jan-Jun) NRC has recorded more than 88,000 individuals as directly affected.

response

- Child Protection AOR Partners reached 25,197 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 33,189 beneficiaries with GBV prevention, response and capacity building activities. GBV response services include life-saving medical assistance such as post-rape treatment, temporary protection accommodation for GBV survivors, legal, psychosocial, material and livelihood assistance. Underreporting 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 999 persons through prevention of forced evictions, community dispute settlement, advocacy, and counselling responses.
- Explosive hazard working group continued working in southern and central regions, and Somaliland conducting risk education, mine clearance, survey and marking, peace-building and conflict resolution. The EH partners have reached 1,333 individuals including women and children. The Protection Cluster reached 888 beneficiaries through General Protection activities such as the distribution of solar lanterns, and disbursements of reintegration and subsistence allowances.

Gaps

- Insecurity continues to limit protection partners’ ability to ensure effective protection monitoring, especially in areas controlled by non-state armed actors.
- Lack of funding has affected Protection partners’ ability to reach more people and to expand services to areas of need. Additional resources are required.
- The presence of mines and ERW continued to threaten the lives and livelihoods of civilians, and to limit partners’ ability to safely carry out their duties. Constraints related to access (unable to provide protection services, clear roads, etc.)
- There are limited IDTR and GBV services for families, children and survivors of rape and sexual violence etc. in priority locations such as Awdal, Sool, Sanag, Bari, Nugal, Gaalkacyo, Gedo, Hiraan, Banadir, Lower Juba. Countrywide, referral pathways need to be extended.
- Security of tenure for IDPs is limited increasing the risk of forced eviction, especially for newly arrived IDPs.

For more information, contact: zeilstra@unhcr.org
NEEDS

Over 900,000 newly-conflict and drought displaced people are in need of Shelter/NFI assistance. Most of the displacement is to Baidoa and Mogadishu. Over 50,000 people have been displaced due to conflict in southern and central Somalia. Nearly 1.1 million protracted IDPs exist countrywide. The displaced families need 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 displaced groups, families, and individuals.

RESPONSE

- In August, 30,312 persons were assisted with emergency non-food assistance, bringing the total number of people reached since January to 264,342. Emergency NFI packages including plastic sheeting, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats and kitchen sets. These are core items for daily household use and survival.
- 8,058 persons have been assisted with Emergency Shelter Kits in August, bringing the total number of people reached since January to 100,788.
- The Shelter Cluster partners have also reached 15,318 people with plastic sheeting distribution, 8,880 people with solar lamp distribution, and 40,200 with jerry cans distribution.
- 1,620 persons have been assisted with Transitional Shelter in August, bringing the total number of people reached since January to 14,920.
- 3,630 persons have been assisted with permanent shelter in August, bringing the total number of people reached since January to 7,530

GAPS

- Lack of land to relocate the new IDPs calls for more advocacy for better land tenure to reduce secondary displacements.
- 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 pre-positioned stocks due to long standing low funding for shelter activities hampers timely response to displaced populations.

For more information, contact: coord.somalia@sheltercluster.org
Somalia: Humanitarian Dashboard - August 2017 (issued on 18 September 2017)

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

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

Number of people assisted with sustained access to safe water:

- **300,000** People targeted in August
- **52,866** people reached in August

Number of people assisted with temporary supply of safe water:

- **750,000** People targeted in August
- **484,280** people reached in August

Number of beneficiaries accessing safe sanitation facilities:

- **120,000** People targeted in August
- **3,423** people reached in August

People reached through hygiene activities, including hygiene kits distribution:

- **500,000** People targeted in August
- **79,164** people reached in August

**NEEDS**

- Owing to security related challenges in parts of central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland, an increased IDP influx has been reported in parts of Gedo, Lower Juba, Galgaduud and Bay/Bakool Regions. This has caused significant strain on existing WASH facilities; water sources, sanitation facilities and compromised hygiene practices in these locations. There is an urgent need to improve water supply, enhance sanitation access and undertake hygiene promotion initiatives alongside distribution of hygiene kits, among affected IDP populations, host and rural communities. Rural communities in southern and central and northeast regions continue to experience water scarcity despite continued Karan rains in these areas.

**RESPONSE**

- The overall response has decreased with the exception of temporary access to water in August. This worrisome ahead of the Deyr rainy season.

- The number of people supported with temporary access to water increased from 377,600 in July to 484,200 in August. However, other indicators reflect a reduction compared to July, with sustained access to safe water only reaching 52,800, access to sanitation only reaching 3,400 and hygiene activities only benefiting 79,000 people.

**GAPS**

- Access to WASH services needs to be improved in areas where IDPs are settled.

- Lack of funding has further limited the WASH cluster’s ability to sustain extensive hygiene campaigns, especially in the rural areas and for (pre-existing) IDP settlements in peri-urban areas. Of the $111.6 million cluster requirement, only 33.9 per cent ($37.9 million) has been received, leaving a funding gap of $73.6 million. This has obviously limited the effective delivery of essential WASH services.

- Additional funding - around $30 million of the funding gap of $73.6 million is urgently needed for Cholera Treatment Center support, provision of WASH services in schools, Health Posts and to support the new Integrated Emergency Response Team approach.

To meet the needs of the increasing population in need of safe water, local capacities must be strengthened to ensure continued operation and maintenance of these crucial WASH facilities. There is also a need to scale up hygiene promotion initiatives to keep AWD/cholera outbreaks at bay, recognizing the Deyr rains that are due between October and December.