Despite the arrival of the rain, famine continues to loom large over Somalia. More than half of the country’s population – 6.7 million – are in need of humanitarian assistance, including 4 million children. Since the beginning of this year, UNICEF’s emergency response has resulted in 95,000 children being treated for life-threatening severe acute malnutrition; 620,000 women and children receiving emergency health services; and 1.5 million people having temporary access to safe drinking water. A combination of severe food insecurity, high malnutrition and widespread disease, however, calls for more sustained and intensified efforts if we are to save more lives.

Steven Lauwerier
Representative, UNICEF Somalia

“We have a small window of opportunity to avert a mass loss of life. We are working with all partners and stakeholders to save lives.”

Funding requirement
US$147.9 million

Funding requirement
US$48.9 M
Funds Available
US$99 M
Funding Gap
US$48.9 M

©UNICEF Somalia/Mackenzie Knowles-Coursin
Targets and Results 2017

Nutrition

Acute food insecurity situation overview
Apr-Jun 2017, worst-case scenario

- % recovery rate: 92.7% vs. 75%
- # of children under-5 provided with treatment for severe acute malnutrition: 14,971 vs. 47,844

Health

- # of women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services: 612,386 vs. 94,902
- # of AWD/cholera patients provided with treatment: 3,113 vs. 12,006
- # of children immunized against measles: 434 vs. 2,184

WASH

- # of people provided with temporary access to safe and adequate water: 3,521 vs. 1,577,066
- # of people provided with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment: 3,452 vs. 1,546,166

Child protection

- # of unaccompanied and separated children identified and registered: 63,000 vs. 68,280
- # of survivors of gender-based violence provided with services: 3,803 vs. 3,313

Education

- # of children provided with safe and protected learning opportunities: 13,899 vs. 65,300
- # of children accessing safe water in schools: 18,776 vs. 64,238