



# Somalia

## Humanitarian Situation Report

SOMALIA SITREP #12: 1-15 AUGUST 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

- Since January 2017, UNICEF and partners have provided 145,988 children with life-saving therapeutic treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). The number of admissions for 2017 has exceeded the total admissions in 2016 by 18 per cent. Banadir, Bakool, Bay, Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba and Gedo regions represent 67 per cent of the 2017 admission caseload.
- Some 15,223 suspected cases of measles have been reported with 66 per cent among children under five. The incidence of measles has reduced with 400 cases reported in the past week compared to over 700 per week during the outbreak peak in April and May. In response, UNICEF, WHO, MoH and partners have vaccinated 596,328 children aged 6-59 months against measles across 35 hotspots.
- During the reporting period, UNICEF undertook a joint multi-sector assessment with the authorities in Galmudug, one of the most affected areas in Somalia. A response plan has been developed to scale-up the pre-famine response in the coming weeks, with a focus on internally displaced person (IDP) settlements.

### 1 – 15 August 2017

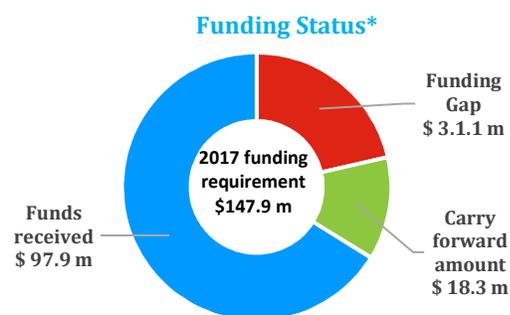
**6.7 million**

People in need of humanitarian assistance (FSNAU-FEWSNET Technical Release, February 2017)

**1.4 million**

Children under-5 acutely malnourished

### UNICEF 2017 Appeal-US\$147.9 million



\*Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.

### UNICEF's Response with Partners

	UNICEF			Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Total Results	Target achieved (%)	Cluster Target	Total Results	Target achieved (%)
<b>Nutrition:</b> # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	277,000	145,988	52.7	346,000	180,725	52.2
<b>Health:</b> # of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services	731,000	843,062	115.3			
<b>WASH:</b> # people provided with temporary access to safe water	1,500,000	1,657,352	110.5	2,500,000	3,588,674	143.5
<b>Education:</b> # of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	87,600	109,722	125.3	219,869	167,741	76.3
<b>Child Protection:</b> # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	6,885	3,098	45.0	7,000	3,295	47.1
<b>Cash Transfers:</b> # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	60,000	22,972	38.3			

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate due to the ongoing drought crisis. According to the most recent FSNAU-FEWSNET forecast,<sup>1</sup> an estimated 2.5 to 3 million people will remain in need of humanitarian assistance between August and December 2017. The drought is also uprooting people, with 786,600 people displaced since November 2016.<sup>2</sup>

The projected number of children who are, or will be, acutely malnourished has increased by 50 per cent since the beginning of the year to 1.4 million, including over 275,000 who have or will suffer life-threatening severe acute malnutrition in 2017. Severe acute malnutrition admissions have increased by more than 50 per cent when compared to 2016 data covering the same months, consistent with the planning scenario used by the clusters and UNICEF. The post-Jilaal 2017 FSNAU survey indicates that the prevalence of global acute malnutrition in the livelihood zones of Bay, Bakool, Sool, Sanaag, Bari, Nugaal, as well as in the Baidoa and Mogadishu internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, is critical (15-30 per cent). While food access was found to be relatively better than previously projected, levels of acute food insecurity remain severe and are expected to persist throughout 2017 given the likelihood of a third consecutive poor harvest in July. The post-Gu assessment is completed and an updated estimate of people in need based on new data will be available in mid to late August.

Severely malnourished children are nine times more likely to die of killer diseases like acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera and measles. As per WHO data, 76,531 cases of AWD/cholera have been reported as of week 32, with a case fatality rate (CFR) of 1.5 per cent. Some 15,223 suspected measles cases have also been reported since the beginning of the year, and an estimated 4.5 million people remain in urgent need of WASH assistance.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team, Humanitarian Heads of Agencies meetings and the Inter-Cluster Working Group, which lead strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF is also an active member of the Civil-Military Working Group and Access Task Force. UNICEF leads the WASH and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Working Group, and co-leads the Education Cluster. The operational capacity of the UNICEF-led Clusters is significant, with a network of over 140 partners, including sub-regional coordinators in over 15 regions. The network facilitates access to information, coordination and interventions in hard to-reach and inaccessible areas. UNICEF and the WASH, Nutrition and Education Clusters are active members of the interagency Drought Operation Coordination Centres (DOCC) in Mogadishu, Baidoa, and Garowe.

## Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF is prioritising an integrated WASH, health and nutrition response in drought-affected areas of Somalia with a focus on providing life-saving services to avert a famine and prevent excess mortality. This is on track with a rapid scale-up of the UNICEF response, through the procurement at scale and in a timely manner of life-saving core pipeline supplies, an increase in partnerships and coverage, as well as the expansion of critical services in the most affected areas. Priority regions for response are Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Galgaduud, Mudug, Sanaag, Sool, Bari and Nugaal in light of the high malnutrition rates. This response is complemented with education interventions and monitoring of family separation as families are on the move. To ensure a timely response, UNICEF has pre-positioned essential supplies in affected areas at facility level and with partners.

UNICEF is coordinating and scaling up its interventions with line ministries, disaster management agencies and relevant clusters to ensure there is no duplication in the response and that critical gaps are covered. Where possible, UNICEF is responding jointly with the World Food Programme (WFP) through an augmented response package which includes unconditional food assistance, preventive and curative nutrition programmes, livelihood activities, health services and support to communities to access safe water and improve sanitation and hygiene conditions with the overall objective to halt the deteriorating food security and malnutrition situation in drought affected areas. In line with Grand Bargain commitments, cash-based assistance is being prioritised where relevant.

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<sup>1</sup> FSNAU-FEWSNET Food Security Outlook, June 2017 – January 2018.

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR PRMN Somalia Update, 30 June 2017.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

UNICEF and partners have continued to provide lifesaving nutrition services through mobile and fixed sites. To date, 145,988 children have received therapeutic treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), of which 4,198 were admitted in Stabilization Centres, and 141,790 in outpatient therapeutic program. So far, the number of admissions for 2017 has exceeded the total admissions observed in 2016 by 18 per cent. Banadir, Bakool, Bay, Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba and Gedo regions represent 67 per cent of the 2017 admissions. Overall, treatment outcome indicators are consistent with Sphere standards with 92.3 per cent cured, 3.6 per cent defaulters and 0.7 per cent who died.

As part of the Accountability to Affected Population framework, the nutrition cluster completed a countrywide geotagging of nutrition service delivery sites. While the scaling up of emergency services is an ongoing process, the geotagging report confirmed the existence of 1,235 sites; 346 fixed and 889 mobile. During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to ensure service delivery without pipeline breaks, resulting in 99.9 per cent of facilities reporting no stock out of essential commodities.

### Health

UNICEF is supporting the Ministries of Health (MoH) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to provide emergency life-saving health services through fixed and mobile health services as well as rapid response teams all over Somalia. The coordinated, intensive and prompt response to the AWD/Cholera outbreak has resulted in the reduction of cases. However, alerts have been reported from inaccessible areas and some new districts. Essential health supplies have been pre-positioned in strategic locations, including Mogadishu, Kismayo, Doolow, Baidoa, Gaalkacyo, Berbera, and Bossaso, to cater for the needs of over 55,000 people across Somalia.

More than 15,223 suspected cases of measles have been reported with 66 per cent of these under five years of age. The incidence of measles is now reducing with 400 cases reported in the past week compared to over 700 per week during the peak of the outbreak in April and May. In response, UNICEF, WHO, MoH and partners have vaccinated 596,328 children aged 6-59 months against measles across 35 hotspots. A supplementary national integrated measles campaign is planned for November/December 2017 targeting 4.2 million children 6 months to 10 years.

### WASH

Since the start of 2017, UNICEF and partners have provided 1.66 million people with temporary access to safe water. UNICEF also provided safe water to 103 affected schools. UNICEF is supporting the rehabilitation of sustainable water sources, reaching an estimated 402,502 people. UNICEF has also constructed and desludged latrines in IDP sites and cholera treatment facilities benefiting 178,950 people. To support safe hygiene practices, household water treatment and safe storage, UNICEF through the Regional Supply Hubs, has provided hygiene kits for 1,072,284 people. The increase in people receiving hygiene kits can be attributed to cases of AWD/cholera reported in areas that have not reported any case before; new displacements related to conflict and drought; and conflict-affected communities in Lower Shabelle who had not been reached before.

In response to the AWD/cholera outbreak, UNICEF has scaled up its interventions in hotspots and potentially high-risk areas to contain and control the outbreak. This includes emergency water supply, sanitation interventions, distribution of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion. To avert the drought induced migrations due to perennial water scarcity, there is urgent need to investing in drilling new high production boreholes.

### Education

Since the beginning of 2017, 109,722 children (44 per cent girls) have been supported to remain in schools or return to schools through UNICEF's Education pre-famine response, accounting for 65 per cent of the entire cluster response to date. UNICEF and partners are providing life-saving assistance to children in targeted schools, with a focus on safe drinking water and rehabilitation of water tanks, and reaching 71,235 children (45 per cent female) to date. In addition, 83,901 children (45 per cent female) have received educational and recreational materials, and community-based emergency cash grants have directly supported 59,272 children from the most vulnerable households to be retained in schools. In this reporting period, two new partners in Puntland have started implementation education in emergency activities, reaching an additional 3,078 children.

## Child Protection

During the reporting period, 4,002 people benefited from protection services and messages through UNICEF supported interventions. This includes 130 gender-based violence (GBV) survivors (54 girls, 5 boys, and 71 women); 233 separated and unaccompanied children (93 girls) identified and registered, and who got access to protection services; and 3,639 people (815 boys, 868 girls, 840 men and 1,116 women) who were reached with messages aimed at preventing family separation and violence against children. Data on grave child rights violations as well as results from the child protection sub cluster are processed on a monthly basis and hence will be included in the coming situation report.

## Cash-Based Programming

UNICEF is providing pre-famine cash transfers to 22,972 households (84,354 people) in Bay and Bakool regions. In Bay region, UNICEF and partners are providing cash transfers in Baidoa district to 13,092 households (60,249 people) and in Diinsoor district to 4,000 households (10,560 beneficiaries), as well as to 2,887 households in Xudur (6,918 beneficiaries) and to 2,993 households (6,627 beneficiaries) in Bakool region. The multipurpose assistance is designed to cover 8- per cent of the non-food component of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB). This response is implemented jointly with WFP and through the SCOPE platform, with both agencies targeting the same households.

## Funding

UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 147,918,410 for its pre-famine response in children Somalia. As of 15 August 2017, UNICEF has a funding gap of 21 per cent against its appeal. The funding overview detailed in the table below includes US\$ 18,289,814 carry-forward available from 2016, due to multi-year funding planned for 2016/2017 implementation and generous contributions received in late December 2016.

UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received. Continued and timely donor support is critical to scaling up the response and averting a famine. Adequate, predictable and flexible resources will allow UNICEF and its partners to respond effectively where needs are greatest and reach the most disadvantaged children

Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**	Funding gap	
			\$	%
Health	22,000,000	25,218,297	0***	0%
Nutrition	40,200,090	32,332,375	7,867,715	20%
Education	16,595,192	8,808,206	7,786,986	51%
WASH	30,000,718	32,183,294****	0	0%
Child Protection	14,115,430	8,192,278	5,923,152	42%
Cash-based response	25,006,980	9,450,880	15,556,100	62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,918,410</b>	<b>116,185,329</b>	<b>31,133,953</b>	<b>21%</b>

\* Cluster coordination requirements have been included in sub-costs for the nutrition, WASH, child protection and education sectors.

\*\* 'Funds available' includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

\*\*\* Initial estimates for health were based on significantly lower caseloads of measles and AWD/cholera – requirements will be revised during the HAC revision process.

\*\*\*\* Includes a generous re-programming by the Government of Sweden of US\$ 1,100,000 from a multi-year development grant, enabling the water supply needs of 84,000 drought-affected people to be met.

## Next SitRep: 7 September 2017

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: <http://www.unicef.org/Somalia>

UNICEF Somalia Crisis Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia](http://www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia)

UNICEF Somalia Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/somalia.html>

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# SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>						
# of emergency affected people with temporary access to adequate and safe water through chlorination, operation and maintenance, water trucking, vouchers and household water treatment	1,500,000	1,657,352	No change	2,500,000	3,588,674	212,381 ▲
# of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points	500,000	402,502	10,000 ▲	1,500,000	950,896	80,552 ▲
# of emergency affected people with access to adequate and appropriate emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities	270,000	178,950	4,000 ▲	600,000	549,756	47,657 ▲
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment	1,500,000	1,072,284	No change	1,500,000	1,072,284	No change
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
# of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	87,600	109,722 (44% F)	3,078 ▲	219,869	167,741 (45% F)	11,889 ▼
# of children accessing safe drinking water in schools	63,000	71,235 (45%F) ****	3,078 ▲	186,211*	100,034 (46% F)	15,919 ▼
# of children benefitting from temporary learning material including recreational material	87,500	83,901 (45%F)	3,068 ▲	211,806	112,777 (45% F)	9,352 ▼
# of children reached with schools cash grants	49,000	59,272	3,088 ▲	49,000	59,272	3,088 ▲
<b>HEALTH</b>						
# of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services	731,000	843,062	44,972 ▲			
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through Antenatal and Postnatal consultations	85,000	210,481	15,942 ▲			
# of children immunised against measles	340,000	596,328	No change			
# of emergency affected pregnant mothers who have received delivery services by Skilled Birth Attendants	22,950	51,830	20,151 ▲			
# of AWD/cholera cases treated at facility and treatment centres	27,500	76,531	3,355 ▲			
<b>NUTRITION</b>						
# of children under-5 with SAM admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	277,000 <sup>3</sup>	145,988	16,386 ▲	346,000	180,725	23,876 ▲
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	>75%	92.3	0.8 ▼	>93.1%	93.5	0.2 ▲
% nutrition centres stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<2%	0.1	No change	<10%	0.1	No change
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>						
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified, registered and provided with services	6,885	3,098*****	233 ▲	7,000	3,295	233 ▲
# of children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,463	1,213	No change	2,463	1,213	No change
UNICEF-targeted children and women who experienced or are at risk of sexual violence and received at least one kind of multi-	3,803 (1,963 F)	3,163 (3,004 F)	130 ▲			

<sup>3</sup> UNICEF's current pre famine response plan is based on three response scenarios; 1) current (138,500 SAM cases); 2) 50 per cent increase from current situation (208,000 SAM cases); and 3) famine (worst case scenario projected at 277,000 SAM cases). While the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) has been revised based on scenario 3, UNICEF's current response is based on scenario 2 but will monitor and report on the overall target (i.e. 277,000).

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sectoral support service in humanitarian situations.						
# of people reached through protection messages	31,870	47,581	3,639 ▲	31,870	89,598	3,639 ▲
<b>CASH TRANSFERS</b>						
# of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	60,000**	22,972	3,037 ▲			

\* This target has been revised to align with the final cluster and partner pre-famine

\*\* The cash-based interventions will reach around 420,000 people (approximately 254,000 children) in the 60,000 households targeted.

\*\*\* The cluster reporting cycle is on a monthly basis while that of UNICEF and its implementing partners is on bi-weekly basis which is why results may be reported at different times.

\*\*\*\* Results have declined due to school holidays.

\*\*\*\*\* Results for this indicator for the 15<sup>th</sup>-31<sup>st</sup> July 2017 reporting period have been revised to 2,865.