



UNICEF/Somalia/2017/Makundi

# Somalia

## Humanitarian Situation Report



SOMALIA SITREP #15: 15-30 SEPTEMBER 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

- Considering the scale of internal displacement (IDPs) and extent of needs, UNICEF is prioritising the delivery of life-saving services across the different sites.
  - 99,649 severely malnourished children received therapeutic nutrition treatment in districts that host IDP sites. This figure represents 52 percent of SAM admissions countrywide with over half of them reported from Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa.
  - UNICEF vaccinated 168,834 children against measles (together with Vitamin A supplementation and deworming) in 250 IDPs camps in Baidoa, South Gaalkacyo, Afgooye, Banadir corridor, as well as Puntland. Between April and August 2017, 57,641 children under-5 were also treated for measles in IDP sites.
  - In Doolow and Luuq, UNICEF has launched a WASH project to support over 27,000 people including IDPs. In Baidoa, UNICEF has started the construction of 500 sanitation facilities, and provision of water to benefit an estimated 48,000 people.
- UNICEF has noted a worrying trend of increased forced recruitment of children by Al Shabaab (AS) in the Bay Region. Although exact numbers are yet to be ascertained, a wave of displacement, including unaccompanied children, is reported from areas surrounding Baidoa as families look to avoid the forced recruitment efforts.

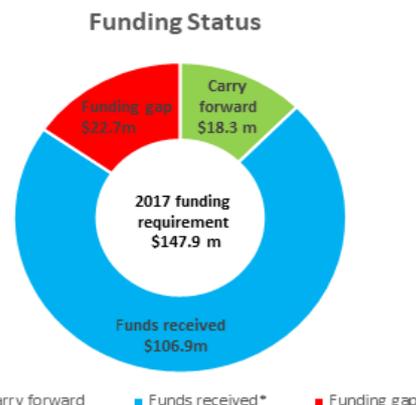
### 15-30 September 2017

#### 6.2 million

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

#### 1.2 million

Children under-5 that are or could be acutely malnourished in the next year



\*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	189,910	68.5	346,000	232,962	67.3
<b>Health:</b> # of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services	731,000	1,001,971	137.1			
<b>WASH:</b> # people provided with temporary access to safe water	1,500,000	1,694,684	113.0	2,500,000	3,825,816	153.0
<b>Education:</b> # of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	87,600	128,108	146.2	219,869	208,207	94.7
<b>Child Protection:</b> # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	6,885	3,406	49.5	7,000	4,557	65.1
<b>Cash Transfers:</b> # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	60,000	18,972	31.6			

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate due to the ongoing drought, and increasing impact of insecurity. Over 6.2 million people need humanitarian assistance through December 2017, of which 3.1 million urgently require sustained, integrated, life-saving assistance and livelihood protection.<sup>1</sup> The current projected number of children who are, or who will be acutely malnourished, has increased by 50 per cent since the beginning of the year to 1.2 million, including over 232,000 who have or will suffer life-threatening severe acute malnutrition (SAM) over the next one year.<sup>2</sup> The acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera outbreak that peaked in April has started to subside, yet concerns remain about a possible resurgence during the upcoming Deyr season. The ongoing measles outbreak is reported to be the worst in four years, with over 17,200 suspected cases reported between January and July 2017; and, although it is showing an initial caseload decrease as compared to previous weeks, if not brought under control, it could exacerbate acute malnutrition and mortality, especially among children. Over 4.4 million people are still projected to need humanitarian WASH services into 2018. Displacement, due to drought and conflict, continues in mass scale with 975,000<sup>3</sup> people displaced in 2017, including 130,000 people newly displaced in the month of July alone; making internally displaced among the most vulnerable in Somalia. It is estimated that close to 80,000 children, who would otherwise have been enrolled this year, have lost their opportunity to go to school due to displacement.<sup>4</sup> Increased trends of forced recruitment of children and other violations disproportionately impacting women and children continue to escalate.

The FSNAU Post-Gu 2017 results highlight that the current poor nutritional situation identified in most of the IDPs settlements and Rural Livelihood Zones will further deteriorate or remain in serious or critical situation. Further analysis on the seasonal surveys conducted by FSNAU indicates the fact that acute malnutrition trends in Somalia remain at emergency level of global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) thresholds.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF is part of the Humanitarian Country Team, participates in the 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 continues to lead 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 focusing on providing life-saving services to prevent famine and excess mortality. This is in line with rapid scale-up of the UNICEF response through the procurement of life-saving core pipeline supplies, increased 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 given 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 relevant ministries, disaster management agencies and clusters to ensure there is no duplication in the response and that all 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 of halting 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.

<sup>1</sup> The FSNAU-FEWSNET Post-Gu Technical Release, August 2017, estimates that 6.2 million people are acutely food insecure, including 3.1 million in Crisis (IPC 3) and Emergency (IPC 4) levels. Particularly worrying is the number of people in Emergency (IPC 4), which has experienced a nearly three-fold increase on one year, reaching close to 800,000.

<sup>2</sup> The Nutrition Cluster projections of 1.2 million acutely malnourished are based on the projected burden for the upcoming one year, and include current prevalence based on the FSNAU post-Gu assessment, which stands at 388,000 acutely malnourished children.

<sup>3</sup> Cumulative displacements monitored by the [UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#) in the period from November 2016 to August 2017 are approximately 975,000 people. Over 893,000 of these are drought-related displacements during the same period.

<sup>4</sup> This is per 2012-2016 Education Sector Analysis carried by Federal Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education, with support from UNICEF.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

UNICEF has continued to sustain the emergency nutrition response by delivering a holistic package of promotive, preventive and curative services to women and children in hard-to-reach areas including IDP communities displaced by drought and conflict, and highly vulnerable to food insecurity, malnutrition and infectious diseases. Since the start of 2017, UNICEF and partners have provided nutrition therapeutic treatment to 189,910 children with life threatening SAM through a network of static and mobile outreach clinics. Specifically, 99,649 children with SAM received therapeutic nutrition treatment in districts that host IDP sites across Somalia. This figure represents 52 percent of SAM admissions countrywide with over half of them reported from Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa. Since the beginning of 2017, an estimated 715,125 children were screened for acute malnutrition and 92,023 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received infant and young child feeding counselling (IYCF) from skilled counsellors with the objective of strengthening community resilience on preventive actions to protect the nutritional status of children and women.

To strengthen multi-sectoral programming on management of acute malnutrition, the Nutrition Cluster, WFP and UNICEF conducted a joint assessment in Dhuusamarreeb in Galmudug State, where the July FSNAU 2017 assessment reported a 33 percent GAM prevalence. Based upon the assessment findings, the cluster is coordinating the development of an integrated response plan to strengthen the continuum of care between SAM and MAM, but also to fill identified gaps in WASH, food security, shelter and health.

### Health

In response to ongoing displacements, UNICEF has provided lifesaving emergency healthcare to 463,183 IDPs throughout the country through 26 emergency partnerships providing health facility level and outreach services. The AWD/cholera outbreak has now been declared to be under control by the Federal Ministry of Health; with most treatment facilities closed in all locations except eight in central and south regions, and four in Somaliland. Over the past two weeks, 153 new AWD cases were reported in Somaliland, and 57 in Banadir, with no deaths recorded in either location. The caseload in the two regions are reported to be within the expected trend in the beginning of the Deyr rainy season. The total number of recorded cases and deaths now stands at 77,774 and 1,118 respectively; of these cases, 42,379 were treated at UNICEF supported cholera treatment facilities. Throughout the country, UNICEF continues to support eight active cholera treatment centres, plus an additional twelve standby treatment centres located in active health facilities in Puntland, with essential medicines and adequate supplies, including cholera beds and buckets as well as preparations in cooperation with WASH partners to cover 40,000 people throughout Somalia.

By the end of September, over 17,200 suspected cases of measles have been reported with two thirds of these being children under five years of age. The incidence of measles has declined significantly compared to over 700 per week during the peak of the outbreak three months ago. UNICEF vaccinated 168,834 children against measles (together with Vitamin A supplementation and deworming) in 250 IDPs camps in Baidoa, South Gaalkacyo, Afgooye, Banadir corridor, as well as Puntland. Between April and August 2017, 57,641 children under 5 years of age were also treated for measles in health facilities within IDP camps supported by UNICEF. Overall, 602,344 children have been immunized against measles in UNICEF supported campaigns this year. A national mass Measles campaign for 4.2 million children six months to ten years is planned for November 2017.

### WASH

Since the start of 2017, UNICEF and partners have provided 1.69 million people with temporary access to safe water, including 37,332 in September, which is a decrease from around 88,000 reached between July and August – the reduction can be attributed to current funding constrains. UNICEF is also supporting the rehabilitation of sustainable water sources, reaching an estimated 497,644 people. UNICEF and partners constructed and de-sludged latrines in IDP sites and cholera treatment facilities, benefiting 212,210 people. To support safe hygiene practices, household water treatment and safe storage, UNICEF through the regional supply hubs, has provided hygiene kits to 1,199,526 people. In response to the ongoing displacements, UNICEF is scaling up WASH interventions in multiple towns hosting new IDPs. In Doloow and Luuq, UNICEF has launched a WASH project to support over 27,000 people including IDPs. In Baidoa, UNICEF has started construction of 500 sanitation facilities and provision of water to benefit an estimated 48,000 people. In Marka, UNICEF is supporting WASH activities to benefit 25,000 People.

Considering the scale of internal displacements, and to contain the AWD/cholera outbreak, additional emergency latrines and garbage disposal pits are required in IDP sites and hotspots, combined with enhanced hygiene promotion and provision of hygiene kits. 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/cholera cases. Additionally, there is urgent need to replenish the regional supply hubs with essential supplies before the Deyr rainy season. UNICEF requires US\$ 3.1 Million<sup>5</sup> to procure and replenish the regional supply hubs for current operations. To avert the drought induced migrations due to perennial water scarcity, there is also an urgent need to drill new high production boreholes, and for which additional resources are required.

## Education

Since the beginning of 2017, UNICEF and partners supported 128,108 children (44 percent girls) to access education opportunities, accounting for 66 percent of the Somalia Education Cluster response to date (cumulative). The provision of safe drinking water and rehabilitation of gender-sensitive WASH facilities, as a critical life-saving support, has reached 97,878 children (45 percent female). A total of 88,473 children<sup>6</sup> (44 percent girls) have also received learning materials, and emergency school cash grants, which have directly supported 71,080 children from the most vulnerable households to stay in, or re-enrol in schools through community school feeding and support for tuition fee payments. Nine percent (11,331 children, 46 percent girls) of the 128,108 children reached by UNICEF and partners are in 53 IDP camp schools located in Bay, Bakool and Banadir regions, supported by various activities in addition to water supply, distribution of learning materials and emergency cash grants. One of key activities is a door-to-door awareness raising campaign on AWD/cholera prevention and handwashing practices led by the Child-to-Child Club, which contributes to the prevention AWD/cholera in camp sites including schools. Despite the progress to date, shortage of funding is a serious concern to sustain programs beyond the end of the year to meet continually growing needs.

## Child Protection

UNICEF has noted a worrying trend of increased forced recruitment of children by Al Shabaab (AS) in the Bay Region. Although exact numbers are yet to be ascertained, partners have reported an initial wave of displacement, including unaccompanied children, from areas surrounding Baidoa as families look to avoid the forced recruitment efforts. UNICEF and partners are monitoring the displacement to provide services, particularly for unaccompanied children, as needed. In September, 248 cases of grave violations affecting 228 children (49 girls) mostly through abduction (86) and forced recruitment (70) were recorded.

A total of 4,479 people benefited from protection services and messages through UNICEF supported interventions, during the reporting period. They include 143 gender based violence (GBV) survivors (37 girls, 101 women, 2 boys and 3 men); 131 separated and unaccompanied children (59 girls) identified and registered, and who received access to protection services; and 4,205 people (1,073 boys, 884 girls, 852 men and 1,396 women) who were reached with messages aimed at preventing family separation, and violence against children. Cumulatively, 66,023 people have benefited from protection (prevention and response) related services during 2017. During the second week of September, UNICEF facilitated safety audits in 20 IDP sites in Deyniile, Dharkenlay, Kahda, Boondhere and Yaqshiid districts of Banadir region. The selection of sites and the safety audit exercises were conducted jointly with Gender-Based Violence Working Group (GBCWG) members and the Child Protection Sub Cluster. Another safety audit was completed in Baidoa and Belet Weyne, and data analysis is underway to compile the main findings which will inform GBV programming in the area.

## Cash-Based Programming

In September, UNICEF provided cash transfers to cover the non-food portion of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB), complementing the WFP response, to 18,972 households (73,794 people) in Bay and Bakool regions. This includes 13,092 households in Baidoa district, 2,887 households in Xudur district, and 2,993 households in Wajid district. The total number reached in September is down from 22,972 reported earlier in the month, as 4,000 households that were enrolled, were not able to be reached by the cash service provider. Overall, a total of 8,737 households to be served by the UNICEF emergency cash intervention in Diinsoor, Ceel Barde and Qansax Dheere districts have not been able to receive assistance as security and access constraints have impeded the cash service provider from servicing these locations. UNICEF is actively exploring alternative measures to ensure timely support to affected households in hard to access areas.

## Funding

UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 147,918,410 to scale-up life-saving assistance for women and children and avert a famine in Somalia. As at 30 September 2017, UNICEF has a funding gap of 15 per cent against the revised 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

<sup>5</sup> UNICEF Somalia is currently revising its 2017 appeal, which will include the US\$3.1 million for supply of regional hubs, as it is not reflected in the current funding overview.

<sup>6</sup> The number of children reached with emergency learning materials for the period of 1-15 September 2017 has been revised from 102,975 to 85,627 due to a reporting error.

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. In addition, UNICEF is currently revising its 2017 appeal to update funding requirements and program targets for the last quarter of the year. The appeal update will be reflected in a revised 2017 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) document to be shared in the coming days.

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2017 Humanitarian Appeal – revised in March)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Health	22,000,000	24,434,187	1,518,804	0	0%
Nutrition	40,200,090	29,601,281	6,850,317	3,748,492	9%
Education	16,595,192	5,228,908	3,721,142	7,645,142	46%
WASH	30,000,718	32,946,782**	2,139,295	0***	0%
Child Protection	14,115,430	7,270,151	2,063,025	4,782,254	34%
Cash-based response	25,006,980	7,453,649	1,997,231	15,556,100	62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,918,410</b>	<b>106,934,958</b>	<b>18,289,814</b>	<b>22,693,638</b>	<b>15%</b>

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

\*\* 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.

\*\*\*US\$3.1 million needed to resupply regional supply hubs will be included after completion ongoing funding requirement revision.

## Next SitRep: 16 October 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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## Annex A: 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	1,694,684	27,492 ▲	2,500,000	3,825,816	27,492 ▲
# of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points	500,000	497,644	81,875 ▲	1,500,000	1,085,637	81,875 ▲
# of emergency affected people with access to adequate and appropriate emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities	270,000	212,210	30,260 ▲	600,000	583,439	30,260 ▲
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment	1,500,000	1,199,526	100,962 ▲	1,500,000	1,199,526	100,962 ▲
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
# of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	87,600	128,108 (44% F)	14,884 ▲	219,869	208,207 (45% F)	29,583 ▲
# of children accessing safe drinking water in schools	63,000	97,878 (45%F)	15,502 ▲	186,211*	135,455 (46% F)	17,017 ▲
# of children benefitting from temporary learning material including recreational material	87,500	88,473** (44%F)	2,845 ▲	211,806	144,167 (46% F)	28,421 ▲
# of children reached with school cash grants	49,000	71,080	3,364 ▲	49,000	71,080	10,101 ▲
<b>HEALTH</b>						
# of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services	731,000	1,001,971	63,913 ▲			
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through Antenatal and Postnatal consultations	85,000	272,198	25,950 ▲			
# of children immunised against measles	340,000	602,344	No change			
# of emergency affected pregnant mothers who have received delivery services by Skilled Birth Attendants	22,950	59,060	3,415 ▲			
# of AWD/cholera cases treated at facility and treatment centres	27,500	43,379	1,105 ▲			
<b>NUTRITION</b>						
# of children under-5 with SAM admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	277,000 <sup>7</sup>	189,910	6,335 ▲	346,000	232,962	5,544 ▲
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	>75%	93.9	0.6 ▲	>93.1%	93	1 ▼
% nutrition centres stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<2%	0.1	No change	<10%	0	0.1 ▼
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>						
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified, registered and provided with services	6,885	3,406	131 ▲	7,000	4,557	481 ▲
# 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-sectoral support service in humanitarian situations.	3,803 (1,963 F)	3,470 (3,306 F)	140 ▲			
# of people reached through protection messages	31,870	57,747	4,205 ▲	31,870	123,522	14,583 ▲
<b>CASH TRANSFERS</b>						
# of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services**	60,000***	18,972	4,000 ▼****			

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

\*\*The achievement reported for the period of 1-15 September has been revised from 102,975 to 85,627 due to a reporting error.

\*\*\* The cash-based interventions will target 60,000 households, representing around 420,000 people (approximately 254,000 children) in the 60,000 households targeted. The figure presented is not cumulative, but rather total number of households reached during the reporting month.

\*\*\*\* The reduction of 4,000 households as compared to the August disbursement total is due to access constraints cited by the cash service provider. So, although the actual SCOPE transfer has been done for the same number of households as in August (22,972), there are 4,000 households who are pending actual cash receipt until the cash service provider can re-establish presence. UNICEF is working to urgently identify alternative service modality to process pending cash transfers.

<sup>7</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).