



Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

SOMALIA SITREP #16: 1-15 OCTOBER 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The attack in Mogadishu on 14 October resulted in 358 people dead, 228 injured and 56 missing. UNICEF supported monitors have identified 20 children among the dead and 15 injured. In coordination with ministries, the Banadir Regional Administration, OCHA and partners, UNICEF has delivered 3.8 metric tons of primary health supplies to Madina Hospital, and set up emergency triage temporary site, child protection activities and psychosocial support.
- In response to the critical nutrition situation in country, UNICEF and partners have provided services to 206,731 children affected by severe acute malnutrition this year.
- Displacement, due to drought and conflict, continues in mass scale with now over one million people displaced in 2017. More than half of the children treated for SAM in UNICEF supported facilities are from districts hosting IDPs. UNICEF has provided lifesaving emergency healthcare to over 463,183 IDPs, WASH services to 282,544, and 19,652 children have been reached by UNICEF and partners with education services in 53 IDP camp schools located in Bay, Bakool and Banadir regions. 161 separated and unaccompanied children were identified, registered, and provided with care in IDP sites by UNICEF and partners.

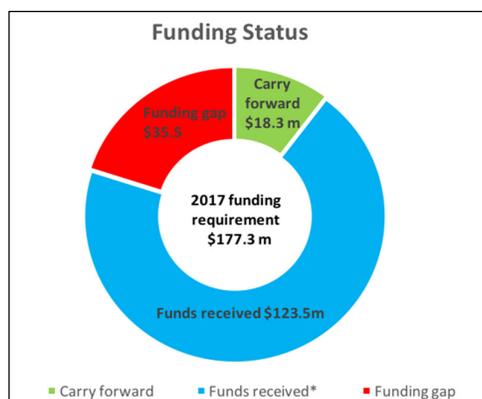
1-15 October 2017

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 (%)
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	277,000	206,731	74.6	346,000	278,007	80.3
Health: # of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services	1,122,000	1,058,114	94.3			
WASH: # people provided with temporary access to safe water	2,000,000	1,762,334	88.1	3,000,000	4,084,573	136.2
Education: # of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	150,000	153,451	102.3	252,269	211,002	83.6
Child Protection: # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	5,000	3,567	71.3	5,115	4,718	92.2
Cash Transfers: # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	60,000	18,972	31.6			

According to the Ministry of Information and Tourism, the attack in Mogadishu on 14 October has left 358 people dead, 228 injured and 56 still missing. UNICEF supported monitors have identified 20 children among the dead and 15 injured. In coordination with line ministries, the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA), OCHA and partners, UNICEF has delivered 3.8 metric tons of primary health supplies to Madina Hospital, with support from DFID, which are projected to meet service needs for the coming two months. UNICEF and partners also deployed temporary space, supplies and capacity for emergency triage, child protection activities, psychosocial support and WASH services at Madina and other health facilities.

The humanitarian situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate due to the ongoing drought, and increasing 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.¹ The 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.² FSNAU surveys indicates that acute malnutrition trends in Somalia remain at emergency level of global acute malnutrition (GAM) and SAM thresholds. 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 has been contained, yet over 18,000 cases have been reported since the beginning of the year, with 67 percent of them being children under five years of age. 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 now over one million³ people displaced in 2017; internally displaced remain 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.⁴ Increased trends of forced recruitment of children and other violations disproportionately impacting women and children continue to escalate, particularly in South Central Region, where Al Shabaab activity in has escalated in the past months.

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

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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.

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

food security and malnutrition situation in drought affected areas. In line with Grand Bargain commitments, cash-based assistance is being prioritised where relevant.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

Through the sustained delivery of emergency lifesaving nutrition services through static and mobile outreach clinics, UNICEF and partners have reached 206,731 children affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM), maintaining treatment outcomes consistent with Sphere standards. Of the number of children reached, an estimated 7 percent were treated in stabilization centres. More than half (55 percent) of the children treated for SAM are from districts hosting IDPs. Overall, compared to the same period of 2016, there is a notable 137 percent increase in admissions, suggestive of the severity of the drought emergency, but also the scale of the nutrition response to reach the most vulnerable including the socially marginalized IDP communities. To achieve this, UNICEF's supply chain system, through a network of strategically located warehouses across Somalia, delivered 164,449 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) to nutrition service delivery sites.

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat was launched this month in Somaliland, as a government led effort to address the necessary expansion of nutrition services. This effort showcases UNICEF and its partners' ongoing commitments to multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder efforts geared to address critical malnutrition levels, which persist throughout the country.

Health

Since January 2017, UNICEF has provided lifesaving emergency healthcare to 1,058,114 women and children (94 percent of the UNICEF target), including over 463,183 IDPs. Although the AWD/cholera outbreak has been controlled, 101 cases of AWD were recorded in South-Central region and Puntland zones in the first two weeks of October with no deaths reported. The total number of recorded cases and deaths this year now stands at 78,080 and 1,118 respectively. UNICEF is supporting eight cholera treatment centres in these two regions. 43,379 of these cases were treated at UNICEF supported cholera treatment facilities. Essential drugs and supplies AWD/cholera treatment have been prepositioned in strategic areas, per previously identified outbreak locations, to support over 50,000 cases as part of preparedness efforts

By 8 October 2017, 18,060 suspected cases of Measles were reported, with 67 percent of these being children under five years of age. The incidence of measles had declined by half compared to over 700 per week during the peak of the outbreak three months ago, but jumped to 502 during the week of 9 October. A national mass measles vaccination campaign targeting 4.4 million children 6 months to 10 years is planned for November 2017. Four zonal planning meetings have been conducted to date to organize the vaccination campaign. UNICEF will support training of trainers and measles surveillance trainings over the next two weeks, including NGO partner and Ministry of Health staff.

WASH

Since the beginning of 2017, UNICEF and partners have provided 1.77 million people with temporary access to safe water. UNICEF is also supporting the rehabilitation of sustainable water sources, reaching an estimated 520,327 people. UNICEF has constructed or de-sludged latrines in IDP sites and cholera treatment facilities benefiting 282,544 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 drought related displacements, UNICEF is rolling out WASH interventions in multiple towns hosting new IDPs. In Doloow and Luuq, over 27,000 IDPs are being supported to access WASH facilities and services. In Baidoa, UNICEF is supporting construction of 1,000 sanitation facilities and provision of water to benefit an estimated 48,000 people. In Marka, UNICEF is supporting WASH activities to benefit 25,000 IDPs. In Bossaso, UNICEF is supporting over 1,200 IDPs to access sustained safe water. In Garowe, UNICEF is supporting over 14,600 IDPs with WASH services and in Burco, over 10,000 IDPs are also being supported.

Considering the scale of internal displacements and persistent drought, UNICEF requires over US\$5 million to continue life-saving WASH interventions through the end of the year. The funds will support persistent need for water trucking through vouchers for the continually increasing IDP caseload, construction of emergency latrines and garbage disposal pits in IDP sites and AWD/cholera hotspots, scaling up hygiene promotion and to replenish the regional supply hubs with essential supplies before the rainy season, and construction of new water sources and rehabilitation of existing sources to serve as exit strategy to water trucking in affected areas. To avert the drought induced migrations due to perennial water scarcity, there is urgent need to drill new high production boreholes. Drilling of such boreholes has been a challenge for UNICEF to carry out due to lack of funding.

Education

Since the beginning of 2017, UNICEF and partners provided basic education services to 153,451 children (44 per cent girls), which accounts for 66 percent of total response of the Somalia Education Cluster. 100,017 children (45 per cent female) have access to critical life-saving assistance in schools through provision of safe drinking water and rehabilitation of gender-sensitive WASH facilities, and a total of 134,538 children (44 per cent girls) have been assisted through distribution of learning materials. A total of 77,691 children from the most vulnerable households have been supported to continue their schooling through emergency school cash grants for meeting critical needs such as tuition fee payments and support to teachers for working extra hours in double shift arrangements as many schools now accommodate more children who are displaced. Around 13 per cent (19,652 children, 44 percent girls) of the 153,451 children reached by UNICEF and partners are in 53 IDP camp schools located in Bay, Bakool and Banadir regions, supported by key interventions in addition to water, feeding, and learning materials such as AWD/cholera preventive messaging and capacity building to teachers and community members on psychosocial support to drought-affected children. Integrated support programs at schools continue to be a key strategy to increase basic services for children, which may not be accessible in areas of origin. Shortage of funding remains the most critical concern as key needs are unmet in some areas especially with newly arrived IDPs.

Child Protection

UNICEF trained 33 monitors (including 11 female participants) from 9 -11 October 2017 in Mogadishu, on data collection and reporting on grave violations of children’s rights in Somalia. During the training, participants enhanced their knowledge and skills on Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) tools, as well as on information collection, verification, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) of children. This is the first training event in a series of sessions targeting a total of 85 community-based child protection monitors. A second training was organised in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, between 9 -11 October for 29 participants (including three women) drawn from the Federal Government of Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland as well as NGO partners working on access to justice for children and birth registration. At the end of the workshop, participants adopted plans to strengthen birth registration and to improve access to justice for children.

During the reporting period, a total of 5,643 people benefited from protection services and messages through UNICEF supported interventions. They include, 239 GBV survivors (53 girls, 179 women, 6 boys and 1 man); 161 separated and unaccompanied children (67 girls) were identified and registered, and provided with care in IDP sites; and 5,243 people (1,194 boys, 1,104 girls, 983 men and 1,962 women) who were reached with messages aimed at preventing family separation, and violence against children, and women. Cumulatively, 71,666 people have benefited from protection (prevention and response) related services from January to mid-October 2017.

Cash-Based Programming

UNICEF and partners are currently preparing to carry out October cash transfers to 18,972 households (73,794 people) in Bay and Bakool regions to cover the non-food portion of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB), complementing the WFP response. This includes 13,092 households in Baidoa district, 2,887 households in Xudur district, and 2,993 households in Wajid district. Planned cash interventions in Diinsoor, Ceel Barde and Qansax Dheere districts have still not been carried out as security and access constraints continue to impede 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 has revised its humanitarian funding requirements from US\$ 147,918,410 to US\$ 177,325,361 to meet the increasing humanitarian needs of women and children, due to the rapidly deteriorating drought situation affecting most of the country. As at 16 October 2017, UNICEF has a funding gap of 20 percent 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, predictable, flexible and timely donor support to the end of the year and into 2018 is critical to sustaining the pre-famine response and preventing further deterioration of the situation. Additional funding will enable UNICEF to scale up targeted interventions for IDPs, responding effectively where needs and vulnerabilities are greatest.

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2017 Humanitarian Appeal – revised in October)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%

Health	33,458,951	24,434,187	1,518,804	7,505,960	22%
Nutrition	40,200,090	39,773,406	6,850,317	0***	0%
Education	20,595,192	5,628,908	3,721,142	11,245,142	55%
WASH	43,948,718	36,931,548****	2,139,295	4,877,875	11%
Child Protection	14,115,430	9,250,137	2,063,025	2,802,268	20%
Cash-based response	25,006,980	7,453,649	1,997,231	15,556,100	62
Total	177,325,361	123,471,835	18,289,814	35,563,712	20%

*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.

*** Amount needed to prepare for the worst-case scenario of 370,000 SAM cases (UNICEF's target is 75 per cent of burden or 277,000 SAM cases treated).

**** 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: 8 November 2017

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

UNICEF Somalia Crisis Facebook: 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 RESULTS⁵

	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
# of emergency affected people with temporary access to adequate and safe water through chlorination, operation and maintenance, water trucking, vouchers and household water treatment	2,000,000	1,762,334	67,650▲	3,000,000	4,084,573	258,757▲
# of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points	700,000	520,327	22,683▲	1,700,000	1,161,653	76,016▲
# of emergency affected people with access to adequate and appropriate emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities	500,000	282,544	70,334▲	830,000	612,958	2,396▲
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment	2,000,000	1,199,526	No change	2,000,000	1,199,526	No change
EDUCATION						
# of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	150,000	153,451 (44% F)	25,343▲	252,269	211,002 (45% F)	2,396▲
# of children accessing safe drinking water in schools	100,000	100,017 (45%F)	2,139▲	223,211	138,512 (46% F)	2,658▲
# of children benefitting from temporary learning material including recreational material	120,000	134,538 (44%F)	46,065 ⁶ ▲	244,306	162,881 (46% F)	18,315▲
# of children reached with school cash grants	80,000	77,691	6,611▲	80,000	77,691	6,611▲
HEALTH						
# of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services	1,122,000	1,058,114	56,143▲			
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through Antenatal and Postnatal consultations	255,000	294,834	22,636▲			
# of children immunised against measles	4,200,000 ⁷	602,344	No change			
# of emergency affected pregnant mothers who have received delivery services by Skilled Birth Attendants	68,000	61,409	2,349▲			
# of AWD/cholera cases treated at facility and treatment centres	75,500 ⁸	43,379	No change			
NUTRITION						
# of children under-5 with SAM admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	277,000 ⁹	206,731	16,821▲	346,000	278,007	45,045▲
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	>75%	93.2	0.1▼	>92%	93.3%	No change
% nutrition centres stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<2%	0.1	No change	<10%	0.0	No change
CHILD PROTECTION						
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified, registered and provided with services	5,000	3,567	161▲	5,115	4,718	161▲
# 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.	5,000 (2,550 F)	3,708 (3,538 F)	238▲			
# of people reached through protection messages	75,000	62,990	5,243▲	75,000	128,765	5,243▲
CASH TRANSFERS						
# of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	60,000	18,972	No change			

⁵ UNICEF and Cluster targets for child protection, education, health and WASH have been updated per the revised UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) of October 2017.

⁶ Due to a reporting error which did not account for a group of schools reached since April 2017, the number of children benefitting from temporary learning materials had been under-reported for the last five months. The increase in achievement by over 46,000 accounts for the actual reach in the last two week, plus the numbers not accounted for since April which have now been added.

⁷ 4.2 million is the target for the national measles immunization campaign planned in November 2017 which UNICEF will support fully with supplies, vaccines, staffing and operation support, as well as post campaign monitoring.

⁸ Based on the attack rate AR of 5% in the high-risk areas in 2017

⁹ 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).