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Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

SOMALIA SITREP #17: 16-31 OCTOBER 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Between August and October, the pre-famine nutrition response trend analysis shows a 38 percent increase in admissions of children affected by severe acute malnutrition with medical complications, highlighting the continuing critical nutrition situation in Somalia. 48 stabilization centres (SC) are supported by UNICEF across the country. The increase is in part due to the opening of one additional UNICEF supported stabilization centre in Baidoa.
- This year, UNICEF and partners have provided lifesaving emergency healthcare to 1,109,169 women and children including over 463,183 who were displaced. A national measles campaign targeting 4.2 million children six months to ten years of age, is planned for November and December 2017.
- Following the devastating attack in Mogadishu on 14 October 2017, UNICEF and partners setup two information desks at Kesysaney and Medina hospitals to facilitate documentation and psychosocial support to separated and unaccompanied children. A total of 40 separated children (15 girls) and 33 unaccompanied children (7 girls) affected by the explosion were identified and provided with services including psychosocial support and family tracing.

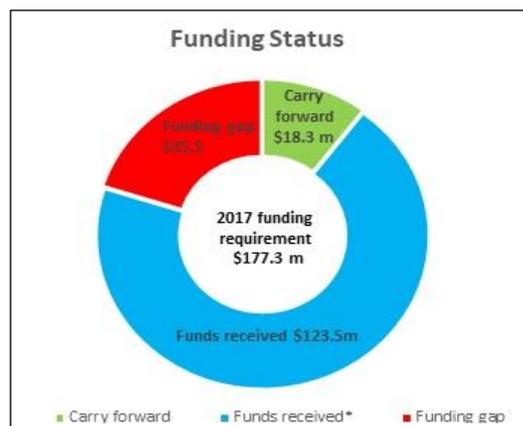
16-31 October 2017

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	208,767	75.4	346,000	282,258	81.6
Health: # of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services	1,122,000	1,109,169	98.9			
WASH: # people provided with temporary access to safe water	2,000,000	1,774,334	88.7	3,000,000	4,096,573	136.6
Education: # of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	150,000	164,633	109.8	252,269	229,529	91.0
Child Protection: # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	5,000	3,700	74.0	5,115	5,282	103.3
Cash Transfers: # 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 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 indicate 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 is now under control, yet concerns remain about a possible resurgence during the current Deyr rainy season. The ongoing measles outbreak has been contained, yet over 19,000 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 Concerns are rising over risk for increased displacement in relation to expanded military operations in Al Shabaab controlled areas, with 7,000 individuals displaced due to conflict in October, including 500 from Baidoa area⁵. Increased trends of forced recruitment of children and other violations disproportionately impacting women and children continue to escalate, particularly in South Central Region.

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 for IDPs and drought-affected populations in 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, particularly in IDP settlements. Over one million people have now been displaced due to drought and conflict this year; hence, displacement response is currently a central priority and will guide UNICEF programme planning as part of the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan. 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, as part of the pre-famine response plan as well as in response to increased displacement trends, 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.

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.

⁵ UNHCR PRMN October Dashboard indicates displacement in Baidoa area is cited to be related either to Al Shabaab threats, or increases AMISOM and SNA operations against Al Shabaab.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

Between August and October, the pre-famine nutrition response trend analysis shows a 38 percent increase in admissions of children affected by severe acute malnutrition with medical complications, highlighting the continuing critical nutrition situation in Somalia. 48 stabilization centres (SC) are supported by UNICEF across the country. This increase in access to SAM services follows the opening of an additional UNICEF supported stabilization centre in July 2017 targeting IDPs in Baidoa district, one of the most drought affected areas. In August 2017, the FSNAU post Gu assessment reported GAM and SAM prevalence of 29.4 and 10.4 percent respectively in Baidoa IDP settlements. Subsequently, since January, UNICEF and partners have provided high quality, integrated and holistic nutrition services to 208,767 children with SAM, representing 75 percent of the 2017 targeted caseload of 277,000 children. This has been achieved through a network of partners who have ensured effective SAM management, demonstrated by treatment outcomes consistent with the recommended humanitarian standards. To achieve this, UNICEF has procured and distributed 170,499 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), with an additional 57,330 cartons pre-positioned to ensure continuity of service delivery in the event of a pipeline break.

Health

This year, UNICEF and partners have provided lifesaving emergency healthcare to 1,108,169 women and children including over 463,183 IDPs. The total number of recorded cases and deaths due to AWD/cholera this year now stands at 78,351 and 1,118 respectively; 42,570 of these were treated at UNICEF supported cholera treatment facilities. Although the outbreak is under control with no deaths reported in the last month, Awdal and Togdheer in Somaliland continue to report between 30 and 60 new cases weekly in each region respectively. Essential drugs and supplies have been prepositioned in strategic areas throughout the country, based on historic outbreak hotspots largely in South Central region, to be able to support over 40,000 potential cases of AWD/cholera. Ongoing efforts are focusing partner capacity building for improved case management, reporting and investigation.

By the end of October, 19,306 suspected cases of measles were reported with 84 percent of them being children under ten years of age. A national mass measles campaign targeting 4.2 million children six months to ten years of age, has been planned for November and December 2017. In preparation for the launch of the measles campaign, a planning meeting was conducted in Hargeisa for Ministry of Health, WHO and UNICEF technical staff as well as Central South region, along with an additional round of training of trainers for government and NGO staff who will then conduct preparatory trainings for vaccination staff in all regions.

WASH

Since the beginning of 2017, UNICEF and partners have provided 1.78 million people with temporary access to safe water. UNICEF is also supporting the rehabilitation of sustainable water sources, reaching 553,959 people. UNICEF has constructed or de-sludged latrines in IDP sites and cholera treatment facilities benefiting 298,744 people. To support safe hygiene practices, household water treatment and safe storage, UNICEF through the Regional Supply Hubs, has provided hygiene kits benefiting 1,274,076 people. In response to drought related displacements, UNICEF is providing WASH services in multiple towns hosting new IDPs. This year, close to 150,000 IDPs are being supported by UNICEF with WASH facilities and services including 27,000 in Doolow and Luuq, 48,000 in Baidoa, 25,000 in Marka, 1,200 in Bossaso, 14,600 in Garowe, 10,000 in Burco, 12,000 in Galcakyo and 12,000 in Buuhoodle.

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, 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 funds.

Education

Since January 2017, UNICEF and partners provided emergency education services to 164,633 children and adolescent learners (44 percent girls), which accounts for 75 percent of total response of the Somalia Education Cluster. 109,505 learners (45 percent female) have access to safe drinking water and rehabilitated WASH facilities including latrines, water tanks and handwashing points, this is critical for prevention of AWD/cholera outbreaks in schools. A total of 141,580

learners (45 percent girls) have received learning and recreational materials, and 86,169 children and adolescents from the most vulnerable households have been supported with emergency school cash grants, mostly through direct payment of their tuition fees from the grants transferred to schools' bank accounts. Building on UNICEF's strategy for 'localizing aid', as per the Grand Bargain commitments, the increase in 9,488 children and adolescents accessing safe water can be attributed to the recent start of two projects with local partners in the Bari and Mudug regions of Puntland. Around 12 percent (19,652 children, 44 percent girls) of the 164,633 learners reached by UNICEF and partners are in 53 IDP camp schools located in Bay, Bakool and Banadir regions, receiving comprehensive education services in the temporary learning spaces, including peer to peer learning activities through child to child clubs, hygiene promotion, community school feeding, and training of teachers and community members.

Child Protection

Following the devastating terror attack in Mogadishu on 14 October 2017, UNICEF and partners set up two information desks at Kesysaney and Medina hospitals to facilitate documentation of separated and unaccompanied children as well as provide psychosocial support. A total of 40 separated children (15 girls) and 33 unaccompanied children (7 girls) affected by the explosion were identified and provided with services including psychosocial support and family tracing. Through radio messaging and hotline services, 6 boys and 4 girls were reunified with their families. Additionally, 161 children (95 girls) and 224 caregivers (182 women) received psychosocial support through individual and group counselling sessions during home and hospital visits. The sessions aimed at helping children and their caregivers recover from the distressing experience. Radio messaging was also utilized to disseminate information on available services for the affected population. Through the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for grave child rights violations, UNICEF confirmed that at least 25 children (5 girls) died while 15 others (5 girls) were wounded in the Mogadishu explosion. The wounded children received medical support in various hospitals in Mogadishu. Overall, in September the MRM team verified 331 cases of grave violations affecting 283 children (53 girls). The main violations documented include mostly abduction (118), killing/maiming (95) and recruitment and use of children (88). During the month of October, per UNHCR PRMN, 7,000 people have been displaced do to conflict. In Baidoa area, 500 people have been displaced specifically due to Al Shabaab threats and increased engagement of AMISON and Somali National Army forces, leading to rising concern over possible displacement that could result from the expanding military operations against Al Shabaab. The specific number of unaccompanied children in Baidoa, who have been displaced from areas surrounding Baidoa town due to forced recruitment drives from Al Shabaab is not known, yet some estimates put is as high as 400.

Cash-Based Programming

During the reporting period, UNICEF completed the planned October cash transfers for 18,972 households in Baidoa (13,092); Xudur (2,887) and Wajid (2,993), to cover the non-food portion of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB), complementing the WFP response. Access constraints for cash service delivery in Dinsor, Ceel Barde and Qansax Dheere have not yet been resolved. UNICEF is looking at expanding caseload coverage in areas with ongoing cash provision, including Baidoa, which continues to see large scale arrival of new IDPs. UNICEF is also actively exploring alternatives for transition to use of mobile transfer mechanisms to facilitate service delivery in difficult 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 31 October 2017, UNICEF has a funding gap of 20 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, 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: 23 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 RESULTS⁶

	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	1,774,334	12,000 ▲	3,000,000	4,096,573	12,000 ▲
# of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points	700,000	553,959	33,632 ▲	1,700,000	1,195,015	33,632 ▲
# of emergency affected people with access to adequate and appropriate emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities	500,000	298,744	16,200 ▲	830,000	629,158	16,200 ▲
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment	2,000,000	1,274,076	74,550 ▲	2,000,000	1,274,076	74,550 ▲
EDUCATION						
# of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	150,000	164,633 (44% F)	11,182 ▲	252,269	229,529 (45% F)	18,527 ▲
# of children accessing safe drinking water in schools	100,000	109,505 (45%F)	9,488 ▲	223,211	147,893 (46% F)	9,381 ▲
# of children benefitting from temporary learning material including recreational material	120,000	141,580 (44%F)	7,042 ▲	244,306	177,244 (46% F)	14,363 ▲
# of children reached with school cash grants	80,000	86,169	8,478 ▲	80,000	86,169	8,478 ▲
HEALTH						
# of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services	1,122,000	1,109,169	51,055 ▲			
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through Antenatal and Postnatal consultations	255,000	308,744	13,910 ▲			
# 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	62,976	1,567 ▲			
# of AWD/cholera cases treated at facility and treatment centres	75,500 ⁸	42,570	809 ▼ ⁹			
NUTRITION						
# of children under-5 with SAM admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	277,000 ¹⁰	208,767	2,036 ▲	346,000	282,258	4,251 ▲
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	>75%	93.3	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	3,700	133 ▲	5,115	5,282	564 ▲
# of children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,463	1,228	15 ▲	2,463	1,228	15 ▲
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)	3,883 (3,710 F)	175 ▲			
# of people reached through protection messages	75,000	66,762	3,772 ▲	75,000	135,815	7,050 ▲
CASH TRANSFERS						
# of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	60,000	18,972	No change			

⁶ 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.

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 Due to a reporting error, the total number of AWD cases treated in UNICEF supported facilities has reduced by 809 since the last reporting period based on the corrected reporting.

¹⁰ 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).