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Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

SOMALIA SITREP #18 1-15 NOVEMBER 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview highlights that over 2.1 million people have been displaced in Somalia, including over 1 million in 2017 alone. The ongoing displacement is contributing to high levels of acute humanitarian needs. An estimated 76 percent of recorded GBV survivors are reported to be from IDP communities, and over 3 million children, out of 4.9 million in country, are estimated to be out of school.
- Global acute malnutrition levels (GAM) stand at 17.4 percent (median prevalence) across the country; well above emergency thresholds. From January 2017 to date, 215,608 children have been reached with the integrated package of basic nutrition services through UNICEF supported interventions, which represents 78 percent of the 277,000 children targeted in 2017 and 175 percent compared to the number of children reached in 2016.
- On 14 November, UNICEF participated in a donor roundtable meeting on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) hosted at the Swedish Embassy in Nairobi and chaired by the Swedish Ambassador to Somalia. During the event, the 2016 Secretary General’s Annual Report on CAAC was also launched.

1-15 November 2017

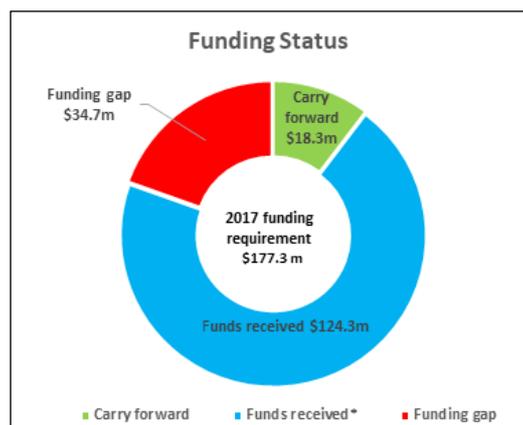
6.2 million

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

UNICEF 2017 Appeal-US\$177.3 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 (%)
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	277,000	215,608	77.8%	346,000	302,252	87.4%
Health: # of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services	1,122,000	1,162,223	103.6%			
WASH: # people provided with temporary access to safe water	2,000,000	1,785,691	89.3%	3,000,000	4,227,812	140.9%
Education: # of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	150,000	172,068	114.7%	252,269	261,861	103.8%
Child Protection: # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	5,000	3,864	77.3%	5,115	5,446	106.5%
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 in terms of geographical scope and complexity. As per the recently released 2018 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview, more than 6.2 million people (half of the population), including 3.4 million children, are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. The projected number of children who are, or who will be acutely malnourished has increased by 50 percent since the beginning of 2017 to 1.2 million, including over 232,000 who have or will suffer life-threatening severe acute malnutrition (SAM) over the next one year.¹ Global acute malnutrition levels (GAM) stand at 17.4 percent (median prevalence) across the country; well above emergency thresholds. 4.4 million people need humanitarian WASH services, with 3.5 out of 5 people suffering from water shortages. Over 5.7 million people require basic health services, including critical needs in maternal and child health, as one in seven Somali children die before the age of five. Disease outbreaks such as acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera and measles continue to lead to preventable deaths across the country, with 78,000 and 19,000 cases reported respectively in 2017. Over 3 million children, out of 4.9 million in country, are estimated to be out of school. Over 2.1 million people have been displaced, including over 1 million in 2017 alone.² Exclusion and discrimination of socially marginalized groups are contributing to high levels of acute humanitarian need. 76 percent of recorded GBV survivors are reported to be from IDP communities. From January to August 2017, 1,202 children have been recruited by armed groups – 95 percent of them in Southern and Central Somalia.³ In areas most affected by conflict and displacement, protection needs in Somalia stem from acts of violence, exploitation, abuse, coercion, and deprivation, especially in situations of conflict and displacement, including grave violations against children and GBV.

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. UNICEF has actively participated in the drafting of key humanitarian response documents, including the Somalia 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's ongoing humanitarian action focuses on integrated, multi-sectoral response to drought, displacement and conflict. In line with the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan, UNICEF priorities are to provide life-saving services to address critical malnutrition and excess mortality, effectively respond to mounting protection threats, and support resilience building and early recovery. UNICEF is maintaining critical service provision in highest need areas, procuring life-saving core pipeline supplies, and continually looking to expand partnerships and coverage in hard to access areas.⁴ Life-saving program integration prioritizes nutrition, WASH and health services, complemented with child protection and education in emergencies. UNICEF maintains key leadership roles in support of humanitarian coordination as well as active participation in other crucial strategic forums. Humanitarian interventions are closely coordinated with relevant ministries, disaster management agencies and clusters. Where possible, UNICEF is responding jointly with the World Food Programme (WFP) through an augmented response package. In line with Grand Bargain commitments, cash-based assistance is being prioritized. UNICEF will also work to integrated access to social services in the Somalia Resilience and Recovery Framework, which will inform humanitarian integration and contribution towards longer term, shared outcomes and resilience building, in line with the New Way of Working (NWOW) commitments.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

The delivery of lifesaving treatment to children affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) has continued to be a top priority for UNICEF and partners. From January 2017 to date, 215,608 children have been reached with the integrated package of basic nutrition services while maintaining treatment outcomes which are consistent with Sphere standards. The

¹ 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.

² Cumulative displacements monitored by the [UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#) in the period from November 2016 to October 2017 is now over 1 million people.

³ As recorded in the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for grave violations.

⁴ Priority regions for response are Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Galgaduud, Mudug, Sanaag, Sool, Bari and Nugaal given the high malnutrition rates

number of children reached represents 78 percent of the 277,000 children targeted in 2017 and 175 percent compared to the number of children reached in 2016. Meanwhile, districts hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs) have continued to be the focus of integrated programme interventions, contributing to half of the total number of children reached with promotional, preventive and curative services. UNICEF will continue to advocate and mobilize resources to meet the nutritional needs of children affected by SAM projected to increase due to a poor food security outlook in the coming months.

Health

Access to basic health services continues to worsen due to the ongoing conflict and drought-related displacement, increasing demand in areas receiving IDPs. The already weak health infrastructure and services are being further strained with displaced populations moving into catchment areas, bringing with them increased disease burden related to sub-standard conditions in settlements. New AWD cases remain low throughout Somalia, yet Awdal, Togdheer and Banadir regions are still reporting cases. The total number of recorded cases and deaths due to AWD/Cholera this year now stands at 78,435 and 1,118 respectively; 42,605 of these were treated at UNICEF supported cholera treatment facilities. By the end of week 45 (12th November 2017), 20,078 suspected cases of Measles were reported with 84 percent of them being children under ten years of age. Planning for the mass Measles campaign targeting 4.2 million children six months to ten years by end 2017 is ongoing, and expected to begin in the coming weeks. During the reporting period, over 53,000 women and children were provided with emergency lifesaving health services, bringing the number reached in 2017 to over 1.1 million.

WASH

Since the beginning of 2017, UNICEF and partners have provided close to 1.79 million people with temporary access to safe water. UNICEF is also supporting the rehabilitation of sustainable water sources, reaching 630,213 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 displacement, servicing close to 150,000 IDPs in Doolow, Luuq, Baidoa, Marka, Bossaso, Garowe, Burco, Gaalkacyo and Buuhoodle. Over 76,000 people were supported with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points during the reporting period.

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.

Education

Since January 2017, UNICEF and partners have provided education assistance to 172,068 children (44 per cent girls), which accounts for 67 percent of total response of the Somalia Education Cluster. Safe drinking water, WASH facilities and hygiene promotion activities have reached 119,939 children while 143,778 learners (45 percent girls) have received learning materials. Emergency school cash grants have supported 92,364 children from the most marginalized households to access safe and protected learning environments through tuition fee payments and community school feeding activities. Among the total 172,068 learners reached, 17 percent (48 percent girls) are IDPs in either in IDP schools or being accommodated in host community schools, located in Bay, Bakool, Banadir, Gedo, Hiraan, and Sool regions. The highest IDP ratio of learners supported across locations is in South Central, where nearly 30 per cent of total learners are IDPs, while 27 per cent of the 92,364 beneficiaries of emergency school cash grants are from IDP communities. During the reporting period, an additional 7,435 children benefitted from increased access to education through new projects recently initiated in remote areas of Buuhoodle and Mudug districts in Puntland.

Child Protection

In preparation for the upcoming Puntland Forces integration into the Somali National Army, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR), with support from UNICEF, organized a one week Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop on child protection with a specific focus on international norms on handling children associated with armed forces/groups. The training was attended by 20 Puntland Forces soldiers (all men) between 12 and 18 November, in Garowe district, Nugaal region. The goal of the TOT is to cascade the skills to the 2,380 Puntland Forces soldiers stationed in several locations across Puntland. On 14 November, UNICEF participated in a donor roundtable meeting on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) that was hosted at the Swedish Embassy in Nairobi and chaired by the Swedish Ambassador to Somalia. During the

event, the 2016 Secretary General’s Annual Report on CAAC was also launched. Participants included representatives from the Swiss, Danish, French and Canadian embassies; UN agencies (UNSOM, UNFPA, UNOCHA, UNHCR and UNICEF); and INGOs (Save the Children and Danish Refugee Council).

A total of 3,856 people benefited from protection services and messages through UNICEF supported interventions, during the reporting period. They include, 143 GBV survivors (45 girls, 89 women, 2 boys and 7 men); 164 separated and unaccompanied children (72 girls) identified and registered, and who got access to protection services; and 3,549 people (723 boys, 755 girls, 947 men and 1,124 women) who were reached with messages aimed at preventing family separation, and violence against children. Cumulatively, 79,626 people have benefited from protection (prevention and response) related services from January to mid-November 2017.

Cash-Based Programming

During the reporting period, UNICEF completed the disbursement of November cash entitlement for 18,972 households in Baidoa (13,092); Xudur (2,887) and Waajid (2,993), to cover the non-food portion of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB), complementing the WFP response. Through ongoing consultation with WFP, UNICEF is working to identify possible areas for expansion of service delivery, including Baidoa and possibly Galmudug region. 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 16 November 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	40,470,270	6,850,317	0***	0%
Education	20,595,192	5,820,044	3,721,142	11,054,006	54%
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	124,359,835	18,289,814	34,675,712	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). The surplus is not counted against the overall funding gap as it cannot cover the funding needs of other 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.

Next SitRep: 8 December 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	1,785,691	11,357 ▲	3,000,000	4,227,812	131,239 ▲
# of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points	700,000	630,213	76,254 ▲	1,700,000	1,271,410	76,395 ▲
# of emergency affected people with access to adequate and appropriate emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities	500,000	298,744	No change	830,000	635,095	5,937 ▲
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment	2,000,000	1,274,076	No change	2,000,000	1,274,076	No change
EDUCATION						
# of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	150,000	172,068 (44% F)	7,435 ▲	252,269	261,861 (45% F)	32,332 ▲
# of children accessing safe drinking water in schools	100,000	119,939 (45%F)	10,434 ▲	223,211	182,483 (46% F)	34,590 ▲
# of children benefitting from temporary learning material including recreational material	120,000	143,778 (45%F)	2,198 ▲	244,306	185,851 (46% F)	8,607 ▲
# of children reached with school cash grants	80,000	92,634	6,465 ▲	80,000	92,634	6,465 ▲
HEALTH						
# of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services	1,122,000	1,162,223	53,054 ▲			
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through Antenatal and Postnatal consultations	255,000	330,283	21,539 ▲			
# of children immunised against measles	4,200,000	602,344	No change			
# of emergency affected pregnant mothers who have received delivery services by Skilled Birth Attendants	68,000	66,092	3,116 ▲			
# of AWD/cholera cases treated at facility and treatment centres	75,500	42,605	35 ▲			
NUTRITION						
# of children under-5 with SAM admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	277,000 ⁶	215,608	6,841 ▲	346,000	302,252	19,994 ▲
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	>75%	93.3	No change	>92%	93.4%	0.1 ▲
% nutrition centres stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<2%	0.0	No change	<10%	0.0	No change
CHILD PROTECTION						
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified, registered and provided with services	5,000	3,864	164 ▲	5,115	5,446	164 ▲
# of children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,463	1,234	6 ▲	2,463	1,234	6 ▲
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)	4,019 (3,884)	136 ▲			
# of people reached through protection messages	75,000	70,311	3,549 ▲	75,000	139,364	3,549 ▲
CASH TRANSFERS						
# of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	60,000 ⁷	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 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).

⁷ Current funding availability is only sufficient to cover 25,000 households. 26,000 households are currently targeted, but only 18,972 have been reached due to ongoing access and security constraints.