



SWDC/Children's Days Celebration

# Somalia

## Humanitarian Situation Report

SOMALIA SITREP #19 15-30 NOVEMBER 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

- In 2017, 226,137 children with life threatening severe acute malnutrition have been admitted for treatment in UNICEF supported programs. 15,851 children were admitted in stabilization centres. Over 52 percent of the total admissions reported in districts hosting IDP communities, a trend that has continued through 2017.
- By end November, 20,809 suspected cases of measles have been reported from Nugaal, Mudug, Bari, Banadir and Lower Shabelle, 84% of these being children under ten years of age. This year, UNICEF has vaccinated 602,344 children against measles, and is supporting preparations for a national measles vaccination campaign expected to reach 4.2 million children nationwide.
- To date, UNICEF and partners have provided education assistance to 174,069 children (44 percent girls). 122,940 children (45 percent girls) have accessed safe drinking water, WASH facilities and hygiene promotion in education facilities, while learning materials have reached 143,902 learners (45 percent girls).
- Between 27 and 29 November, UNICEF as co-chair of the Country task Force on Monitoring and Reporting, organized the second training session for community-based monitors on implementation of grave child rights monitoring in Somalia. A total of 30 monitors (8 female) were trained.

### 15-30 November 2017

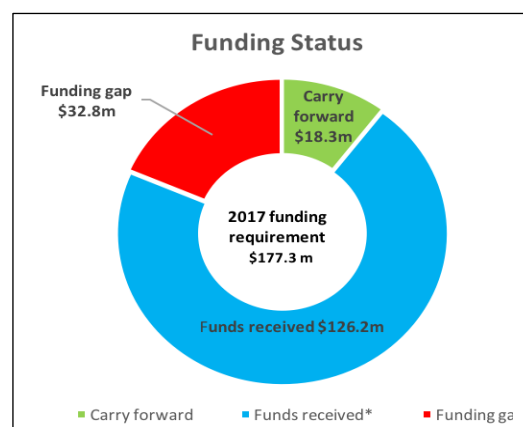
#### 6.2 million

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 include 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	226,137	81.6 %	346,000	312,781	90.4 %
<b>Health:</b> # of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services	1,122,000	1,208,211	107.7 %			
<b>WASH:</b> # people provided with temporary access to safe water	2,000,000	1,789,991	89.5 %	3,000,000	4,232,112	141.1 %
<b>Education:</b> # of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	150,000	174,069	116 %	252,269	266,308	105.6 %
<b>Child Protection:</b> # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	5,000	3,999	80 %	5,115	5,852	114.4 %
<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 in geographical scope and complexity. As per the recently released 2018 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), 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.<sup>1</sup> Global acute malnutrition levels (GAM) stand at 17.4 percent (median prevalence) across the country; well above emergency thresholds (10-14%). 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 78,560 and 20,809 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.<sup>2</sup> Exclusion and discrimination of socially marginalized groups are contributing to high levels of acute humanitarian needs. 76 percent of recorded Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors are reported to be from IDP communities. From January to September 2017, 1,585 children have been recruited by armed groups – 95 percent of them in Southern and Central Somalia.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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

UNICEF and partners have continued to provide a holistic package of promotive, curative and preventive services through a network of static and mobile outreach clinics. Since January 2017, 226,137 children with life threatening severe acute malnutrition have been admitted for treatment in UNICEF supported programs. Of these, 15,851 children were admitted

<sup>1</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>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> As recorded in the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for grave violations.

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

in stabilization centres, with over 52 percent of the total admissions happening in districts hosting IDP communities. UNICEF and partners have continued to deliver high quality services with treatment outcomes in line with humanitarian standards including a SAM treatment cure rate of over 93 percent, and a defaulter rate of below 3.5 percent. Considering the HNO projected deterioration in food and nutrition security in the coming months, UNICEF has maintained key focus on expanded monitoring and reporting of malnutrition trends, as well as advocacy for sector wide resource mobilization to sustain and expand the pre-famine response. Particular focus is being placed on expanded response activities to IDP areas, which continue to show some of the most critical malnutrition levels through the country.

## Health

During the reporting period, UNICEF delivered and prepositioned essential medical supplies for emergency healthcare needs of about 30,000 people in IDP locations in Lower Shabelle and Galmudug regions. Yet, basic health service provision in IDP communities remains low. Combination of new displacement, access, inability for IDP to reach existing health services, geographic spread of settlements, amongst others. UNICEF is actively working to expand service coverage, particularly in areas of most recent displacement. A total of 45,988 women and children were provided with emergency health services during the reporting period. New AWD/cholera cases reported continue to be low throughout Somalia with only 78 AWD/cholera cases reported during the first week of November 2017. A total of 78,560 cases and 1,118 AWD/cholera related deaths have been reported this year; of the total number of cases reported, 42,681 of these were treated at UNICEF supported cholera treatment facilities. By end November, 20,809 suspected cases of measles were reported, with the majority coming from Nugaal, Mudug, Bari, Banadir and Lower Shabelle, with 84% of these being children under ten years of age. Preparations for the mass measles campaign targeting 4.2 million children 6 months to 10 years, with the campaign expected to begin in the coming weeks after the completion of the currently ongoing polio vaccination campaign.

## 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 733,870 people. UNICEF has constructed or de-sludged latrines in IDP sites and cholera treatment facilities benefiting 298,882 people. To support safe hygiene practices, household water treatment and safe storage, UNICEF through the Regional Supply Hubs, has provided hygiene kits benefiting 1.3 million people. In response to drought related displacements, UNICEF is providing WASH services in multiple towns hosting new displacements, servicing close to 150,000 IDPs in Doolow, Luuq, Baidoa, Marka, Bossaso, Garowe, Burco, Gaalkacyo and Buuhoodle. Over 103,000 people were supported with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points during the reporting period.

Considering the large scale of internal displacements and persistent drought, UNICEF requires over US\$4.8 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. Additionally, the construction of new water sources and rehabilitation of existing ones 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 have provided education assistance to 174,069 children (44 percent girls) including 39,964 IDP children (46 per cent girls) at both host communities and IDP settlements. 122,940 school children (45 percent girls) have accessed critical life-saving support including safe drinking water, WASH facilities and hygiene promotion; while learning materials have been provided to 143,902 learners (45 percent girls) reducing the financial burden of parents having to purchase the materials on their own. Emergency cash grants assisted 94,129 children from the most marginalized communities to stay in schools through school feeding and tuition fee supports. As per UNICEF education pre-famine response strategy with the dual aim of 1) supporting children in existing education facilities, and 2) enhancing grassroots resilience by empowering community education committees (CEC) through cash grants administration, most displaced children are being supported through double-shift arrangements in existing schools in host communities. Of the 2,001 children reached by UNICEF with learning opportunities during the reporting period, just over 23 per cent were learners from 92 IDP schools in Bay, Bakool and Banadir. UNICEF continues to provide critical life-saving services through schools at the same time supporting existing schools with community structures to build ownership and participation in school governance structures, as well as sustainable local resource management through community sensitization campaigns and CEC capacity building training.

## Child Protection

Between 27 and 29 November, UNICEF as co-chair of the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CFTMR), organized the second training session for community-based monitors on grave violations against children in Somalia. A total of 30 monitors (8 female) were trained. In November, the MRM team verified 644 incidents of grave violations affecting 430 children (44 girls). The main grave violations against children include recruitment and use (296 incidents), abduction (263), and killing/maiming (55) and others. A total of 3,159 people benefited from protection services and messages through UNICEF supported interventions, during the reporting period. They include 140 GBV survivors (37 girls, 100 women, 1 boy and 2 men); 135 separated and unaccompanied children (53 girls) identified and registered, and who were given access to protection services; and 2,884 people (601 boys, 708 girls, 598 men and 977 women) who received messages aimed at preventing family separation and violence against children. Additionally, the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) members provided protection services to 4,300 people including 271 separated and unaccompanied children (108 girls), and 4,029 children and adults who received messages on prevention of family separation, and of abuse and violence against children.

## Cash-Based Programming

During the reporting period, UNICEF completed the disbursement of the November cash entitlement, and initiated preparations for disbursement of the December entitlement to 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. UNICEF has now been able to provide consistent and predictable cash assistance in the three target districts for over six months, supporting families to meet basic, life-saving needs. As part of its commitments to regular response monitoring to guide effective programming, UNICEF is actively contributing in the inception planning for an upcoming Somalia Cash Working Group-led evaluation of the pre-famine cash response, which is expected to provide an overview of the current cash programming in country, and guide humanitarian cash interventions into 2018.

## 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 4 December 2017, UNICEF has a funding gap of 18 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	42,349,465	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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,325,361</b>	<b>126,239,030</b>	<b>18,289,814</b>	<b>32,796,517</b>	<b>18%</b>

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

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

\*\*\* 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: 20 December 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<sup>5</sup>

	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	2,000,000	<b>1,789,991</b>	4,300 ▲	3,000,000	<b>4,232,112</b>	4,300 ▲
# of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points	700,000	<b>733,870</b>	103,657 ▲	1,700,000	<b>1,375,067</b>	103,657 ▲
# of emergency affected people with access to adequate and appropriate emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities	500,000	<b>298,882</b>	138 ▲	830,000	<b>635,233</b>	138 ▲
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment	2,000,000	<b>1,327,254</b>	53,178 ▲	2,000,000	<b>1,327,254</b>	53,178 ▲
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
# of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	150,000	<b>174,069 (44%F)</b>	2,001 ▲	252,269	<b>266,308</b>	4,447 ▲
# of children accessing safe drinking water in schools	100,000	<b>122,940 (45%F)</b>	3,001 ▲	223,211	<b>185,713 (46% F)</b>	3,230 ▲
# of children benefitting from temporary learning material including recreational material	120,000	<b>143,902 (45%F)</b>	124 ▲	244,306	<b>188,068 (46% F)</b>	2,217 ▲
# of children reached with school cash grants	80,000	<b>94,129</b>	1,495 ▲	80,000	<b>94,129</b>	1,495 ▲
<b>HEALTH</b>						
# of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services	1,122,000	1,208,211	45,988 ▲			
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through Antenatal and Postnatal consultations	255,000	346,162	15,879 ▲			
# 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	67,919	1,827 ▲			
# of AWD/cholera cases treated at facility and treatment centres	75,500	42,681	76 ▲			
<b>NUTRITION</b>						
# of children under-5 with SAM admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	277,000 <sup>6</sup>	<b>226,137</b>	10,529 ▲	346,000	<b>312,781</b>	10,529 ▲
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	>75%	<b>93</b>	0.3 ▲	>92%	<b>94</b>	0.6 ▼
% nutrition centres stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<2%	<b>0.1</b>	0.1 ▲	<10%	<b>0.0</b>	No change
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>						
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified, registered and provided with services	5,000	<b>3,999</b>	135 ▲	5,115	<b>5,852</b>	406 ▲
# of children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,463	<b>1,234</b>	No change	2,463	<b>1,234</b>	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)	<b>4,157 (3,981)</b>	138 ▲			
# of people reached through protection messages	75,000	<b>73,195</b>	2,884 ▲	75,000	<b>146,277</b>	6,913 ▲
<b>CASH TRANSFERS</b>						
# of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	60,000 <sup>7</sup>	<b>18,972</b>	No change			

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</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).

<sup>7</sup> 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.