



©UNICEF Somalia/HornConnect – children participated in the Mogadishu Book Fair

Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

REPORTING PERIOD: August 2018

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The humanitarian situation in Somalia remains critical due to ongoing impacts of drought, displacement and conflict. As per the FSNAU-FEWSNET 2018 Post Gu findings, 4.6 million people are still in need of urgent assistance, including an estimated 2.5 million children. While food security is overall improving, the nutrition situation remains critical with more than 954,000 children under-5 expected to be malnourished over the coming twelve months, including 173,000 severely so.
- Since the beginning of the year, severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admissions have reached 86 per cent of the planned 2018 caseload, with 148,744 children treated. Majority of children that have received SAM treatment live in central and southern regions of Somalia (74 per cent), whilst the highest admissions have been registered in the regions of Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Bakool, Bay and Gedo which host large caseloads of IDPs.
- The Horn of Africa is currently affected by separate outbreaks of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus. This is the first outbreak in Somalia since 2007. Groups affected are displaced communities, nomads and children living in inaccessible areas, with poor vaccination status. In addition to ongoing localised campaigns, the Ministry of Health, WHO, UNICEF and partners are planning immunisation campaigns targeting 2,499,010 children across Somalia in October 2018.

4.6 million

People in need of humanitarian assistance (FSNAU-FEWSNET Technical Release, September 2018)

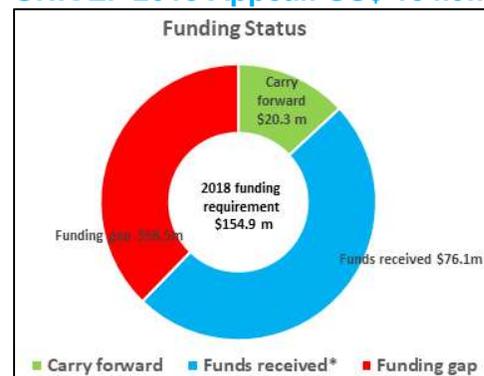
954,000

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

2.6 million

People internally displaced throughout Somalia

UNICEF 2018 Appeal: US\$ 154.9m



*Funds available include funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-over from the previous year.

UNICEF's Response with Partners

	UNICEF			Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Total Results	Target achieved (%)	Cluster Target	Total Results	Target achieved (%)
Nutrition: # children 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	174,000	148,744	85%	232,000	154,544	45%
Health: # of crisis affected people with adequate access to PHC services provided with emergency life-saving health services in high risk areas	1,400,000	475,966	33%			
WASH: # 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	1,102,608	55%	3,800,000	1,189,643	31%
Education: # children affected by crisis access formal or non-formal early learning, pre-primary, primary education ¹	120,000	71,354	60%	381,556	168,415	44%
Child Protection: # children reached with psychosocial support	50,000	23,438	47%	150,000	34,667	23%
Cash Transfers: # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	50,000	18,979	38%			

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Despite improvements in food security, major humanitarian needs in Somalia persist, particularly among IDP populations, due to residual impacts of drought, ongoing displacement, conflict and marginalization. As per the FSNAU-FEWSNET 2018 Post Gu findings¹, 4.6 million people are still in need of urgent assistance, including an estimated 2.5 million children. Malnutrition rates across Somalia remain among the worst in the world. In total, more than 954,000 children under-5 are projected to be acutely malnourished in the coming year, including, 173,000 expected to be suffering from severe acute malnutrition.² Over 4.4 million people need humanitarian WASH services, with 3.5 out of 5 people without adequate safe water to meet basic needs. More than 5.7 million people require basic health services, including critical needs in maternal and child health, as one in eight Somali children die before the age of five. Disease outbreaks such as AWD/cholera and measles continue to represent a major threat to children with 7,368 suspected measles cases (73 per cent being children under-5) and 5,931 suspected cases of AWD/cholera with 41 deaths reported in 2018. Over 3 million children, out of 4.9 million in the country, are estimated to be out of school. More than 2.6 million people have been displaced, including over 1 million in the last year alone³ and displacement flows continue at critical levels. Exclusion and discrimination of socially marginalised groups continue to exacerbate high levels of acute humanitarian needs. More than 76 per cent of recorded gender-based violence (GBV) survivors are reported to be from IDP communities⁴. Grave violations against children continue at worrying rates with abductions, recruitment and use, as well as killing/maiming reported as the primary concerns.⁵

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF is an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), and participates in the Inter-Cluster Working Group which leads strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF is also an active member of the Civil-Military Working Group and HCT Access Task Force. UNICEF continues to lead the WASH and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility 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 Disaster Operation Coordination Centre in Mogadishu (DOCC).

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's ongoing humanitarian action focuses on integrated, multi-sectoral response to residual drought impact, displacement, conflict, disease outbreaks and seasonal floods. In line with the 2018 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), as well as the HCT Centrality of Protection Strategy, UNICEF's priorities are to provide life-saving services to address critical malnutrition and excess mortality, effectively respond to mounting protection threats, as well as 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.⁶ Life-saving programme integration prioritises 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 fora. 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 including integrated treatment of acute malnutrition and joint humanitarian cash interventions. In line with Grand Bargain commitments, cash-based assistance is being prioritised where appropriate. UNICEF will also work towards integrated access to social services in the Somalia Resilience and Recovery Framework, which will inform humanitarian integration and contribute towards longer term, shared outcomes and resilience building, in line with the New Way of Working (NWOW) commitments.

¹ FSNAU-FEWSNET 2018 Post Gu Technical Release, 01 September 2018.

² The Nutrition Cluster projections of 954,000 acutely malnourished are based on the projected burden for the coming twelve months and include current prevalence based on the FSNAU 2018 post-Gu assessment, which stands at 295,000 acutely malnourished children.

³ Cumulative displacements monitored by the [UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#) as of June 2018.

⁴ 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

⁵ As recorded in the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for grave violations.

⁶ Priority regions for response are Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Galgaduud, Mudug, Sanaag, Sool, Bari and Nugaal given the high malnutrition rates.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

Despite the minimal improvements in overall prevalence of acute malnutrition over the 2018 Gu season, pockets of high levels of malnutrition persist and disproportionately affecting IDPs and rural communities. An estimated 954,000 children are projected to be malnourished between now and August 2019, including 173,000 severely so. By December 2018, an estimated 294,000 children under the age of five are likely to be acutely malnourished, including 55,000 who are likely to be severely malnourished facing high risk of death if urgent treatment is not provided.

In light of the persistent high rates of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), UNICEF and partners have continued to deliver lifesaving nutrition interventions targeting in priority IDP camps and hard to reach communities. UNICEF supported programs have admitted and delivered treatment to an estimated 148,744 children representing 86 per cent of the planned 2018 caseload of whom, 48 and 52 per cent are boys and girls respectively, achieving treatment outcomes consistent with Sphere standards—cure rate 95 per cent, defaulter rate 2 per cent and death rate 0.5 per cent. Nearly three quarters of admissions are from central and south regions and areas hosting IDPs with the largest caseloads reported in the regions of Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Bakool, Bay and Gedo. This is likely due to increased vulnerability resulting from population displacement, forced evictions and high rates of malnutrition associated with high morbidity and mortality observed particularly among Mogadishu IDPs.

The post Gu 2018 FSNAU findings underscore once again the multi-causal nature of malnutrition, requiring an integrated approach to avert a worsening situation. UNICEF will continue to focus on delivering an integrated response, ensuring prioritization of the most vulnerable populations, including IDPs and marginalised groups in hotspots and hard-to-reach areas.

Health

UNICEF continues to provide emergency health services to people in Somalia affected by humanitarian situations. Between January and August 2018, UNICEF and partners provided 475,966 people, including 164,908 pregnant and lactating women, with critical life-saving health services. Since the start of 2018, 7,368 suspected measles cases have been reported, 73 per cent being children under-5. Since January, UNICEF and partners conducted measles campaigns targeting 4,624,869 children between 6 months to 10 years. Out of these 4,424,261 (96 per cent) have been vaccinated. In addition, 5,931 cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD)/cholera have been recorded countrywide, with 3,824 (64.5 per cent) treated at UNICEF supported facilities. Of these, 3,264 (55 per cent) cases were children under 5 years, and of the 41 deaths recorded, 18 were among children under-5.

The Horn of Africa is currently affected by separate outbreaks of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) and type 3 (cVDPV3), reporting both cases and environmental positives. This is the first outbreak in Somalia since 2007, and no cases of wild poliovirus have not been reported since August 2014. In 2018, Somalia has reported a total of seven cases: four cVDPV2, two cVDPV3 and one cVDPV2&3. Special surveillance activities are being undertaken to determine the origin of the viral circulation. Outbreak response to both virus types is currently being implemented in line with internationally-agreed guidelines. Large-scale supplementary immunization activities (SIAs) have been implemented in Banadir, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions, Somalia, with additional SIAs planned or carried out in the affected zones of the Horn of Africa. In addition, the Ministry of Health, WHO, UNICEF and partners are planning immunisation campaigns targeting 2,499,010 children across Somalia in October 2018. The most affected groups are displaced communities, nomads and children from inaccessible areas, with poor vaccination status.

WASH

UNICEF and partners continued to sustain essential emergency WASH interventions in central and southern regions of Somalia, and with a focus on Hiraan and Bay Regions. Targeted communities were supported with emergency water supply through pipeline extensions, water vouchers and well disinfection, reaching 244,000 people. To enhance long-term access to safe water, and to exit the water vouchers and trucking, UNICEF is undertaking the development of 14 solar-based systems in central and southern regions of Somalia and Puntland, drilling of boreholes in Puntland, and the extension of Wajaale water system in Somaliland. UNICEF is also conducting a technical assessment to increase the water supply coverage in Baidoa, as well as in drought prone zones of Somaliland and Puntland. This will inform longer-term water supply strategies.

UNICEF partners undertook the construction of shared latrines and desludging of filled-up latrines for vulnerable communities in Gaalkacyo, Hobyo, Belet Weyne, Bulo Burde, Jalalaqsi, Banadir, Baidoa, and Garowe supporting over 30,000

people. In Baidoa town and IDP sites, UNICEF continues to scale-up WASH with partners, private contractors and the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources. UNICEF and partners distributed menstrual hygiene management kits to 620 school-going girls in Xudur town, as well as to 10,873 women and girls in IDP camps in Baidoa, Xudrr and Wajid towns. Hygiene kits to support 1,800 people were also distributed in Garowe IDP camps while 75,000 people were reached with critical hygiene messaging in the southern regions.

Education

From January to August 2018, UNICEF and partners provided quality education to a total 71,354 children (42 per cent girls) across Somalia. In central and southern regions, UNICEF supported the construction of two temporary learning spaces (TLS) with three latrines, and the rehabilitation of five classrooms in Elwak of Gedo. Moreover, 546 (188 female) Community Education Committee (CEC) members in Banadir and Belet Weyne were trained on advocacy, social mobilization and school management. In Somaliland, UNICEF started education in emergency activities supporting 50 conflict affected schools with reactional school kits in eastern regions, including Burao, Caynabo, Laas Caanood and Ceel Afweyn districts in Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer. The supplied items will benefit 14,183 children (6,873 girls). During the month of August, at the 4th Annual Mogadishu Book Fair⁷, UNICEF in partnership with New Horizon organized an event to promote reading for children in schools and at home. School children, teachers and storytellers came together to promote the benefits of literacy. The “Big Brother” comic book, produced by UNICEF Somalia, is among the many books brought to the children.

Child Protection

In August, a total of 8,278 people benefited from UNICEF-supported protection services. This includes 3,794 children (2,409 girls; 1,385 boys) who accessed psychosocial support, 367 separated (205 boys and 162 girls) and 143 unaccompanied children (89 boys and 54 girls) identified and documented, 3,574 children (1,745 girls and 2,009 boys) who benefitted from community-and-school-based mine risk awareness, and 403 people (118 girls and 143 women; 29 boys and 113 men) who had access to gender-based violence (GBV) services. The monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM) team reported that 434 children (66 girls) were subjected to grave violations, including 168 boys who were recruited or used by armed forces/groups. Currently, there are 1,043 children formerly associated with armed forces and groups (201 girls; 842 boys) enrolled into UNICEF-supported reintegration programs which includes formal education, vocational training, psychosocial support, recreation, family tracing and reunification.

Cash-Based Programming

UNICEF, together with WFP, continues to deliver cash assistance through the SCOPE⁷ platform, jointly targeting beneficiary households, with UNICEF providing monthly cash transfers for non-food needs, alongside the WFP food assistance. Since July 2017, UNICEF has reached 18,979 households with monthly cash assistance. The number reached includes 2,993 households in Wajid (6,627 people), 2,887 households in Xudur (6,918 people) and 13,099 households in Baidoa district (62,791 people). In parallel to the cash assistance, UNICEF is reaching the targeted households with a comprehensive package of positive behavioural messages including health, nutrition and hygiene promotion, as well as promoting access to basic services. UNICEF is reviewing its cash assistance response strategy to identify and expand early action linkages to emergency safety-nets including nutrition, health, gender and comprehensive early childhood development support.

⁷ SCOPE is a beneficiary and entitlement information management platform developed by WFP, which also incorporates biometric identification of beneficiaries, allowing for improved targeting, tracking and accountability.

Funding

In line with the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan, UNICEF Somalia appeals for US\$ 154,932,574 to sustain provision of life-saving services including critical nutrition, health, WASH, child protection and education in emergency interventions, as well as cash-based assistance for women and children in Somalia. To date and thanks to generous contributions from USAID/OFDA, DFID, Japan, ECHO and other donors, UNICEF Somalia only has a remaining funding gap of 38 per cent. A special thank you to USAID's Food for Peace for the additional recent grant. Adequate and timely funding support is key to maintaining life-saving interventions and to respond effectively and efficiently to new emergency and humanitarian challenges. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all the public and private donors for their continued generosity and for their contributions. Continued predictable, flexible and timely donor support is critical to sustaining vital activities and preventing further deterioration of the situation.

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2018 Humanitarian Appeal)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Health	34,279,200	15,773,676	3,823,630	14,681,894	43%
Nutrition	32,200,000	24,568,636	9,026,406	0.00	0%
Education	19,000,000	5,622,587	1,215,650	12,161,763	64%
WASH	43,006,883	17,285,896	5,739,480	19,981,507	46%
Child Protection	11,446,491	8,358,275	511,740	2,576,476	23%
Cash-based response	15,000,000	4,507,728	-	10,492,272	70%
Total	154,932,574	76,116,798	20,316,906	58,498,870	38%

* 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.

Next SitRep: 20 October 2018

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 RESULTS

	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
	2018 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2018 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	1,102,608	244,000 ▲	3,800,000	1,189,643	95,175 ▲
# of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points	702,000	376,541	No change	1,200,000	640,817	87,666 ▲
# people access appropriate sanitation facilities	750,000	148,498	30,700 ▲	1,000,000	168,769	45,630 ▲
# of girls/women access menstrual hygiene management services	312,500	35,310	11,490 ▲			
# children access WASH facilities in health facilities and learning environments	18,500	46,227	No change			
EDUCATION						
# children affected by crisis access formal or non-formal early learning, pre-primary, primary education	120,000	71,354 (42%F)	6,262 ▲	381,556	168,415 (45%F)	8,191 ▲
# children receive individual education/early learning materials	100,000	55,743 (47%F)	11,116 ▲	278,025	147,013 (44% F)	8,735 ▲
# temporary learning spaces newly established/rehabilitated with gender sensitive WASH facilities	100	25	2 ▲	683	159	No change
# children from the most vulnerable and at risk households receive support for schooling through emergency school cash grants	35,000	55,743 (47%F)	1,970 ▲	35,000	39,472 (47% F)	No change
HEALTH						
# children (6 months-10 years) vaccinated against measles	4,400,000	4,424,261	No change			
# of crisis affected people with adequate access to PHC services provided with emergency life-saving health services in high risk areas	1,400,000	475,966	303,863 ▲			
# children (0-59 months) with acute watery diarrhoea treated	44,000	16,817	10,556 ▲			
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through antenatal and postnatal consultations	126,000	164,908	103,303 ▲			
NUTRITION						
# children 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	174,000	148,744	10,476 ▲	232,000	154,544	11,244 ▲
# caregivers of children reached with IYCF counselling	350,000	166,276	No change	463,472	197,747	31,471 ▲
% Children under-5 with SAM admitted in therapeutic feeding programme discharged cured	>75%	95.6%	0.1% ▲	>75%	95.5%	No change
# Boys and Girls screened for acute malnutrition	1,200,000	317,767	No change	1,200,000	350,978	33,211 ▲
# Number of OTP sites stocked out of RUTF	<2%	0.2%	0.2% ▲	<2%	0.1%	0.1% ▲
CHILD PROTECTION						
# children reached with psychosocial support	50,000	23,348	3,544 ▲	150,000	34,667	9,471 ▲
# children separated from armed forces/groups reached with reintegration support	1,000	1,043	16 ▲			
# of registered unaccompanied/separated children supported with reunification services	3,000	3,801	524 ▲	8,000	5,230	208 ▲
# children in areas affected by landmines/other explosive weapons reached with prevention interventions	180,000	13,391	3,175 ▲	85,250	4,880	No change
# of women and children reached with GBV prevention and response interventions	4,500	6,361	1,006 ▲			
CASH TRANSFERS						
# of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	50,000	18,979	No change			