



© UNICEFSomalia/2017/Prinsloo

Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

SOMALIA SITREP #3: 16 – 31 MARCH 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS¹

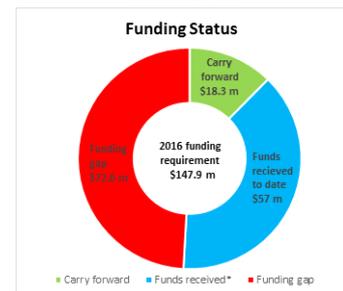
Highlights

- More than 20,000 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera have been reported as of end March. This is 8 times higher than the number of cases reported at the same time last year (2,500 cases). In total, UNICEF is directly supporting 47 cholera treatment facilities across Somalia and has treated more than 15,000 AWD/cholera cases.
- During the reporting period, UNICEF has scaled-up its WASH response and together with partners is now providing 940,000 people affected by drought with temporary access to safe water.
- Since the start of the year, UNICEF and partners have provided 45,332 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with lifesaving treatment, a 50 per cent increase when compared to the same period last year.

6.2 million
 People in need of humanitarian assistance

944,000
 Children under-5 acutely malnourished

UNICEF Appeal 2017 - US\$ 147.9 million



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

Indicators	Cluster for 2017			UNICEF for 2017		
	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)
Health: # of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services				731,000	149,236	20.4%
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	346,000	46,386	13.4%	277,000	45,332*	16.3%
Education: # of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	219,869	66,697	30.3%	87,600	28,959	33.0%
WASH: # people provided with temporary access to safe water	2,500,000	1,082,952	43.0%	1,500,000	940,673	62.7%
Child Protection: # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	7,000	667	9.5%	6,885	667	9.7%
Cash transfers: # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services				60,000	1,182	2.0%

*Reporting rate of 60%.

¹FSNAU-FEWSNET, Post Deyr 2017 Technical Release, February 2017. Nutrition figure reflects the burden for the year.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate due to the severe drought which started in the north in 2016 and is now affecting most of the country. Over 6.2 million people are facing acute food insecurity and 4.5 million people are estimated to be in need of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance. The drought is also uprooting people, with 440,000 displaced since November 2016, adding to the 1.1 million already internally displaced.² In addition, people are also crossing into Ethiopia and Kenya. The situation is especially grave for children. Close to 1 million children under five will be acutely malnourished in 2017, including 185,000 severely malnourished, which may increase to over 270,000 if famine is not averted. Malnourished children will also be particularly vulnerable to measles. Children are also dropping out of school, with 50,000 reported so far, and are at risk of family separation and violence, especially when on the move.

Reduced access to water contributes directly to malnutrition, and brings with it an increased risk of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera. More than 20,000 cases of AWD/cholera have already been reported across 12 regions in southern regions and Puntland since the start of the year. This is 8 times higher than the number of cases reported at the same time last year (2,500 cases as of end March 2016), and well above the total caseload for 2016 (15,600 cases). More than 460 people have died since January and the case fatality rate (CFR) stands at 2.3 per cent, above the emergency threshold (1 per cent). UNICEF is scaling-up its response with emergency health and WASH teams roving across the affected locations to train partners, supporting case management, sanitation and ensuring affected populations access safe water. Lifesaving supplies are being prepositioned with partners and at facility level, and coordination ongoing with WHO, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and partners to deploy additional teams.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team, 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 leads 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 cluster are active members of the interagency Drought Coordination Centre in Mogadishu.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF is prioritising an integrated WASH, health and nutrition response in drought-affected areas of Somalia with a focus on providing life-saving services to avert a famine and prevent excess mortality. This will be achieved with a rapid scale-up of the UNICEF response, through the procurement at scale and in a timely manner of lifesaving core pipeline supplies, an increase in partnerships and coverage, and the expansion of critical services in the most affected areas.

Priority regions are Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Galgadud, Mudug, Sanaag, Bari and Nugal in light of the malnutrition rates. This response is complemented with education interventions and monitoring of family separation as families are on the move. To ensure a timely response, UNICEF has prepositioned essential supplies in affected areas at facility level and with partners.

UNICEF is coordinating and scaling-up its interventions with line ministries, disaster management agencies and relevant clusters to ensure there is no duplication in the response and that critical gaps are covered. Where possible, UNICEF is responding jointly with 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 to halt the deteriorating food security and malnutrition situation in drought affected areas. In line with Grand Bargain commitments, cash-based assistance will be prioritised.

² UNHCR PRMN Somalia update, 24 March 2017.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: Since the start of the year, UNICEF has provided 149,236 crisis affected women and children with lifesaving health emergency services. This includes 82,969 (56 per cent) children under-5 and 66,267 (44 per cent) women of child bearing age. In central and southern regions, UNICEF, through 14 partners, is supporting 34 health centres and 9 mobile and outreach services, reaching 86,792 people, including 36,009 children under-5. In Somaliland, UNICEF is providing health services to 81,495 people which include 36,984 children under-5, through 56 health facilities and 28 integrated health and nutrition mobile teams across 11 districts. UNICEF is also supporting 4 health centres in Sool and Sanaag regions.

As the number of AWD/cholera cases continues to drastically rise, UNICEF continues to scale-up the integrated response to contain the outbreak. UNICEF is now supporting 47 cholera treatment facilities (Cholera Treatment Centres/Cholera Treatment Units), including 26 facilities in Bay and Bakool regions where the majority of cases have been reported. During the reporting period, the first round of the oral cholera vaccine campaign was completed with 453,912 children under-1 reached (100 per cent of the target) in Banadir, Belet Weyne and Kismayo. The next round is scheduled for 18 – 22 April.

Since the start of the year, 3,359 measles cases have been reported, a significant increase when compared to the 2016 caseload (5,657 cases reported). UNICEF, the MoH and WHO are planning an integrated measles and Vitamin A campaign in targeting children 6-59 months in the main hotspots.

NUTRITION: UNICEF and partners have treated since January 45,332 severely malnourished children, representing 65 per cent of the quarterly target of 69,250 admissions. UNICEF and partners also screened 59,630 children and 14,363 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) who were provided with the integrated basic nutrition service package (BNSP). In line with the pre-famine response plan, UNICEF and partners have continued to scale-up SAM treatment services, establishing six outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) sites and one stabilisation centre (SC), bringing the current total number of new facilities established this year to OTPs to 52 and SCs to 7.

UNICEF delivered essential nutrition supplies, including ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF), to various implementing partners targeting an estimated 9,135 children with SAM across Somalia. Currently, 4,846 cartons of RUTF are pre-positioned warehouses across the country, including 600 cartons in Mogadishu, 2,000 cartons in Doolow, and 2,246 cartons in Berbera. An additional 3,000 cartons earmarked for partners in Somaliland and Puntland have arrived in Berbera port and 8,000 cartons of RUTF from Ethiopia country office are in transit and will be prepositioned in Gaalkacyo and Doolow.

WASH: During the reporting period, UNICEF has scaled-up its WASH response and together with partners is now providing 940,673 people affected by drought with temporary access to safe water. This includes 242,902 people in Puntland reached, including through water vouchers, and 58,386 people reached in Somaliland. UNICEF and partners are also providing safe water to 40 affected schools, benefiting 4,963 pupils to ensure children remain in school and have access to life-saving services. In central and southern regions, 97,000 households (639,385 people) affected by drought are benefitting from water vouchers and daily chlorination of unprotected shallows. As part of exit strategy to water trucking, UNICEF is also supporting the rehabilitation of strategic water sources to support an estimated 192,500 with access to sustained water.

In response to the AWD/cholera outbreak, UNICEF has scaled-up its interventions in the main hotspots and high-risk areas. Four hygiene promoters have been stationed at the two CTCs in Baidoa town to conduct hygiene promotion and to assist in AWD case tracing (identifying communities affected by the AWD outbreak for follow-up). In addition, the scale-up of the WASH response to reach over 30,000 new IDPs in Baidoa town is underway. The response will include water supply through vouchers/trucking, distribution of hygiene kits, construction of latrines and hygiene promotion and provision of WASH services for school activities in the IDP settlements. The scale-up also entails extension of WASH services to all the CTCs and CTUs in the district.

EDUCATION: In response to the drought, UNICEF and partners are providing safe drinking water in schools, constructing and rehabilitating temporary classrooms and gender-sensitive latrines, and distributing emergency education supplies. Overall, an estimated 378,741 children are enrolled in schools in the drought-affected areas (44 per cent girls) across Somalia, with at least 327 schools closed as of now. More than 50,000 children are estimated to

have dropped out from schools, in addition to 40,000 students at the immediate risk of dropout if the situation further deteriorates.

To date, 2 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) were constructed in Jowhar District of Middle Shabelle Region in order to accommodate 120 displaced children (45 per cent girls) who have dropped out of schools in their place of origin. In Belet Weyne district, an additional 13 TLS classrooms with 11 gender sensitive latrines are now functional to accommodate 882 drought-affected students.

In Puntland, 16,330 children of primary school age have dropped out of school due to the drought with the majority in Bari, Nugaal and Mudug Districts. UNICEF is accelerating lifesaving support through education, as students in 37 UNICEF-supported schools in Puntland now receive a full package of the education in emergency response including the provision of safe drinking water in schools, while in Somaliland, 17,899 children of primary school age have dropout out of school, with at least 150 schools now closed due to the drought. Meanwhile another 17,481 children are considered to be immediate risk of dropping out from school if the situation further deteriorates.

CHILD PROTECTION: The on-going drought continues to exacerbate the already precarious situation for children in Somalia and according to the Protection and Return Monitoring Network report, a total of 444,000 people have been displaced by drought since November 2016. In central and southern regions, family separation remains a source of concern as families move in search of food and water. UNICEF and partners are monitoring care arrangements for children who are left by parents as a result of the drought to ensure that children left under these circumstances are prevented from exploitation and abuse. During the reporting period, the child protection programme reached 2,448 beneficiaries in host and IDP communities with comprehensive services including access to medical assistance and psychosocial support; 382 separated and unaccompanied children (221 boys, 161 girls) were identified and registered, accessed protection services.

As part of UNICEF's effort to increase the capacity of the relevant Child Protection Government Ministries in addressing child protection issues, UNICEF conducted a four-day social workers training for 40 new social workers (26 female, 15 male) from the University of Hargeisa and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The trained social workers will be deployed in the coming days to carry out child protection work in various regions of Somaliland.

In the reporting period, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting documented 126 grave violations affecting 90 boys and 34 girls mainly through Abduction (36), recruitment and use (35) and maiming/injury of children (30). Currently, there are 642 boys and 141 girls in the UNICEF supported reintegration programmes for children associated with armed conflict in Mogadishu, Afgooye, Belet Weyn, Kismayo and Baidoa.

CASH-BASED ASSISTANCE: WFP and UNICEF engaged in a strategic partnership in 2016 to implement an augmented response to address the alarming food insecurity and malnutrition levels in Somalia. WFP and UNICEF are providing returnee households from Dadaab with an emergency unconditional cash-based transfer assistance package to help them settle back in their locations of return. This response is being expanded for the pre-famine response to support 420,000 people in drought-affected areas with monthly cash transfers for six months. These transfers will be combined with WFP assistance and provided through the SCOPE biometric platform. Cash assistance will be implemented using a Cash Plus model, where cash recipients are also linked to essential services. Preparations are underway to jointly reach with WFP 175,000 people (25,000 households) in Bay and Bakool regions.

C4D: In support to the AWD/cholera response, UNICEF is working on the capacity-building of WASH and health partners to promote positive behaviour among community members by improving skills in hygiene promotion and interpersonal communication. Approximately 580,000 people will be reached through ongoing partnerships during the next three months. These ongoing activities have been further supported through the printing and dissemination of 17,000 posters, 15,000 information flyers and 25,000 cholera guides for schools. The printed material has been distributed through health facilities (670 posters and 10,000 flyers), schools (4,084 posters and 8,260 schools guides) and a further quantity of printed material has been prepositioned in Baidoa for distribution to hotspots in the area.

SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS: Discussions are ongoing within the supply division on the use of Djibouti as a UNICEF supply hub to handle supplies consigned to partners in the Gedo, Bakool, Hiraan, parts of Bay and Galmudug regions. Thanks to the engagement of UNICEF with Government authorities in Ethiopia, logistic coordination and support has

improved, with the opening of the logistics corridor opened from Ethiopia to Somalia, which will allow timely dispatch of critical supplies, in addition to allowing logistic cost savings.

FUNDING: UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 147,918,410 to scale-up life-saving assistance for women and children and avert a famine in Somalia. As of 30 March 2017, UNICEF has a funding gap of 49 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, including the most recent generous contributions from OFDA and DFID in support of the famine prevention response. Continued and timely donor support is critical to scaling up the response and averting a famine. Adequate, predictable and flexible resources will allow UNICEF and its partners to respond effectively where needs are greatest and reach the most disadvantaged children.

2017 Funding Requirements				
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**	Funding gap	
			US\$	%
Health	22,000,000	14,292,729	7,707,271	35%
Nutrition	40,200,090	26,091,649	14,108,441	35%
Education	16,595,192	4,969,466	11,625,726	70%
WASH	30,000,718	18,062,723	11,937,995	40%
Child Protection	14,115,430	4,756,814	9,358,616	66%
Cash-based response	25,006,980	7,101,969	17,905,011	72%
Total	147,918,410	75,275,350	72,643,060	49%

*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.

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: www.unicef.org/Somalia

UNICEF Somalia Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia

UNICEF Somalia Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/somalia.html>

**Who to contact
for further
information**

Steven Lauwerier
Representative
UNICEF Somalia
slauwerier@unicef.org

Siddig Ibrahim
Deputy Representative a.i
UNICEF Somalia
siibrahim@unicef.org

Tsedeye Girma
Emergency Specialist
UNICEF Somalia
tgirma@unicef.org

Annex A: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (up to 31 March 2017)

	Cluster Response		UNICEF and IPs	
	Revised 2017 Target	Results	Revised 2017 Target	Results
HEALTH				
# of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services			731,000	149,236
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through Antenatal and Postnatal consultations			85,000	48,489
# of children immunised against measles			340,000	13,623
# of emergency affected pregnant mothers who have received delivery services by Skilled Birth Attendants			22,950	5,055
# of AWD/Cholera cases treated at facility and treatment centres			27,500	15,655
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	346,000	46,386	277,000 ³	45,332*
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	>93.1%	92.9%	>75%	93.1
% nutrition centres stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0.4%	>2%	0.4
EDUCATION				
# of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	219,869	66,697 (33% F)	87,600	28,959 (33% F)
Average difference in attendance recorded in schools reached	< 30%	N/A	< 30%	N/A
# of children accessing safe drinking water in schools	186,211**	38,202 (40% F)	63,000	13,809 (41% F)
# of children benefitting from temporary learning material including recreational material	211,806	46,810 (35% F)	87,500	9,072 (42% F)
# of children reached with school cash grants	49,000	3,700	49,000	3,700
WATER, SANITATION and 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	2,500,000	1,082,951	1,500,000	940,673
# of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points	1,500,000***	249,440	500,000	192,500
# of emergency affected people with access to adequate and appropriate emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities	600,000	66,888	270,000	10,900
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment	1,500,000	359,124	1,500,000	359,124
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified, registered and provided with services	7,000	667 (289 F)	6,885	667 (289 F)
# of children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,463	783 (141 F)	2,463	783 (141 F)
UNICEF-targeted children and women who experienced or are at risk of sexual violence and received at least one kind of multi-sectoral support services in humanitarian situations.			3,803 (1,963 F)	889 (441 F)
# of people reached through protection messages	31, 870	1,600 (407 F)	31, 870	1,600 (567 F)
CASH TRANSFERS				
# of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services			60,000****	1,182

*Reporting rate of 60%.

** This target has been revised to align with the final cluster and partners pre-famine plan.

*** This target represent a 10% increase (from 30 to 40%) of people in Somalia having a sustained access to safe water (based on a population of 12.3 million people).

**** The cash-based interventions will reach around 420,000 people (approximately 254,000 children) in the 60,000 household targeted.

³ 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 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).