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Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

SOMALIA SITREP #4: 1 – 15 APRIL 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS¹

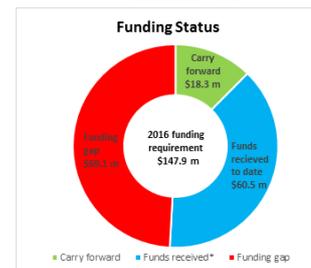
Highlights

- More than 24,000 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera have been reported in 2017, nearly 4,000 during the reporting period. This is well above the total caseload for 2016 (15,600 cases). In total, UNICEF is directly supporting 50 cholera treatment facilities across Somalia and has treated more than 24,200 AWD/cholera cases.
- During the reporting period, UNICEF has scaled-up its WASH response and together with partners is now providing more than one million people affected by drought with temporary access to safe water.
- UNICEF and partners have, so far, provided 56,054 severe acute malnourished children with lifesaving treatment, almost double the number of admissions when compared to the same period last year (29,807).

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	380,005	60%
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	346,000	59,325	17.2%	277,000	56,054	20.2%
Education: # of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	219,869	87,669	39.9%	87,600	43,359	49.4%
WASH: # people provided with temporary access to safe water	2,500,000	1,235,528	49.4%	1,500,000	1,049,888	70%
Child Protection: # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	7,000	840	12%	6,885	840	12.2%
Cash transfers: # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services				60,000	1,182	2%

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 situation is especially grave for children. Close to one 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 are particularly vulnerable to measles.

Reduced access to water contributes directly to malnutrition, and brings with it an increased risk of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera. More than 24,000 cases of AWD/cholera have already been reported (an increase of nearly 4,000 during the reporting period) across southern regions and Puntland since the start of the year. This is well above the total caseload for 2016 (15,600 cases). More than 545 people have died since January and the case fatality rate (CFR) stands at 2.3 per cent, above the emergency threshold of one 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.

The drought is also uprooting people, with more than 530,000 displaced since November 2016, adding to the 1.1 million already internally displaced (IDPs).² This includes 278,000 new IDPs in the month of March alone, with 72,000 new arrivals in Mogadishu and 70,000 in Baidoa. In addition, the number of people crossing into Kenya is increasing. The rapid scale of displacement increases the risk of family separation and gender-based violence. Children are also dropping out of school, with 50,000 children reported to have stopped going to school, and an additional 40,000 at risk of being forced to interrupt their schooling.

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, 31 March 2017.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: Since the start of the year, UNICEF has provided 380,005 affected women and children with lifesaving health emergency services. In central and southern regions, UNICEF, through 14 implementing partners, is supporting 49 health centres and 30 mobile and outreach services, reaching 108,934 people, including 45,885 children (under-5). In Somaliland, UNICEF is providing health services to 108,232 people, including 52,503 children under-5, through 56 health facilities and 28 integrated health and nutrition mobile teams across 11 districts. UNICEF is also supporting four health centres and three mobile teams in Sool and Sanaag regions, providing 27,167 people, including 12,168 children (under-5), with life-saving health services.

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 50 cholera treatment facilities (Cholera Treatment Centres/Cholera Treatment Units – CTC/CTUs), including 47 facilities in central and southern regions and 3 facilities in Somaliland - Budhodle, Boroma and Togwajale). Following the successful vaccination of 99 per cent of planned 453,912 persons with oral cholera vaccine a second round is scheduled for 18 - 22 April.

As of 9 April, 4,499 cases of measles were reported in 2017, compared to 5,657 for the whole of 2016. More than half of the reported cases are from central and southern regions, with children under-5 accounting for 67 per cent of the cases. In response to the ongoing measles outbreak, there is a phased integrated measles and Vitamin A campaign in the affecting regions targeting children 6-59 months starting on 22 April.

NUTRITION: Since January, UNICEF and partners have treated 56,054 severely malnourished children, with a recovery rate of 92.9 per cent, in line with the Sphere standards. This number of admissions is almost double the number of admissions reported in the same period of 2016 (29,807). UNICEF and partners also screened 84,989 children and 19,164 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) who were provided with the integrated basic nutrition service package (BNSP). The screening resulted in the admission of 22,344 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for treatment in mobile and fixed therapeutic feeding programmes supported by UNICEF partners across Somalia.

In line with the pre-famine response plan, UNICEF and nutrition partners have continued to scale-up SAM treatment services, with 323 outpatient therapeutic programme sites (OTPs), 36 fixed and 287 mobile, as well as seven new stabilisation centres (SCs) established this year.

UNICEF and partners have delivered 4,000 cartons of therapeutic food (RUTF) to implementing partners during the first half of April. Additionally, as part of pre-positioning efforts, 4,000 cartons are expected to arrive in the Galkayo warehouse, 4,000 cartons of RUTF arrived at Mogadishu port, 5,250 cartons are in transit to Kismayo port and 2,000 cartons are to be transferred by road from Berbera to Garowe.

WASH: During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners have scaled-up WASH response with 1,049,888 people (70 per cent of the planned target) affected by drought having temporary access to safe water. This includes 278,904 people reached in Puntland, including through water vouchers, and 58,386 people reached in Somaliland. UNICEF and partners are also providing safe water to 50 affected schools, benefiting 6,204 pupils to ensure children remain in school and have access to life-saving services. In central and southern regions, 113,000 households (678,000 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 are being stationed at each of the 20 CTCs/CTUs in Baidoa, Buurhakaba, Berdale, Huduur, Wajid, Ceel Berde, Luuq, Dollow and Jowhar and 5 OTPs in Buurhakaba, Ceel Berde, Luuq and Dollow 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 includes 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/CTUs in the district.

EDUCATION: In 2017, so far, UNICEF and partners have provided safe drinking water to 75 affected schools, benefitting 13,402 children across Somalia, combined with the promotion of hygiene practices such as handwashing demonstrations with soap and clean water, led by the Child-to-Child Club members with the help of teachers. During the reporting period, 72 sets of pupil desks and chairs have been provided to furnish six classrooms for 288 children

(45 percent girls). In addition, 1,620 children benefitted from emergency education supplies (26 school-in-a-box kits, 53 replenishment kits, and 47 recreational kits) in Jowhar region. In addition, 112 Community Education Committee members were trained on water quality control and consumption management.

In Jowhar, several villages were reported to be burnt down, including a school, due to friction over scarce water sources between two neighbouring communities – farmers and herders. The destroyed school had six classrooms which was utilized by 446 pupils. Due to this conflict, a total of 1,380 households were displaced, fleeing to Jowhar town, with some arriving in Mogadishu. UNICEF and partners are collecting detailed information on the incident in order to provide emergency education to affected children.

CHILD PROTECTION: On 2 April, the Puntland authorities handed over to UNICEF 36 boys previously detained in Garowe (28) and Bossasso (8) for association with Al-Shabaab (AS). These children are now receiving reintegration support at a centre supported by UNICEF. In total, there are 678 boys and 141 girls in UNICEF supported reintegration programmes for children associated with armed conflict in Mogadishu, Afgooye, Belet Weyn, Garowe and Baidoa.

During the reporting period, the coverage of comprehensive protection and prevention services increased significantly to 3,984 beneficiaries (an increase of 1,536 during the reporting period) both in host and displaced communities. This is mainly attributed to an increase in emergency partnerships with a wider coverage of child protection services in drought affected areas. In the first weeks of April, 285 gender-based violence (GBV) survivors received medical assistance and psychosocial support; 173 separated and unaccompanied children were identified and registered, and received child protection services in Puntland, central and southern regions and Somaliland. Protection partners, through the community-based child protection mechanism, also reached 3,526 people with messages aimed at preventing family separation and GBV, including where to find support services for those affected.

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: UNICEF continues to monitor the interventions of implementing partners whose capacity was built on hygiene promotion techniques and interpersonal communication over the last few weeks. The dissemination of the 17,000 posters, 15,000 information flyers and 25,000 cholera guides for schools continues to be undertaken through the health facilities and schools. Additional information, education and communication (IEC) material has been pre-positioned in Baidoa (1,500 posters and 3,500 school guides) for distribution to hotspots in the area, as and when required. Specific posters for Somaliland have been finalised and will be ready for distribution before the end of the month. A mass media campaign with spots on radio and TV, including radio dramas and the broadcasting of a cholera animation, commenced with an estimated broadcasting reach of approximately 2.5 million people living in central and southern regions.

SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS: The logistic corridor opened along Ethiopia and Somalia is now operational and the first consignment of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) has been delivered to Dollow and Galkayo saving up to 20 - 25 days in delivery time.

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 at 11 April 2017, UNICEF has a funding gap of 47 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 the Governments of Botswana, Canada and Denmark 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	15,407,971	6,592,029	30%
Nutrition	40,200,090	26,091,649	14,108,441	35%
Education	16,595,192	6,655,321	9,939,871	60%
WASH	30,000,718	18,162,723	11,837,995	39%
Child Protection	14,115,430	5,327,427	8,788,003	62%
Cash-based response	25,006,980	7,101,969	17,905,011	72%
Total	147,918,410	78,747,060	69,171,350	47%

*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.

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Annex A: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (up to 15 April 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	380,005
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through Antenatal and Postnatal consultations			85,000	64,843
# of children immunised against measles			340,000	21,008
# of emergency affected pregnant mothers who have received delivery services by Skilled Birth Attendants			22,950	12,459
# of AWD/cholera cases treated at facility and treatment centres			27,500	24,203
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with SAM admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	346,000	59,325	277,000 ³	56,054*
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	>93.1%	93.0%	>75%	92.9
% nutrition centres stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0.3%	<2%	0.3
EDUCATION				
# of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	219,869	87,669 (36% F)	87,600	43,359 (42% 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**	39,464 (45% F)	63,000	19,036 (43% F)
# of children benefitting from temporary learning material including recreational material	211,806	63,773 (45% F)	87,500	38,288 (43% F)
# of children reached with schools cash grants	49,000	9,965	49,000	9,965
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	1,235,528	1,500,000	1,049,888
# of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points	1,500,000***	258,637	500,000	192,500
# of emergency affected people with access to adequate and appropriate emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities	600,000	100,047	270,000	34,900
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment	1,500,000	427,320	1,500,000	427,320
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified, registered and provided with services	7,000	840 (357 F)	6,885	840 (357 F)
# of children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,463	990 (203 F)	2,463	990 (203 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 service in humanitarian situations.			3,803 (1,963 F)	1,174 (648 F)
# of people reached through protection messages	31, 870	5,126 (3,011 F)	31, 870	5,126 (3,011 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 partner 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 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).