



Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

SOMALIA SITREP # 5: 16 - 30 APRIL 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS¹

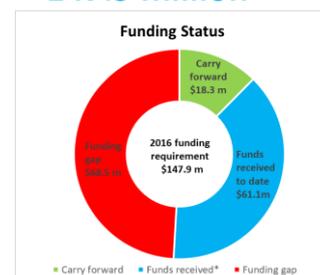
Highlights

- Somali children face triple threat of drought, disease and displacement. The projected number of children who are or will be acutely malnourished has increased by 50 per cent since the beginning of the year to 1.4 million, including over 275,000 who have or will suffer life-threatening severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2017. With UNICEF and partners' support 67,655 SAM children have received life-saving treatment. Severely malnourished children are nine times more likely to die of killer diseases like acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera and measles, which are spreading. Since the start of 2017, close to 32,000 cases of AWD/cholera and more than 5,600 measles cases have been reported. UNICEF and partners have scaled-up WASH response and 1.2 million people affected by drought have temporary access to safe water. Additional resources are urgently needed to ensure these efforts can be sustained as well as scale up of sanitation services.*

6.2 million
People in need of humanitarian assistance

1.4 million
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.

UNICEF's Key Response with Partners in 2017

| 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 | 506,000 | 69.2 |
| Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes | 346,000 | 72,958 | 21.1 | 277,000 | 67,655 | 24.4 |
| Education: # of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments | 219,869 | 104,393 | 47.5 | 87,600 | 49,706 | 56.7 |
| WASH: # people provided with temporary access to safe water | 2,500,000 | 2,202,000 | 88.1 | 1,500,000 | 1,241,566 | 82.8 |
| Child Protection: # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered | 7,000 | 1,103 | 15.8 | 6,885 | 1,103 | 16.0 |
| Cash transfers: # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services | | | | 60,000 | 1,182 | 2.0 |

¹2017 revised Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), OCHA.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate due to the severe drought. Over 6.2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, of which 3.7 million are children, and 4.5 million people are estimated to be in need of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance. The projected number of children who are or will be acutely malnourished has increased by 50 per cent since the beginning of the year to 1.4 million, including over 275,000 who have or will suffer life-threatening severe acute malnutrition in 2017.

Severely malnourished children are nine times more likely to die of killer diseases like AWD/cholera and measles. During the 2011 famine in Somalia that killed an estimated 260,000 – over half of them young children – the main causes of death among children were diarrhoea and measles. As of week 16, close to 32,000 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera have been reported. The majority of cases are reported in hard to reach areas. More than 600 people have died since January and the case fatality rate (CFR) has decreased to 1.9 per cent. More than 5,600 measles cases have been reported since the start of the year. 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 train and deploy integrated emergency response teams (IERTs). Vaccination campaigns for measles are also ongoing in targeted hotspots.

The drought is also uprooting people, with more than 615,000 displaced since November 2016, adding to the 1.1 million already internally displaced (IDPs).² This includes 71,000 new IDPs from 1-21 April alone, with 18,000 new arrivals in Mogadishu and 34,700 in Baidoa.

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, Sool, 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, 21 April 2017.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: Since the start of the year, UNICEF’s ongoing response in Central and Southern Regions, Puntland and Somaliland has reached total of 506,000 crisis affected people. UNICEF, through 16 implementing partners, is supporting 49 health centres and 30 mobile and outreach services, reaching 126,075 people, including 52,842 children (under-5). In Somaliland, UNICEF is providing health services to 149,325 people, including 61,678 children under-5, through 56 health facilities and 28 integrated health and nutrition mobile teams across 12 districts.

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 52 cholera treatment facilities in Central and Southern Regions, four in Puntland and three in Somaliland. From the beginning of the year, a total of 31,764 AWD/ cholera cases and 618 deaths (CFR 1.9 per cent) were recorded from 50 districts in Somalia, as compared to 24,203 with 545 deaths (CFR 2.3 per cent) by end of March and 3,970 cases reported during the same period last year. In northern regions, 254 cases and 10 deaths were reported (CFR 3.9 per cent) in Borama and Buhodle districts. The second round of the Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign was held on 18-24 April in Banadir, Belet Weyne and Kismayo, with 453,853 people vaccinated.

Since the start of the year, there were 5,689 cases of measles reported, compared to 5,657 for the entire 2016. In response, UNICEF developed a measles response strategy targeting a total of 748,447 children under-5 years to be reached in two phases. By April 2017, the phased integrated measles and Vitamin A hotspots response campaign was launched. The first phase targeting 251,624 children in 12 identified hot spot districts of Somaliland was completed. 252,827 (100 per cent) were vaccinated against Measles and 253,295 (101 per cent) given Vitamin A. In Baidoa, 29,228 children were reached, and a campaign is planned in Galkayo the first week of May, with 30,668 children targeted.

NUTRITION: Since January, UNICEF and partners have treated 67,655 severely malnourished children, with a recovery rate of 92.7 per cent, in line with the Sphere standards. UNICEF and partners also screened 114,050 children and 27,126 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 nutrition partners have continued to scale-up SAM treatment services. Since the start of the year, nutrition partners have established an additional 323 outpatient therapeutic programme sites (OTPs), 36 fixed and 287 mobile, as well as seven new stabilisation centres (SCs).

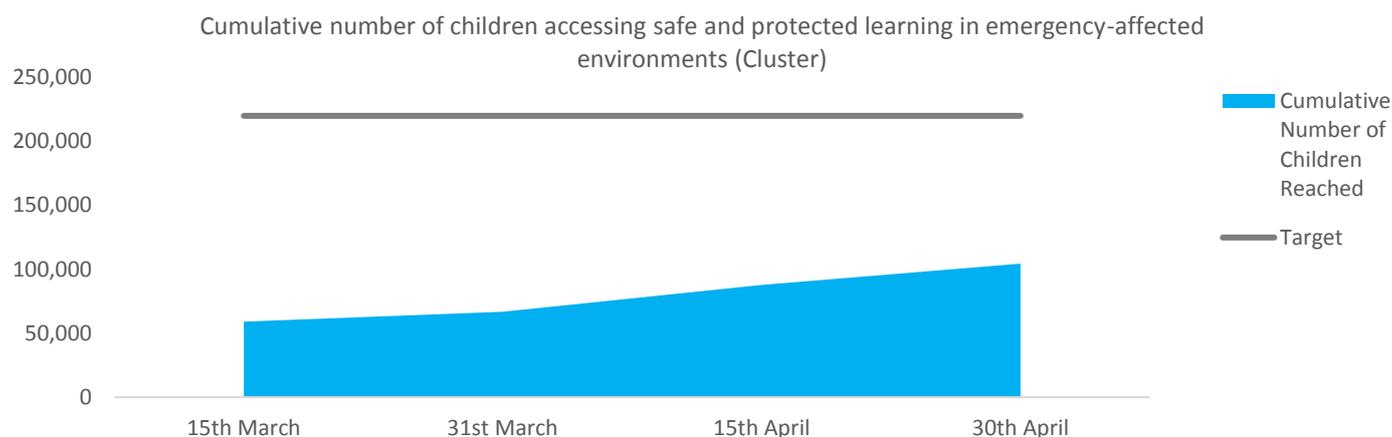
UNICEF and partners have delivered 17,850 cartons of therapeutic food (RUTF) to implementing partners during the second half of April. Additionally, as part of pre-positioning efforts, 9,198 cartons of RUTF are currently in stock, while RUTF supplies that will enable the treatment of 96,000 children are in the pipeline. An additional 2,000 and 5,100 cartons of RUTF have also been newly received in Kismayo and Dollow respectively.

WASH: By end of April, UNICEF provided WASH emergency support through temporary access to safe water to 1,241,566 people (83 per cent of the planned target) affected by drought. This includes 278,904 people reached in Puntland, 178,770 in Somaliland and 783,892 in Central and Southern Regions. UNICEF is also providing safe water to 103 affected schools, benefiting 11,564 pupils. As part of exit strategy to water trucking, UNICEF is also supporting the rehabilitation of sustainable water sources to support an estimated 192,500 people.

In response to the AWD/cholera outbreak, UNICEF has scaled-up its interventions in the main hotspots and potentially high-risk areas. A total of 13 OTPs and 31 cholera treatment facilities are receiving WASH support including water supply through trucking, installation of sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion and hygiene kits distribution. UNICEF and partners have distributed 2,505 kits to benefitting a total of 15,030 people in these facilities. Four hygiene promoters are being stationed at each cholera treatment facilities or OTP site to conduct hygiene promotion and assist in AWD case tracing (identifying communities affected by the AWD outbreak for follow-up). Similarly, with UNICEF’s support, a total of 528 emergency latrines were constructed in IDP sites and cholera treatment facilities to benefit 40,200 people. To contain and control the AWD/Cholera outbreak, UNICEF trained a total of 30 WASH cluster partner staff on WASH in cholera treatment facilities. This training will be rolled out in Somaliland and Puntland. Since January 2017, over 500,000 people, especially in AWD hotspots have been provided with hygiene kits through the UNICEF-supported Regional Supply Hub Mechanism (RSH). These kits support safe hygiene practices, household water treatment and safe storage to mitigate the spread of the current outbreak.

EDUCATION: In 2017, UNICEF and partners have provided safe drinking water to 79 affected schools, benefitting 13,562 children across Somalia, combined with the promotion of hygiene practices such as handwashing demonstrations with soap and clean water, led by Child-to-Child Club members with the help of teachers. The distribution of school furniture was completed in 10 schools in Jowhar and Ceel Waaq districts benefitting 977 children (45 per cent girls). In Luuq and Johwar districts, 100 Community Education Committee (CECs) members (25 per cent women) were trained on the participatory school governance including managing emergency school cash grants, water quality and consumption management, and community-based school enrolment campaigns while 66 teachers (18 per cent women) were trained on psychosocial support for children and life skills training for children (handwashing practice) and pedagogical teaching skills in situations of emergencies.

In Somaliland, CECs were used in 47 schools to launch awareness raising campaigns to keep children in schools in Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer and Sool regions. In Puntland, water trucking was continued for 37 schools benefitting 5,077 children (41 per cent girls). During the reporting period enrolment increased in these 37 schools by 20 per cent from 4,237 to 5,077 as a result of emergency school cash grants.



CHILD PROTECTION: During the reporting period, UNICEF trained 19 social workers from the Federal Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development as part of its efforts to strengthen the government’s capacity to coordinate and support drought response by child protection actors in Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Shabelle, Lower Jubba, Banadir, Galgadud and Mudug regions. Child protection is integrated in the cholera response through mainly psychosocial support and awareness raising on child protection to mothers seeking health services at cholera treatment centres.

Between 15 and 30 April, 5,183 people in host and IDP communities received comprehensive protection services, as compared to 3,984 beneficiaries reported in March. These include 263 gender based violence (GBV) survivors (80 girls, 177 women, and 6 boys) who had access to medical assistance and psychosocial support; 263 separated and unaccompanied children (172 boys, 91 girls) who were identified and registered, and accessed protection services in Puntland, Central and Southern Region and Somaliland Regions. Child protection partners through the community-based child protection mechanisms also reached 4,657 people (814 boys, 949 girls, 1,197 men and 1,697 women) with messages aimed at preventing family separation and GBV, including where to get 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. Under this partnership, returnee households from Dadaab received 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 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 175,000 people (25,000 households) in Bay and Bakool regions with WFP.

C4D: During the reporting period, in support of the emergency measles and vitamin A campaigns UNICEF conducted advocacy meetings, community sensitization sessions, house-to-house visits, outreach through mosque announcements, interactive community dialogues including the distribution of Information, Education and

Communication (IEC) material in AWD/Cholera outbreak areas in Borama, Burao, Buhodle reaching approximately 4,125 people (52 per cent female). UNICEF supported in Sahil, Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer regions' advocacy and social mobilization efforts which included SMS through mobile phone networks, use of radio and TV spots, announcements through public announcement systems mounted on vehicles and the mobilization of 500 house-to-house community mobilisers who joined the vaccination teams to mobilise communities and provide key messages on site. In Baidoa, 20 social mobilisers worked alongside the technical vaccination in 168 IDP sites.

SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS: The logistic corridor opened along Ethiopia and Somalia is now functional, 25,000 cartons of RUTF have so far been transported into Somalia from Hilina in Ethiopia. This will strategically serve partners in Gedo, Bakool, Hiraan, Galmudug while ensuring timely delivery to normally inaccessible areas. Securing tax exemption in time and the changing security situations enroute are some of the challenges arising in the operation. These are being reviewed to enhance the supply chain. To enhance prepositioning and enable quicker access to emergency supplies for partners around Bay/Bakool a mobile storage unit (MSU) has been commissioned by WFP at Baidoa Airport, UNICEF has in turn signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with WFP for storage and handling of supplies in this storage.

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 28 April 2017, UNICEF has a funding gap of 46 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 contributions from UNICEF Germany and UNICEF Croatia. 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 | 7,295,662 | 9,299,530 | 56% |
| WASH | 30,000,718 | 18,162,723 | 11,837,995 | 39% |
| Child Protection | 14,115,430 | 5,376,692 | 8,738,738 | 62% |
| Cash-based response | 25,006,980 | 7,101,969 | 17,905,011 | 72% |
| Total | 147,918,410 | 79,436,666 | 68,481,744 | 46% |

*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>

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Annex A: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (up to 30 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 | 506,000 |
| # of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through Antenatal and Postnatal consultations | | | 85,000 | 74,202 |
| # of children immunised against measles | | | 340,000 | 318,658 |
| # of emergency affected pregnant mothers who have received delivery services by Skilled Birth Attendants | | | 22,950 | 13,800 |
| # of AWD/cholera cases treated at facility and treatment centres | | | 27,500 | 28,408 |
| NUTRITION | | | | |
| # of children under-5 with SAM admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes | 346,000 | 72958 | 277,000 ³ | 67,655 |
| % of children with SAM under treatment recovered | >93.1% | 93.0% | >75% | 92.7 |
| % 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 | 104,393 (42% F) | 87,600 | 49,706 (43%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 |
| # of children benefitting from temporary learning material including recreational material | 211,806 | 63,773 (45% F) | 87,500 | 44,635(43% F) |
| # of children reached with schools cash grants | 49,000 | 9,965 | 49,000 | 44,635 |
| 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 | 2,202,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,241,566 |
| # of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points | 1,500,000** | 471,000 | 500,000 | 192,500 |
| # of emergency affected people with access to adequate and appropriate emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities | 600,000 | 243,000 | 270,000 | 46,600 |
| # of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment | 1,500,000 | 509,460 | 1,500,000 | 509,460 |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | |
| # of separated and unaccompanied children identified, registered and provided with services | 7,000 | 1,103 (448 F) | 6,885 | 1,103 (448 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) | 1,437 (905 F) |
| # of people reached through protection messages | 31, 870 | 9,783 (5657 F) | 31, 870 | 9,783 (5657 F) |
| CASH TRANSFERS | | | | |
| # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services | | | 60,000** * | 1,182 |

* 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).