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Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

SOMALIA SITREP # 8: 01 - 15 JUNE 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS¹

Highlights

- More than 10,000 measles cases have been reported in Somalia since the start of the year. In response, UNICEF and partners have vaccinated 596,328 children 6-59 months across the country and a supplementary national measles immunisation campaign is planned for November, targeting 4.2 million children 6 months to 10 years.
- Compounding crises in 2017 have increased WASH vulnerabilities in Somalia, leading to a severe acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera outbreak which has infected 51,036 people, and killed 782 since the start of the year. The AWD/cholera outbreak continues to spread with new cases occurring in villages and districts previously unaffected by the outbreak.
- In line with efforts to mitigate protection risks, UNICEF conducted a training on gender-based violence (GBV) for WASH cluster partners working in the IDP sites in Baidoa. Participants were equipped with knowledge on key child protection referral pathways and GBV in Emergency guidelines.

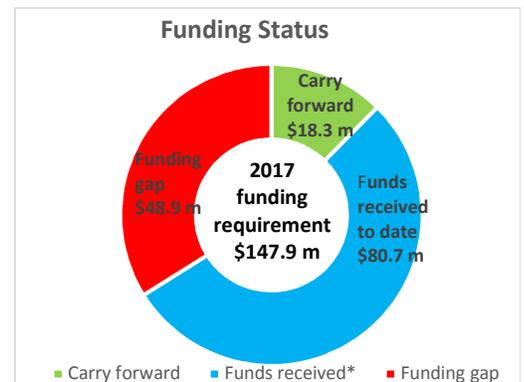
UNICEF's Key Response with Partners in 2017

| 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 | 623,400 | 85.3 |
| Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes | 346,000 | 114,381 | 33.1 | 277,000 | 94,902 | 34.3 |
| Education: # of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments | 219,869 | 155,169 | 70.6 | 87,600 | 88,172 | 100.7 |
| WASH: # people provided with temporary access to safe water | 2,500,000 | 2,908,782 | 116.4 | 1,500,000 | 1,577,066 | 105.1 |
| Child Protection: # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered | 7,000 | 2,008 | 28.7 | 6,885 | 2,008 | 29.2 |
| Cash transfers: # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services | | | | 60,000 | 19,935 | 33.2 |

6.7 million
People in need of humanitarian assistance

1.4 million
Children under-5 acutely malnourished

UNICEF 2017 Appeal - US\$ 147.9 million



1 2017 Revised Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), OCHA

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate due to the drought crisis, with an estimated four million children in urgent need of assistance. Despite the large scale humanitarian assistance delivered, the FSNAU-FEWSNET post Jilal assessment² indicates an elevated risk of famine (IPC 5), due to a combination of severe food insecurity, high acute malnutrition and high disease burden. The number of people in need has increased to 6.7 million with 3.2 million of these people in crisis. The drought is also uprooting people, with 739,000 people displaced since November 2016, including 480,000 children.³ This is an increase of 160,000 newly displaced people in both Baidoa and Mogadishu since the start of the crisis.

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. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admissions have increased by more than 50 per cent when compared to 2016 data covering the same months, consistent with the planning scenario used by the cluster and UNICEF. The post-Jilal 2017 FSNAU survey indicates that the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in the livelihood zones of Bay, Bakool, Sool, Sanaag, Bari, Nugal regions, as well as in the Baidoa and Mogadishu IDP camps, is critical (15-30 per cent). While food access was found to be relatively better than previously projected, levels of acute food insecurity remain severe and are expected to persist throughout 2017 given the high likelihood of a third consecutive poor harvest in July.

Severely malnourished children are nine times more likely to die of killer diseases like acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera and measles. In 2017, as of the second week of June, 51,036 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera have been reported⁴; more than three times the 2016 caseload, with 782 deaths recorded and a case fatality rate (CFR) of 1.6 per cent. More than 10,499 measles cases have also been reported since the start of the year, and an estimated 4.5 million people are in urgent need of WASH assistance.

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 Clusters are active members of the interagency Drought Operation Coordination Centres (DOCC) in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Garowe.

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 is on track with a rapid scale-up of the UNICEF response, through the procurement at scale and in a timely manner of life-saving core pipeline supplies, an increase in partnerships and coverage, as well as the expansion of critical services in the most affected areas. Priority regions for response are Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Galgaduud, Mudug, Sanaag, Sool, Bari and Nugaal in light of the high 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 pre-positioned 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 the World Food Programme (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 is being prioritised where relevant.

² FSNAU-FEWSNET alert, 09 May 2017.

³ UNHCR PRMN Somalia Update, 31 May 2017.

⁴ Situation report of acute watery diarrhoea/cholera, Epidemiological week 23 (5st-11th June 2017), Somali Federal Government Ministry of Health and WHO.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: Since the start of the year, UNICEF and partners have provided 623,400 women and children with emergency lifesaving health services. This has been achieved through the support of 49 health facilities and 30 mobile units in central and southern regions which are reaching 95,557 people including 59,117 children under-5. In Puntland, UNICEF, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and partners are reaching 89,775 people, including 17,955 children under five with emergency health services through 28 mobile unit teams and 4 health centres. In Somaliland, 238,018 people, including 47,614 children have been reached through 56 health facilities and 34 integrated health and nutrition mobile teams. In addition, 23 integrated rapid response mobile teams (IERT) have been supported with essential emergency supplies across central and southern regions in partnership with the health cluster, WHO, IOM and the MOH.

The integrated response to the ongoing AWD/Cholera outbreak is continuing throughout Somalia. Essential drugs and supplies have been provided to 71 of the 93 functional Cholera treatment centres, including 47 facilities in central and southern regions, 15 in Puntland and 9 in Somaliland. To date, 51,036 AWD/Cholera cases have been reported since the beginning of the year with cumulative 782 deaths (CFR 1.6 per cent) across 52 districts in 16 regions. Close to half of the AWD/Cholera suspected cases are children. The outbreak is spreading to new villages and districts with alerts mainly coming from inaccessible areas, including Bay, Bakool, Gedo and Lower Shabelle regions, as well in Somaliland. With the rains and risk of floods, preparations have been made to prevent additional outbreaks along the rivers, and supplies have been prepositioned in various strategic locations to treat 25,000 people. In 2017, over 750,000 people have also been reached through information, education and communication (IEC) AWD/cholera materials in health facilities, schools, IDP camps, public places and at household level.

As of 11 June, 10,499 suspected cases of measles (fever and rash) have been reported; this is almost double the numbers (5,657 cases) reported for the whole of 2016. Of these cases, 65 per cent are children under-5. The main hotspots are Banadir, Togdheer, Hiraan and Lower Shabelle regions. To date, 27 out of 34 collected samples tested were confirmed for measles. In response, UNICEF and partners have vaccinated 596,328 children 6-59 months across Somalia. A supplementary national measles immunization campaign is planned for November 2017 targeting 4.2 million children 6 months to 10 years.

NUTRITION: In line with the pre-famine response plan, UNICEF and partners have provided 94,902 children under-5 with lifesaving treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) since January 2017, while sustaining high quality of treatment outcomes consistent with Sphere standards with a 92.7 per cent of children who recovered, 0.7 per cent who died and 5 per cent who defaulted.

Nearly 23 per cent (22,200 children) of the total children treated for SAM are reported from hotspot regions of Bay, Bakool, Galdadud and Mudug. To support the scale-up and to sustain the response, UNICEF has procured lifesaving nutrition supplies and distributed 88,944 cartons of RUTF, while 24,350 cartons are prepositioned, and an additional 55,400 cartons are in pipeline. In an effort to increase the reach and coverage of the response, UNICEF and partners continue to screen children under-5 for acute malnutrition in over 750 fixed and mobile outreach clinics, while integrating the delivery of promotional, preventative and curative services.

WASH: Since the start of 2017, UNICEF and partners have provided more than 1.57 million people with temporary access to safe water. This includes 288,864 people reached in Puntland, 209,670 in Somaliland, and 1,078,532 in central and southern regions. UNICEF also provided safe water to 103 affected schools, benefitting 11,564 pupils. As part of the water trucking exit strategy, UNICEF is also supporting the rehabilitation of sustainable water sources, reaching an estimated 389,800 people. Due to the lack of resources, UNICEF is unable to drill new high production boreholes to address the perennial water supply problems in drought prone areas as planned for the pre-famine scale up.

In response to the AWD/cholera outbreak, UNICEF has scaled up its interventions in hotspots and potentially high-risk areas. In Burao town in Somaliland, where an outbreak is ongoing, UNICEF is supporting the ministries of Water Resources and Health in disinfection of water in public water kiosks, water tankers and private berkads, and is conducting hygiene promotion through door to door campaigns, dissemination of hygiene messages and sanitation through mass media to create awareness for mitigation of the disease spread. In central and southern regions, a total of 13 nutrition centres and 31 cholera treatment facilities are receiving WASH support, including water supply through trucking, installation of sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion and hygiene kits distribution. Four hygiene promoters are stationed at each facility to conduct hygiene promotion and assist in case tracing, with a focus on identifying

communities affected by AWD for follow-up. Since the beginning of 2017, UNICEF has also constructed 1,552 emergency latrines in IDP sites and cholera treatment facilities, which will benefit 107,000 people (40 per cent of the target).

Through the UNICEF-supported Regional Supply Hub mechanism, 848,276 people (57 per cent of the target), including patients discharged from cholera treatment facilities, have been provided with hygiene kits since January 2017 to support safe hygiene practices, household water treatment and safe storage to mitigate the spread of the current outbreak.

EDUCATION: Since the beginning of 2017, UNICEF has supported a total of 88,172 children across Somalia (42 per cent girls) to remain in school. An additional 26,383 children were supporting during the reporting period as a result of an expanded coverage by UNICEF and its partners to 35 additional schools in Togdheer and Sanaag of Somaliland. UNICEF and partners have also provided safe drinking water and rehabilitated gender-sensitive WASH facilities and water tanks in affected schools, reaching 55,911 children to date (43 per cent girls), including 20,062 in the first half of June. In addition, 57,785 children (43 per cent girls) have been supported with educational and recreational materials.

Community-based emergency cash-grants have also supported 38,409 children in accessing learning. Emergency school grants are also used to provide hot meals to more than 4,600 children in central and southern regions, and have contributed to retaining children in schools and improving the livelihood status of these children. Community Education Committees (CECs) are playing a key role in deciding how to use the grants per school based on the needs identified at community level. In addition, CEC members are being trained on conflict-sensitive school resource management, including water storage.

CHILD PROTECTION: During the reporting period, UNICEF conducted trainings on gender-based violence (GBV), with a focus on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), to WASH cluster partners working in the IDP sites in Baidoa. Participants were equipped with knowledge on key child protection referral pathways and GBV in Emergency guidelines as they relate to the WASH cluster, specifically for the mitigation and prevention of GBV in their cluster.

Regarding access to services, 9,606 beneficiaries in host and IDP communities received comprehensive child protection services during reporting period. This includes 365 GBV survivors (127 girls, 18 boys, 216 women, 4 men) who had access to medical assistance, individualised counselling, and in some cases legal protection; 301 unaccompanied and separated children (184 boys, 117 girls) who were identified and registered, and were provided with access to protection services in Puntland, Somaliland, and central and southern regions. Additionally, UNICEF and partners, through the community-based child protection mechanism, reached 8,940 people (1,475 boys, 1,681 girls, 2,393 men and 3,391 women) during this reporting period with messages aimed at preventing family separation and GBV, and informing community members on the availability of services for those affected by protection issues.

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 refugee camp in Kenya received an emergency unconditional cash-based transfer assistance package to help them settle back in their locations of return.

In the pre-famine context, the joint UNICEF-WFP response is prioritising the provision of cash assistance through the SCOPE platform, targeting the same beneficiary households for food and non-food assistance. UNICEF is providing cash assistance to 2,994 households in Wajid (6,622 people), to 2,887 households in Xudur (6,918 people), and to 12,872 households in Baidoa districts (44,129 people). The transfer value stands at US\$30 per household per month in Bakool region (Wajid & Xudur) and at US\$40 in Bay region to cover 80 per cent of the non-food component of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), and in line with the transfer values recommended by the Somalia Cash Working Group. This amount is determined by the cash working group to cover 80% of the household nonfood items needs for one month (i.e. NFIs Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)). UNICEF's health, education, WASH, nutrition, response will be undertaken in the same location and the cash will complement these demand-side interventions. Behavioural messaging through voice-based messaging will also be used to share key messages – e.g. recognising the signs of cholera and malnutrition.

C4D: During the reporting period, UNICEF provided emergency support in Burao to respond to the AWD/Cholera outbreak. UNICEF undertook a mapping of partners who have the potential to engage in Social Mobilisation, and new partnerships are under development with the Government and local NGOs. A community for development (C4D) task team was established at regional level to increase social mobilisation efforts to mitigate the outbreak.

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 16 June 2017, UNICEF has a funding gap of 33 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 contribution from UNICEF Germany in support of the emergency child protection interventions. 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 | 22,455,723 | 0*** | 0% |
| Nutrition | 40,200,090 | 27,016,279 | 13,183,811 | 33% |
| Education | 16,595,192 | 7,838,550 | 8,756,642 | 53% |
| WASH | 30,000,718 | 28,462,654**** | 1,538,064 | 5% |
| Child Protection | 14,115,430 | 6,172,215 | 7,943,215 | 56% |
| Cash-based response | 25,006,980 | 7,101,969 | 17,905,011 | 72% |
| Total | 147,918,410 | 99,047,390 | 48,871,020 | 33% |

* 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.

*** Initial estimates for health were based on significantly lower caseloads of measles and AWD/cholera – requirements will be revised during the HAC mid-year revision process.

**** Includes a generous re-programming by the Government of Sweden of US\$ 1,100,000 from a multi-year development grant, enabling the water supply needs of 84,000 drought-affected people to be met.

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 15 June 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 | 623,400 |
| # of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through Antenatal and Postnatal consultations | | | 85,000 | 134,990 |
| # of children immunised against measles | | | 340,000 | 596,328 |
| # of emergency affected pregnant mothers who have received delivery services by Skilled Birth Attendants | | | 22,950 | 21,345 |
| # of AWD/cholera cases treated at facility and treatment centres | | | 27,500 | 47,844 |
| NUTRITION | | | | |
| # of children under-5 with SAM admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes | 346,000 | 114,381 | 277,000 ⁵ | 94,902 |
| % of children with SAM under treatment recovered | >93.1% | 93.0 | >75% | 92.7 |
| % nutrition centres stocked out of essential nutrition supplies | <10% | 0.0 | <2% | 0.2 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| # of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments | 219,869 | 155,169 (43% F) | 87,600 | 88,172 (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* | 106,591 (43% F) | 63,000 | 55,911 (43% F) |
| # of children benefitting from temporary learning material including recreational material | 211,806 | 99,522 (43% F) | 87,500 | 57,785 (43% F) |
| # of children reached with schools cash grants | 49,000 | 38,409 | 49,000 | 38,409 |
| 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 | 2,908,782 | 1,500,000 | 1,577,066 |
| # of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points | 1,500,000 | 599,328*** | 500,000 | 389,800 |
| # of emergency affected people with access to adequate and appropriate emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities | 600,000 | 384,691 | 270,000 | 107,000 |
| # of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment | 1,500,000 | 848,276 | 1,500,000 | 848,276 |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | |
| # of separated and unaccompanied children identified, registered and provided with services | 7,000 | 2,008 (772 F) | 6,885 | 2,008 (772 F) |
| # of children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services | 2,463 | 1,213 (241 F) | 2,463 | 1,213 (241 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) | 2,184 (2,069 F) |
| # of people reached through protection messages | 31, 870 | 25,920 (14,822 F) | 31, 870 | 25,920 (14,822 F) |
| CASH TRANSFERS | | | | |
| # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services | | | 60,000** | 19,935 |

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

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

*** Figure has been revised following data reconciliation by the cluster.

⁵ 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).