



Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

SOMALIA SITREP # 9: 16 - 30 JUNE 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS¹

Highlights

- Gender Based Violence cases continue to increase with close to a 50 per cent rise in the reported cases when compared to the previous reporting period. Woman and girls remain the most vulnerable to gender-based violence as they represent 88.6 per of new GBV cases registered by the end of June. The trend requires more robust preventive as well as response interventions in IDP sites which is where the majority of cases are reported from.
- Since the start of the year, UNICEF and partners have supported 104,462 children (43 per cent girls) to remain in schools or return to school. All UNICEF-supported schools across Somalia remained open during the school break, with special catch-up classes in the afternoon for children who missed classes due to drought-induced displacement. UNICEF urgently requires an additional US\$4.5 million to maintain the education results we have reached through to the end of the year and to further extend support to displaced children.

6.7 million
People in need of humanitarian assistance

1.4 million
Children under-5 acutely malnourished

UNICEF 2017 Appeal - 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	672,520	92.0
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	346,000	130,519	37.7	277,000	98,878	35.7
Education: # of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	219,869	171,459	78.0	87,600	104,462	119.2
WASH: # people provided with temporary access to safe water	2,500,000	2,909,382	116.4	1,500,000	1,577,666	105.2
Child Protection: # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	7,000	2,472	35.3	6,885	2,472	35.9
Cash transfers: # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services				60,000	19,935	33.2

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 4 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 761,000 people displaced since November 2016, including 22,000 people displaced from 1-23 June 2017.³ This is an increase of 174,000 newly displaced people in Baidoa and 161,000 people in 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 clusters 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 third week of June, 53,015 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera have been reported;⁴ more than three times the 2016 caseload, with 795 deaths recorded and a case fatality rate (CFR) of 1.5 per cent. More than 12,336 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, 23 June 2017.

⁴ Situation report of acute watery diarrhoea/cholera, Epidemiological week 24 (12st-18th 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 672,520 women and children under-5 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; 26 mobile unit teams and 10 health centres in Puntland; and 56 health facilities and 34 integrated health and nutrition mobile teams in Somaliland. This is in addition to 23 integrated rapid response mobile teams (IERT) deployed across the central and southern regions, in partnership with IOM and Ministry of Health.

In 2017, a total of 53,015 AWD/Cholera cases have been reported across 52 districts in 16 regions, including 795 deaths (CFR 1.5 per cent). This represents the worst case scenario with an attack rate (AR) of 5.5 per 1,000 people. 41 per cent of the cases are among children below five years with a slightly higher CFR (1.8%) compared to children above five years (1.4 per cent). The number of AWD/Cholera cases in 2017 is more than three times the 2016 caseload, and 10 times the 2015 caseload. Whilst the cumulative CFR is declining from 2.3 per cent at the beginning of the outbreak to 1.5 per cent as of last week, the reported CFR from inaccessible areas is still four times higher. UNICEF has provided essential drugs and supplies to 78 of the 93 functional cholera treatment centres, including to 54 facilities in central and southern regions, 25 in Puntland, and 9 in Somaliland. A survey conducted in 39 cholera treatment centres (CTC) revealed that 53 per cent of the facilities have sufficient bed capacity with at least 2 doctors and 9 nurses per centre; 94 per cent have Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS); whilst only 74 per cent have antibiotics. In addition, 87 per cent of the surveyed units have latrines, and 71 per cent safe water storage facilities. UNICEF continues to prioritise these centres with equipment, supplies and training, as well the prepositioning of supplies in strategic areas to support at least 44,000 cases.

More than 12,336 suspected cases of measles have been reported since the start of the year. This is more than twice the 2016 caseload (5,657); and higher than previous years [2014 (10,279) and 2015 (7,498) respectively]. UNICEF and partners have vaccinated 596,328 children aged 6-59 months for measles across hotspots. A supplementary national integrated measles campaign is planned for November 2017, targeting 4.2 million children from 6 months to 10 years.

NUTRITION: In line with the pre-famine response plan, UNICEF and partners have provided 98,878 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 percent of children who recovered from treatment. UNICEF and partners have also screened an estimated 645,212 children for acute malnutrition, while delivering a package of curative, promotional and preventive package of services. While timely reporting of programme data remains an important bottleneck, available data indicates that 73,510 pregnant and lactating women and girls received IYCF counselling services from skilled counsellors. To ensure continuity of therapeutic treatment, UNICEF also procured lifesaving nutrition supplies to treat 95,194 SAM children, while 32,528 cartons are in stock, and an additional 55,400 cartons of RUTF are in pipeline.

WASH: Since the start of 2017, UNICEF and partners have provided more than 1.58 million people with temporary access to safe water. This includes 289,464 people reached in Puntland, 209,670 in Somaliland, and 1,078,532 in central and southern regions.

In response to the AWD/cholera outbreak, UNICEF continues to scale up its interventions in hotspots and in potentially high-risk areas. Since the beginning of 2017, UNICEF has constructed 1,632 emergency latrines in IDP sites and cholera treatment facilities, which will benefit 108,950 people (40 per cent of the target). Through the UNICEF-supported Regional Supply Hub mechanism, 851,276 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 and partners have supported 104,462 children (43 per cent girls) to remain in schools or return to school, an increase of 16,290 children from the previous reporting period. Through the use of schools as an integral service platform, aiming at filling critical emergency response gaps for children in education with the provision of safe drinking water, rehabilitation of school WASH facilities and water tanks, UNICEF and partners have reached 57,664 children (43 per cent girls). 74,824 children (44 per cent girls) have been supported with educational and recreational materials, an increase of 30 per cent from the previous reporting period. UNICEF's

education response is complemented by the provision of community-based emergency cash grants to support 40,879 children affected by drought.

All UNICEF-supported schools across Somalia remained open during the school break with special catch-up classes in the afternoon for children who missed classes due to drought-induced displacement. In central and southern regions, a new project dedicated to supply distribution resulted in the rapid increase of children supported with learning materials. In Puntland, recreational activities were provided to children aiming to support peer-to-peer learning and nurturing their social and communication skills through group games and in safe protective environments. In Somaliland, an additional 1,295 children (607 girls) from the most vulnerable households enrolled in schools in the worst drought-affected areas of Sanaag region thanks to the support provided by the emergency school cash grants. To maintain existing results through to the end of the year and to further extend support to displaced children in IDP centres, UNICEF urgently requires an additional US\$4.5 million for its education in emergency response.

CHILD PROTECTION: During the reporting period, 11,701 people in host communities and IDP sites benefited from comprehensive child protection services. This includes 544 gender-based violence (GBV) survivors (191 girls, 15 boys, 291 women, 47 men) who had access to medical assistance and psychosocial support; 464 separated and unaccompanied children (268 boys, 196 girls) who were identified and registered, and had access to protection services across Somalia. Additionally, protection partners through the community-based child protection mechanism, also reached 10,693 people (1,964 boys, 2,399 girls, 2,641 men and 3,689 women) with messages aimed at preventing family separation and GBV, including where to access services for those affected. Child Friendly Spaces have also been set up to provide children with recreational and other psychosocial activities.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases continue to increase with close to a 50 per cent rise in reported cases when compared to the previous reporting period. Woman and girls remain the most vulnerable to gender-based violence as they represent 88.6 per of new GBV cases registered at the end of June 2017. The trend requires more robust preventive as well as response interventions in IDP sites which are the most affected areas regarding this issue since the drought in 2017.

During the reporting period, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting documented incidents of grave violations against children, mainly the abduction/detention of 58 children, killing and maiming of 40 children, and recruitment and use 29 children by armed groups. Verification missions are underway to confirm reports received regarding forced displacement of families from some areas of Mudug as a result of forced recruitment of children by Al-Shabaab groups.

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).

C4D: During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners distributed 500 posters and 200 cholera guides to 752 schools in Baidoa along with the dissemination of information, education, and communication (IEC) material to 197 health facilities and 131 nutrition centres, reaching approximately 750,000 people. 900 cholera radio spots were aired through 10 radio stations along with 40 radio talk shows and 40 radio dramas. 300 spots were also aired on 5 TV stations and a cholera animation was aired 20 times. It is estimated that the media broadcasting will reach approximately 2.5 million people living in Banadir, Hiraan, Bay, Galgadud, Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle, and Gedo regions.

In Somaliland, 273 community mobilisers are moving from house-to-house in Hargeisa, Buroa, Shiekh and Barbere promoting lifesaving sanitation and hygiene messages to combat the AWD/Cholera outbreak. Additionally, 5 mounted vehicles have also been deployed to broadcast messages throughout the most affected communities. 35 health workers received Interpersonal Communication Skills training, and spots were aired on the National TV and Radio in Hargeisa.

SUPPLY & LOGISTICS: UNICEF is working with the various stakeholders in the supply chain to ensure compliance with the Tax exemption directive, and to agree on the way forward to avoid delays. Road accessibility for supply deliveries remains constrained to Baidoa from Dolow and from Mogadishu, requiring the use of AMISOM convoys, and overall accessibility remains constrained in parts of Bakool, Lower and Middle Juba, Hiraan and Bay.

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 30 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 Denmark in support of 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	6,428,290	7,687,140	54%
Cash-based response	25,006,980	6,995,245*****	18,011,735	72%
Total	147,918,410	99,196,741	48,721,669	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.

***** Funding has reduced by approximately US\$ 100,000 erroneously reported against the cash-based response in previous SitReps.

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 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	672,520
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through Antenatal and Postnatal consultations			85,000	159,496
# 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	26,010
# of AWD/cholera cases treated at facility and treatment centres			27,500	52,220
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with SAM admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	346,000	130,519	277,000 ⁵	98,878
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	>93.1%	93.1%	>75%	92.7%
% nutrition centres stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0.2%	<2%	0.2%
EDUCATION				
# of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	219,869	171,459 (44% F)	87,600	104,462 (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*	108,344 (45% F)	63,000	57,664 (43% F)
# of children benefitting from temporary learning material including recreational material	211,806	116,561 (44% F)	87,500	74,824 (44% F)
# of children reached with schools cash grants	49,000	40,879	49,000	40,879
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	2,909,382***	1,500,000	1,577,666
# 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	386,641***	270,000	108,950
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment	1,500,000	851,276***	1,500,000	851,276
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified, registered and provided with services	7,000	2,472	6,885	2,472
# of children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,463	1,213	2,463	1,213
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)	2,681 (2,551 F)
# of people reached through protection messages	31, 870	36,613	31, 870	36,613
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.

*** Given that the cluster reporting cycle is on a monthly basis while that of UNICEF and its implementing partners is on bi-weekly basis the end of month numbers have been estimated based on UNICEF's report.

⁵ UNICEF's current pre famine response plan is based on three UN 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).