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Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

February 2017 – SOMALIA SITREP #01

SITUATION IN NUMBERS¹

Highlights

- Should the 2017 Gu season perform very poorly, and humanitarian assistance not reach populations affected by drought, there is a risk of famine (IPC Phase 5) unfolding in the second half of 2017. As the situation continues to deteriorate, malnutrition is expected to increase with more than 200,000 children expected to become severely malnourished.
- The number of people in need of WASH assistance will likely rise to 4.5 million by April 2017. Reduced access to water contributes directly to malnutrition, and the water shortages reported in all drought-affected regions bring with it an increased risk of AWD/cholera outbreak, with more than 6,380 cases already reported in southern regions and Puntland since the start of the year, including 1,500 new cases in the last week of February.
- UNICEF Somalia will require more than US\$ 140 million for the pre-famine response and is currently revising its 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan targets and funding requirements (HRP). UNICEF Somalia is also revising its original Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal to be in line with the revised HRP.

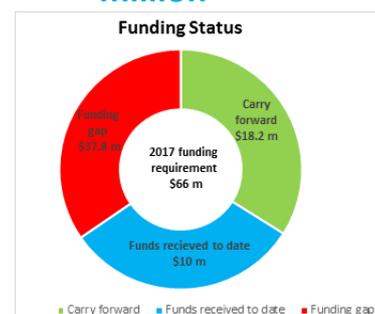
6.2 million

People in need of humanitarian assistance

363,000

Children under-5 acutely malnourished

UNICEF Appeal 2017 - US\$ 66 million



*Funds available include 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 children and women provided with access to emergency health care services				400,000	64,238	16.1%
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	15,570	10.4%	112,500	14,519	12.9%
Education: # children and adolescents (boys/girls) with access to education in emergencies	210,000	36,578	17.4%	67,500	18,776	27.8%
WASH: # people provided with temporary access to safe water	1,500,000	434,791	29%	750,000	345,219	46.0%
Child Protection: # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	7,000	210	3.0%	3,096	142	4.6%
Cash transfers: # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services				15,000	1,182	7.9%

¹FSNAU-FEWSNET, Post Deyr 2017 Technical Release, February 2017.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The FSNAU-FEWSNET Post Deyr (2016/2017) results indicate that there are currently 6.2 million people in need of assistance; representing more than half of the population, and a sharp increase of the population in need (5 million six months ago). This includes 2.9 million people in crisis and emergency (IPC 3 and 4). Should the 2017 Gu season perform very poorly, and humanitarian assistance not reach populations affected by drought, there is a risk of famine (IPC 5) unfolding in the second half of 2017. As of January 2017, the national global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate stands at 14.9 per cent and the severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate is at 3 per cent, with further deterioration expected in the coming months. Recent surveys indicate that the prevalence of malnutrition has increased resulting in 363,000 children currently acutely malnourished (from 320,000 in August 2016), including 71,000 severely so (up from 50,000). The total case load for one year is estimated to be 944,000 acutely malnourished children, including 185,000 severely so. The number of severely malnourished children (SAM) is expected to increase over the coming months, with more than 200,000 expected SAM cases.

Malnutrition is the result of a failure of several sectors including WASH, Health and Food Security, thus urgent multi-sectoral action is needed to prevent further deterioration. There are 3.2 million people in need of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, and Somalia continues to be affected by disease outbreaks, including measles and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera. In Somaliland and Puntland alone, there are an estimated 1.1 million people in urgent need of WASH assistance, and water prices have increased six-fold in some of the worst hit remote pastoral settlements. The number of people in need of WASH assistance will likely rise to 4.5 million by April 2017, including 1 million people affected in Gedo, 1.5 million people from Bay and Bakool, and 1 million people in Galmudug. Reduced access to water contributes directly to malnutrition, and the water shortages reported in all drought-affected regions bring with it an increased risk of AWD/cholera outbreak, with more than 6,380 cases already reported in southern regions and Puntland since the start of the year, including 1,500 new cases in the last week of February.

To avoid disease outbreaks, the sustained provision of health services is critical, in particular mobile clinics, as well as the immunisation of children against measles. This also needs to be complemented by the timely prepositioning of health supplies, in particular diarrheal disease kits (DDK). There will be a critical gap after April 2017 in many of the affected areas when the Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS) ends, with 4 million people at risk of losing access to health services as 71 facilities close in the drought-affected areas of Togdheer, Awdal, Sanaag, Banadir and parts of Galgadud. In Bay, Bakool, Sool, Sanaag and Galmudug alone, there are 754,000 people in need of life-saving health services.

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.

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. 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, 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.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: UNICEF has since the start of the year provided 64,238 people with emergency lifesaving health services. Of these, 34,741 (54 per cent) are children under five and 29,497 (46 per cent) pregnant women. In central and southern regions, emergency services were provided to 33,757 people, including 14,649 children under five, through 34 health centres and via 9 mobile and outreach services. In Somaliland, integrated emergency health and nutrition services have been scaled-up in 52 health facilities and 24 mobile teams in Togdheer, Sanaag and Awdal regions, reaching 10,424 pregnant women and 14,486 children under five.

Since the start of 2017, 6,382 AWD/cholera cases have been reported across 39 districts of Puntland and central and southern regions. With 145 deaths recorded, the case fatality rate (CFR) currently stands at 2.3 per cent, above the 1 per cent emergency threshold. The most affected region is Bay with 47 per cent of cases reported in Baidoa and surrounding locations. UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and partners on the response with the prepositioning of emergency kits, antibiotics, ORS and Zinc tablets to treat detected cases of AWD/Cholera. UNICEF is supporting 15 cholera treatment centres and units (CTCs and CTUs) in Bay, Banadir, Hiraan, Middle and Lower Shabelle, and Lower Juba, and has also expanded its partnerships in Bay region to increase the coverage of health services. UNICEF, WHO and the MoH are planning Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) campaigns mid-March and mid-April in Belet Weyne (Kooshin and Hawa Tako), Kismayo (Fanole, Calanley, Frajano), Hodan and Dharkenley, targeting 450,000 people.

NUTRITION: In January, UNICEF-supported nutrition centres admitted 14,519 children with SAM for treatment. This is a 32 per cent increase in admissions compared to the same period in 2016 (10,961 cases). There is an overall upward trend in admissions in the most drought-affected regions, in particular Sanaag (admissions have quadrupled) and Bari (40 per cent increase). UNICEF and partners are delivering the basic nutrition service package (BNSP), maximising on the contact opportunity to provide children and their mothers and caregivers with additional interventions. The outcome of the SAM treatment in January was a recovery rate of 93 per cent among children admitted in the programme; similar to rates recorded in January 2016 and within the Sphere standards. In addition, 99.7 per cent of service delivery sites reported no stock-out of essential nutrition supplies. This is 50 per cent less than January 2016 where 0.6 per cent of sites reported stock-out of nutrition supplies. The low stock-out rate in January 2017 enabled UNICEF and partners to ensure the continuity of service provision without disruption and contributing to the high admissions and cure rates.

WASH: A priority intervention as part of the pre-famine response is the provision of safe water in the most affected areas. In Puntland, UNICEF is providing 11,000 households (66,000 people) with access to safe water through vouchers and water trucking. Part of this response is implemented jointly with WFP through the SCOPE platform and combined with food vouchers. In Somaliland, a similar response is ongoing targeting beneficiaries reaching 7,000 households (42,000 people) with WFP. In central and southern regions, 7,318 households (43,908 people) are benefitting from access to safe water. This temporary access to safe water is complemented by the repair of strategic boreholes with more than 20 boreholes targeted for repair in drought-affected regions.

In response to increased cases of AWD/Cholera, UNICEF has scaled-up its interventions in the main hotspots. In Banadir, UNICEF and partners are chlorinating over 168 unprotected shallows on a daily basis to provide 67,200 people with access to safe water. A similar intervention is ongoing in Baidoa targeting 173 shallow wells in support of 69,200 people. In Middle and Lower Shabelle, UNICEF partners are distributing hygiene kits, chlorinating shallow wells, setting up emergency latrines in CTUs in Hawadley and Mahaday, undertaking case tracing as well as disinfecting homes of affected persons with chlorine solution and reaching over 1,500 people. In Dollow, UNICEF and partners are constructing emergency latrines and hand washing facilities to support 1,106 people in the nutrition facilities of Kabasa and Qansahley IDP camps, and in the newly established transit site. The water pipeline is also being extended with additional taps installed. Through the UNICEF-supported regional supply hubs (RSH), UNICEF and partners have distributed hygiene kits to 59,506 people to support safe hygiene practices, household water treatment and safe storage. UNICEF has prepositioned sufficient WASH supplies to cover the needs of over 100,000 families until the end of March 2017. The timely procurement of hygiene kits for 250,000 households is critical to restock the RSH, support

1.5 million people in accessing safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices at household level, and mitigate the risk of the AWD/cholera outbreak further expanding.

EDUCATION: In central and southern regions, UNICEF supported the construction of five new temporary classrooms, rehabilitated two temporary classrooms and six twin latrines in Macruuf, Kurtumaley and Beledulsalam villages in Belet Weyne district enabling access to improved hygiene and sanitation in schools. Communities, including Community Education Committees (CECs), were mobilised in the construction of the education facilities. In south Gaalkacyo, UNICEF and partners distributed education supplies to 43 schools reaching 2,139 children (43 per cent girls).

In Puntland, UNICEF provided safe drinking water to 2,342 school-going children in 23 schools in Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag and Sool regions. Recent assessments indicate that close to 30,000 children have dropped out of school in Puntland and Somaliland due to the drought. In Bari region, where more than 33 per cent of drop-outs in Puntland have been recorded, 36 schools have closed and an additional 30 schools are at risk of closing.

CHILD PROTECTION: There has been an overall increase in gender-based violence (GBV) and family separation, in particular as children are left on their own while parents go looking for food, water and assistance. UNICEF and partners have reached 393 GBV survivors (109 girls, 233 women, 20 boys and 31 men), with psychosocial support, clinical assistance, security and legal aid services. UNICEF and partners have also identified and registered 142 child-headed households, as well as unaccompanied and separated children, and assisted them with reunification, interim care services, access to basic services and psychosocial support. An additional 878 (365 boys and 513 girls) child protection cases were resolved or referred through UNICEF's community-based child protection structures. As part of the pre-famine response, UNICEF is also training service providers in case management, mainstreaming child protection across clusters, and strengthening regional coordination mechanisms. UNICEF is also establishing additional child protection desks in border locations.

In January, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting documented 89 grave violations against children in central and southern Somalia, which have affected 63 boys and 16 girls. The majority of these violations were injuries (23), followed by abduction (22). UNICEF is supporting 320 children (91 girls and 229 boys) through community-based reintegration programmes in Mogadishu, Belet Weyne, Baidoa and Afgooye.

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. To date, 1,182 households have been enrolled to receive cash transfers. 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. This will support, in particular, the purchase of water.

SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS: Accessibility in Gedo, Bay, Hiraan, and Galmudug regions continues to be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to support the scale-up of the response. Additional warehouse space has been secured with WFP in Dollow and Kismayo to facilitate the prepositioning of supplies and access to these for partners in Lower Juba, Gedo, Bay and Bakool regions.

FUNDING: In line with the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan, UNICEF has appealed for US\$ 66,132,397 to meet the needs of women and children in Somalia. The humanitarian situation is rapidly deteriorating, with the drought first impacting the north last year, and now affecting most of the country. UNICEF funding requirements are being increased to scale-up life-saving assistance and avert a famine. UNICEF has a funding gap of 57 per cent against the current 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.

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UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received, including the most recent contributions from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund in support of nutrition and WASH interventions; DFID in support of an integrated food security, nutrition, health, WASH and livelihoods response; and from the CERF Underfunded Emergencies window. 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 and timely where needs are greatest and reach the most disadvantaged children.

2017 Funding Requirements (as defined in 2017 Humanitarian Appeal for a period of 12 months)				
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**	Funding gap	
			US\$	%
Health	6,128,180	3,086,158	3,042,022	50%
Nutrition	20,306,172	10,007,417	10,298,755	51%
Education	10,117,714	4,461,221	5,656,493	56%
WASH	12,000,671	5,813,285	6,187,386	52%
Child Protection	9,115,430	2,687,850	6,427,580	71%
Cash-based response	8,464,230	2,196,953	6,267,277	74%
Total	66,132,397	28,252,884	37,879,513	57%

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

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Annex A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (as of 31 January 2017)

	Cluster Response		UNICEF and IPs	
	2017 Target	Cumulative Results	2017 Target ²	Cumulative Results
HEALTH				
# children under-1 vaccinated against measles			400,000	64,238
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through antenatal and postnatal consultations			90,000	14,928
# of children under-5 vaccinated against measles			200,000	437
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	15,570	112,500	14,519
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	93%	93.2%	75%	93%
% nutrition centres stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0.3%	<10%	0.3%
EDUCATION				
# of children and adolescents (boys/girls) with access to education in emergencies	200,000 (101,000F)	36,578 (13,168F)	67,500 (50%F)	18,776 (40%F)
# of children (girls) benefiting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials	200,000 (101,000F)	25,622 (10,248F)	67,500 (50%F)	6,842
# of teachers (women/men) receiving training (including lifesaving messages, psycho-social support and pedagogical support skills)	5,000 (1,600 F)	-	1,735 (20%F)	95
# of teachers (women/men) receiving monthly incentives	4,000 (1,300 F)	-	1,735 (20%F)	-
# of CEC members trained in school management	3,000 (1,500 F)	-	3,535 (30%F)	-
WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE				
# of people with temporary access to safe water	1,500,000	434,791	750,000	345,219
# of people with sustained access to safe water	1,230,000	67,600	206,000	17,510
Number of emergency affected people with access to adequate and appropriate emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities	600,000	12,219	130,000	1,106
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through water filters, purifiers, jerry cans, aqua tabs, etc.	700,000	167,906	600,000	167,906
CHILD PROTECTION				
# # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	7,000	210	3,096 (1,477F)	142
# of grave child rights violations recorded to inform programming in conflict affected areas.	6,762	88 (88F)	6,762	88 (88F)
# of boys and girls formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,463 (482F)	444 (82F)	2,463 (482F)	444 (82F)
# of survivors of GBV provided with appropriate support (medical, legal, psychosocial support and materials)	3,155 (1,455F)	3,155 (1,455F)	3,155 (1,455F)	393 (342F)
# of child rights violations that are resolved or referred by CBCP	10,000	10,000	10,000	878 (513F)
CASH TRANSFERS				
# of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services			15,000	1,182

²2016 Nutrition SAM target and Child Protection UASC targets have been slightly revised as per situation on the ground in early 2016.