



Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

SOMALIA SITREP #11: 16-31 JULY 2017

Highlights

- Since January 2017, UNICEF and partners have provided lifesaving therapeutic treatment to 129,602 severely malnourished children. This represents 105 percent of the children reached in 2016. The number of admissions in the hotspot areas of Bay, Bakool, Galgadud, Mudug and the Shabelle regions account for 37 percent of all children reached to date.
- To scale-up its nutrition response, UNICEF has established 51 partnerships with local and international NGOs, delivering services through more than 750 mobile and fixed sites across Somalia. Efforts are also underway with WFP to strengthen the integration of the nutrition response, through an analysis of areas with low coverage of nutrition services. As a result, UNICEF is opening three additional Stabilization centres, as well as 30 fixed and 48 mobile outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) sites.
- In light of the scale of internal displacements, and to contain the AWD/Cholera outbreak, additional emergency latrines and garbage disposal pits are required in IDP sites and hotspot areas, combined with enhanced hygiene promotion and provision of hygiene kits. UNICEF urgently requires additional funding to procure and pre-position emergency WASH supplies in regional supply hubs to support 150,000 households affected by AWD/Cholera.

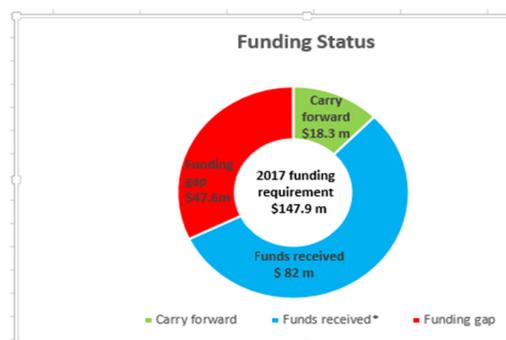
6.7 million

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.

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	798,090	109.2
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	346,000	156,849	45.3	277,000	129,602	46.8
Education: # of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	219,869	179,630	81.7	87,600	106,644	121.7
WASH: # people provided with temporary access to safe water	2,500,000	3,376,293	135.1	1,500,000	1,657,352	110.5
Child Protection: # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	7,000	3,062	43.7	6,885	2,865	41.6
Cash transfers: # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services				60,000	19,935	33.2

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate due to the drought crisis. According to the most recent FSNAU-FEWSNET forecast,¹ an estimated 2.5 to 3 million people will remain in need of humanitarian assistance between August and December 2017. The drought is also uprooting people, with 766,000 people displaced since November 2016.²

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 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-Jilaal 2017 FSNAU survey indicates that the prevalence of global acute malnutrition in the livelihood zones of Bay, Bakool, Sool, Sanaag, Bari, Nugaal, as well as in the Baidoa and Mogadishu internally displaced persons (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 likelihood of a third consecutive poor harvest in July. The post-Gu assessment is ongoing and an updated estimate of people in need based on new data will be available in mid to late August.

Severely malnourished children are nine times more likely to die of killer diseases like acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera and measles.

As per WHO data, 75,930 cases of AWD/cholera have been reported as of 30 July; with 1,155 deaths recorded and a case fatality rate (CFR) of 1.5 per cent. Some 14,379 suspected measles cases have also been reported since the beginning of the year including 101 associated deaths (CFR of 0.7 per cent), and an estimated 4.5 million people remain 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.

¹ FSNAU-FEWSNET Food Security Outlook, June 2017 – January 2018.

² UNHCR PRMN Somalia Update, 30 June 2017.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: UNICEF, in partnership with the Ministries of Health (MoH) and implementing partners, continues to provide emergency life-saving health services through 169 fixed health facilities, 113 mobile units and 36 rapid response teams across Somalia, with 798,090 women and children reached since the start of the year. As per WHO data, 75,930 cases of AWD/cholera have been reported in 2017; with 1,155 deaths recorded and a CFR of 1.5 per cent. The number of new cases and deaths is declining, and many cholera treatment facilities have now closed. However, alerts are reported from inaccessible areas of Galgaduud, Gedo, Bay, Bakool, and Middle Juba, and UNICEF and partners are closely monitoring the situation and sustaining the response. Essential health supplies have been pre-positioned in strategic locations to cater for the needs of over 50,000 people. Over 750,000 people have been reached with health information, education and communication materials at health facilities, schools, IDP camps, public places and homes.

More than 14,379 suspected cases of measles have been reported across 19 regions in Somalia, and in response, UNICEF, WHO, MoH and partners vaccinated 596,328 children aged 6-59 months of age for measles across 35 hotspots. A supplementary national integrated measles campaign is planned for November 2017, targeting 4.2 million children from 6 months - 10 years.

NUTRITION: Since January 2017, UNICEF and partners have provided lifesaving therapeutic treatment to 129,602 severely malnourished children (SAM). This represents 105 percent of the 123,238 children with SAM reached in 2016. The number of admissions in the hotspot areas of Bay, Bakool, Galgaduud, Mudug and the Shabelle regions represent 37 percent of all children reached to date. To achieve this, UNICEF has established 51 partnerships with both local and international NGOs, delivering services through more than 750 mobile and fixed sites across Somalia. Efforts are also underway with WFP to strengthen the integration of the nutrition response, through an analysis of areas with low coverage of nutrition services. As a result, UNICEF is opening an additional 3 Stabilization Centres, as well as 30 fixed and 48 mobile outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) sites.

Following the poor performance of the Gu long rain season (April-June 2017), and increasing evidence of critical levels of acute malnutrition from selected hotspot assessments (FSNAU post Jilaal and Save the Children SMART surveys), the worsening food and nutrition security situation may result in increased acute malnutrition caseloads. To ensure the continuation of nutrition services throughout the fourth quarter of 2017, UNICEF is procuring an additional 40,000 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF). However, additional funding is still required to procure and preposition a buffer stock of 30,000 cartons.

WASH: Since the start of 2017, UNICEF and partners have provided 1.66 million people with temporary access to safe water. UNICEF also provided safe water to 103 affected schools, benefitting 11,564 pupils. UNICEF is also supporting the rehabilitation of sustainable water sources, reaching an estimated 392,502 people.

In response to the AWD/cholera outbreak, UNICEF has scaled up its interventions in hotspots and potentially high-risk areas to contain and control the outbreak. In Burao town in Somaliland, UNICEF is supporting the ministries of Water Resources and Health in disinfecting water and conducting hygiene promotion. In central and southern regions, a total of 13 nutrition centres and 31 cholera treatment facilities are supported with the provision of water supply through trucking, installation of sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion, and hygiene kits distribution. UNICEF has also constructed or desludged latrines in IDP sites and cholera treatment received with hygiene kits to support safe hygiene practices, household water treatment and safe storage. In light of the scale of internal displacements, and to contain the AWD/Cholera outbreak, additional emergency latrines and garbage disposal pits are required in IDP sites and hotspots, combined with enhanced hygiene promotion and provision of hygiene kits.

EDUCATION: Since January 2017, UNICEF and partners have supported 106,644 children (44 per cent girls) to remain in schools or return to school, accounting for nearly 63 per cent of the cluster response to date. In addition, 68,157 children (44 per cent female) have benefitted from life-saving assistance through schools, through the provision of safe drinking water and rehabilitation of gender-sensitive WASH facilities and water tanks. UNICEF and partners have also provided 80,833 children (45 per cent female) with educational and recreational materials, and 56,184 children with community-based emergency cash grants to retain them in school through an innovative and flexible community-based approach. Despite the progress made in the education response, shortage of funding continues to hamper the education response, in particular to address the needs in IDP settlements and AWD/cholera hotspots.

CHILD PROTECTION: During the reporting period, 4,700 people benefited from protection services and messages through UNICEF supported interventions. This includes 269 GBV survivors (83 girls, 19 boys, 162 women, and 5 men); 239 separated and unaccompanied children (including 82 girls) identified and registered, and who received access to protection services; as well as 4,192 people (750 boys, 968 girls, 983 men and 1,491 women) who were reached with messages aimed at preventing family separation and violence against children. Thanks to the scale-up of Child Protection Working Group response, 46,189 people (16,897 boys, 14,935 girls, 5,437 men, and 8,920 women) benefited over the past month from preventive messaging through activities implemented by child protection actors. The MRM team also verified 418 incidents of grave violations by members of armed groups/forces affecting children (including 47 girls). The main violation reported is the recruitment and use of children in Galmudug State. UNICEF urgently requires additional funding to renew 14 partnerships with child protection actors to ensure the 1,060,000³ children in need of children protection support in drought and conflict-affected areas are reached.

CASH-BASED ASSISTANCE: WFP and UNICEF engaged in a 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 targeting 2,994 households in Wajid (6,622 people), 2,887 households in Xudur (6,918 people) and 12,872 households in Baidoa district (44,129 people) with its cash programme.

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 31 July 2017, UNICEF has a funding gap of 32 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. 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	8,066,550	8,528,642	51%
WASH	30,000,718	28,462,654****	1,538,064	5%
Child Protection	14,115,430	6,717,873	7,397,557	52%
Cash-based response	25,006,980	6,995,245	18,011,735	72%
Un-allocated		568,828		
Total	147,918,410	100,283,152	47,635,258	32%

* 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 adjusted during the HAC revision.

**** 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: <http://www.unicef.org/Somalia>

UNICEF Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia

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

**Who to contact
for further
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³ The Somalia 2017 HRP indicates that an estimated 2 million people are in need of protection services in Somalia (children account for 53 per cent of the population).

Annex A: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (up to 31 July 2017)

	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
	Revised 2017 Target	Results	Change since last report ▲▼	Revised 2017 Target	Results	Change since last report ▲▼
HEALTH						
# of crisis affected women and children provided with emergency lifesaving health services				731,000	798,090	56,885 ▲
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through Antenatal and Postnatal consultations				85,000	194,539	20,918 ▲
# of children immunised against measles				340,000	596,328	0
# of emergency affected pregnant mothers who have received delivery services by Skilled Birth Attendants				22,950	31,679	2,942 ▲
# of AWD/cholera cases treated at facility and treatment centres				27,500	73,176	17,354 ▲
NUTRITION						
# of children under-5 with SAM admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	346,000	156,849	14,684 ▲	277,000 ⁴	129,602	17,733 ▲
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	>93.1%	93.3%	0.1% ▲	>75%	93.1%	0.1% ▲
% nutrition centres stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0.1%	0.1% ▲	<2%	0.1%	0.0%
EDUCATION						
# of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	219,869	179,630 (45% F)	5,989 ▲	87,600	106,644 (44% F)	0
Average difference in attendance recorded in schools reached	< 30%	N/A	N/A	< 30%	N/A	N/A
# of children accessing safe drinking water in schools	186,211*	115,953 (46% F)	7,609 ▲	63,000	68,157 (44% F)	10,493 ▲
# of children benefitting from temporary learning material including recreational material	211,806	122,129 (44% F)	0	87,500	80,833 (45% F)	441 ▲
# of children reached with schools cash grants	49,000	56,184	10,743 ▲	49,000	56,184	10,743 ▲

⁴ 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).

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	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
	Revised 2017 Target	Results	Change since last report ▲▼	Revised 2017 Target	Results	Change since last report ▲▼
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	3,376,293***	62,249 ▲	1,500,000	1,657,352	79,686▲
# of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points	1,500,000	870,344	144,302 ▲	500,000	392,502	2,702▲
# of emergency affected people with access to adequate and appropriate emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities	600,000	502,099	48,708 ▲	270,000	174,950	66,000▲
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment	1,500,000	1,072,284	177,808 ▲	1,500,000	1,072,284	177,808 ▲
CHILD PROTECTION						
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified, registered and provided with services	7,000	3,062 (1,210 F)	436 ▲	6,885	2,865 (1,119 F)	239 ▲
# of children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,463	1,213 (972 F)	0	2,463	1,213 (972 F)	0
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	3,033 (2,879 F)	264 ▲
# of people reached through protection messages	31, 870	85,939 (46,665 F)	46,189 ▲	31, 870	43,942 (25,269 F)	4,192 ▲
CASH TRANSFERS						
# of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services				60,000**	19,935	0

* 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.

*** The cluster reporting cycle is on a monthly basis while that of UNICEF and its implementing partners is on bi-weekly basis which is why results may be reported at different times.