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# Somalia

## Humanitarian Situation Report

REPORTING PERIOD: JANUARY - JUNE 2018

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

- In the first half of 2018, the humanitarian situation in Somalia remained grave due to residual impacts of drought, ongoing displacement, conflict and seasonal floods. Heavy rainfall in April and May resulted in severe flooding in central and southern regions affecting over 830,000 people and displacing 290,000 of them. On 19 May, Cyclone Sagar hit western Somaliland, impacting close to 170,000 people. The floods and the cyclone destroyed crops, impacted shelters and critical service infrastructure, including water, health, nutrition, and education facilities.
- Over 5 million people are still in need of humanitarian assistance throughout Somalia, including 2.8 million children. Although the food security outlook is projected to improve in the coming months due to improved rain outcomes and sustained humanitarian action, malnutrition rates across Somalia remain among the worst in the world, particularly in areas hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs). Between January and June 2018, an estimated 119,505 children affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were enrolled in treatment programmes, reaching 70 per cent of the 2018 planned caseload.
- In 2018, UNICEF has provided clean water to over 800,000 people; critical life-saving health services to 312,000 people; quality education to 50,000 children; protection services including psychosocial support to 16,000 children and regular cash assistance to more than 18,000 households to meet life-saving needs.

### 5.4 million

People in need of humanitarian assistance (FSNAU-FEWSNET Technical Release, February 2018)

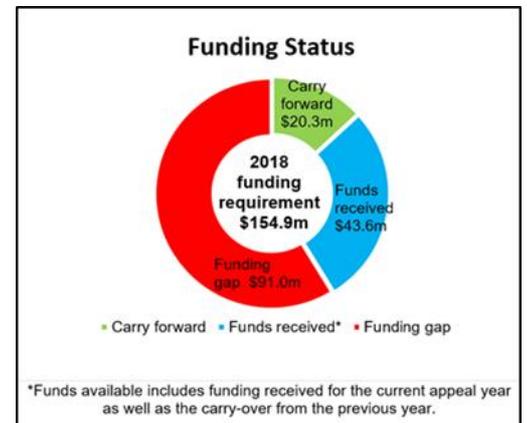
### 1.2 million

Children under-5 that are or could be acutely malnourished in the next year

### 830,000

People directly affected by floods in 2018 (OCHA heavy rains impact update 7 June)

### UNICEF 2018 Appeal: US\$ 154.9m



### UNICEF's Response with Partners

	UNICEF			Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Total Results	Target achieved (%)	Cluster Target	Total Results	Target achieved (%)
<b>Nutrition:</b> # children 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	174,000	119,505	68%	232,000	124,369	53%
<b>Health:</b> # of crisis affected people with adequate access to PHC services provided with emergency life-saving health services in high risk areas	1,400,000	312,354	22%			
<b>WASH:</b> # of emergency affected people with temporary access to adequate and safe water through chlorination, operation and maintenance, water trucking, vouchers and household water treatment	2,000,000	803,008	40%	3,800,000	932,404	25%
<b>Education:</b> # children affected by crisis access formal or non-formal early learning, pre-primary, primary education`	120,000	50,791	42%	381,556	155,743	40%
<b>Child Protection:</b> # children reached with psychosocial support	50,000	16,610	33%	150,000	23,646	15%
<b>Cash Transfers:</b> # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	50,000	18,979	38%			

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

In the first half of 2018, the humanitarian situation in Somalia remained grave due to residual impacts of drought, ongoing displacement, conflict and seasonal flooding. Heavy rainfall in April and May resulted in severe flooding along the Shabelle and Juba river basins in central and southern regions of Somalia. Over 830,000 people were affected and 290,000 temporarily displaced because of the floods, with Hiraan, Gedo and Lower Juba regions being the worst affected. On 19 May, Cyclone Sagar made landfall in western Somaliland, impacting close to 170,000 people, mainly in Awdal region. The floods in the south and the cyclone in the north destroyed crops, destroyed shelters and social service infrastructure, including water, health, nutrition, and education facilities. There have been increased trends in acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera in recurrent areas, with new cases being reported in areas along the Juba and Shabelle rivers. Agencies have prioritized mobile teams and rapid resumption of services to meet needs. Nonetheless, overall AWD/cholera and measles cases remain significantly lower than in 2017, largely thanks to extensive vaccination efforts along with expanded WASH service delivery accompanied by large scale hygiene promotion throughout the country.

Beyond the acute impact of the cyclone and floods, 5.4 million people are still in need of humanitarian assistance throughout Somalia, including 2.8 million children. Although the food security outlook is projected to improve in the coming months because of the improved crop yields and sustained humanitarian action, malnutrition rates across Somalia remain among the worst in the world, particularly in areas hosting IDPs. In total, about 1.2 million children under-5 are projected to be acutely malnourished in 2018 and of them, 232,000 are expected to be suffering from severe acute malnutrition.<sup>1</sup> Over 4.4 million people need humanitarian WASH services, with 3.5 out of 5 people without adequate water to meet basic needs. More than 5.7 million people require basic health services, including critical needs in maternal and child health, as one in seven Somali children die before the age of 5. Disease outbreaks such as AWD/cholera and measles continue to represent a major threat to children with over 5,892 suspected measles cases (72 per cent being children under-5) and 3,590 cases of AWD/cholera with 26 deaths reported in 2018.<sup>2</sup> Over 3 million children, out of 4.9 million in the country, are estimated to be out of school. More than 2.6 million people have been displaced, including over 1 million in the last year alone<sup>3</sup> and displacement flows continue at critical levels. Exclusion and discrimination of socially marginalised groups continue to exacerbate high levels of acute humanitarian needs. More than 76 per cent of recorded gender-based violence (GBV) survivors are reported to be from IDP communities. Grave violations against children continue at worrying rates with abductions, recruitment and use, as well as killing/maiming reported as the primary concerns.<sup>4</sup>

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF is part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), participates in the Humanitarian Heads of Agencies meetings and the Inter-Cluster Working Group which leads 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 continues to lead the WASH and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility 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 in Mogadishu, Baidoa, and Garowe. UNICEF is actively engaging in flood response coordination mechanisms including regional response task forces and national coordination forums.

## Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's ongoing humanitarian action focuses on integrated, multi-sectoral response to residual drought impact, displacement, conflict and seasonal floods. In line with the 2018 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), as well as the HCT Centrality of Protection Strategy, UNICEF's priorities are to provide life-saving services to address critical malnutrition and excess mortality, effectively respond to mounting protection threats, as well as support resilience building and early recovery. UNICEF is maintaining critical service provision in highest need areas, procuring life-saving core pipeline supplies, and continually looking to expand partnerships and coverage in hard-to-access areas.<sup>5</sup> Life-saving programme integration prioritises nutrition, WASH and health services, complemented with child protection and education in emergencies. UNICEF maintains key leadership roles in support of humanitarian coordination as well as active participation in other crucial strategic fora. Humanitarian interventions are closely coordinated with relevant ministries, disaster management agencies and clusters. Where possible, UNICEF is responding jointly with the World Food Programme (WFP) through an augmented

<sup>1</sup> The Nutrition Cluster projections of 1.2 million acutely malnourished are based on the projected burden for the upcoming one year, and include current prevalence based on the FSNAU post-Gu assessment, which stands at 301,000 acutely malnourished children.

<sup>2</sup> Over 78,000 cases of AWD/cholera and 23,000 cases of measles were reported in 2017.

<sup>3</sup> Cumulative displacements monitored by the [UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#) as of June 2018.

<sup>4</sup> As recorded in the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for grave violations.

<sup>5</sup> Priority regions for response are Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Galgaduud, Mudug, Sanaag, Sool, Bari and Nugaal given the high malnutrition rates.

response package. In line with Grand Bargain commitments, cash-based assistance is being prioritised. UNICEF will also work towards integrated access to social services in the Somalia Resilience and Recovery Framework, which will inform humanitarian integration and contribute towards longer term, shared outcomes and resilience building, in line with the New Way of Working (NWOW) commitments.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

The provision of life-saving SAM treatment services has remained a key priority UNICEF action. Between January and June 2018, an estimated 119,505<sup>6</sup> SAM children were enrolled into treatment programmes, reaching 68 per cent of the 2018 planned caseload. Although the number of SAM children reached to date is lower than the admissions for the same period in 2017, it is double that of 2016 admissions for the same period, underscoring the sustained vulnerability of children to malnutrition. More than 80 per cent of the admissions recorded are from central and southern regions, with the highest admissions observed in Baidoa, Daynille and Afgooye, which are some of the districts hosting the highest numbers of IDPs. Community nutrition services provided by skilled community health workers (CHWs) have been key in ensuring that children access life-saving services. From January to June 2018, over 500 CHWs have been involved in the screening of more than 253,000 children ensuring that children with malnutrition are identified early and referred for appropriate skilled care and treatment. In addition, 166,276 caretakers of children under 2 years and pregnant women received individual counselling on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF). The UNICEF SAM treatment programme exceeded global humanitarian standards with 95.4 per cent cure, 0.5 per cent death and 3 per cent default rates.

To ensure continuity in nutrition service provision, UNICEF procured 2,200 tonnes of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) and pre-positioned it across Somalia. Consequently, a negligible proportion of nutrition sites (less than 1 per cent) reported stock-outs of RUTF, contributing to optimal recovery rates of children. Flooding that destroyed infrastructure and hampered delivery of supplies to the populations that need it the most was overcome by airlifting supplies. To ensure continuum of care where treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) is lacking, UNICEF is in the process of implementing the expanded admission criteria in the districts of Ceel Waaq, Buur Hakaba, Tayeeglow, Ceel Buur, Ceel Dheer, Qansax Dheere and Badhaadhe in central and southern Somalia.

### Health

The effects of the 2017 drought continued to have humanitarian impact at the beginning of 2018. Between January and June 2018, UNICEF provided critical life-saving health services to 312,354 beneficiaries, including 106,806 pregnant and lactating women throughout the country. Rains and flooding between March and May worsened a fragile humanitarian situation. Health facilities were damaged and access to services was cut off for some communities. In response, UNICEF and partners operationalised five cholera treatment centres (CTCs), deployed 12 mobile teams and activated 86 health facilities to provide life-saving emergency health care for affected populations across Somalia, all in Hiraan region. Essential supplies catering for 240,000 beneficiaries were delivered and more were pre-positioned in strategic regional hubs to respond to the emergency needs of 80,000 people. From January to June 2018, 6,416 suspected measles cases were reported, 72 per cent being children under-5. UNICEF and partners conducted measles campaigns starting in January targeting over 4.6 million children aged 6 months to 10 years; 96 per cent of the targeted children were vaccinated. A total of 5,269 cases of AWD/cholera have been recorded at CTCs, with 2,910 (55 per cent) treated at UNICEF-supported facilities. Fifty-five per cent of the affected were children under-5 years; 39 AWD/cholera-related deaths were also recorded.

### WASH

During the first half of 2018, UNICEF provided WASH humanitarian assistance to IDPs and vulnerable host communities throughout Somalia. The response focused on reaching people affected by the drought of 2017, flooding, AWD/cholera outbreak, the Somaliland cyclone and conflict in different parts of the country. A total of 803,008 people (85,800 in Puntland, 45,000 in Somaliland and 672,208 in central and southern regions) were provided with access to safe and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene through water trucking/vouchers, emergency water system repairs and maintenance, and chlorination of water sources. In addition to the emergency water supply, UNICEF supported sustainable water supply systems reaching a total of 376,541 people (112,000 in Puntland, 45,000 in Somaliland and 219,541 in central and southern regions) through construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems, extension of existing delivery systems, installation of hand pumps, solar or generator powered boreholes and drilling of shallow wells. Moreover, 23 schools and 21 health facilities with an estimate 45,160 beneficiaries were reached with sustainable water supply sources.

<sup>6</sup> Number based on 75 per cent of expected reports received.

Emergency sanitation facilities (latrines with hand washing facilities) for IDPs were constructed throughout the country benefitting 102,848 people (13,440 in Puntland, 8,238 in Somaliland and 81,170 in central and southern regions) while 29 schools and 17 health facilities were supported to access adequate sanitation facilities. UNICEF is engaging private companies to construct more sanitation facilities for IDPs in multiple areas of the country. This is expected to increase the number of emergency-affected people provided with improved sanitation services in the second half of the year. Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) interventions in stable communities continued during the reporting period and helped 14,033 people (3,360 in Puntland, 8,273 in Somaliland and 2,400 in central and southern regions) stop open defecation. Hygiene promotion activities via trained hygiene promoters using different approaches have been carried out and reached 501,630 people (49,600 in Puntland, 40,238 in Somaliland and 411,792 in central and southern regions).

## Education

In the first half of 2018, UNICEF and partners continued to provide quality education to a total of 50,791 children (42 per cent girls) across Somalia, including 37,554 children (47 per cent girls) with essential learning materials and 39,472 children (47 per cent girls) with school fees support and emergency feeding through emergency school grants. This support has been provided mostly in areas with large influxes of IDPs. UNICEF supported the Federal Government of Somalia Ministry of Education, Culture & Higher Education (MoECHE) to conduct the Unified National Form Four examination in the region of Hiraan district of Belet Weyne, after MoECHE was unable to conduct the examination as scheduled in late May due to the floods. UNICEF provided logistic support to MoECHE to deliver 600 kg of sensitive examination papers, in addition to 20 staff members who conducted the examination from 24 to 28 June. Nearly 1,450 flood-affected students completed the exams. In central and southern regions, UNICEF renewed partnership agreements to continue education services for 11,137 children in 52 schools affected by different emergencies such as floods, pre-famine, and drought-affected IDPs.

## Child Protection

In the first half of 2018, the UNICEF child protection programme focused on strengthening emergency response in Somalia through capacity building of partners to respond to GBV; advocacy with State agencies for children's rights; support to children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG), and support to the Federal Government to draft a national strategy for prevention of child recruitment. A total of 31,300 people (14,925 boys, 14,200 girls, 2,175 women) benefited from UNICEF-supported protection services compared to the 45,323 people reached in the same period last year during the peak of the pre-famine response. In the first half of 2018, 16,610 children (8,033 girls and 8,577 boys) accessed psychosocial support, 817 children formerly associated with armed forces and groups (96 girls and 721 boys) were enrolled into reintegration programmes, 2,794 separated and unaccompanied children (1,115 girls and 1,679 boys) were reunified with their families, 7,182 children (3,597 girls and 3,585 boys) benefited from community and school-based mine risk awareness, and 4,129 people (3,476 girls and women) had access to GBV prevention and response services. Overall, the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) has reached 98,815 people with prevention and response services, including 53,359 children (26,500 girls and 26,859 boys).

## Cash-Based Programming

UNICEF continues a joint intervention with WFP, delivering cash assistance through the SCOPE<sup>7</sup> platform, targeting beneficiary households, with UNICEF providing monthly cash transfers for non-food needs, alongside the WFP food assistance. Since July 2017, UNICEF has reached 18,979 households with monthly cash assistance. The number reached includes 2,993 households in Waajid (6,627 people), 2,887 households in Xudur (6,918 people) and 13,099 households in Baidoa district (62,791 people). In parallel to the cash assistance, UNICEF is reaching targeted households with a comprehensive package of positive behavioural messages including health, nutrition and hygiene promotion, as well as promoting access to basic services. UNICEF is actively reviewing its cash assistance response strategy to identify and expand early action linkages to emergency safety-nets including nutrition, health, gender and comprehensive early childhood development support.

## Funding

In line with the 2018 HRP, UNICEF appeals for US\$ 154,932,574 to sustain the provision of life-saving services including critical nutrition, health, WASH, child protection and education in emergency interventions, as well as cash-based assistance for women and children in Somalia. Funding support is key for UNICEF to not only maintain life-saving interventions, but also respond to new emergency and humanitarian situations. To date and after generous contributions from USAID/OFDA, DFID, Japan, ECHO and other donors, UNICEF Somalia has a remaining funding gap of 59 per cent.

<sup>7</sup> SCOPE is a beneficiary and entitlement information management platform developed by WFP, which also incorporates biometric identification of beneficiaries, allowing for improved targeting, tracking and accountability.

**Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2018 Humanitarian Appeal)**

Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Nutrition	32,200,000	12,707,944	9,026,406	10,465,650	33%
Health	34,279,200	10,180,661	3,823,630	20,274,909	59%
WASH	43,006,883	10,006,013	5,739,480	27,261,390	63%
Education	19,000,000	4,455,993	1,215,650	13,328,357	70%
Child Protection	11,446,491	5,089,213	511,740	5,849,538	51%
Cash-based response	15,000,000	1,165,501	-	13,834,499	92%
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,932,574</b>	<b>43,601,325</b>	<b>20,316,906</b>	<b>91,014,343</b>	<b>59%</b>

\* 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.

Next SitRep: 15 August 2018

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: <http://www.unicef.org/Somalia>

UNICEF Somalia Crisis Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia](http://www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia)

UNICEF Somalia Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/somalia.html>

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## Annex A: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
	2018 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2018 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>						
# of emergency affected people with temporary access to adequate and safe water through chlorination, operation and maintenance, water trucking, vouchers and household water treatment	2,000,000	<b>803,008</b>	232,655 ▲	3,800,000	<b>932,404</b>	308,774 ▲
# of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points	702,000	<b>376,541</b>	35,000 ▲	1,200,000	<b>528,729</b>	108,909 ▲
# people access appropriate sanitation facilities	750,000	<b>102,848</b>	17,940 ▲	1,000,000	<b>122,133</b>	16,335 ▲
# of girls/women access menstrual hygiene management services	312,500	<b>16,900</b>	5,015 ▲			
# children access WASH facilities in health facilities and learning environments	18,500	<b>45,160</b>	5,985 ▲			
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
# children affected by crisis access formal or non-formal early learning, pre-primary, primary education	120,000	<b>50,791 (42%F)</b>	No change <sup>8</sup>	381,556	<b>155,743 (45%F)</b>	7,152 ▲
# children receive individual education/early learning materials	100,000	<b>37,554 (47%F)</b>	No change	278,025	<b>133,797 (44% F)</b>	15,809 ▲
# temporary learning spaces newly established/rehabilitated with gender sensitive WASH facilities	-	<b>0</b>	No change	683	<b>119</b>	No change
# children from the most vulnerable and at risk households receive support for schooling through emergency school cash grants	35,000	<b>39,472 (47%F)</b>	No change	35,000	<b>39,472 (47% F)</b>	No change
<b>HEALTH</b>						
# children (6 months-10 years) vaccinated against measles	4,400,000	<b>4,424,261</b>	No change			
# of crisis affected people with adequate access to PHC services provided with emergency life-saving health services in high risk areas	1,400,000	<b>312,354</b>	140,251 ▲			
# children (0-59 months) with acute watery diarrhoea treated	44,000	<b>10,275</b>	4,014 ▲			
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through antenatal and postnatal consultations	126,000	<b>106,806</b>	45,201 ▲			
<b>NUTRITION</b>						
# children 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	174,000	<b>119,505</b>	14,857 ▲	232,000	<b>124,369</b>	15,867 ▲
# caregivers of children reached with IYCF counselling	350,000	<b>118,733</b>	9,525 ▲	463,472	<b>166,276</b>	11,912 ▲
% Children under-5 with SAM admitted in therapeutic feeding programme discharged cured	>75%	<b>95.4%</b>	-0.1% ▼	>75%	<b>95.4</b>	No change
# Boys and Girls screened for acute malnutrition	1,200,000	<b>253,190</b>	253,190 ▲	1,200,000	<b>253,190</b>	253,190 ▲
# Number of OTP sites stocked out of RUTF	<2%	<b>0.2%</b>	No change	<2%	<b>0</b>	No change
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>						
# children reached with psychosocial support	50,000	<b>16,610</b>	3,669 ▲	150,000	<b>23,646</b>	2,903 ▲
# children separated from armed forces/groups reached with reintegration support	1,000	<b>817</b>	283 ▲			
# of registered unaccompanied/separated children supported with reunification services	3,000	<b>2,794</b>	596 ▲	8,000	<b>4,755</b>	388 ▲
# children in areas affected by landmines/other explosive weapons reached with prevention interventions	180,000	<b>7,182</b>	2,725 ▲	85,250	<b>4,880</b>	423 ▲
# of women and children reached with GBV prevention and response interventions	4,500	<b>4,129</b>	850 ▲			
<b>CASH TRANSFERS</b>						
# of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	50,000	<b>18,979</b>	No change			

<sup>8</sup> UNICEF and partners continued to provide services to the same 50,791 children reached since the beginning of the year, with planned programme expansion in the second half of 2018.