



Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

December 2016/January 2017 – SOMALIA SITREP #11

SITUATION IN NUMBERS¹

Highlights

- The humanitarian situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate with 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 Phase 3 and 4). Similarly, 363,000 children under-5 are acutely malnourished (up from 320,000 in August 2016), including 71,000 severely so (up from 50,000) and in need of urgent life-saving assistance.
- The drought is further aggravating the nutrition crisis, which will likely lead to a considerable deterioration in children’s wellbeing. Without urgent assistance, there will be a sharp rise in the caseload of children requiring urgent treatment. Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera also continues to jeopardize the lives of children with more than 2,300 cases reported since the start of the year in southern regions.
- 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.

6.2 million

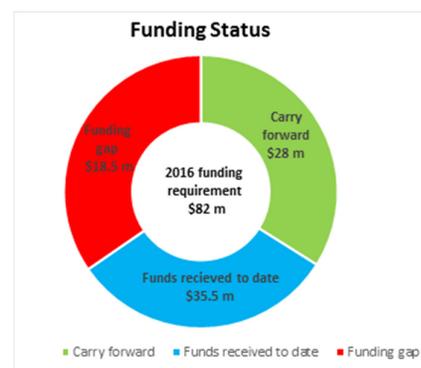
People in need of humanitarian assistance

363,000

Children under-5 acutely malnourished

UNICEF Appeal 2016 - US\$ 82 million*

*Funds available include funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.



Indicators	Cluster for 2016			UNICEF for 2016		
	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)
Health: # of children under-1 vaccinated against measles				445,000	857,225	192.6 %
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	137,876	92.0%	108,750	122,072	112.3%
Education: # of children and adolescents (girls/boys) have access to education in emergencies	200,000	74,568	37.3%	50,400	34,838	69.1%
WASH: # of people with sustained access to safe water	1,230,000	569,194	46.3%	250,000	439,306	175.7%
Child Protection: # children (girls/boys) formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	3,000	2,492	83.1%	3,000	2,492	83.1%
Cash transfers & Social Protection: # of households receiving regular, monthly, unconditional cash				16,000	0	0%

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

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate with 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 Phase 3 and 4). Similarly, 363,000 children under-5 are acutely malnourished (up from 320,000 in August 2016), including 71,000 severely so (up from 50,000) and in need of urgent life-saving assistance. 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.

The current drought is further aggravating the nutrition crisis, which will likely lead to a considerable deterioration in children's wellbeing. An estimated 200,000 children under-5 are acutely malnourished in drought-affected areas and without urgent assistance, there will be a sharp rise in the caseload of children requiring urgent treatment. A comprehensive response to nutrition requires an associated health response. There are 2.5 million people in drought affected areas in need of health and nutrition services, including 616,000 women of child bearing age, and 401,000 children under the age of 5.

In Puntland and Somaliland alone, there are more than 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. 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 Acute Watery Diarrhoea/cholera outbreak. In southern regions of Somalia, more than 2,300 AWD/cholera cases have been reported since the start of the year, and we can expect the number of cases to increase as drought conditions intensify and rivers dry up.

The drought is also affecting education. A recent assessment indicates that 20,000 children have dropped out of school in Puntland due to the drought and with already 3 million children out of school in Somalia, more than 270,000 school-aged children enrolled in schools in drought-affected areas are at risk of missing out on education. The drought is also triggering additional displacements, with pastoralist communities migrating to coastal areas in Puntland where rains have been received, and drought-affected populations moving to towns in search of services, putting additional pressure on the already limited resources available at urban level.

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 each, 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

In 2017, UNICEF will continue to provide affected populations with life-saving assistance; prevent and respond to disease outbreaks; implement an integrated response to malnutrition; provide protective environments for children and access to education. UNICEF will continue to strengthen its strategic partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) to address the deteriorating food security and nutrition situation, and expand the use of the SCOPE biometric platform.

Building on a response model which has proven to be successful earlier this year, UNICEF is prioritising an integrated WASH, health and nutrition response in drought-affected areas of Somalia. This response is complemented with education interventions and monitoring of family separation as families are on the move. Building on lessons learnt from the 2011 famine during which the most marginalised groups suffered the most, programmes are designed to ensure the most vulnerable and the most marginalised are reached, and guarantee those groups are not excluded nor denied assistance.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: In 2016, UNICEF and partners provided lifesaving emergency health services to 617,953 children under-5 and pregnant women through fixed health facilities, outreach and mobile clinics, in particular in drought affected areas and AWD/cholera hotspots. In 2016, Somalia experienced a major in AWD/cholera outbreak which was one of the most severe in scale and coverage in the past five years. More than 15,600 cases were reported, including 548 deaths with a case fatality rate of 3.5 per cent, well above the emergency threshold of 1 per cent. Children bore the brunt of this crisis with children under-5 representing more than half of the cases. To respond to this crisis and mitigate a further increase in cases, UNICEF prepositioned at health facilities 54 Diarrheal Disease Kits (DDKs) to support 27,000 people (moderate and severe cases), as well as 197 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), enough to support close to 2 million people for three months, affected by drought and conflict as well. UNICEF also expanded the coverage of health services with an additional 38 facilities, 16 health posts and 35 mobile clinics supported through new partnerships. The AWD/cholera outbreak continues in 2017 with more than 2,300 cases recorded since the start of the year in 33 districts of southern and central regions, of which 39 per cent are children under-5 and 32.6 per cent are reported from Baidoa district alone.

In 2016, a total of 5,657 suspected measles were detected, affecting a majority of children under-5. Central and southern regions were the most affected, in particular Banadir (2,226) and Lower Shabelle (1,217). As a response, UNICEF and partners immunised 857,225 children against measles, a 192 per cent achievement of the 2016 target. Somalia has remained free of polio for the past two years, and with the aim to achieve the eradication of polio, UNICEF procured vaccines, and supported the Social Mobilization network and cold chain management to reach over 95 per cent of the 2.4 million children under-5 targeted. Nomadic elders were also oriented and contacted to mobilise the nomadic communities with only a 2 per cent refusal recorded. As a part of Polio End-Game Strategy, bOPV has been used in all polio campaigns since April 2016.

NUTRITION: The nutrition situation in Somalia remains fragile with drought conditions increasing the vulnerability of children to acute malnutrition. The FSNAU-FEWSNET Post Deyr results indicate a deterioration of the nutrition situation over the past six months with 363,000 children under-5 acutely malnourished (up from 320,000 in August 2016), including 71,000 severely so (up from 50,000) and in need of urgent life-saving assistance. In 2016, UNICEF supported the treatment of 122,072 severely malnourished children under-5 across Somalia (112 per cent of targeted SAM), with 92.8 per cent recovery, 0.5 per cent death and 5.4 per cent defaulter rates, all treatment outcome indicators within the SPHERE standards. To ensure the availability and continuity of services for children suffering from SAM, UNICEF procured and delivered the necessary nutrition supplies including the distribution of 130,874 cartons of RUTF, therapeutic milk (1,314 cartons of F-75 and 992 cartons of F-100) and BP-5 high energy biscuits. When required, essential nutrition supplies were airlifted to high risk districts to ensure pipeline continuity. In total, close to 75 per cent of the targeted regions were covered with emergency nutrition supplies in 2016. However, in Sool, Sanaag and Middle Shabelle, insecurity limited access and the delivery of nutrition services.

In response to the drought affecting Puntland and Somaliland throughout 2016, UNICEF scaled-up the availability of outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) service sites, both static and mobile, coupled with the delivery of an integrated package of care – the Basic Nutrition Service Package (BNSP). In Somaliland, UNICEF increased the OTP coverage to 16 rural health centres in Woqooyi Galbeed region and started the provision of nutrition emergency interventions in Ceel Afweyn district in Sanaag. In total, UNICEF and partners provided 20,954 children with SAM lifesaving treatment services in the drought-affected regions of Bari, Nugaal, Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sool and Sanaag. As the drought expanded to southern regions, UNICEF increased its response in Bay and Bakool regions, 15,939 children for SAM treatment and achieving a recovery rate of 92 per cent.

Addressing malnutrition in IDP sites remained a priority in 2016, and Dollow a key area of focus in light of the emergency malnutrition rates. UNICEF implemented an integrated nutrition, WASH and health response which included nutrition screening and referral; deworming; routine immunisation; and distribution of micronutrient powders. These interventions targeted 8,411 children under-5 and 3,364 pregnant and lactating women (PLW), including 1,890 severely malnourished children who received treatment. UNICEF also expanded the coverage of SAM treatment and scale-up of nutrition, health, hygiene promotion (NHHP) activities in response to the influx of IDPs in Kismayo, reaching 5,256 children.

WASH: In 2016, UNICEF provided WASH lifesaving assistance to 654,120 people affected by drought, AWD/cholera, floods and conflict. In response to drought affecting Somaliland and Puntland, UNICEF intensified its WASH assistance in affected areas with the provision of safe water through vouchers, repair and rehabilitation of strategic boreholes and distribution of hygiene kits. A total of 27 boreholes were rehabilitated in Somaliland and Puntland (18 in Puntland and 9 in Somaliland) benefiting 135,000 drought affected people. In addition, an estimated 85,000 people affected by drought received temporary access to safe water via vouchers. To support safe hygiene practices and water treatment at household level, UNICEF and partners distributed a total of 21,250 hygiene kits benefitting 127,000 people.

In 2016, UNICEF scaled-up its interventions to respond to the AWD/cholera outbreak affecting Somalia. UNICEF and partners provided 654,120 people with hygiene kits to boost safe hygiene practices and water treatment at household level through the UNICEF supported RSHs. To ensure the safety of water sources in affected areas, UNICEF completed a 3 month daily chlorination of 140 shallow wells serving 56,000 people. UNICEF also completed rehabilitation work to protect and upgrade 31 shallow wells with 12,400 people gaining access to sustained water. UNICEF and partners completed the construction of 28 gender sensitive sanitation facilities in 10 health centres. Additionally, UNICEF supported desludging of 4,503 overflowing pit latrines in Afgooye, Sigale, Taleh and Tarabunka IDP settlements in Mogadishu, benefitting an estimated 135,000 IDPs and host communities.

Following the resumption of conflict in Gaalkacyo and subsequent displacement of populations, UNICEF provided hygiene kits to 54,240 people, as well as safe water to 30,000 people (7.5 litres/person/day for 15 days). Similarly, in the conflict-affected district of Qandala in Bari region, UNICEF and MoH distributed hygiene kits to 3,720 people. In response to the floods in Belet Weyne town, Hiraan Region, a total of 2,185 flood affected households received emergency hygiene kits through the UNICEF supported Regional Supply Hubs (RSHs), to avert outbreaks of water-borne diseases. UNICEF also distributed 42,685 sandbags to households to support the construction of embankments for prevent flooding of their homes.

EDUCATION: In 2016, UNICEF provided 34,838 children and adolescents (42 per cent girls) with access to education in emergencies, and 33,237 children (43 per cent girls) received teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials. The drought and water shortages in Somaliland and Puntland have led to a rise in dropout rates and closure of schools. Currently as many as 180 schools and up to 34,000 students in Somaliland and Puntland are directly affected by the drought. For Puntland this constitutes 30 per of the schools in drought affected areas. As a response, UNICEF supported 2,342 children, including 940 girls, to resume access education through the rehabilitation of schools in Bari, Nugal, Sool, Sanaag, Karkar and Haylaan. UNICEF also provided incentives to 67 teachers (10 of which are women), trained 43 teachers (10 of which are women), and 69 Community Education Clubs (CEC) members (17 of which are women) in 23 drought-affected schools.

Following the fighting in Gaalkacyo, four schools were damaged, and five schools outside the town closed as these were used to shelter some of the displaced families. As a result, functioning schools in the area became severely overcrowded, and the conflict disrupted the education of more than 13,000 learners. In response to this crisis, UNICEF provided 75 school in a boxes, 133 replenishment kits, and 150 recreation kits, supporting more than 6,000 students (45 per cent girls) to continue their education. UNICEF provided education supplies to partners in Belet Weyne in response to the floods to support 4,503 children, including 1906 girls, in resuming access to education. UNICEF also provided 200 displaced children (including 41 per cent girls) with education supplies in Huddur. In 2016, UNICEF and partners supported the voluntary repatriation process of Somali refugee children from Dadaab refugee camp, and developed a response plan to address conflict triggers with host communities.

CHILD PROTECTION: In 2016, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting documented 4,889 grave violations against children in southern central Somalia, affecting 3,385 boys and 750 girls. Majority of the violations were on the recruitment and use of children (1,917), followed by abduction (1,458). The taskforce advocated for the release of 70 boys (44 in Gaalkacyo and 26 in Puntland) detained by Galmudug and Puntland authorities since March 2016 due to their association with Al Shabaab (AS). UNICEF supported 824 children (159 girls and 665 boys) with reintegration services in Mogadishu, Belet Weyne, Baidoa and Afgooye districts. Out of these children, 527 (77 girls and 450 boys) graduated from the program in April 2016.

UNICEF also responded to child protection needs triggered by the drought and conflict which have led to displacements and increasing child rights violations. In 2016, UNICEF and partners maintained comprehensive services

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that have reached 4,898 gender-based violence (GBV) survivors (1,482 girls, 3,073 women, 307 boys and 36 men), including psychosocial support, clinical assistance, security and legal aid based on needs and requests made by survivors themselves. UNICEF and partners also identified and documented 1,496 unaccompanied and separated children (855 boys and 641 girls), and supported them with reunification, interim care services, access to basic services and psychosocial support. Service provision in the main towns is supplemented by an extensive network of community based child protection and GBV referral mechanisms which are providing primary clinical and psychosocial care where possible and supporting referrals to various child protection services. In 2016, UNICEF' and community based child protection partners have provided services to 3,279 men and boys and 5,015 girls and women. UNICEF also implemented extensive targeted prevention programmes reaching approximately 25,485 people in 2016.

CASH TRANSFERS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION: 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. This partnership was extended to support the reintegration of Somali returnees from Dadaab. WFP and UNICEF are providing returnee households with an emergency unconditional cash-based transfer assistance package to help them settle back in their locations of return. This response will be expanded in 2017 to respond to the drought.

SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS: Accessibility in Gedo, Bay, Hiran, and Galmudug regions continues to be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. 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 2016, UNICEF appealed for US\$ 82,268,287 to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in line with the country's inter-agency 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan. As of 31 December, UNICEF had a funding gap of 23 per cent. The funding overview detailed in the table below includes US\$ 27,937,942 carry-forward available from 2015, due to generous multi-year funding of donors planned for 2016/2017 implementation. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received, including the most recent contribution from the Government of Canada to support the El Niño response and from DFID to support the malnutrition crisis in Bay and Bakool regions.

2016 Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 2016 for a period of 12 months)				
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**	Funding gap	
			US\$	%
Health	24,782,068	8,406,248	16,375,820	66%
Nutrition	13,158,990	20,154,585	-6,995,595	-53%
Education	6,006,565	8,730,641	-2,724,076	-45%
WASH	12,118,224	11,234,733	883,491	7%
Child Protection	13,715,372	9,488,455	4,226,917	31%
Cash-based response	12,487,068	5,652,188	6,834,880	55%
Total	82,268,287	63,666,849	18,601,437	23%

* The requirement for Cluster coordination costs has 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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Annex A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (as of 31 December 2016)

	Cluster Response		UNICEF and IPs	
	2016 Target	Cumulative Results	2016 Target ²	Cumulative Results
HEALTH				
# children under-1 vaccinated against measles			445,000	857,225
# of children under-5 vaccinated against polio			2,374,950	2,425,662
# of children under-5 and women provided with emergency life-saving health services in high risk areas			450,000	617,953
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	137,876	108,750	122,072
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	91%	92.9%	75%	92.8%
% nutrition centers stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0%	<10%	0.1%
EDUCATION				
# of children and adolescents (girls/boys) have access to education in emergencies	200,000 (94,495 F)	74,568 (31,844 F)	50,400 (50% F)	34,838 (42% F)
# of children (girls/boys) benefiting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials	200,000 (94,495 F)	96,110 (40,207F)	50,400 (50% F)	33,237 (43% F)
# of teachers (women/men) receiving training (including life-saving messages, psycho-social support and pedagogical support skills) and monthly incentives – <i>training</i>	7,000 (2,100 F)	1,493 (652 F)	500 (20% F)	493 (25% F)
# of teachers (women/men) receiving training (including lifesaving messages, psycho-social support and pedagogical support skills) and monthly incentives – <i>incentives</i>	3,000 (900 F)	1,922 (790F)	500 (20% F)	923 (26% F)
# of CEC members trained to participate in school management	3,000 (900 F)	2,224 (876 F)	1,750 (30% F)	538 (36% F)
WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE				
# of people with sustained access to safe water	1,230,000	569,194	250,000	439,306
# of affected people accessing safe water through temporary means	1,265,000	1,339,825	642,000	643,909
# of affected people with new access to sanitation facilities	600,000	255,221	200,000	135,000
# of villages self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	250	135	150	135
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through water filters, purifiers, jerry cans, aqua tabs, etc.	600,000	654,120	510,000	654,120
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of children affected by grave child rights violations ³	3,000	2,462 (496 F)	3,000	2,462 (496 F)
# of children (girls/boys) formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,000	854 (132 F)	2,000	854 (132 F)
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	6,500	2,475 (1,017F)	3,000	1,496 (641 F)
#of GBV Survivors (boys/men, girls/women) accessing a package of GBV services (medical, legal, Psychosocial and materials)	8,000	5,098 (4,712 F)	7,248	4,898 (4,555 F)
# of child rights violations that are resolved or referred by CBCP	6,750	8,294 (5,015 F)	6,750	8,294 (5,015 F)
CASH TRANSFERS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION				
# of households able to meet basic food and non-food needs with improved access to services in situations of crisis			16,000	0 ⁴

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

³This is from the flagship programme - Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC).

⁴Results from the ongoing SCOPE response for Dadaab returnees will be reflected in the next sitrep.