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Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

SOMALIA MID YEAR SITREP # 10: 1 JANUARY 2017 - 15 JULY 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

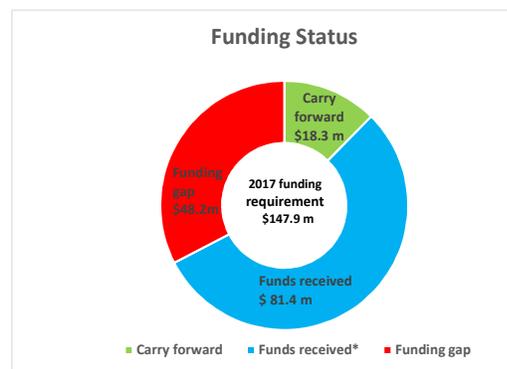
Highlights

- Further deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation is anticipated, elevating the risk of famine in parts of Somalia. The scale of drought-induced internal displacement is putting further pressure on available resources and contributing to infectious disease outbreaks. Since the start of the year, 71,663 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera and 13,428 measles cases have been reported in the country.
- Since January, UNICEF and partners have reached 741,205 women and children under-5 with life-saving health interventions; 111,869 children with severe acute malnutrition have received therapeutic treatment; 1.58 million drought-affected people have been provided with temporary access to water; 106,644 children have been supported to remain/return to school, where they are accessing life-saving WASH messaging and potable water; 45,323 people have been provided with comprehensive child protection services; and 19,935 households have received emergency unconditional cash-based assistance. Continued donor support is critical to sustain the response through to the end of the year.

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	741,205	101.4
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	346,000	142,165	41.1	277,000	111,869	40.4
Education: # of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	219,869	173,641	79.0	87,600	106,644	121.7
WASH: # people provided with temporary access to safe water	2,500,000	3,314,044	132.6	1,500,000	1,577,666	105.2
Child Protection: # of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	7,000	2,626	37.5	6,885	2,626	38.1
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 However, the monthly rates of displacement have slowed with more than 28,000 internal displacements reported in June, a significant decline compared to 46,000 reported in May.

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 August.

Severely malnourished children are nine times more likely to die of killer diseases like acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera and measles. In 2017, 71,663 cases of AWD/cholera have been reported; with 1,098 deaths recorded and a case fatality rate (CFR) of 1.5 per cent³. Some 13,428 suspected measles cases have also been reported since the beginning of the year, and an estimated 4.5 million people remain in urgent need of WASH assistance. Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection concerns are increasing. Since the start of the year, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting documented 1,992 incidents of grave violations against children.

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.

³ Somalia Drought Situation Report No. 15, OCHA, 27 July 2017.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: In response to the pre-famine situation, UNICEF targeted 1.62 million people with life-saving health care, including 430,000 children under-5 and 301,000 women. Since January, UNICEF and partners have reached 741,205 women and children under-5 with life-saving interventions through 169 health facilities and 113 integrated mobile units, including 36 rapid response teams across the central and southern regions, Puntland and Somaliland using the essential health package of services (EPHS) package that includes selected maternal, new-born, child health and nutrition interventions.

Since January, 71,663 suspected AWD/cholera cases and 1,098 deaths have been recorded. This represents more than a fourfold increase when compared to the 15,619 cases and 548 deaths reported in 2016. UNICEF has supported 70 cholera treatment centres/units, providing essential supplies and on-the-job training for health workers in case management and raising awareness of communities. Since late May, there has been a gradual decrease in cases although sporadic alerts from inaccessible areas in South Central Zone and new areas in Somaliland remain. Two rounds of Oral Cholera Vaccination campaigns were conducted in Banadir, Belet Weyne and Kismayo; 453,855 people were vaccinated and 866,357 were reached with AWD/cholera Information, Education and Communication materials.

More than 13,428 suspected cases of measles have been reported so far, with 66 per cent of the cases among children under-5 spread across 3 regions and 19 districts in Puntland; 6 regions and 17 districts in Somaliland and the rest from the 9 regions and 25 districts of central south zone. The number is four times higher than the numbers reported for the same period in 2016. In response, UNICEF and partners have vaccinated 596,328 children aged 6-59 months in 35 hotspots across the country (three zones). There is a plan to conduct supplementary national integrated birth registration and measles campaign in November 2017; and this will be, targeting 4.2 million children aged 6 months to 10 years across the country.

NUTRITION: UNICEF and partners have continued to expand and sustain the reach of both facility-based and mobile nutrition services. As a result, a cumulative total of 715,125 children have been reached through screening and 111,869 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have received therapeutic treatment in UNICEF-supported sites with treatment outcome indicators in line with international norms and standards.

The number of SAM cases reached to date is 90 per cent of the total cases admitted during 2016, with a dramatic increase observed between March and June 2017, suggestive of an effective emergency response reach but also a rapid deterioration of the food and nutrition situation. As cluster lead and a provider of last resort, UNICEF is delivering life-saving services to IDP children affected by SAM in Doolow, Gedo region through a direct implementation modality. Meanwhile, UNICEF continues to work in collaboration with WFP to strengthen the continuum of care between severe and moderate acute malnutrition management with the integration of the two programmes already achieved in fixed sites in Somaliland and some parts of Puntland and Gedo region.

To support of the pre-famine scale-up response, UNICEF has procured life-saving nutrition supplies and distributed 120,561 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) including the airlifting of 84 MT of supplies to avert a pipeline break. However, to sustain the response, UNICEF urgently needs US\$8 million to procure 95,000 cartons of RUTF and its related logistic costs to avert the anticipated fourth quarter pipeline break.

WASH: Since January, UNICEF has provided 1.58 million drought-affected people with temporary access to water. UNICEF also provided water to 103 schools, benefitting 11,564 pupils and is supporting the rehabilitation of sustainable water sources, reaching 389,800 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 to disinfect water in parallel to hygiene promotion. In central and southern regions, 13 nutrition centres and 31 AWD/cholera treatment facilities are receiving WASH support. UNICEF has constructed 1,632 emergency latrines in IDP sites and AWD/cholera treatment facilities to benefit 108,950 people. UNICEF has also provided 894,476 people with hygiene kits.

The main challenge has been regulating the price of water across the country, with the exception of Puntland. The water price increased five-fold, resulting in a disproportionate increase in the cost of delivering humanitarian assistance. Additionally, due to lack of resources, UNICEF is unable to drill new high production boreholes to address

the perennial water shortage. IDP camps are lacking latrines and garbage disposal facilities. Enhanced hygiene promotion and provision of hygiene kits in AWD/cholera hotspots and high-risk areas is critical. UNICEF will pre-position emergency WASH supplies at the regional supply hubs to benefit 150,000 families.

EDUCATION: Since the beginning of 2017, UNICEF has supported 106,644 children (44 per cent girls) across the country to remain in schools or return to school. Critical response gaps have been filled including the rehabilitation of school WASH facilities and provision of safe drinking water to 57,664 children. Provision of education materials has motivated 80,392 children to continue learning. An innovative community-based emergency school cash grants programme, the first of its kind, is supporting 45,441 children from the poorest households to remain in schools.

Cash grants are managed by community education committees based on the needs of each school. Through cash grants, 28,180 children have been supported with school feeding in Somaliland while more than 600 children, who had dropped out of school in Puntland have re-enrolled as a result of tuition payments. This approach contributes to retaining children in school while building grassroots resilience by engaging communities on school governance. Child-to-Child clubs are the centre of hygiene promotion, as children not only receive critical life-saving skills and knowledge on hygiene practices but are also empowered through peer-to-peer learning.

Despite progress made, lack of funding for education interventions remains a challenge. To sustain existing results and further extend support to areas affected by AWD/cholera, UNICEF requires US\$ 5 million through the end of 2017.

CHILD PROTECTION: Since the start of the year, a total of 170 humanitarian actors from protection, WASH, food and nutrition clusters and 59 government social workers were supported to enhance their capacity on child protection in emergencies. UNICEF has reached 45,323 people (8,834 boys; 10,617 girls; 10,008 men; and 15,864 women) in IDP and host communities with comprehensive child protection services. These include 2,947 gender-based violence (GBV) survivors (135 boys; 1,034 girls; 178 men; 1,600 women) accessing medical assistance and psychosocial support; 2,626 separated and unaccompanied children (1,589 boys; 1,037 girls) who were identified and registered and accessed protection services; and 39,750 people (7,110 boys; 8,546 girls; 9,830 men; 14,264 women) reached with messages aimed at preventing family separation and GBV, including where to get services for those affected.

In the first half of the year, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting documented 1,992 cases of grave violations allegedly committed by members of armed groups/forces affecting 1,596 children (304 girls). Since the beginning of the year, 1,213 children (241 girls) have benefited from the UNICEF-supported reintegration programme for children associated with armed forces/groups in various locations in Puntland and central and southern regions. Out of this number, 136 children (including 40 girls) have since graduated from the programme.

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.

C4D: UNICEF has reached approximately 2.5 million people in central and southern regions through the broadcasting of over 2,600 AWD/cholera radio and TV spots aired across 10 radio stations and 5 TV stations. Additionally 17,000 posters, 15,000 flyers and 25,000 cholera guides reached approximately 866,000 persons. In Somaliland, 17 regional and district social mobilisers supported the community mobilization related to AWD/cholera activities in Hargeisa, Burao, Berbera and Sheikh. The activities included the engagement of 273 community mobilisers who conducted a 14-day house-to-house initiative and the distribution of 9,000 posters and 10,000 leaflets.

Capacity building of partners formed a key component of the C4D interventions. A total of 67 federal and regional level medical officers, surveillance officers and community mobilisers, as well as 496 hygiene promoters, received training and in turn reached approximately 1 million people. Further cascade training for 1,121 mobilisers took place in Banadir, Hiraan, Lower Juba and Middle Shabelle. A total of 280 religious leaders were also trained. Teachers and children in Afgooye, Baidoa, Belet Weyne and Kismayo received AWD/cholera orientation. In Somaliland, 35 health workers were trained and UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in the development of C4D and social mobilization reporting and monitoring tools.

In support of the Oral Cholera Vaccination campaigns, regional and district social mobilisers were trained on cholera prevention and hygiene promotion, participated in the awareness raising for the campaign and reached approximately 1.1 million people. UNICEF supported the sensitization at household level for the measles campaigns.

SUPPLY & LOGISTICS: An internal review of the Somalia in-country logistics and operationalization of the 2017 logistics strategy has in the last six months included running additional warehouses in Doolow, Kismayo and Baidoa under a partnership with WFP. This has enabled better pre-positioning hence better accessibility and reduced delivery lead time for life-saving supplies to Gedo, Bay, Bakool and Lower and Middle Juba regions. The strategy also included use of the logistics corridor opened along the Ethiopia-Somalia border, which allowed UNICEF to ensure timely delivery of critical supplies to normally inaccessible areas in addition to saving 20-25 days on delivery time. Furthermore, UNICEF has extensively reviewed the programme supply order process with the objective of delivering supplies to partners through the nearest port of entry and hub in Somalia, hence delivering critical supplies quicker given prevailing accessibility constraints.

In-land road accessibility has remained restricted to various locations in Bay, Bakool, the Jubas, Gal-Mudug and Hiraan. Moreover, intermittent shifts in the security situation lead to challenges in delivery. Accessibility has also been cut off due to rain or wet conditions. Other challenges that UNICEF has been reviewing internally include delays in securing tax exemptions, which in turn lead to longer delivery lead times.

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 13 July 2017, UNICEF has a funding gap of 33 per cent against the revised appeal. The funding overview detailed in the table below includes US\$ 18,289,814 carry-forward available from 2016, due to multi-year funding planned for 2016/2017 implementation and generous contributions received in late December 2016. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received. Continued and timely donor support is critical to sustaining 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	6,660,447	7,454,983	53%
Cash-based response	25,006,980	6,995,245	18,011,735	72%
Total	147,918,410	99,656,898	48,261,512	33%

* Cluster coordination requirements have been included in sub-costs for the nutrition, WASH, child protection and education sectors.

**'Funds available' includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

*** Initial estimates for health were based on significantly lower caseloads of measles and AWD/cholera – requirements will be revised during the HAC revision process.

**** Includes a generous re-programming by the Government of Sweden of US\$ 1,100,000 from a multi-year development grant, enabling the water supply needs of 84,000 drought-affected people to be met.

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

UNICEF Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia

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

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Annex A: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (up to 15 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	741,205	68,685 ▲
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through Antenatal and Postnatal consultations				85,000	173,621	14,125 ▲
# 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	28,737	2,727 ▲
# of AWD/cholera cases treated at facility and treatment centres				27,500	55,822	3,602 ▲
NUTRITION						
# of children under-5 with SAM admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	346,000	142,165	11,646 ▲	277,000 ⁴	111,869	12,991 ▲
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	>93.1%	93.2%	0.0%	>75%	93.0%	0.0%
% nutrition centres stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0.2%	0.0%	<2%	0.1%	0.0%
EDUCATION						
# of children accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected environments	219,869	173,641 (44% F)	2,182 ▲	87,600	106,644 (44% F)	2,182 ▲
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*	108,344 (45% F)	0	63,000	57,664 (43% F)	0
# of children benefitting from temporary learning material including recreational material	211,806	122,129 (44% F)	5,568 ▲	87,500	80,392 (45% F)	5,568 ▲
# of children reached with schools cash grants	49,000	45,441	4,562 ▲	49,000	45,441	4,562 ▲

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).

UNICEF SOMALIA MID YEAR SITUATION REPORT: 1 January – 15 July 2017

	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	3,314,044***	404,662 ▲	1,500,000	1,577,666	0
# of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points	1,500,000	726,042***	126,714 ▲	500,000	389,800	0
# of emergency affected people with access to adequate and appropriate emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities	600,000	453,391***	66,750 ▲	270,000	108,950	0
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment	1,500,000	894,476***	43,200 ▲	1,500,000	894,476	43,200 ▲
CHILD PROTECTION						
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified, registered and provided with services	7,000	2,626	154 ▲	6,885	2,626	154 ▲
# of children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,463	1,213	0	2,463	1,213	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 (1,963 F)	2,769 (2,634 F)	88 ▲
# of people reached through protection messages	31,870	39,750	3,137 ▲	31,870	39,750	3,137 ▲
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.