

Sitrep #: 004

Country:	<i>SOMALIA</i>
Crisis:	Long standing conflict /drought
Covering period:	3rd April to 10th April 2017
Crisis Location:	Countrywide
Date issued:	10 th April 2017
Beneficiaries reached:	About 500,000 in different locations – estimates
Contact Name(s):	Nikolai Botev, Representative botev@unfpa.org +254 780400269 Samia Hassan, Humanitarian Coordinator shassan@unfpa.org +254 733581001 Elizabeth Oloo, Humanitarian Response Officer oloo@unfpa.org +254 735 488863 Pilirani Semu-Banda, Communications Specialist semu-banda@unfpa.org +254 734 500439

1. Situation overview including Security Issues

The food security situation has further deteriorated in the month of March, which is usually the peak of the pastoral lean season, and Hawd and Addun Pastoral livelihood zones are now in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) according to the latest analysis from the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). The situation continues to deteriorate at an alarming rate, with massive displacements and diseases continuing to spread, causing extensive human suffering and deaths.

Displacements: Drought-related displacement continues to rise throughout the country. The regions with the highest arrivals include Baidoa, Mogadishu, Sool and Sanaag. In March, Baidoa and Mogadishu received at least 50,000 and 44,000 new arrivals respectively. There was a notable upsurge in reports of new displacements in Sool and Sanaag regions occasioned by a combination of both strengthened coverage by partners in the field as well as increases in the numbers of displaced. Over 444,000 people have been displaced since November 2016. Some 4,100 people have crossed over to Dolo Ado camp in Ethiopia since January and majority of the new arrivals are from Bay, Gedo and Middle Juba.

In Puntland, the IDPs Affairs Department (IAD) of the Ministry of Interior, has reported more than 32,000 drought –driven displacements that have moved to urban and peri-urban locations. A recent assessment mission indicates new arrivals are estimated to be 300 household in Buursalah and 200 households in Goldogob.

AWD/Cholera: Depletion of water sources and lack of sanitation facilities have led to a sharp increase in cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) particularly 8in Bay and Bakool regions. As of 29th March there were 18,819 AWD/cholera cases and 443 related deaths recorded since the beginning of 2017. The cumulative Case Fatality Rate for 2017 is at 2.3 per cent, significantly above the emergency threshold of 1 per cent.

Reproductive Health: The devastating drought continues to threaten the lives of 607,000 pregnant women around the country. More than 130,000 of them may require critical and urgent assistance. Somalia already has one of the highest maternal mortality ratios in the world; one out of every 22 women is likely to die due to pregnancy or childbirth-related causes during her life course.

Protection: Recent reports show that 84% of GBV survivors are IDPs. This is shocking and given the amount of displacement that the famine is causing we need to highlight this linkage.

Security: The security situation remains the same with no significant events relevant to UN activities reported.

2. Humanitarian needs

Reproductive health needs:

- Scale up of existing services, including strengthening referral of complicated cases to provide emergency obstetric and neonatal care to drought affected populations
- Integrated reproductive health outreach campaigns targeting the drought affected populations that do not have access to basic health services
- Hygiene/dignity kits in light of the acute watery diarrhea and cholera cases confirmed
- Clean delivery kits
- Emergency reproductive health kits
- Coordination of reproductive health partners
- Capacity building of health workers
- Awareness on reproductive health, hygiene gender based violence, birth spacing

Protection

- Dignity kits
- Gender based violence awareness
- Coordination of gender-based violence
- Safe referral pathways

Nutrition

- Nutrition Screening and provision of iron and folic acid

3. Government and UN and other stakeholders' response:

- The Somali authorities, together with donors, UN Agencies and both international and local NGOs continue to contribute towards food, education, shelter, water-sanitation and health aid
- In Somaliland, partners have reported that they have reached 1,146 villages and small communities.
- The Logistics Cluster has been mobilizing dedicated air assets to facilitate the airlift of 100 cubic meters of urgent cargo to locations across Somalia.

4. Key activities implemented by UNFPA and Progress

- In Somaliland UNFPA has organised an integrated sexual and reproductive health outreach campaign from 9th to 13th April as a response to drought in Wajale, on the Somalia/Ethiopia border
- In Somaliland, UNFPA on 10th April handed over an ambulance to strengthen obstetric and neonatal emergency referral systems to transfer women and girls affected by the current drought
- UNFPA distributed reproductive health kits to assist drought-affected populations. These kits included kit 6A and 6B for BEMONC facilities in Gabiley district and kit 11A and 11B to Burao and Lasado CEMONC facilities.
- The country office recently received approval of the Emergency Fund Request of US\$ 250,000 that will go towards;
 - Four integrated reproductive health outreach campaigns in Bari, Nugal, Sool and Sanag in April, May and June;
 - Provision of emergency obstetric and neonatal care through three maternity homes; two in Bay region and one in Bari region. This also includes referral of complicated cases to Bosasso and Bayhawa hospitals.

- UNFPA Chief, Humanitarian and Fragile Contexts Branch, Ugochi Daniels is part of the Emergency Directors mission visiting Mogadishu between 9th and 10th April.

5. Resource Mobilization and Finance:

- UNFPA has submitted a proposal to OCHA under the CERF Rapid Response for US\$ 400,000 that will focus on provision of emergency obstetric and neonatal care including support to referral of complications during pregnancy or delivery, capacity building of health workers on MISP and provision of safe delivery, and procurement and distribution of emergency reproductive health kits for both BEmONC and CEmONC facilities
- The country office recently received approval of the Emergency Fund Request of US\$ 250,000 has been submitted to HFCB to continue response to the drought particularly in the two most affected regions of Bari and Bay
- There are discussions ongoing with UNICEF Global Fund HIV program to include scale up of PMTCT and food distribution through WFP

6. Communication and Advocacy

- The country office is part of the Humanitarian Communications Working Group and continues to include reproductive health and GBV in the key messages on famine prevention in Somalia
- The country office also contributes to the weekly OCHA SitRep
- Success stories on the country office drought response are continuously shared on the Somalia Country Office website including social media through Twitter and Facebook

7. Other Issues:

- Nothing to report this period