

SitRep #: 012

Country:	<i>SOMALIA</i>
Crisis:	Long standing conflict/drought
Covering period:	15th June to 28th July 2017
Crisis Location:	Countrywide
Date issued:	28 th July 2017
Beneficiaries reached:	About 500,000 in different locations – estimates
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1. Situation overview including Security Issues

Severe drought conditions continue to ravage the South West region of Somalia. The northern and central regions of Somalia have experienced improved pasture and water resources following the rains, according to the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) Seasonal Monitor for Somalia for June. The drought conditions however still persist; an improvement in the food security and nutrition situation is not likely before December 2017/January 2018.

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance remains 6.7 million due to the extended drought and consecutive poor harvests, which have impacted rural livelihoods and food security in Somalia. Partners report that it will take a while for people to recover from loss of livestock and rebuild their lives and livelihoods. Approximately 2,510,000 people are in crisis and 700,000 in emergency levels of food insecurity.

Rainfall Update: The Gu 2017 rainfall performance report shows that many parts of the country received below average rainfall except for a few places that received good rains in May and June in Puntland, Somaliland and southern regions of Bay, Lower and Middle Juba.

Displacements: Displacement rates slowed down during the Gu rains but there have been some reports of renewed waves of movement in June and July, mainly from locations that received little rain. There is a spike in conflict-displaced people that show a new trend since November 2016. Since November 2016 up to **766,000 persons** had been internally displaced due to drought as of 24th July 2017.

Measles cases: A total of **14,428** cases of suspected measles have been reported in 2017.

AWD/Cholera: Some **71,663 Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD)/cholera cases** and **1,098 deaths** have been recorded from 37 districts across 14 regions since the beginning of 2017.

Reproductive Health: The drought situation continues to pose a threat to women during pregnancy or delivery. 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: There continues to be a need for the protection of vulnerable groups. Gender-Based Violence (GBV), child protection concerns and other human rights violations are driving protection needs in Somalia. At least two million people are in need of protection support services to date.

Security: Humanitarian organizations and civilians continue to experience access constraints, including safety and security concerns as well as road access challenges, particularly along major access roads in southern and central Somalia. By 24th July 2017 90 violent incidents had impacted humanitarian personnel and seven humanitarian workers had been dismissed by the government.

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
- There is need to support CEMNOC services in all hospitals
- 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, GBV and birth spacing
- Most facilities need refurbishing or revamping as they do not have the capacity of managing the increased number of internally displaced people
- More midwives are needed at the Bossaso Reception Center

Protection

- Dignity kits
- GBV integration in site management and increased GBV awareness
- Capacity building on CMR and psychosocial support
- Strengthen coordination of GBV response
- GBV awareness at Bossaso Reception Centre
- Most facilities need refurbishing or revamping as they do not have the capacity of managing the increased number of internally displaced people

Nutrition

- Nutrition screening and provision of iron and folic acid

3. Government and UN and other stakeholders' response:

- Humanitarian partners continue to massively scale up response, increasing from just over one million in February 2017 (equivalent to 36 per cent of the number of people in IPC 3 or higher) to nearly 2.4 million in February 2017 (equivalent to 74 per cent of the number of people in IPC 3 or higher)
- The Drought Operation Coordination Centers in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Garowe continue to provide support to humanitarian partners to respond to the drought
- More than 18.5 million heads of livestock have been treated against diseases, benefitting 2.8 million people
- Some 145 metric tons of humanitarian aid has been airlifted on behalf of the General Government and 198 MT on behalf of humanitarian agencies throughout the country
- The Food Security, Health and WASH clusters have been forced to scale back activities due to lack of adequate funding

4. Key activities implemented by UNFPA and Progress

- The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) rapid response fund has been received and implementations is going on
- **Emergency reproductive health kits** have been received and distributed as follows;
 - Kit 5 has been used during the integrated reproductive health outreach campaigns
 - Kit 6A and 6B distributed to six Maternity Homes
 - Kit 6B distributed to six maternity homes
 - Kit 8 distributed to four CEmNOC facilities
 - Kit 11 A distributed to four hospitals
 - Kit 11 B distributed to four hospitals
 - Kit 12 distributed to four hospitals

These kits are targeted to reach more than 500,000 people and were procured through the Emergency Fund Request. More kits (four kit 11A, 11B and 3) have been ordered targeting CEmNOC facilities with an aim of scaling up integration of GBV into CEmNOC services

- Integrated reproductive health outreach: The country office is conducting eight integrated reproductive health outreach campaigns with funding from CERF and the emergency fund request
- The country office is in the process of developing cross-border plans for humanitarian response following the inter-regional strategic humanitarian meeting
- Somalia Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) have been contracted as new strategic implementing partners in Puntland to scale up on humanitarian response, particularly the drought response
- The country office recently conducted a drought response monitoring mission to Garowe, Mogadishu and Baidoa

5. Resource Mobilization and Finance:

- The revised Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) that is seeking US\$1.5 billion to reach 5.5 million people with life-saving assistance has been launched

- The momentum in new donor contributions has been declining. New donor commitments per month have declined from about \$258 million in March to \$26 million by end of June. This is likely to affect continuity of response till the end of the year
- The country office is working on a cross-border proposal with Kenya country office
- UNFPA has a Humanitarian Response Plan for both protection and health costed at US\$ 24,578,324 and so far received US\$ 847,195, which leaves a funding gap of US\$ 23,731,124

6. Communication and Advocacy

- The Common Feedback Project (CFP), a two-way consultation service between relief workers and affected communities, has been activated in Somalia. The inter-agency/inter-cluster common service is built on existing feedback mechanisms/structures and partnerships, including with government, local/international organizations, mobile telecommunications providers and existing media
- 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
- Success stories on the country office drought response are continuously shared on the Somalia country office website including on social media through Twitter and Facebook
- The country office, with funding from the EFR and CERF rapid response is implementing the following;
 - Production of branded materials for staff and IPs to increase UNFPA visibility in the drought response
 - Professional photographs of UNFPA's response to the drought
 - Publications on UNFPA's drought response including the quarterly newsletter for the country office

7. Other Issues:

- UNFPA needs support in responding to the drought in the following areas:
 - Gender Based Violence: One GBV specialist is needed to strengthen coordination of GBV Response. One has reported in is located in Baidoa. Another one is expected on 1st August 2017
 - Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH): One surge staff is in place
 - Data in emergencies: not yet reported