

SitRep #: 011

Country:	<i>SOMALIA</i>
Crisis:	Long standing conflict /drought
Covering period:	26th May to 16th June 2017
Crisis Location:	Countrywide
Date issued:	14 th June 2017 <small>Text</small>
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 and the threat of a possible famine persist. 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 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.

During a recent mission to Puntland, the Ministry of Interior informed UNFPA of an influx of new arrivals in Bossaso comprising of Somali returnees and Yemeni refugees fleeing conflict in Yemen. The Reception Centre in Bossaso where the returnees transit through was established in 2015 and is still in operation.

Rainfall Update: Average to above-average rainfall has been received in parts of the northern and central regions of Somalia. The South West region has received below average rainfall according to FEWSNET.

Displacements: Up to **739,000 persons** had been internally displaced due to drought as of 5th June 2017 since November 2016. Drought-related displacements have gone down by 70 per cent in May 2017 compared to April 2017.

Measles cases: A total of **9,813** cases have been reported in 2017.

AWD/Cholera: Overall, some **45,400 Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD)/cholera cases** and almost **738 deaths** have been reported in 52 districts across 14 regions since the beginning of 2017. Cholera alerts have been reported in Gedo, Galgadud, Togdheer, Bakool and Middle Juba but verification of these alerts is a major challenge due to insecurity.

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. Insecurity is also limiting humanitarian partners to deliver life-saving assistance to some of the drought-affected populations.

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 many 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
- Many 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
- Strengthen coordination of GBV response
- Safe referral pathways
- GBV awareness at Bossaso Reception Centre

Nutrition

- Nutrition screening and provision of iron and folic acid

3. Government and UN and other stakeholders' response:

- Humanitarian partners in collaboration with federal and local authorities continue to massively scale up response and are reaching millions of people with life-saving food, water, nutritional and health services as well as shelter, non-food items, protection services and livelihood support throughout the country
- So far 167 mobile teams have been deployed to provide services to the drought-affected population and each of these teams include at least one midwife
- The Drought Operation Coordination Centers in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Garowe continue to provide support to humanitarian partners to respond to the drought

4. Key activities implemented by UNFPA and Progress

- UNFPA has finalized the drought response operations plan for nine months, from April to December 2017, with support from headquarters and the ASRO Region office. Funding received from the Emergency Fund Request (EFR) and Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) rapid response is already being used to implement some of the activities in the plan
- Integrated Reproductive Health outreach:
 - UNFPA is conducting outreach campaigns, one in Baidoa in Bay regions with funding from the CERF. The outreach started in April 2017 and will continue until end of June 2017. The locations include Dormar IDP camp in north of Baidoa town and ADC 2Towfiq IDP camp in south of the town. The outreach targets 30,000 vulnerable IDPs in Baidoa town which plays host to most of the drought affected populations
 - The second outreach campaign is being conducted in Galkayo in Mudug region. The outreach started on 28th May and will go on up to the end of July 2017. This outreach will be carried out twice monthly in North and South Galkayo, Taalo Cad IDP in North Galkayo and Xaar Xaar IDP in South Galkayo. The total population targeted is 3500, (Xaar Xaar -2050) and (Taalo cad -1450)
- Following the inter-regional strategic humanitarian meeting in May, the country office is in the process of developing cross-border plans for humanitarian response
- Discussions were held with Somalia Red Crescent Society on collaboration on the drought response during a monitoring mission to Puntland in June

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
- Donors have remained committed to the scaling up of famine prevention activities. As of 22 May, about US\$693 million had been made available for humanitarian operations in Somalia, both within and outside the HRP. The revised 2017 HRP is funded at 34 per cent; \$516 million of the \$1.5 billion requested
- The country office is working on a cross-border plan with Kenya country office
- UNFPA has an HRP 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
- UNFPA is part of a weekly panel discussion on what the UN is doing to support victims and survivors affected by the drought
- Funding from the EFR and CERF rapid response will be used for the following activities;
 - 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 in the quarterly newsletter for the country office

7. Other Issues:

- UNFPA needs support in responding to the drought in the following areas:
 - Operations: Support is needed in operations particularly in the area of logistics: there has been a surge deployment on this
 - Gender Based Violence: Three GBV specialists are needed to strengthen coordination of GBV: there has been one surge deployment on this
 - Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH): An SRH in emergencies specialist
 - Data in emergencies: Programme Specialist