

WORLD VISION SOMALIA HUNGER RESPONSE SITUATION REPORT No. 13

11 SEPTEMBER 2017



KEY MESSAGES

- Humanitarian situation:** The threat of famine persists with severe drought expected to deepen until the start of rainy season in October.
- Food security deteriorating:** An estimated 3.1 million people – 25 per cent of the population – are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) through December 2017. The loss of livestock, below average harvests and high food prices are further exacerbating food insecurity.
- Malnutrition status:** The overall nutrition situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate, especially the northern and central regions. An estimated 388,000 children under age 5 are acutely malnourished, including 87,000 who are severely malnourished and face the risk of death without action.
- Displaced:** More than a million people have been displaced due to severe drought and conflict. Baidoa and Mogadishu have the highest number of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) with a slight increase being recorded in Baidoa in the past month.
- Accessibility and security:** Spikes in armed conflict and active hostilities experienced in parts of Bakool, Galgaduud, Juba and Lower Shabelle regions. This has caused displacement, an upsurge in protection issues and worsening access to the most affected people.
- Access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) remains:** While new cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) have reduced, over 4.5 million people still need WASH services in the country. 76,236 cases of AWD/Cholera have been reported since January 2017, with 65 percent being children below the age of 5.
- Need to scale up response:** World Vision International (WVI) has assisted 685,528 people in affected areas of Somaliland, Puntland, Jubaland and South West State since January 2017. More assistance is still needed to match the increased needs.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION OVERVIEW

- Number of people impacted by drought reduced:** The humanitarian situation has changed. Now, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection has reduced from 6.7 million in May to 6.2 million in August, according to the latest Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FEWSNET-FSNAU, 31 August 2017). However, the number of people in Crisis (IPC 3) and Emergency (IPC 4) has slightly increased. The pockets within the country where the food security situation is deteriorating rapidly require sustained humanitarian assistance.

World Vision

SITUATION HIGHLIGHTS



6.2 million

people in need of humanitarian and protection services



4 million

children are in need of humanitarian assistance



\$ 37M

required by World Vision for humanitarian assistance



4.5 million

people in need of water, sanitation and hygiene services



388,000

children under-5 are acutely malnourished

87,000

children under-5 are severely malnourished



1 million

people displaced due to drought

*All financial figures in US dollars

- **Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rates spike:** Malnutrition has reached emergency levels in a number of locations in southern and central Somalia, especially among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). According to the current food security assessment by FEWSNET-FSNAU, two-thirds of the areas surveyed showed Critical (15-30 percent) or Very Critical (>30 percent) Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates. Child illness as a result of malnutrition and death have increased among children under age 5 in most areas surveyed.
- **Food insecurity remains:** The 2017 Gu rains were considered below average leading to poor production of crops and livestock. The season's harvest, which is estimated at 78,400 tonnes, is 37 percent lower than the long term average (1995-2016). As a result, poor households in the agro pastoral regions (northwest and southern Somalia) have little or no food stocks. Food insecurity is made worse by the declining livestock production systems, labour and incomes.
- **Continued displacement of people:** Nearly 895,000 people have been displaced internally by drought while 154,000 have been displaced by conflict since January this year (UNOCHA Sitrep 31 August 2017). In total, 55,000 individuals have been newly internally displaced in August, of whom 24,000 by conflict and 31,000 are drought-related displacements, according to provisional figures from the UNHCR-led Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) report.
- **Limited humanitarian access due to continued attacks:** Spikes of armed conflict and active hostilities in parts of Bakool, Galgaduud, Juba and Lower Shabelle regions continue to create new displacements and hinders humanitarian access. Despite the effort by local government, most of the areas within the central and southern region and along the Mogadishu-Baidoa-Dollow road remains inaccessible to humanitarian workers due to increased vehicle's jacking, abductions and improvised explosive device (IED) attacks. Some 25 humanitarian workers have been abducted between January and August.

WHAT WORLD VISION IS DOING

During reporting period 19 Aug to 01 Sept:



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- **Health services:** 23,322 outpatients received treatment at 56 health centres and 23 mobile clinics supported by World Vision. In Puntland, 8,511 outpatients reached; in Jubaland and South West State 13,314 outpatients were attended to; and in Somaliland 1,497 outpatients were treated.
- **Health education:** 3,722 people took part in health education centres at 15 case treatment centres in Jubaland and South West State.
- **Nutrition:** 11,378 children under age 5 were screened for malnutrition. A total of 764 identified as severely malnourished were referred to nutrition programmes. In Puntland, 2,866 children were screened and 216 were identified as severely malnourished and started on rehabilitation programmes; in Jubaland and South West State 6,860 children were screened and 479 identified as severely malnourished and 28 with complications sent for rehabilitation programmes; in Somaliland 1,622 children were screened and 44 identified as severely malnourished sent for rehabilitation programmes.



WASH

- Although acute watery diarrhea/cholera cases have declined, pockets of concern still remain. To prevent the spread of the disease, World Vision continues to provide safe drinking water, hygiene kits and public health education in various locations. A key highlight during the time period under review:
- **Water trucking:** 56,138 people reached through clean water trucking. In Puntland, 30,338 people reached; in Jubaland and South West State 1,860 people in 9 IDP camps in Baidoa reached; and in Somaliland 23,940 people reached.



FOOD ASSISTANCE

- **Food assistance:** 21,922 households in Burao, Baidoa and Waajid benefited from the distribution of 365MT of food assistance and \$531,443 US worth of cash vouchers



EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

- **School feeding:** 935 children benefited from a school feeding programme.
- **Teacher incentives:** 44 teachers received a \$80 US incentive to continue leading classes despite many schools closing due to drought. World Vision supports schools primarily in internally displaced person camps that are not currently funded by government.
- **Water management:** 43 school committees were trained on water management in schools

NFI NON-FOOD ITEMS

- **Hygiene kits and clothing:** 820 families in 8 villages in Jariban received hygiene kits and clothing
- **Vitameal:** 500 families in Burtinle received packages of Vitameal. Vitameals are fortified and highly nutritious/high energy supplementary meals used to help severely malnourished children recover quickly that is distributed to children and arrivals at IDP camps.



692,963
people reached
with assistance since
January 2017

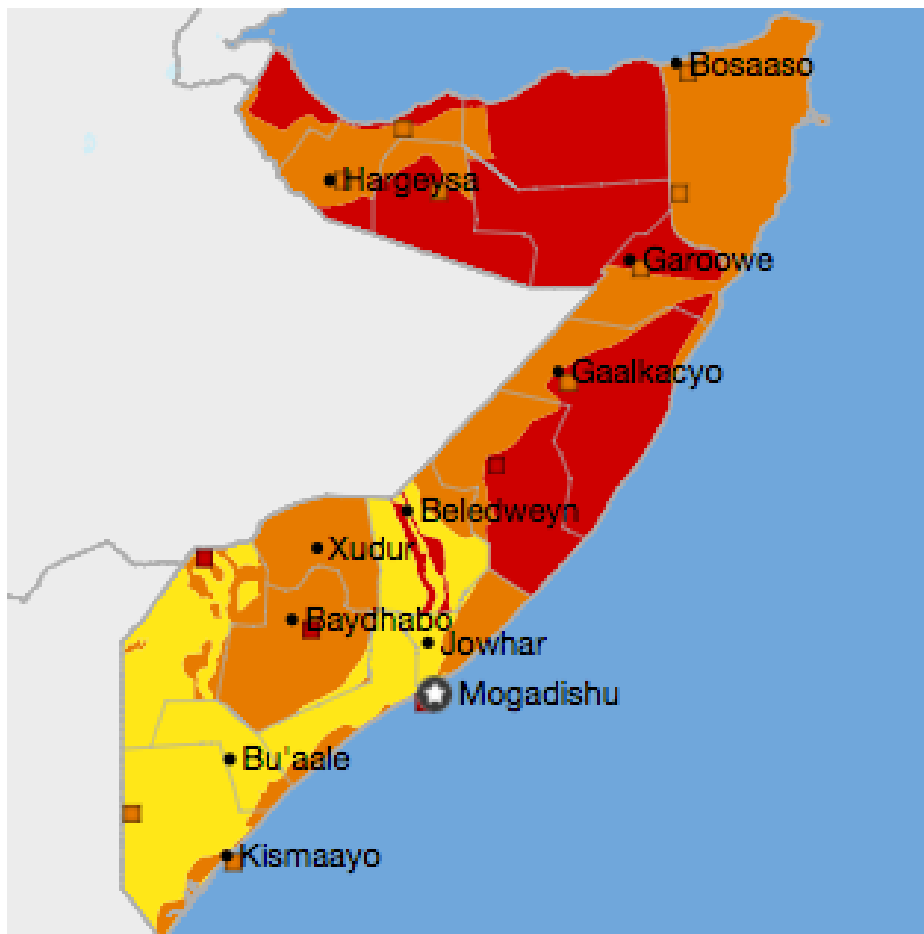


1 Million
people targeted
for life-saving
assistance

OPERATIONAL GAPS & CURRENT NEEDS:

- Increased displacement and the poor performance of seasonal rains have left some areas more vulnerable to food and water stress. These regions include: Sool, Todgheer, Sanag and Garowe. The need to facilitate access to water and sustained food supplies is vital in averting further deterioration of an already precarious situation.
- High malnutrition rates, as indicated by the high global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates, demands for more effort to be put in expanding access to treatment and therapeutic feeding for children under age 5, particularly in areas with high influx of drought induced IDPs. Badha (Sanaag), for example, recorded 26.7% GAM rates (well above WHO threshold).
- With more displacements, the need for instituting protection mechanisms for children, women and girls is important in reducing potential risk to abuse and gender violence. Training and awareness creation for community leaders and camp management committees is crucial to effectively address the situation.

SOMALIA MOST LIKELY FOOD SECURITY OUTCOME (October-January 2018, Preliminary)



IPC 2.0 Acute Food Insecurity Phase

1: Minimal 2: Stressed 3: Crisis 4: Emergency 5: Famine

Source: FEWSNET

RESPONSE HIGHLIGHTS since January 2017



382,534

people reached with food and cash assistance



213,629

people reached with health assistance



332,086

people reached with water, sanitation and hygiene services



6,904

children reached with education and protection interventions



101,060

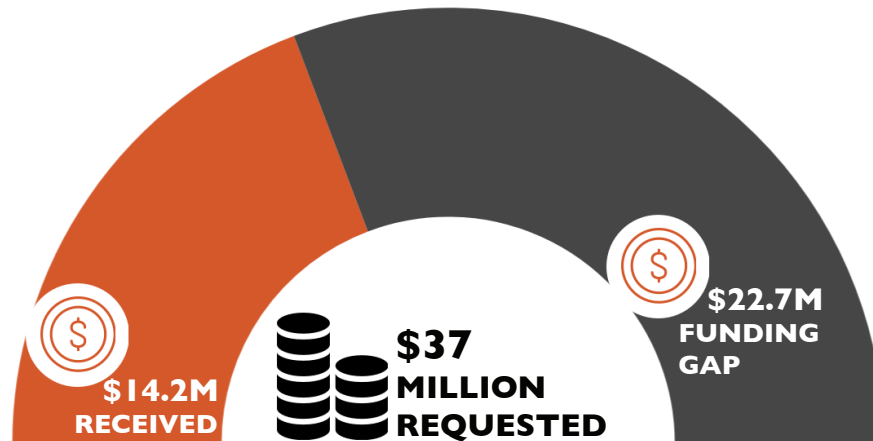
people were reached with nutrition services

NFI

18,446

people reached with non food items

GAPS AND FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



WV SOMALIA HUMANITARIAN DONORS AND PARTNERS



Generous donations also received from the government of Hong Kong and private World Vision donors in Canada, Germany, Hong Kong, Switzerland, Taiwan and the United States.

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