



REPORTING PERIOD: October 2019

Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The end of October saw widespread flooding in Hiraan and Bay regions. The UNICEF led WASH Cluster and partners responded to the flooding in late October through the distribution of hygiene kits to over 30,000 people in Belet Weyne district.
- To preempt and prevent a surge in diseases, health supplies were prepositioned including acute watery diarrhoea kits, sterilization and resuscitation kits to flood affected areas in Lower Shabelle.
- UNICEF supported nutrition centres across Somalia have reached 150,981 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) so far in 2019.
- In October, some 7,000 children benefitted from the distribution of education supplies including school-in-a-box kits. This coupled with investment on teachers' development is aimed to help children thrive in their classrooms.
- Child protection programmes supported 38,591 people with psychosocial support, community-and-school-based mine risk awareness and access to gender-based violence (GBV) services.

4.2 million

People in need of humanitarian assistance (2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview)

903,100

Estimated children under-5 years likely to face acute malnutrition in 2019, including 138,200 children with SAM

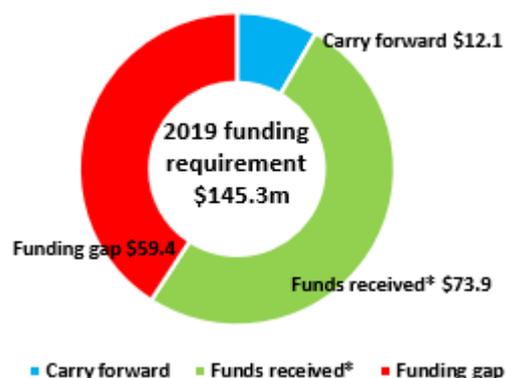
3 million

Children estimated to be out of school (2019 Humanitarian Action for Children)

2.6 million

People internally displaced throughout Somalia

Funding Status in US\$ millions



UNICEF's Response with Partners

	UNICEF and partners			Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Total Results	Target achieved	Cluster Target	Total Results	Target achieved
Nutrition: # of children 6-59 months admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	130,196	150,981	116%	178,000	202,804	113.9%
Health: # of crisis affected people with adequate access to PHC services provided with emergency life-saving health services	974,400	541,026	56%			
WASH: # of emergency affected people accessing temporary safe water services for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	950,000	725,117	76%	2,092,167	1,044,256	49.9%
Education: # of children and youth accessing formal or non-formal primary education (boys/girls)	165,000	59,202	36% ¹	330,068	118,408	35.9%
Child Protection: # of children participating in community-based psychosocial support activities including child friendly spaces (boys/girls)	120,000	55,802	46%	250,000	165,163	66.2%
Cash-based Transfers: # of households with children under 5 years diagnosed with SAM and admitted for treatment receiving monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	30,062	0	0%			

1 A carry over grant from 2018 provided support to 20,868 children in education in emergencies interventions.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

In late October, the heavier than usual *Deyr* seasonal rains resulted in flooding in riverine areas in Central South Somalia, with Belet Weyne district in Hiraan being the worst affected with much of the town being submerged and more than 270,000 residents displaced. An estimated 20 per cent of the displaced are children under 5 years of age. Floods have led to displacement and destruction of property in Belet Weyne - triggering urgent needs in shelter, food, health, drinking water, sanitation/latrines and mosquito nets.² Education services have been disrupted and schools have been closed with 27,500 children (9,300 girls) seeing their access to education interrupted as the result of the flooding. A total of 86 schools have been affected by the floods both in urban and surrounding settlements of Belet Weyne.

The lingering effects of the poor performing 2019 *Gu* season (68 per cent below average) are still being felt. Up to one million children at risk of acute malnutrition and 178,000 children at risk of SAM between July 2019 and June 2020. The overall humanitarian situation continues to worsen throughout agro-pastoral and riverine areas.³ These same areas are those that were hit by flooding, doubling the impact of the delayed rains.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF is an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and participates in the Inter-Cluster Working Group, which leads strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF is also an active member of the Civil-Military Working Group and HCT Access Task Force. UNICEF and partners engage with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) on strengthening collaboration mechanisms for humanitarian response.

UNICEF continues to lead the WASH and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility and co-leads the Education Cluster with Save the Children. 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, as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster, are active members of the inter-agency Disaster Operations Coordination Centre (DOCC) in Mogadishu. UNICEF is also supporting gender capacity strengthening efforts for Clusters to ensure the drought preparedness and response is gender-responsive and inclusive, the likes of access to gender-based violence (GBV) services and psychosocial support to separated unaccompanied children identified and documented.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's ongoing humanitarian action focuses on an integrated, inclusive, and multi-sectoral response to residual drought impact, displacement, conflict, disease outbreaks and seasonal floods. In line with the 2019 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), as well as the HCT Centrality of Protection Strategy, UNICEF's priorities are to provide life-saving services to address critical malnutrition and excess mortality, effectively respond to mounting protection threats, and support resilience building and early recovery. UNICEF is also committed to implementing gender-responsive and socially inclusive humanitarian action to ensure those most in need receive the right life-saving services.

UNICEF is maintaining critical service provision in the highest need areas, procuring life-saving supplies and continually looking to expand partnerships and coverage in hard-to-access areas.⁴ Life-saving programme integration prioritizes nutrition, health and WASH services, complemented with child protection and education in emergencies. UNICEF maintains key leadership roles in support of humanitarian coordination, as well as active participation in other crucial strategic forums. Humanitarian interventions are closely coordinated with relevant ministries, disaster management agencies and clusters and delivered through most local partners.

Where possible, UNICEF is responding jointly with the World Food Program (WFP) through an augmented response package, including the integrated treatment of acute malnutrition and joint humanitarian cash interventions. In line with Grand Bargain commitments, UNICEF made a strong commitment to cash-based assistance, which is being prioritized where appropriate though it is currently facing important funding shortfalls. UNICEF is also working towards integrated access to social services in the Somalia Resilience and Recovery Framework (RRF), informing humanitarian integration

² OCHA Somalia Flash Update #3, 1st November 2019

³ OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, September 2019

⁴ Priority regions are Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Galgaduud, Mudug, Sanaag, Sool, Bari and Nugaal given the high malnutrition rates.

and contributing towards longer-term, shared outcomes and resilience building, in line with the New Way of Working (NWOW) commitments.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

In October UNICEF supported nutrition centres across Somalia have reached 150,981 children under five years with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). These children were admitted in nutrition facilities for treatment with a 92.6 per cent recovery rate and defaulter rate of 3.5 per cent. There was a 22 per cent increase in SAM admissions in October compared to September. The increase was primarily observed in districts negatively impacted by drought and riverine districts affected by flooding as well as the observed increase in admissions being attributed to the recent increase in coverage through new partnerships including the provision of supplies to partners.

UNICEF continued to support the nutrition interventions in the flood affected areas in Belet Weyne and surrounding areas and established emergency nutrition mobile teams through partners. Additional supplies to reach 2,000 SAM children have been released to the flood affected areas including nutrition supplies and essential medicines into the existing health facilities to provide integrated services to the targeted beneficiaries. Prepositioning of supplies to districts which are also at risk of flood was undertaken during October. For preventive and promotive 8,497 health workers were trained and provided individual counselling on IYCF, while 127,205 children aged 6-23 months received micronutrient powder for prevention of micronutrient deficiencies.

Health



Following the heavy *Deyr* rains, UNICEF and implementing partners provided emergency life-saving health services to the adversely affected areas of Belet Weyne and Afgoye. Over 11,000 people, including 5,693 children under five years and 2,601 women received essential health services. In total, 61,474 people (30,517 under-five and 18,079 women) in priority districts were reached with curative first consultations.

Throughout October, UNICEF health facilities recorded 510 malaria (235 children under five) and 5,591 diarrhoea (3,082 under five) cases. These incidences were similar to the case load in the previous month. The UNICEF supported cholera treatment centre (CTC) in Banadir Hospital also recorded comparable diarrhoea case numbers of 148 (78 children under five) in September and 186 (98 children under five) in October. Routine vaccination efforts to preempt a surge in vaccine-preventable diseases secondary to an outbreak of water-borne illnesses continued in October. There were 6,858 children under-five who received measles vaccinations, 4,113 children under-one year received Penta 3 and 3,494 under-five years children received the bOPV vaccine.

Additionally, in anticipation of the potential for increasing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) case numbers because of the flooding, UNICEF prepositioned 95 AWD kits, 14 sterilisation kits and 4 resuscitation as well as 74 essential medicine kits to 10 partners in six priority districts throughout Somalia.

WASH



In October, UNICEF continued to supply emergency water through water trucking and reached 44,046 people who received safe water, the majority of whom are vulnerable internally-displaced people (IDPs) in Baidoa. Heavy rains in South Central Somalia regions led to significant flooding, increasing the need for WASH interventions in those areas. With the potential for AWD and cholera outbreaks, UNICEF has scaled up hygiene kits distribution and chlorination of wells.

In the reporting month, 18,266 households received hygiene kits and 97 wells chlorinated through our partners. UNICEF continued to support sustainable water sources and reached 96,392 people through rehabilitation of water well and new water supply system including the Armo urban water supply in the Bari region was completed with a pipeline extension, drilling of a new borehole and water tank supporting 30,000 people.

On sanitation, UNICEF reached 17,950 people through construction of 166 latrines in Baidoa IDP camps, desludging in Bossaso and additional nine schools and eight maternal and child health (MCH) latrines rehabilitated in Gedo. In Hygiene, 68,817 people were reached with hygiene promotion messaging to promote improvement of hygiene practices targeting IDPs, host communities, schools and Health centres. As part of a mass media campaign 593,920 people were reached in Banadir on the Global Hand Washing Day. The UNICEF led WASH Cluster and partners responded to the water and

sanitation needs through the distribution of hygiene kits to support 30,000 people from supplies pre-positioned in the Belet Weyne district.

Education



During this reporting period, 59,202 (27,354 girls) vulnerable children were supported with education services delivered by UNICEF and partners. These children benefit with education package comprising of teaching and learning materials, 18 days in-service teacher training on pedagogical skills and incentives, access to school feeding and safe drinking water, strengthening the capacity of community education committees among others. UNICEF has trained teachers mentors to support newly trained teachers to enhance their teaching skills. Supplies such as 175 school-in-a-box supported 7,000 children (3,025 girls) for learning in the month of October. This coupled with investment on teachers' development is aimed to help children thrive in their classrooms. To strengthen the Community Education Committees (CECs), 193 CECs members (97 female) were trained on school governance. This is aimed to equip the committees with skills to make informed decision and foster local ownership and influence community buy-in when it comes education services. In addition, CECs have also been an effective avenue to encourage access to school for girls and to give a voice to women in the community. Through this Education response, 46% of children accessing education services are girls.

In the last week of October, floods have led to displacement and destruction of property in Belet Weyne. Education services have been disrupted and schools have been closed with 27,500 children (9,300 girls) seeing their access to education interrupted as the result of the flooding. A total of 86 schools have been affected by the floods both in urban and surrounding settlements of Belet Weyne. The exam season has not been affected, however, school closures will have implication on the syllabus coverage. It is expected learning will resume with the water receding. This will specifically require teachers to recover the time lost particularly to prepare the grade 8 learners for exams in May 2020. The major challenge encountered is inaccessibility to the affected schools. UNICEF and partners are working with the Ministry of Education to map out existing resources among the partners to support the response.

Child Protection



During the month of October, a total of 38,591 people was reached through UNICEF Child Protection interventions. They included 14,470 people (4,982 girls & 1,867 women) who accessed psychosocial support; 562 (254 girls) separated and 312 (113 girls) unaccompanied children identified and documented; 2,372 people (708 girls & 429 women) who benefitted from community-and-school-based mine risk awareness; and 503 people (113 girls & 307 women) who accessed gender-based violence (GBV) services. A total of 970 children formerly associated with armed forces and groups (777 boys & 193 girls) and 201 other vulnerable children (111 boys & 90 girls) benefit from UNICEF-supported reintegration programmes. Prevention messages in mine risk education, child abuse and family separation reached 14,259 children (3,047 girls) and 5,599 caregivers (3,657 women) including 558 military personnel from the Ministry of Defence.

Cash-Based Programming



Throughout 2019, UNICEF sought to commence a cash-based programme in the Bay and Bakool regions. The pilot programme aims to target households with children suffering from SAM to receive regular cash assistance. After much delay, the project started registering households in October with the initial cash disbursement due to commence in November. 647 households have so far received cash transfers of \$ 20 per household.

Media and External Communication

In October, during the Somalia Partnership Forum, a high-level Government meeting with donors, UN and key stakeholders, UNICEF supported the Office of the Prime Minister in hosting a high-level side event on critical investments in water resources. The event was chaired by the Prime Minister and broadcast live by Somali TV stations. Social media activity, across Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, continued to highlight and amplify UNICEF's work for children in Somalia and the crucial support of donors and partners.

Funding

In 2019, UNICEF is appealing for **US\$ 145.3** million to sustain provision of life-saving services including critical nutrition, health, WASH, child protection and education in emergency interventions, as well as cash-based assistance for women and children in Somalia. Continued predictable, flexible and timely donor support is critical to sustaining vital response activities and preventing further deterioration of the situation. UNICEF Somalia would like to thank all its donors for their

continued generous support for the children and women of Somalia. The contributions made so far have enabled UNICEF and partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance at scale but continued, predictable, flexible and timely donor support until the end of the year is critical to sustaining and scaling up the response and preventing further deterioration of the situation.

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2019 Humanitarian Appeal)

Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Health	30,348,000	11,801,281	2,223,901	16,322,818	54%
Nutrition	24,701,325	24,732,722	4,988,484	-	-
Education	19,702,980	5,269,888	604,861	13,828,231	70%
WASH	35,830,088	20,176,392	2,663,702	12,989,994	36%
Child Protection	18,922,791	10,340,479	1,116,658	7,465,654	39%
Cash-based response	15,820,434	1,549,141	507,041	13,764,252	87%
Total	145,325,618	73,869,902	12,104,647	59,351,070	41%

* Cluster coordination requirements were 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.

UNICEF humanitarian programmes also benefit from resilience funding generously contributed by multiple different donors, including resources helping UNICEF contribute towards both humanitarian efforts and interventions at the nexus between humanitarian and development action for children. Received from Global Thematic through ESARO US\$ 369,263.40 in support of nutrition emergencies.

Next SitRep: 20 December 2019

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

UNICEF Somalia Crisis Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia

UNICEF Somalia Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/somalia.html>

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Annex A: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
	2019 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼	2019 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
# of emergency affected people accessing temporary safe water services for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	950,000 (285,000 G 285,000 B 199,500 W 180,500 M)	725,117 (215,360G 223,989B 151,803W 133,965M)	0	2,092,167	1,044,256 (574,341 W 469,915 M)	23,946 ▲
# people accessing appropriate sanitation facilities	420,000 (126,000 G 126,000 B 88,200 W 79,800 M)	108,455 (32,211 G 33,502B 22,705W 20,037M)	17,950 ▲	1,092,456	311,224 (171,173 W 140,051 M)	8,771 ▲
# of people in targeted settlements and communities practicing hand washing with soap at critical moments	1,500,000 (285,000 G 285,000 B 315,000 W 288,000 M)	573,771 (170,410G 177,238B 120,119W 106,004M)	178,412 ▲	2,213,140	1,171,356 (644,246 W 527,110 M)	176,588 ▲
# of people in targeted settlements and communities having their main source of drinking water located at less than 500 meters from the household and a queuing time less than 30 minutes.	464,000 (139,200 G 139,200 B 97,440 W 88,160 M)	600,566 (178,368G 185,515B 125,728W 110,955M)	96,392 ▲	1,176,491	See footnote ⁵	N/A
# of people in targeted settlements and communities with access to sustainable safe water service	340,000 (102,000 G 102,000 B 71,400 W 64,600 M)	279,182 (82,917G 86,239B 58,447W 51,579M)	96,392 ▲	889,357	621,616 (341,889 W 279,727 M)	61,762 ▲
EDUCATION						
# children and youth accessing formal or non-formal primary education (boys/girls)	165,000 (92,400 G 72,600 B)	59,202 (27,354G 31,848 B)	573 ▲	330,068	118,408 (52,088 G 66,320 B)	20,667 ▲
# teachers supported with emergency incentives	300 (60 W 240 M)	798 (242 W 556 M)	0	5,000	2,982 (1,066 W 1,916 M)	1,078 ▲
# of school children benefitting from emergency teaching materials (M/F)	165,000 (92,400 G 72,600 B)	19,859 (8,824 G 11,035 B)	7000 ▲	330,068	82,625 (38,359 G 44,266 B)	22,424 ▲
# of classrooms constructed or rehabilitated with child friendly and inclusive WASH facilities available to emergency-affected children and youth	120	81	0	3,300	410	64 ▲
HEALTH						
# of crisis affected people with adequate access to PHC services provided with emergency life-saving health services	974,400	541,026	29,307 ▲			
# of emergency-affected pregnant woman received delivery services by skilled birth attendants	48,720	24,090	1,554 ▲			
# of children under 1 year received Penta3 vaccine	81,600	47,910	4,113 ▲			
% of communicable diseases outbreaks investigated and responded to in the first 96 hrs	90%	N/A ⁶	N/A			
NUTRITION						
# of children 6-59 months admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	130,196	150,981 (83,533G 67,448B)	27,304 ⁷ ▲	178,000 (150,221 G 27,313 B)	202,804 (119,654G 83,150B)	21,886 ▲
# of children with acute malnutrition treated	164,676 ⁸	151,592 (83,868G 67,724B)	5,065 ▲	648,000 (548,222 G 409,715 B)	498,025 (293,835G 204,190B)	31,231 ▲
% of children under-5 with SAM admitted in therapeutic feeding programme discharged cured	≥ 75	92.6%	-1.20% ▼	≥ 75	84.10%	-2.30% ▼
# of OTP sites stocked out of RUTF	≤ 2%	4.8%	0.5% ▼			
# of pregnant and lactating women receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	513,000	477,196	67,857 ▲			
CHILD PROTECTION						
# of children participating in community-based psychosocial support activities including in child friendly space (boys/girls)	120,000 (54,000 G 54,000 B 6,000 W 6,000 M)	55,802 (20,888 G 25,087 B 6,361 W 3,466 M)	14,479 ▲	250,000	165,563 (66,938G 74,764B 19,550W 4,311M)	14,471 ▲
# of registered unaccompanied and separated children	10,000 (3,500 G 6,500 B)	6,003 (2674 G 3329B)	870 ▲	15,000	6,057 (2840G 3217 B)	2,752 ▲

⁵ Partner reports are currently being collated and results will be reported in future updates.

⁶ No disease outbreaks reported in October 2019

⁷ The October results include reports of SAM cases from September which were reported late by partners. The October increase in admissions is 10,905 cases of SAM

⁸ This includes the treatment of 130,196 children under-5 years with SAM and 34,480 children under-5 years with MAM through Extended Admission Criteria (EAC) with exceptional circumstances when access is an issue and integration is lacking.

	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
	2019 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2019 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
supported with reunification services, family-based care or appropriate alternative (boys/girls)						
# of survivors of gender-based violence receiving clinical care, case management, psychosocial support, legal assistance and safe house support	10,000 (400 G 600 B 4,000 W 5,000 M)	3,990 (1387 G 261 B 2047 W 295 M)	503 ▲			
# of girls and boys formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups provided with reintegration support	3,000 (940 G 2,060 B)	970 (193 G 777 B)	82 ▲			
# of individuals targeted with rights-based public outreach and awareness raising activities	250,000 (99,500 G 99,500 B 26,000 W 25,000 M)	163,040 (42264 G 47129 B 39898 W 33749 M)	19,858 ▲	400,000	227,631 (54057G 65793B 61775W 46006M)	37,198 ▲
CASH TRANSFERS						
# of households with children under 5 years diagnosed with SAM and admitted for treatment receiving monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	30,062	0	No Change			