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Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 11



Reporting Period: 1 to 30 November 2020

Highlights

- In November, 16,255 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted (55 per cent of whom are girls), bringing the total admissions since January to 214,221, exceeding the 2020 UNICEF SAM target by 60 per cent and the overall country SAM burden by 20 per cent.
- Following Cyclone Gati, UNICEF, in conjunction with local authorities, is working to support 66,000 affected people in communities with hygiene kits and health supplies.
- Following a surge of measles cases in Kismayo (Lower Juba) in July and August and UNICEF's accelerated vaccination efforts in October, measles cases in the region decreased by 23 per cent in the first half and 88 per cent during the second half of November.
- UNICEF and its partners provided reintegration services to 479 children through vocational training, career guidance and safe shelter. Rights-based public outreach and community mobilization on prevention of gender-based violence (GBV), child recruitment and prevention of child abuse and neglect reached a total of 2739 people.

Situation in Numbers



3,200,000

children in need of humanitarian assistance
(Humanitarian Needs Overview December 2019)



5,200,000

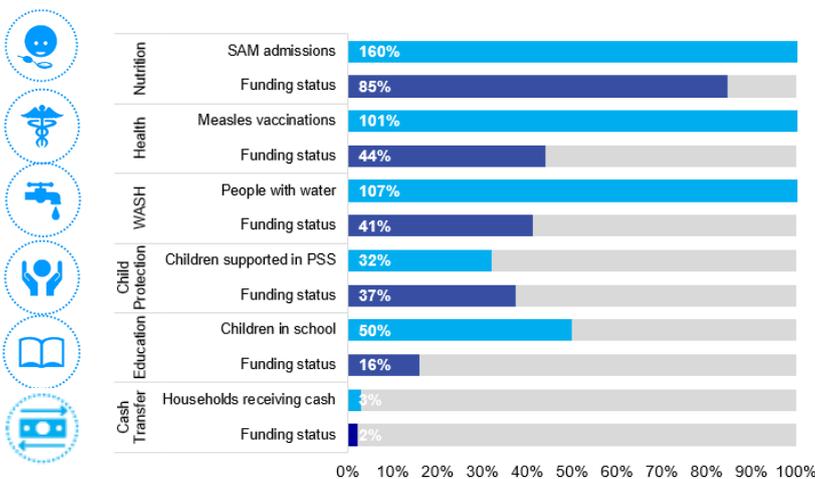
people in need
(Humanitarian Needs Overview December 2019)



2,600,000

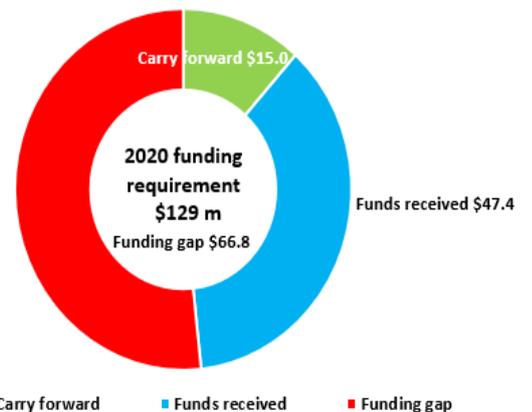
Internally displaced people (IDPs) or refugees
(Humanitarian Needs Overview December 2019)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2020 US\$ 129 million

Funding Status in US\$ millions (HAC 2020 Somalia)



Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2020, UNICEF is appealing for **US\$ 129.1** million to sustain provision of life-saving services including critical nutrition, health, WASH, child protection and education in emergency interventions. Continued predictable, flexible and timely donor support is critical to sustaining vital response activities and preventing further deterioration of the situation. The contributions made in 2020 will enable UNICEF and partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance at scale as a result of droughts, floods and conflict. Funds and supplies which were carried over from 2019 have supported the results achieved so far in 2020. UNICEF humanitarian programmes also benefit from resilience funding generously contributed by multiple different donors. Such resources help UNICEF contribute towards both humanitarian efforts and interventions at the nexus between humanitarian and development action for children.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

On 22nd November, Cyclone Gati struck the east coast of Puntland with winds up to 170 kilometres per hour. In the wake of the cyclone there was destruction of livelihoods with livestock killed and buildings damaged, and 26 classrooms were damaged by the cyclone affecting almost 700 school children. Up to 120,000 people were affected by the rains and impacts of the cyclone, with the primary impacts being in damage to shelters for internally displaced people (IDPs) as well as water wells and boreholes being affected¹. Most of the people who were displaced have returned to their homes and UNICEF in conjunction with local authorities is working to support 66,000 affected people in communities with a focus on the distribution of hygiene kits and health supplies.

The food security impact of the triple threat of floods, desert locusts and COVID-19 has been estimated to be 2.1 million people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) through December 2020 in the absence of humanitarian assistance². Compounding the impact of the floods, the desert locust infestation had been expected to affect the overall food security situation through damage to crops and pasture within the country; however, control operations are being scaled up by FAO with increased aerial capacity, vehicles and additional biopesticide stock deliveries³. The impact of Cyclone Gati is also likely lead to an increase in the impact of desert locusts, as land which was previously not viable for breeding is now seeing signs of a new generation of desert locusts being formed⁴. Humanitarian needs are likely to increase in 2021 due to the influence of a La Nina effect that is currently developing (75 per cent chance through February 2021). Potential drought conditions will likely develop as a result of the impacts of the La Nina which could lead to below average to average 2020 *Deyr* rains (October to December), a harsh 2021 dry *Jilaal* (January to March) season and a possible delay and/or poor performance of the 2021 *Gu* (April to June)⁵.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

During the month of November, the emergency nutrition programme continued to provide acute malnutrition treatment services, critical to accelerating the reduction and prevention of excess morbidity and mortality related to SAM and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). In November, 16,255 children with SAM were admitted (55 per cent of whom are girls), bringing the total admissions since January to 214,221, exceeding the 2020 UNICEF SAM target by 60 per cent and the overall country SAM burden by 20 per cent. UNICEF was able to reach these children through supplies carried over from 2019 and those procured in 2020, as well as coordinating with partners who had received supplies from other donors. The highest admissions are registered in Baidoa and Beletweyne, the most flood-affected districts in Somalia. UNICEF is continuing to reach children with MAM in areas lacking targeted supplementary feeding services with treatment services following the simplified protocol, with a total of 24,000 children reached since the beginning of the year. Moving forward, the nutrition program will continue to sustain the integrated response while monitoring the nutrition situation in the coming months and adjust the response to reach children most in need in line with global standards.

Health

UNICEF and its humanitarian partners ensured the continued provision of essential health services to the most disadvantaged with 88,402 people including 29,380 internally displaced people (IDPs) / hard-to-reach people supported with out-patient clinic (OPD) consultations. There were 17,001 pregnant women who attended at least one antenatal appointment and 3,958 women and their new-born babies received a first postnatal check within 48 hours of giving birth.

¹ Draft Cyclone Gati Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Report in Bari Region 24 - 30 November 2020

² 2020 Post Gu Seasonal Food Security and Nutrition Analysis for September (FAO/FSNAU)

³ Desert Locust Emergency in Somalia, Update 8, 7 October 2020

⁴ Desert Locust situation update 3 December 2020

⁵ Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin, September 2020, UNOCHA

Measles vaccinations reached 10,095 children under-1 and 5,792 children received Penta 3 vaccinations. While the uptake of first curative consultations increased by 10 per cent and measles vaccinations by 12 per cent, the utilization of the remaining services was either static or slightly decreased. UNICEF-supported health facilities reported 7,873 acute diarrhoea cases, a consecutive increase for the second month, whereas pneumonia decreased by 8 per cent in November. All children under-5 years with diarrhoea and pneumonia were appropriately treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS) or antibiotics. Following a surge of measles cases in Kismayo (Lower Juba) in July and August and UNICEF's accelerated vaccination efforts in October, measles cases in the region decreased by 23 per cent in the first half and 88 per cent during the second half of November.

WASH

As vulnerable people continued to face a shortage of clean water resulting from the *Deyr* seasonal rains that caused widespread flooding impacting access to safe water, UNICEF and partners appropriately responded with scaled up water trucking to five of the most affected communities in Belet Weyne and Kismayo in Hiraan and Lower Juba regions. Chlorination of water points in Afmadow, Lower Juba continued in efforts to reduce acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and other waterborne diseases. Improved access to water through durable solutions continued with three IDP settlements in Gaalkacyo in Mudug region connected to newly completed water supply schemes as well as repairs and maintenance of existing systems. In addition to safe water, hygiene kits distribution and hygiene awareness campaigns through mass media, house-to-house visits and vehicles mounted loudspeaker reached 61,500 people which included the engagement of 6,000 women of childbearing ages and girls on menstrual health and hygiene (MHH) subjects and distribution of kits. In the area of sanitation, eight healthcare facilities had improvements that included new latrines and solid waste collection facilities. Additional IDP communities in Afgooye and Baraawe districts were supported with the completion of twenty new emergency latrines.

Education

During November, 16,274 children were supported with the provision of learning materials. There were 320 teachers trained in coordination with the Ministry of Education on pedagogical skills, class management and psychosocial support. This was aimed at equipping the teachers with the necessary skills and put in practice to improve learning as well as to effectively deliver inclusive quality learning for girls and boys. The training on psychosocial skills was geared towards supporting child protection services and safety of children both in and out of school. The education programme sought to enhance the capacity of the Community Education Committees (CECs) that support school head teachers and teachers to manage schools in order to improve the quality of education and increase access to education through enrolment campaigns. A total of 230 CECs members were trained on improve good governance, management of school resources, social mobilization and child protection issues. The CECs have also been an effective avenue to encourage education access for girls, given a voice to women in the community in education planning and decision-making. As part of menstrual hygiene management in schools, 300 vulnerable adolescent girls were supported with dignity kits. This is aimed to address absenteeism of adolescent girls from schools.

Child Protection

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services reached 1,409 people (98 per cent children) representing a six per cent increase when compared to the previous month. Services were delivered through community based psychosocial support, peer to peer support, group counselling and hotlines. Physical distancing, use of masks and hand washing were observed during sessions as COVID-19 precautionary measures. UNICEF and its partners provided reintegration services to 479 children through vocational training, career guidance and safe shelter. Rights-based public outreach and community mobilization on prevention of GBV, child recruitment and prevention of child abuse and neglect, reached a total of 2,739 people. In a bid to ensure safe schools UNICEF and its partners conducted 421 explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) sessions in schools reaching an additional 3,113 children in Banadir, Gedo and Lower Juba regions. EORE messages were also broadcast through two radio stations reaching over 104,000 listeners in Doolow, Luuq, Belet Hawa, Kismayo and Mogadishu. There were 807 unaccompanied and separated children received family tracing services including registration, tracing and alternative care, while 357 people received GBV services ranging from medical care, legal services, and mental health and psychosocial support.

Cash-based Programming

The Nutrition Safety Net Cash Transfers in Wajid and Hudur districts of Bakool Region that started in October 2019 concluded in March 2020 with a total enrolment of 238 households with a transfer value of US \$20 per month for three consecutive months.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

During November, community social mobilizers provide awareness sessions on routine immunization (RI) to 5,195 people, supported the airing of 100 radio spots and distribution of IEC materials. In addition, out of 139 defaulters identified at the beginning of the campaign, 89 were traced and successful vaccinated. Further, 80 refusal families were resolved, out of 117 refusals targeted. As well as immunization, nutrition support was provided with 800 radio spots on maternal and child nutrition including exclusive breastfeeding were aired, whilst 112 community mobilisers were identified to promote maternal and child nutrition through community visits. Radio spots on mental health and psychosocial support were also developed and are now under field testing.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and 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 2020 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), as well as the 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 leads 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 240 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 has also supported gender capacity strengthening through multiple training sessions for Clusters to ensure the drought preparedness and response is gender-responsive and inclusive, including access to gender-based violence (GBV) services and psychosocial support to separated or unaccompanied children. UNICEF and partners engage with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADAM) on strengthening collaboration mechanisms for humanitarian response.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

In November, UNICEF [marked World Toilet Day](#) and highlighted the importance of [sustainable sanitation, access to clean water and hand washing facilities in stopping the spread of COVID-19](#), acute watery diarrhoea and other deadly diseases. [Celebrated World Children's Day](#) and together with the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development called for [passing the Child Rights Bill](#). During the 16 days of activism against gender based violence, shared messages on the [importance of protecting and promoting girls' protection rights](#).

Next SitRep: 20 January 2021

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: <https://www.unicef.org/somalia/>

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

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Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Overall needs	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster/AoR Response		
		2020 target	Total results*	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2020 target	Total results*	Change since last report ▲ ▼
Nutrition*							
# of boys and girls 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) admitted to therapeutic care through the simplified protocol	830,000	43,000 (21,930 G 21,070 B)	23,533 (11,823 G 11,710 B)	3,594 ▲	623,000 (317,730 G 305,270 B)	405,577 (207,567 G 198,010 B)	35,010 ▲
# of boys and girls 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	178,437	133,500 (68,085 G 65,415 B)	214,221 (117,241 G 96,980 B)	16,255 ▲	178,437 (91,003 G 87,434 B)	222,864 (113,804 G 109,060 B)	17,757 ▲
# of pregnant and lactating women receiving preventative services through supplementary nutrition	562,000	199,500	232,178	26,128 ▲	202,000	297,420	27,127 ▲
# of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months who received counselling on infant and young child feeding	N/A	650,000*	842,221	62,254 ▲	421,696	982,361	74,387 ▲
Health							
# of children vaccinated against measles		99,743 (50,869 G 48,874 B)	100,442 (54,105 G 46,337 B)	10,095 ▲			
# of emergency-affected pregnant woman receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants		48,420	31,047	3,204 ▲			
# of people provided with access to essential and life-saving health care services		968,389 (264,719 G 254,337 B 229,160 W 220,173 M)	945,675 (244,847 G 223,876 B 281,822 W 195,130 M)	88,402 ▲			
% of communicable diseases outbreaks investigated and responded to in the first 72 hours		90%	100%	1^			
WASH							
# of people reached with emergency water services in targeted settlements and communities.	2,400,000	800,000 (240,000 G 248,000 B 168,000 W 144,000 M)	855,919 (254,209 G 264,392 B 179,187 W 158,131 M)	25,406 ▲	2,229,199 (1,049,953 W 1,179,246 M)	954,379 (286,314 G 334,032 B 171,789 W 162,244 M)	33,406 ▲
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kits distribution in vulnerable settlements and communities.	2,700,000	1,200,000 (360,000 G 372,000 B 252,000 W 216,000 M)	1,355,275 (390,457 G 401,557 B 295,788 W 267,473 M)	61,544 ▲	2,359,564 (1,111,355 W 1,248,209 M)	1,606,660 (481,999 G 562,330 B 289,199 W 273,132 M)	83,105 ▲
# of people reached with sanitation services in vulnerable settlements and communities.	1,800,000	220,000 (66,000 G 68,200 B 46,200 W 39,600 M)	217,991 (60,059 G 60,699 B 50,323 W 46,910 M)	3,230 ▲	980,221 (461,684 W 518,537 M)	293,449 (88,033 G 102,709 B 52,821 W 49,886 M)	14,828 ▲
# of people reached with sustainable access to safe water in targeted settlements and communities.	1,400,000	450,000 (135,000 G 139,500 B 94,500 W 81,000 M)	496,545 (146,136 G 151,483 B 105,292 W 93,634 M)	16,522 ▲	1,249,102 (588,327 W 660,775 M)	689,425 (206,827 G 241,300 B 124,097 W 117,201 M)	30,307 ▲
Child Protection							
# of children participating in community-based mental health and psychosocial support activities, including child friendly spaces	N/A	175,000 (80,000 G 80,000 B 10,000 W 5,000 M)	41,708 (13,809 G 17,579 B 6,342 W 3,978 M)	1,409 ▲	310,419 (90,022 G 108,647 B 58,980 W 52,271 M)	81,158 (32,202 G 35,175 B 8,529 W 5,252 M)	2,290 ▲
# of girls and boys formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups provided with reintegration support	4,000	2,000 (500 G 1500 B)	4,063 (872 G 3,191 B)	479 ▲	3,725 (1080 G 1304 B 708 W 633 M)	5,999 (1,465 G 4,534 B)	613 ▲
# of people targeted with rights-based public outreach and awareness raising activities	N/A	200,000 (80,000 G 80,000 B 20,000 W 20,000 M)	90,649 (22,147 G 24,960 B 26,070 W 18,063 M)	2,739 ▲	566,205 (164,199 G 198,172 B 107,579 W 96,255 M)	394,358 (117,306 G 102,904 B 95,439 W 78,709 M)	159,818 ▲

# of registered unaccompanied and separated children supported with reunification services, family-based care or appropriate alternative care	N/A	8,000 (3000 G 5000 B)	11,357 (4,414 G 6,945 B)	807 ▲	18,625 (8440 G 10,186 B)	18,124 (8,637 G 9,487 B)	1,391 ▲
# of survivors of gender-based violence accessing a package of GBV services (medical, legal, mental health, psychosocial support and materials)		3,000 (1400 G 70 B 1500 W 30 M)	5,485 (1,665 G 184 B 3,542 W 94 M)	357 ▲			
Education							
# children and youth accessing quality formal or non-formal primary education	1,300,000	130,000 (65,000 G 65,000 B)	64,840 (29,524 G 35,316 B)	10,681 ▲	307,283 (150,569 G 156,714 B)	515,777 (247,881 G 267,896 B)	102,770 ▲
# of classrooms constructed or rehabilitated with child friendly and inclusive (incl. children with disabilities) WASH facilities available to emergency-affected school children and youth	N/A	120	78	0	5,000	1,855	72 ▲
# of school children benefitting from emergency teaching and learning materials	1,300,000	130,000 (65,000 G 65,000 B)	21,074 (8,529 G 12,545 B)	16,274 ▲	307,283 (150,569 G 156,714 B)	238,410 (114,026 G 124,384 B)	27,412 ▲
# teachers supported with emergency incentives	N/A	800 (240 W 560 M)	558 (137 W 421 M)	0	7,300 (3,577 W 3,723 M)	10,550 (4,050 W 6,500 M)	1,184 ▲
Cash Transfers							
# of vulnerable households received cash transfers		8,000	238	0			

* The Nutrition target is higher than the Nutrition Cluster target as UNICEF will be programming in an additional 14 districts.

In order to ensure a more accurate interpretation of data and trend analysis, all Nutrition programme data from previous months is updated to capture results submitted by partners after the cut-off date for the situation report

^ One PV2 case was reported in November 2020 a 15-months old girl from Baidoa district, Bay region. COVID-19 data can be accessed via the following link: <https://rebrand.ly/who-covid-somalia-dashboard>

Annex B

Funding Status*

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2020 Humanitarian Appeal)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Health	21,346,576	7,090,072	2,395,724	11,860,780	56%
Nutrition	33,653,015	23,780,162	4,841,503	5,031,350	15%
Education	18,727,500	1,681,218	1,328,353	15,717,929	84%
WASH	35,340,722	10,004,082	4,916,122	20,420,518	58%
Child Protection	14,256,379	4,801,554	533,155	8,921,670	63%
Cash-based response	2,860,790	0	342,683	2,518,107	88%
Cluster/Sector Coordination	2,999,588	0	683,492	2,316,096	77%
Total	129,184,570	47,357,088	15,041,032	66,786,450	52%

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. Such resources help UNICEF contribute towards both humanitarian efforts and interventions at the nexus between humanitarian and development action for children.