



Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

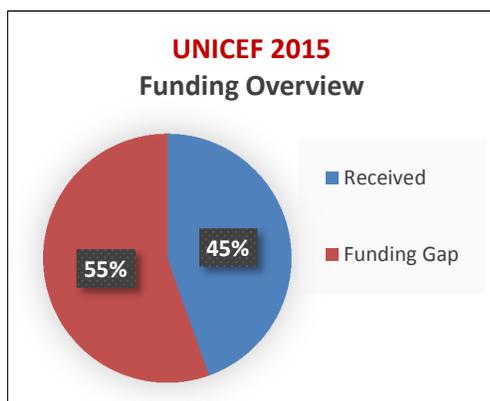


December 2015 – Somalia SitRep #12

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- UNICEF and partners continue to respond to **flooding** and **AWD/cholera outbreaks**.
- The round five of the **Polio** National Immunization Day conducted in Central and Southern Somalia, as well as in Puntland. A **measles campaign** also took place in Somaliland during the reporting period.



UNICEF received 45 per cent of its appeal to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in 2015.

December 2015

4.9 million

people in need of humanitarian and livelihood support

308,700

acutely malnourished children under the age of 5

1,014,000

of people in crisis and emergency (OCHA & FSNAU)

UNICEF Appeal in 2015
US\$ 111.7 million

UNICEF 2015 Humanitarian Programme Results	Sector/Cluster		UNICEF	
	Cluster 2015 Target	Cumulative 2015 results (#)	UNICEF 2015 Target	Cumulative 2015 results (#)
Health: # of children under-5 receiving polio vaccine			2,300,000	2,214,362
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	114,487	150,000	107,546
Education: # of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) have access to temporary and transitional learning spaces	330,000	48,916	30,000	23,255
WASH: # of people with new, sustained access to safe water	1,230,000	604,409	221,200	316,845
Child Protection: # of survivors of GBV assisted	2,500 (legal)	3,271	3,500 (legal)	8,862
	3,500 (material)	267	1,500 (material)	1,668
Social Protection: # of households able to meet basic food and non-food needs with improved access to services in situations of crisis			30,000	10,200

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

	Total
# of people in emergency and crisis	1,014,000
# of people in stress	3,900,000
# of severely malnourished children under-5	55,800
# of internally displaced people	1,100,000

The primary outlook from the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) indicated that acute food insecurity is expected to persist in most parts of Somalia, especially in urban areas affected by trade disruptions, as well as across most of the main IDP settlements. Slight improvements are however expected in some pastoral, agropastoral and riverine livelihoods of southern regions. Based on the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) food insecurity severity scale, the overall number of people in Crisis (IPC 3) and

Emergency (IPC 4) is expected to remain stable or increase slightly in the first half of 2016, particularly in drought affected areas, while most rural livelihoods are likely to be classified as Minimal or Stresses (IPC 2). Since the onset of the *Deyr* rainy season in October, seasonal flooding exacerbated by El Niño conditions has affected over 145,000 people and displaced nearly 60,000. Response to Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera cases is ongoing. Mediation efforts by various actors led to a peace agreement being signed on 2 December, ending the armed violence in Gaalkacyo and internally displaced populations are returning to their homes and previous settlements. Somalia continues to respond to the influx, albeit much reduced, of returnees and refugees fleeing the conflict in Yemen; at end December, the number stands at 30,180.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Cluster Working Group, which lead strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF leads the WASH and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Working Group, and co-leads the Education Cluster. The operational capacity of the UNICEF-led Clusters is significant, with a network of over 140 partners each, including sub-regional coordinators in over 15 regions. The network ensures access to information, coordination and interventions in hard-to-reach and inaccessible areas.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF aims to prevent mortality and morbidity, increase access to services and promote community resilience by building community capacity to anticipate and cope with shocks. Eradication of polio remains a top priority and efforts are made to immunise all children. Following the declaration of a measles outbreak in May 2014, UNICEF is implementing emergency vaccination campaigns across Somalia to prevent the further spread of the disease. UNICEF provides a package of curative, promotive and preventive nutrition interventions, while strengthening the implementation capacity of Government, partners and communities. Life-saving and resilience initiatives are promoted by increasing access to safe water; promoting emergency sanitation; extending community-led total sanitation approaches to flood, drought and disease-prone areas; and maintaining immediate response capacity through 10 supply hubs across the Central South Zone (CSZ). UNICEF supports the disengagement and reintegration of children associated with armed groups, monitors and reports on grave violations, while preventing and responding to Gender based Violence (GBV). Furthermore, UNICEF works to improve access, quality and capacity for provision of emergency education. Following the AMISOM offensives since March 2014, UNICEF is ensuring that a package of basic life-saving interventions is provided in newly accessible areas whilst maintaining neutrality and impartiality.

Political Update

The National Consultative Forum on the 2016 elections continued its deliberations and an agreement is expected by 10 January 2016. Somaliland witnessed changes to its administration, with the appointment of new Directors General, Regional Governors and a Presidential Advisor and the Parliament initiated discussions on the Sexual Offence Bill. Preparations for the state formation process for Hiraan and Middle Shabelle continued and the Interim South West Administration completed the formation of a regional assembly. Review of the Provisional Federal Constitution took a step forward with a retreat that started on 28 December. A cease fire was reached in Gaalkacyo ending the hostilities between Puntland and the Galmudug security forces and allowing the displaced to return to their homes.

Security Update

Hiraan region experienced anti-Government element activity, with several ambushes, particularly in Belet Weyne and Bulo Burto. In Mogadishu, anti-Government elements continued engaging Somali National Security Forces with hit and run attacks against military and police outposts in the outer districts of Yaqshid and Huriwa. Lower Shabelle region, particularly Afgooye, Awdhegle and Qoryooley, also registered a high number of incidents, with armed clashes involving anti-Government elements. In Somaliland, clan and intra-clan fighting over the control of the disputed Sool-Sanaag region intensified, causing tensions between pro-Somaliland Dulbahante and pro-Puntland Dulbahante clan militias. In Puntland, movements of anti-Government elements from the Galgala Mountains to Buntiyaalo village in Qandala district were reported while the on-going rift between pro-Al-Qaeda and pro-ISIL factions escalated. Gaalkacyo remained fluid, despite the ceasefire.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: AWD/cholera outbreaks have been confirmed in Baidoa, Kismayo, Jowhar and Mogadishu, with 3,044 cases of children under-5 and 1,335 cases of children over-5 recorded in health facilities according to the Ministry of Health, Federal Government of Somalia. The round five of the Polio National Immunization Day (NID) campaigns targeting 1,746,988 children under-5 were conducted in accessible districts of Central South Somalia and Puntland on 20-23 December with coverage data under compilation. The polio NID campaign for Somaliland has been postponed to 8-11 February 2016, however a measles campaign was conducted in December in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and WHO. All 18 districts were covered targeting 1 million children aged 9 months to 10 years. Vaccination efforts for refugees and returnees fleeing the conflict in Yemen continued; 70 new arrivals in Berbera were vaccinated against polio and 12 children under-5 and 6 pregnant and lactating women were nutritionally screened and none found malnourished.

NUTRITION: In December, UNICEF-supported nutrition centres across Somalia admitted 4,950 severely malnourished children with 88.5 per cent recovery rates, 0.6 per cent death rates and 6.7 per cent defaulter rates achieved. UNICEF continues to closely monitor the impact of El Niño and associated flood and drought risks and to augment partner capacities to ensure a timely response and continuity in provision of treatment services for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). UNICEF continues to support the scale up of ongoing nutrition response to drought affected areas in the Guban Livelihood zone of Somaliland. Two mobile Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) clinics were initiated in Boroma district to enhance coverage of services and additional mobile OTP clinics are planned for other drought affected areas. In response to the increase in reported cases of AWD in flood-affected regions of Central and Southern Somalia, UNICEF through its implementing partners is supporting efforts to enhance the capacity of at-risk communities in terms of preparedness, with the scale-up of Nutrition, Health and Hygiene promotion activities to prevent a further deterioration of the nutritional status following the outbreak. Following the cessation of hostilities between warring parties in Gaalkacyo, UNICEF worked with partners to ensure the immediate resumption of OTP and Stabilization Centres services

EDUCATION: Emergency response was carried out in newly accessible areas of Bardere, Tayeeglow and Diinsoor to support 126 teachers (33 female) with a start-up package and incentives to retain teachers for provision of education to 4,519 children including 1,745 girls. A training for 119 Community Education Committees members (58 females) was also conducted. UNICEF is at an advanced stage of discussion with four partners to enter into agreements for education in emergency in Jowhar, Baidoa, Baardheere and Marka. However, critical gaps are expected as Norwegian Refugee Council is likely to discontinue incentives to 400 teachers in 48 schools in Gedo due to funding shortages.

WASH: UNICEF, through the Regional Supply Hub (RSH) mechanism, continued to respond to the needs of populations affected by flooding and AWD across the country. UNICEF provided 4,280 hygiene kits to support an estimated 25,680 people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment. Since the start of the *Deyr* rains in October, UNICEF has supported cumulatively 96,000 people with hygiene kits. In 2015, an estimated 68 per cent of emergencies were responded to within the first 96 hours. Approximately 536,956 affected people accessed safe water through temporary means, including chlorination of unprotected shallow wells, and support to operation and

maintenance of water schemes. Another 127,542 people gained access to sanitation facilities through UNICEF support.

CHILD PROTECTION: Flooding coupled with clashes in Gaalkacyo caused significant population displacement, raising child protection concerns. A total of 134 children were identified and supported with services based on their specific needs. UNICEF also continued to support children and women arriving from Yemen with psychosocial support and vulnerability assessments on arrival; 12 unaccompanied and separated children (7 boys; 5 girls) were assisted with immediate food and medical needs and were reunified with their families. A total of 230 grave violations against children were reported in CSZ affecting 187 children (158 boys; 29 girls). Currently, 775 children (630 boys; 145 girls) benefit from the UNICEF-supported community-based reintegration programmes in Afgooye, Baidoa, Belet Weyne and Mogadishu. Community-based child protection mechanisms identified and assisted 556 children (194 boys; 362 girls) that had experienced violations of their rights.

CASH TRANSFERS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION: UNICEF's cash transfer activities in Lower Shabelle, Galgaduud and Hiraaan have been extended through January 2016 to provide supplementary support to households with limited labour capacity. Long term, predictable support continues to be a key gap for vulnerable households. Short term lean season support is an important response mechanism, but it does not allow households to have a consistent income, thus enabling them to save or make productive investments and plan for the future.

Communication for Development (C4D): Support to the polio response continued through the implementation of social mobilization and mass media activities in CSZ and Puntland. 303 nomadic chief elders were deployed during the hard-to-reach campaign to support mobilization; 1,312 house-to-house mobilisers were oriented and deployed prior to and during the campaign, covering 300,000 households. Advocacy/sensitization meetings were held with 120 key religious and community elders, 150 teachers, youth, women groups and medical doctors to address refusals, especially in districts with low coverage and subsequently to support district community dialogues. Radio spot messages were also aired on five radios to increase community acceptance of the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV). 48 health workers in Garowe, 36 in Qardho and 45 female health workers from the GAVI supported health facilities of CSZ were trained on Interpersonal Communication. Furthermore, 19 health workers in Daynile district were trained on health prevention and promotion messages, enabling them to conduct health education sessions at health facilities.

Supply and Logistics: Insecurity in Mudug region continued to hinder accessibility and movement of supplies. Road access across CSZ continues to be closely monitored and reviewed.

Media and External Communication: In December, efforts focused on the ongoing ECHO support in Baidoa, the epicentre of the previous famine, to treat malnourished children and educate parents. A blog was published and photographs distributed globally by UNICEF Somalia and by international media – see links below.

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_17448.html

<http://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2015-12-16-five-years-since-the-famine-somali-children-are-still-stalked-by-the-menace-of-hunger/>

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_17449.html

www.instagram.com/unicefsomalia

A video and articles, both in English and Somali, were also published on how early warning action and pre-positioning of supplies helped alleviate the worst effects of El Niño for women and children.

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_17561.html

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dqFgwvBmugk>

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_17637.html

Funding

As at 31 December, UNICEF had received only 45 per cent of its appeal for US\$ 111,705,413. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private sector donors for the contributions and pledges received. UNICEF would like to especially thank donors who have contributed un-earmarked funding, as it gives UNICEF essential flexibility to direct resources to ensure delivery of life-saving supplies and interventions where they are needed most. UNICEF

continues to encourage longer term and predictable funding to be able to strengthen preparedness and resilience building. Continued donor support is critical to maintaining and scaling up the response.

2015 Funding Requirements				
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds received*	Funding gap	
			US\$	%
Health	37,438,024	9,075,778	28,362,246	76%
Nutrition	30,076,458	15,698,799	14,377,659	48%
Education	4,418,875	3,072,225	1,346,650	30%
WASH	15,124,813	9,799,929	5,324,884	35%
Child Protection	6,967,373	7,325,466	-358,093	-5%
Cash-based response	17,679,870	5,021,977	12,657,893	72%
Total¹	111,705,413	49,994,174	61,711,239	55%

'Funds received' does not include pledges.

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: www.unicef.org/Somalia

UNICEF Somalia Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia

UNICEF Somalia Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/somalia.html>

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¹ The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 8 per cent. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

Annex A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Cluster Response		UNICEF and IPs	
	2015 Target	Total Results	2015 Target	Total Results
HEALTH				
# of children under-5 receiving polio vaccine			2,300,000	2,214,362
# of children under-1 immunised against measles			300,000	102,341
# of pregnant women accessing skilled birth attendants at health facilities			30,000	34,098
# of outpatient consultations for children under-5			450,000	237,754
# of children under-5 treated			70,000 diarrhoea	35,367
			62,000 pneumonia	31,047
# of children receiving DPT3 vaccination through routine services			85,000	176,697
# of women attending their first Antenatal Care visit			130,000	83,413
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding programmes	150,000	114,487	150,000	107,546
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	91%	91.3%	75%	91.6%
% nutrition centers stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0.4%	<10%	0.4%
EDUCATION				
# of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) have access to temporary and transitional learning spaces	330,000 (154,000 F)	48,916	30,000 (15,000 F)	23,255 (10,125 F)
# of children (girls/boys) benefitting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials	330,000 (154,000 F)	29,319	30,000 (15,000 F)	24,514 (10,125 F)
# of teachers (women/men) receiving training (including lifesaving messages, psycho-social support and pedagogical support skills) and monthly incentives	3,096 (900 F) training	798	700 (140 F)	667 (159 F)
	2,870 (850 F) incentives	1,444	700 (140 F)	394 (158 F)
# of CEC members trained to participate in school management			1,400 (420 F)	1,106 (413 F)
WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE				
# of people with new, sustained access to safe water	1,230,000 ²	604,409	221,200	316,845
# of affected people accessing safe water through temporary means	1,265,000	647,841	570,000	536,956
# of affected people with new access to sanitation facilities	600,000	225,960	105,000	27,196
# of villages self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	250	123	145	123
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through water filters, purifiers, jerry cans, aqua tabs, etc.	600,000	448,838	475,000	448,838
# of emergency-affected persons benefitting for hygiene and sanitation promotion messages	1,500,000	926,289	500,000	448,838
# of children benefitting from WASH facilities			34,300 in schools	24,289
			39,300 in health or nutrition centres	39,967

² This target represents a 10 per cent increase as it is based on the new population figures of 12.3 million.

CHILD PROTECTION				
# of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) identified and registered	1,800	9,102 ³	1,872	723
# of survivors of GBV assisted	2,500 legal counselling	3,271	3,500 legal counselling	8,862
	3,500 material assistance	267	1,500 material assistance	1,668
# of violations identified and resolved by Community-Based Child Protection Committees			3,500	4,054
# of referrals made by Community-Based Child Protection Committees	3,000	1,943	2,500	4,934
# of children received psychosocial support and care	6,000	12,307	3,530	2,891
# of caregivers received psychosocial support and care	4,000	1,896	408	129
# of former children associated with armed forces/groups (CAAFAG) and children/minors at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes	1,800	24	2,000	775
SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CASH TRANSFERS				
# of households able to meet basic food and non-food needs with improved access to services in situations of crisis			30,000	10,200

³ This sharp increase is linked to a surge in clan fighting, as well as the joint military offensive, which resulted in population displacement/movement with ensuing cases of separation of families.