



©UNICEF Somalia/2015/Rich

Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report



February 2016 – SOMALIA SITREP #02

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Parts of Puntland and Somaliland continue to experience severe drought conditions. An estimated 385,000 people face acute food insecurity and are in dire need of assistance, while another 1.3 million are at risk of slipping into acute food insecurity. UNICEF is working with WFP on an integrated response to halt the deteriorating food security and malnutrition situation in the drought affected areas.
- With thousands of children estimated to be at risk of dropping out of school due to the drought, the Education, Food Security, Nutrition and WASH Clusters, together with the Child Protection sub-Cluster are working on an integrated approach using schools as entry points to ensure children and teachers remain in schools, and prevent exposure of children to the risks of family separation, child labour and abuse.
- The number of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera cases continue to rise in Central South, due to the increasing scarcity of water. A similar trend has been recorded in health centres in Puntland and Somaliland, as communities share unprotected water sources with livestock.

4.7 million

People in need of humanitarian and livelihood support

1.1 million

People internally displaced

305,000

Acutely malnourished children under the age of 5

Humanitarian Requirements

January - December 2016

US\$ 82.2 million

Funding Gap 94%

Indicators	Cluster for 2016			UNICEF for 2016		
	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)	UNICEF Target*	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)
Health: # of children under-1 vaccinated against measles				445,000	9,259	2.1%
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	14,172	9.4%	108,750	14,280	13.1%
WASH: # of people with sustained access to safe water	1,230,000	68,126	5.5%	250,000	49,096	19.6%
Education: # of children and adolescents (girls/boys) have access to education in emergencies	200,000	58,382	29.2%	50,400	23,255	46.1%
Child Protection: # children (girls/boys) formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services ¹				2,000	527	26.4%
Social Protection: # of households receiving regular, monthly, unconditional cash				16,000	2,000	12.5%

¹ The programmes run for a year and these figures are from projects initiated in 2016 and ending in April 2016.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Parts of Puntland and Somaliland continue to experience severe drought conditions, following four successive seasons of below-average rains in parts of Somaliland and a below-average *Deyr* rainy season in Puntland. The regions of Bari, Nugaal, Awdal, Sanaag, Sool and Woqooyi Galbeed are the most affected areas. An estimated 385,000 people face acute food insecurity and are in dire need of assistance, while another 1.3 million are at risk of slipping into acute food insecurity. The situation is expected to worsen in the coming months owing to the likelihood of near-normal to below-normal *Gu* rains (April- June) in Somaliland and northern parts of Puntland, as well as the depletion of available water resources in affected areas, according to the Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM). As a consequence of the drought, malnutrition rates have increased, as well as enrollment in nutrition programmes in the most affected areas. Communities are also migrating with livestock, resources such as water sources are overstretched and there are concerns that children will be separated in the process. There have also been migrations from the Somali region in Ethiopia into Somaliland. Assessment reports on affected schools indicate that thousands of children could drop out of schools due to the drought.

AWD/cholera cases continue to increase in Central South, in particular in Kismayo. New cases are reported in Middle Shabelle region, due to increasing scarcity of water at the end of the *Jillal* season. As an indirect consequence of the drought, an increase in the incidence of AWD cases has also been recorded in health centres in Puntland and Somaliland as communities share the only available and unprotected water sources with livestock.

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 and Resilience Strategy

UNICEF aims to prevent mortality and morbidity with the provision of an integrated package of curative, promotive and preventive nutrition interventions, and primary health care services. Eradication of polio remains a top priority and efforts are made to immunise all children, combined with emergency measles vaccinations campaigns to prevent outbreaks. Following the AMISOM offensives since March 2014, UNICEF is ensuring that a package of basic life-saving interventions is also provided in newly accessible areas, whilst maintaining neutrality and impartiality.

UNICEF continues to work on strengthening the implementation capacity of Government and partners, while also promoting community resilience by building community capacity to anticipate and cope with shocks. Life-saving and resilience initiatives are also 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 nine supply hubs across the Central South Somalia. 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.

In response to the drought, UNICEF is working with the respective Governments and partners to scale-up the response in the most affected areas. Priority interventions include the provision of access to safe water via vouchers for water supply, the rehabilitation and repair of strategic boreholes and water points and distribution of hygiene kits. In addition to strengthening the services at facility level, UNICEF and partners have also deployed joint mobile health and nutrition teams in order to reach pastoralist populations and uncovered areas. UNICEF is also working with WFP on an integrated response to halt the deteriorating food security and malnutrition situation in the drought affected areas. In parallel, an integrated response targeting affected schools is being rolled-out to ensure children and teachers remain in schools, and prevent exposure of children to the risks of family separation, child labour and abuse, while teams continue to monitor the separation of children as communities migrate with their livestock.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: In response to the drought, UNICEF, the Ministries of Health (MoH) and partners are scaling up services at facility level and deploying joint mobile health and nutrition teams to reach pastoralist populations and uncovered areas. An essential package of primary health care interventions is being provided, including emergency immunization. Emergency health supplies have also been pre-positioned in regional hospitals, health facilities and with partners to support the response.

In 2015, over 7,400 suspected cases of measles were detected, mostly among children under-5 in Central South Somalia, with the regions of Banadir and Lower Shabelle showing the highest numbers. Emergency vaccination against measles remains a priority for 2016 and is ongoing in the identified hotspots. In Central South, 29 measles cases were reported in three villages of Xudur district. In response, UNICEF and partners vaccinated 499 children under -5 against measles and provided 519 children with Vitamin A. Additional measles campaigns are planned in the districts of Tayeeglow, Waajid and Rab Dhuure. UNICEF has also provided health emergency interventions to 15,000 women and children in newly accessible areas.

There has been no new polio case detected in Somalia for the past 17 months. As part of the efforts to eradicate polio, UNICEF and partners continue to ensure all children under-5 can be vaccinated, including in harder to reach areas. In Puntland, the Polio National Immunization Day (NID) campaign was launched on 28 February, targeting 450,000 children.

UNICEF and partners continue to provide medical assistance to Yemeni returnees at Bossaso port and Bossaso General Hospital. Emergency first aid and medical treatment was provided to 326 Yemeni returnees and refugees at Bossaso port. In addition, 144 returnee children under-10 were vaccinated against measles and polio, while 78 women and 104 men were provided medical treatment. In Berbera port, 270 Yemeni returnees received first aid and children were immunised against polio upon arrival.

NUTRITION: In February, UNICEF-supported nutrition centres across Somalia admitted 4,947 severely malnourished children with 90.9 per cent recovery rates, 2.1 per cent death rates and 5.2 per cent defaulter rates achieved. In 2016, a total of 14,280 severely malnourished children under-5 have been admitted in nutrition programmes.

UNICEF continued to scale-up nutrition programmes in drought-affected areas of Somaliland and Puntland at facility level, as well as through the deployment of joint mobile health and nutrition teams. In Puntland, UNICEF pre-positioned nutrition supplies, including 500 cartons of BP-5, while in Somaliland, 15,000 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) were provided to the MoH. Together with partners, UNICEF is expanding coverage of nutrition service areas to the Zeylac/Dila area in Awdal as well as to Owdweyne and Ainabo districts in Togdheer.

In Central South, there was an influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kismayo in search of humanitarian assistance. The limited access of partners to vulnerable communities outside Kismayo town, including populations from Middle Juba region affected by floods, is triggering additional population movements. Given the already high levels of acute malnutrition and increased incidence of AWD in the Kismayo IDP sites, sustaining malnutrition programmes is critical, thus UNICEF and partners provided these IDPs with essential nutrition services. UNICEF is also working on improving coverage of nutrition services in the Gedo region and organised a technical review with implementing partners, also looking into resilience programming in seven districts of the region.

WASH: In response to the drought, UNICEF has scaled-up its WASH response in drought-affected areas with provision of safe water through vouchers, repair and rehabilitation of strategic boreholes and distribution of hygiene kits. A total of six boreholes have been rehabilitated in Puntland, namely in Elgal, Humbays, Seemade, Sinujiif, Baragahaqol and Gambare. UNICEF also provided communities with supplies to rehabilitate water supply systems, including submersible pumps, solar pumps, a generator and Galvanised Iron pipes. In addition, 5,000 households gained temporary access to safe water via vouchers and 12 water tanks, with a capacity of 1,500, and 5,000 litres, were provided. Two 5,000 m³ bladder tanks were also installed in Gargoorey village, Awdal region, to support the storage of water.

In February, UNICEF and partners also continued to respond to emergency needs through the provision of emergency WASH supplies. In response to the increased incidence of AWD/cholera cases, UNICEF and partners provided 14,697

SOMALIA SITUATION REPORT FEBRUARY 2016

families with temporary access to safe water through chlorination of water sources in both Lower Juba (Kismayo district) and Middle Shabelle (Jowhar, Balcad and Mahaday districts). In Kismayo, an additional 800 households received household water treatment to boost access to safe water, as part of ongoing AWD/cholera interventions.

EDUCATION: As a consequence of the drought, thousands of children are estimated to be at risk of dropping out of schools, as families are forced to enlist children to search for water resources, and rising food and water prices are cutting into the incentives for teachers provided by parents and communities. Authorities in Puntland indicate that 42,600 school-age children are currently affected and overall displacement and declining enrolment have resulted in the closure of an estimated 30 per cent of schools in drought-affected areas. The Education, Food Security, Nutrition and WASH Clusters, together with the Child Protection sub-Cluster are working on an integrated approach using schools as entry points to ensure children and teachers remain in schools, and prevent exposure of children to the risks of family separation, child labour and abuse. The education of IDP children is most at risk as their enrolment is already decreasing due to limited funding available. In Puntland's Caalula and Bargaal districts, UNICEF supported 2,059 IDP children, including 955 girls, to resume learning activities through the provision of 10 school tents; 50 school-in-a-box kits; 100 replenishment kits; and 23 recreational kits.

In Central South, efforts continue to provide access to learning in newly accessible areas, including Baardheere, Tayeeglow, Diinsoor and IDP camps outside of Mogadishu. A total of 7,267 IDP children, including 2,759 girls, were supported through the provision of 91 school-in-a-box kit; 161 replenishment kits; 182 recreational kits; and 49 Community Education Committee members, including 14 women, were also trained. UNICEF also worked with partners to establish a Teacher Recruitment Taskforce to manage emergencies. Incentive schemes for teachers continued, with 212 teachers, including 49 women, supported with cash incentives in Diinsoor and Banadir. Furthermore, 28 teachers, including 8 women, participated in a refresher training workshop on pedagogic skills in Banadir. Together with local partners, 16 WASH facilities in Temporary Learning Spaces were constructed in Diinsoor and Km13, reaching 1,708 out-of-school children, including 760 girls.

CHILD PROTECTION: In February, 201 grave violations against children were reported in Central South, affecting 150 boys and 36 girls. The majority of these violations were on recruitment and use of children in armed forces, followed by abduction and detention. There are currently 527 children (77 girls; 450 boys) benefiting from UNICEF supported community-based reintegration programmes in Afgooye, Baidoa, Belet Weyne and Mogadishu. These children were enrolled in April 2015 and will exit the programme in April 2016.

The Community Based Child Protection Committees identified and assisted 939 children (506 girls; 433 boys). The violations included rape; domestic violence; corporal punishment; child labour injuries; children being subjected to harmful practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting; child marriages; and child abuse. In Central South, UNICEF and partners identified 25 separated and unaccompanied children (11 girls; 14 boys) in Baidoa, Diinsoor and Belet Weyne districts. A case management and psychosocial support services (PSS) training was conducted for 30 Child Protection sub-Cluster members (14 men; 16 women) who are implementing identification, documentation, tracing and reunification programmes in Gaalkacyo, to improve case management skills and strengthen service delivery.

UNICEF and partners also assisted 447 women and girls survivors of GBV during the reporting period, with psychosocial support, legal, medical, protection and material assistance. An additional 5,311 community members were identified through community-based mechanisms and provided with non-critical PSS and outreach activities. A further 1,856 women and girls received clinical follow-up from previous abuses.

UNICEF continued to support Yemeni returnees. In Berbera, 27 refugee children (9 girls; 18 boys) benefited from psychosocial support and 7 children (1 girl; 6 boys) were provided with medical assistance. In Bossaso, 7 unaccompanied and separated boys were identified and supported with reunification services, medical and material support. UNICEF and partners also advocated and ensured the release of children from Yemen who were kept in detention.

CASH TRANSFERS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION: UNICEF supports predictable, long-term, resilience-oriented approaches to social protection, which incorporate prevention and promotional activities in addition to basic health and livelihood protection. This type of programming requires consistent financing, to ensure that households are provided with a basic level of support throughout the year – not solely during lean seasons or in response to climactic

SOMALIA SITUATION REPORT FEBRUARY 2016

shocks. This approach increases impact while also enhancing value for money for donor partners. With this in mind, timely funding over the coming months is critical to ensure UNICEF's social protection work in 2016 can roll-out a year-long, monthly unconditional cash transfer to labour-constrained households.

Communication for Development (C4D): In February, trainings were conducted in Central South to support routine immunization, maternal child health and nutrition, integrating WASH components as well. Similar exercises are planned in March in Puntland and Somaliland. In collaboration with Anthrologica, UNICEF is also conducting a knowledge, attitude and practice study among nomads in Jariiban in Puntland. Final report will inform a more evidence based C4D programme activities.

Supply and Logistics: Authorization for cross-border road transportation and access from Kenya has been granted by the Government of Kenya, which will greatly facilitate the movement of supplies from Kenya into Somalia. However, in Mudug region, access and transport of supplies continues to be hindered by insecurity.

Funding

In 2016, UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 82,268,287 to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in line with the country's inter-agency 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan. As of 9 March, UNICEF has a funding gap of 94 per cent.

UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private sector donors for the contributions and pledges received, most recently by the Government of Japan in support of education and child protection interventions. Continued donor support is critical to maintaining and scaling up the response; UNICEF encourages un-earmarked, longer term and predictable funding, as it gives essential flexibility to direct resources to ensure delivery of lifesaving supplies and interventions where they are needed most.

2016 Funding Requirements				
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds received*	Funding gap	
			US\$	%
Health	24,782,068		24,782,068	100%
Nutrition	13,158,990	35,669	13,123,321	99.9%
Education	6,006,565	2,555,744	3,450,821	57%
WASH	12,118,224		12,118,224	100%
Child Protection	13,715,372	2,444,256	11,271,116	82%
Cash-based response	12,487,068		12,487,068	100%
Re-evaluations**		(214,235)		
Total²	82,268,287	4,821,434	77,446,853	94%

*'Funds received' does not include pledges.

** Re-evaluations, both positive and negative, are due to exchange rate fluctuations

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: www.unicef.org/Somalia

UNICEF Somalia Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia

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

Who to contact for further information:

Steven Lauwerier
Representative
UNICEF Somalia
slauwerier@unicef.org

Jeremy Hopkins
Deputy Representative
UNICEF Somalia
jhopkins@unicef.org

Lieven Desomer
Chief of Emergency
UNICEF Somalia
ldesomer@unicef.org

² 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	
	2016 Target	Cumulative Results	2016 Target	Cumulative Results
HEALTH				
# children under-1 vaccinated against measles			445,000	9,259
# of children under-5 vaccinated against polio			2,374,950	0
# of children under-5 and women provided with emergency life-saving health services in high risk areas			450,000	22,957
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	14,172	108,750	14,280
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	91%	90.9%	75%	93.1%
% nutrition centers stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	2.8%	<10%	1.6%
EDUCATION				
# of children and adolescents (girls/boys) have access to education in emergencies	200,000 (94,495 F)	58,382	50,400 (50 % F)	23,255 (43.5% F)
# of children (girls/boys) benefiting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials	200,000 (94,495 F)	58,382	50,400 (50 % F)	24,514 (45.2% F)
# of teachers (women/men) receiving training (including life-saving messages, psycho-social support and pedagogical support skills) and monthly incentives – <i>training</i>	4,000 (900 F)	964	500 (20 % F)	667 (23.8% F)
# of teachers (women/men) receiving training (including lifesaving messages, psycho-social support and pedagogical support skills) and monthly incentives – <i>incentives</i>	3,000 (850 F)	1,444	500 (20 % F)	394 (40.1% F)
# of CEC members trained to participate in school management			1,750 (30% F)	1,106 (37.3% F)
WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE				
# of people with sustained access to safe water	1,230,000 ³	68,126	250,000	49,096
# of affected people accessing safe water through temporary means	1,265,000	249,921	642,000	245,544
# of affected people with new access to sanitation facilities	600,000	15,074	200,000	150
# of villages self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	250	0	150	0
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through water filters, purifiers, jerry cans, aqua tabs, etc.	600,000	49,362	510,000	49,362
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of children affected by grave child rights violations ⁴	3,000		3,000	450 (85F)
# of children (girls/boys) formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,000		2,000	527 (77 F)
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	6,500		3,000	50 (23 F)
# of GBV Survivors (boys/men, girls/women) accessing a package of GBV services (medical, legal, Psychosocial and materials)	8,000		7,248	2,638 (2,638 F)
# of child rights violations that are resolved or referred by CBCP	7,000		6,750	1,906 (1,169 F)
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			16,000	2,000 ⁵

³ This target represents a 10 per cent increase as it is based on the new population figures of 12.3 million.

⁴ This is from the flagship programme - CAAC

⁵ The number of households reached in February has decreased as two programme sites have closed (end of programme).