



SitRep 1. Reporting Period January 2015

Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

January 2015

3 million

people in need of humanitarian and livelihood support

202,600

acutely malnourished children under the age of 5

731,000

of people in crisis and emergency

(OCHA & FSNAU)

UNICEF Appeal in 2015

US\$ 111.7 million

Highlights

- On 20 January the Federal Government of Somalia ratified the **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**, a clear reflection of its commitment towards protecting and promoting the rights of its children and a major milestone following years of advocacy by UNICEF and other UN and international partners.
- UNICEF continued to respond to the **measles** outbreak through support to delivery of routine immunization services.
- UNICEF responded to an outbreak of **Acute Watery Diarrhoea** in Jowhar District, Middle Shabelle region through the distribution of hygiene kits and chlorine drums benefitting approximately 5,000 people.
- UNICEF appeals for US\$ 111,705,413** to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in 2015.

UNICEF 2015 Humanitarian Programme Results	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF 2015 Target	Cumulative 2015 results (#)	Cluster 2015 Target	Cumulative 2015 results (#)
Health: # of outpatient consultations for children under-5	450,000	41,905		
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	7,172	150,000	7,172
Education: # of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) enrolled in education facilities	30,000	N/A	330,000	40,706
WASH: # of people with new, sustained access to safe water	226,750	5,663	1,230,000	0
Child Protection: # of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) identified and registered	1,872	79	1,000	49
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	731,000
# of people in stress	2,300,000
# of severely malnourished children under-5	38,200
# of internally displaced people	1,100,000

The humanitarian situation in Somalia remains worrisome despite modest improvements. The food security situation in parts of the country has improved due to relatively good rains in the *Deyr* season (October-December 2014), increased flow of goods and reprogrammed humanitarian assistance. Nevertheless, based on the results of the 2014 *Deyr* season assessment led by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) an estimated 731,000 people (IDPs represent 76 per cent of the total) will be in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) from February to June 2015 requiring urgent lifesaving humanitarian assistance and livelihood support. Results from 41 nutrition surveys conducted by FSNAU across Somalia in the same period point to continuing high malnutrition rates; 202,600 children under-5 are acutely malnourished, 38,200 of these are severely malnourished and face a high risk of morbidity and death. The numbers of acutely and severely malnourished children have declined by 7 and 13 per cent respectively since July 2014. Current overall median rates of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) - 12 per cent, and median Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) - 1.9 per cent, are lower compared to six months ago (14.9 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively) and to one year ago (14.2 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively), however, these improvements are not statistically significant. The situation has deteriorated among displaced people in Baidoa, Bossaso and Dollow. Access to humanitarian assistance in the first half of 2015 is projected to remain at current levels. Physical access to isolated rural areas will decline as most dirt roads become impassable during the rains.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The fluid security situation, inadequate funds, continuing military offensive and supply route blockages causes significant challenges to programme implementation. Nevertheless, the results achieved by UNICEF and Cluster partners demonstrate the effort made to overcome challenges. 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 Child Protection Working Group and co-leads the Education Cluster. Note that where relevant, UNICEF as Cluster lead agency is responsible for information management of the Cluster and for sharing overall results achieved by the Cluster collectively. In response to early warnings and to prevent the situation from sliding back to emergency, Clusters developed three-month operational response plans in June 2014, defining immediate requirements to treat children for acute malnutrition; channel clean water to drought-affected areas; prevent disease outbreaks; provide emergency medical care; provide access to emergency education and protection; and get assistance to the newly accessible areas in Central South Zone (CSZ).

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 is a top priority and efforts will be made to immunise all children. Following the declaration of a measles outbreak in May 2014, UNICEF is implementing emergency vaccination campaigns around Somalia to prevent the further spread of the disease in conjunction with polio immunization activities. UNICEF provides a package of curative, promotive and preventive nutrition interventions, while strengthening the implementation capacity of the Government, partners and communities. Lifesaving 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 ten supply hubs across 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 lifesaving interventions take place in newly accessible areas whilst maintaining neutrality and ensuring that humanitarian interventions are not associated with the offensive.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: Since the outbreak of measles a total of 10,279 suspected cases have been reported mostly from Banadir, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle and data is currently being collected to respond to the cases reported in the Erigavo District in the northern Sanaag region. In January 2015, 184 suspected cases were reported (74 per cent being below 5 years of age) and UNICEF has continued to respond through support to delivery of routine immunization services to 280 reporting sites. National Immunization Days (NIDs) across the country are planned to be carried out in February to prevent further cases. No further cases of wild polio virus have been confirmed since August 2014, however the outbreak has not yet been certified over. UNICEF has renewed its agreements with partners in CSZ to manage regional vaccine stores and maintain the cold chain with the aim of delivering vaccines in a timely manner to health facilities and outreach teams. With CERF funding, UNICEF is providing primary healthcare services to reach 925,137 beneficiaries in Bay, Bakool, Hiran and Lower Shabelle by June 2015.

NUTRITION: UNICEF-supported nutrition centres admitted 7,172 severely malnourished children across Somalia in January with 92.4 per cent recovery rates achieved. As part of UNICEF's contribution to the joint UNICEF-WFP-FAO resilience strategy for Somalia, the nutrition programme continued to support the roll-out of an integrated package of preventive, promotive and curative nutrition, health and WASH services at the community level in Gedo region through NGO partners. The nutrition programme also continued coordinating the response to the emergency nutrition situation in Buloburte and Jalalaqsi in Hiran as well as the newly accessible district of Kurtunwarey of Lower Shabelle, providing lifesaving nutritional support in these areas.

EDUCATION: Insecurity persists and displacement of vulnerable communities continues in many regions in CSZ including in the newly accessible areas. Government institutional and financial capacity to respond to emergencies remains weak and is compounded by lack of funding for education in emergencies. With CERF funding, UNICEF is supporting the training of 1,016 teachers (170 female) that will benefit 30,006 vulnerable children (12,801 girls) in Bakool, Bay, Middle Shabelle and Gedo.

WASH: In response to an outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) in Jowhar District of Middle Shabelle region, in which 140 cases (75 per cent are children under the age of 5) were reported, UNICEF – through the regional supply hubs – distributed 600 hygiene kits and 2 drums of chlorine to benefit an estimated 5,000 people. The hygiene kits were distributed to four villages including Bulo Shiikh, Hanti Wadag, Horseed and Kulims in Jowhar District where AWD cases were originating from. The chlorine drums were provided directly to the treatment centre run by INTERSOS in Jowhar town as well as to the Jowhar Town Water Supply System. Additionally, in response to the rising number of reported AWD cases in Badhadhe District, Lower Juba region, UNICEF distributed hygiene kits to benefit 1,042 households.

As a result of a growing population of IDPs in Baidoa, UNICEF continued to support the chlorination activities in Baidoa town benefiting an estimated 4,700 households including IDPs.

CHILD PROTECTION: On 20 January 2015 the Federal Government of Somalia ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, marking a major milestone following years of rigorous advocacy by UNICEF and other UN and international partners. UNICEF applauds this important step for Somalia and stands ready to continue supporting the efforts to translate the rights enshrined in the Convention into practical actions to protect and promote children's rights.

Clan fighting combined with GBV, forced eviction and displacement continue to raise child protection concerns in Somalia. Funding shortfalls remain the largest challenge to meeting children's protection needs. GBV service delivery programmes have ended (except one programme in Mogadishu) due to funding shortages, leaving a vacuum in service delivery in conflict-affected areas. CERF funding has enabled support albeit on a small-scale in Belet Weyne, Mogadishu, Afgoye, Dhusumareeb and Kismayo.

The Country Task Force documented 197 grave violations against children in January, a slight increase from the 194 violations reported in December 2014. The Community-based Child Protection Mechanisms (CBCPM) composed of community Child Protection Committees (CPC) and Child Protection Advocates (CPA) identified and assisted 655 children (337 girls and 318 boys) that had experienced violations of their rights. In addition, 489 children (267 girls and 222 boys) were referred for specialized services which included medical care; family reunification for children rescued from the clan militia, child trafficking and abandonment; and medical and psychosocial support. There are currently 8 children enrolled in the UNICEF-supported reintegration programme in Baidoa and 362 community members from Belet Weyne, Daynile, Jowhar and Dharkenley districts benefited from mine risk awareness raising sessions organized by UNICEF implementing partners.

CASH TRANSFERS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION: UNICEF is currently supporting lean season cash transfers to over 10,000 vulnerable households in Galgadud, Gedo, Hiraan and Lower Shabelle. This support consists of unconditional cash transfers to provide supplementary income to poor households who are at risk of negative food security and nutritional outcomes. After some delays due primarily to insecurity, cash transfer activities have commenced in Lower Shabelle, and are expected to begin in the remaining districts in February. Insecurity and political infighting remain substantial concerns, and have delayed activities in Gedo (El Waq and Luuq), Hiraan and Galgadud. Some activities have also had to be shifted to new locations and populations.

Needs are substantially in excess of available funding throughout Somalia. As evidenced by the data in the FSNAU Food Security and Nutrition Outlook for February-June 2015, 2.3 million individuals are classified as Stressed (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification - IPC 2), and risk a further deterioration of their food security situation if they are exposed to shocks and 731,000 individuals remain in IPC 3 and 4 phases (Crisis and Emergency), three-quarters being IDPs. Food insecurity and high malnutrition rates thus remain an everyday feature of life in Somalia, even outside of the traditional lean seasons.

In Somaliland, UNICEF is working closely with a technical steering committee composed of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, as well as the Ministries of Finance and Planning, on the design of a social protection system and a pilot child-focused cash transfer programme. A similar system is proposed for Puntland, while for CSZ UNICEF is proposing that the current programme of lean season transfers be transitioned to a programme providing a smaller monthly benefit for a longer time frame (at least 12 months), with a potential for scale-up (both in benefit level and in geographic distribution) in the case of a particularly severe or drawn-out lean season.

Cluster Coordination

Nutrition: The Nutrition Cluster is investigating reports of high levels of malnutrition in Hadado and Abduwaaq in Galgadud region. Approximately 70 per cent of partners who are rationalized to work in the CHF priority areas are not eligible for CHF funding mainly owing to low technical and operational capacity. They also do not have partnership agreements with UNICEF. To expand the pool of CHF eligibility, the Cluster is working with OCHA on assessing new partners and re-assessing the currently ineligible ones. In addition, the Cluster is planning to conduct a review of the rationalization plan to ensure proper geographical coverage especially areas known to be of high malnutrition burden and to identify partners for the newly accessible areas.

WASH: Inadequate funding continues to hamper delivery of WASH services in Somalia. In 2014, WASH Cluster partners received US\$ 24 million, 31 per cent of the amount requested through the 2014 Strategic Response Plan (SRP). This represents a decrease of US\$ 19 million compared to the amount allocated in 2013. WASH Cluster partners were thus unable to fully cover the essential needs. Unless funding levels increase in 2015, there will be a degradation of the global situation of the at-risk populations, an increase in water borne disease outbreaks, an increase in morbidity and a worsening of the malnutrition situation, notably in the IDP camps. As a result of the low funding status of the Cluster, there is increased pressure on UNICEF as the provider of last resort to fill the WASH-related service delivery gaps, although UNICEF faces the same funding challenges.

Education: The Cluster recommended six projects for the humanitarian education funding received from CHF. The proposed projects will target 20,555 beneficiaries comprising IDPs (73 per cent) and host communities in Baidoa, Banadir, Dhusamareeb and Kismayo in CSZ and Garowe and Galkayo in Puntland. The results of the tri-Cluster assessment designed to address lack of up-to-date information on the needs of IDPs in 21 informal settlements in Luuq were released. The assessment was undertaken between 30 August and 4 September 2014 within the framework of an ongoing partnership between the REACH Initiative and the Education, Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) and WASH Clusters in Somalia. Key findings pointed to severely low school enrolment with 78 per cent of school age children not attending school, primarily because of costs associated with school fees.

Child Protection Working Group (CPWG): CPWG members assisted 8,427 beneficiaries (1,521 girls, 1,422 boys, 3,240 women and 2,244 men) through various child protection and awareness raising activities, with a high number of adult beneficiaries having been reached in all the three zones. Results from the rapid assessments conducted by the CPWG members last year indicate an increase in child protection violations in the drought-affected areas of Mudug, Nugal and Galgaduud. This trend will be used to monitor and mobilise responses in the new drought-affected and at-risk areas.

Security: Extremist activities continued in Mogadishu districts, especially in the outer districts of Huriwa, Yaqshid, Deynile and Dharkenley, with reported sporadic clashes, hit-and-run attacks and targeted assassinations. In Puntland, ongoing military operations against extremists in Galgala Mountains triggered armed conflict with the Puntland Defense Forces, resulting in extremist militants fleeing to neighbouring areas especially Bossaso. The fleeing militants are reportedly engaging in criminal and terrorist activities, including kidnapping, isolated attacks and illegal road blocks for robbery. In Juba region, extremist militants attacked Juba Interim Authority intelligence officials, further confirming extremist activities in the region.

Political: In January the newly elected Prime Minister, Omar Abdirashid Sharmarke, announced the 26 ministers that will form the new Federal cabinet.

Communication for Development (C4D): UNICEF supported the establishment of task forces for strengthening the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) at national, regional and district levels in Somaliland and Puntland. These task forces will address issues related to routine EPI, polio and Ebola. Interpersonal communication training on health issues related to polio, Ebola, routine immunization, breastfeeding and WASH continued; 581 social mobilisers were trained in Puntland, 22 female health workers in Somaliland and 90 house-to-house community mobilisers in Hargeisa. C4D activities carried out in response to the outbreak of measles in Sanaag region, Somaliland, included the development and dissemination of key messages through local media; three radio messages, five television spots and four talk shows were aired. Ebola preparedness activities were implemented in Puntland; 54 health workers were trained and deployed to screen passengers at the entry points of Garowe, Bossaso and Galkayo airports. All the three airports have tents erected for screening. The Ebola screening sites are fully operational with health workers, equipment and standard surveillance forms.

Media and External Communication: The ratification of the CRC on 20 January was widely publicized by UNICEF Somalia on its social media sites and on the website. The press release from the UNICEF Executive Director was circulated to journalists and partners.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified by the Somali Government

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_16043.html

Funding

In 2015, UNICEF appeals for US\$ 111,705,413 to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in line with the country's inter-agency 2015 Strategic Response Plan. This funding will facilitate the continuity of basic services for the most vulnerable populations and will contribute to building resilience in the face of future shocks.

To date no funding has been received. Continued donor support is critical to maintaining and scaling up the response; UNICEF encourages un-earmarked, longer term and predictable funding to be able to strengthen preparedness and resilience building.

2015 Funding Requirements				
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds received*	Funding gap	
			US\$	%
Health	37,438,024	0	37,438,024	100
Nutrition	30,076,458	0	30,076,458	100
Education	4,418,875	0	4,418,875	100
WASH	15,124,813	0	15,124,813	100
Child Protection	6,967,373	0	6,967,373	100
Cash-based response	17,679,870	0	17,679,870	100
Total¹	111,705,413	0	111,705,413	100

'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%. 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 outpatient consultations for children under-5			450,000	41,905
# of children under-5 treated			70,000 diarrhoea	6,200
			62,000 pneumonia	5,425
# of children receiving DPT3 vaccination through routine services			85,000	5,700
# of women attending their first Antenatal Care visit			130,000	10,700
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding programmes	150,000	7,172	150,000	7,172
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	75%	92.4%	75%	92.4%
% nutrition centers stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	5%	<10%	5%
EDUCATION				
# of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) enrolled in education facilities.	330,000 (154,000 F)	40,706	30,000 (15,000 F)	Data to be collected from February 2015
# of children (girls/boys) benefitting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials	330,000 (154,000 F)	26,119	30,000 (15,000 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	189	700 (140 F)	
	2,870 (850 F) incentives	961		
# of CEC members trained to participate in school management			1,400 (420 F)	
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
# of people with new, sustained access to safe water	1,230,000 ²	0	226,750	5,663
# of affected people accessing safe water through temporary means including chlorination; operation and maintenance; water trucking; vouchers; and household water treatment	1,265,000	0	570,000	19,552
# of affected people with new access to sanitation facilities	600,000	0	105,000	0
# of villages self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	250	0	145	0
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through water filters or purifiers, jerry cans, aqua tabs, etc.	600,000	0	475,000	9,852
# of children benefitting from WASH facilities			34,300 in schools	0
			39,300 in health or nutrition centres	0

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	1,000	49	1,872	79
# of survivors of GBV assisted	4,000 legal counselling	145	3,122 legal counselling	202
	5,000 material assistance	267	1,126 material assistance	0
# of violations identified and resolved by Community-Based Child Protection Committees			3,500	655
# of referrals made by Community-Based Child Protection Committees	3,000	12	2,500	489
# of children received psychosocial support and care	6,000	1,010	3,530	778
# of caregivers received psychosocial support and care	4,000	192	408	32
# of former children associated with armed forces/groups (CAAFAG) and children/minors at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes	1,000	0	1,000	8

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
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