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Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

June 2016 – SOMALIA SITREP #06

SITUATION IN NUMBERS¹

Highlights

- From January to June 2016, UNICEF provided humanitarian assistance to drought-affected populations in Somaliland and Puntland, as well as to communities affected by floods and the Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera outbreak in central and southern regions. UNICEF and WFP also rolled out a joint augmented response to address the alarming food insecurity and malnutrition levels, both in drought-affected areas and in internally displaced persons (IDPs) settlements.
- Since the start of the year, more than 10,000 cases of AWD/cholera have been reported in Somalia. With 480 deaths reported, the case fatality rate stands at 4.4 per cent, well above the 1 per cent emergency threshold. Children under-5 bear the biggest brunt; according to WHO, children account for 59 per cent of the cases. Of all cases, 47 per cent were women and girls.

4.7 million

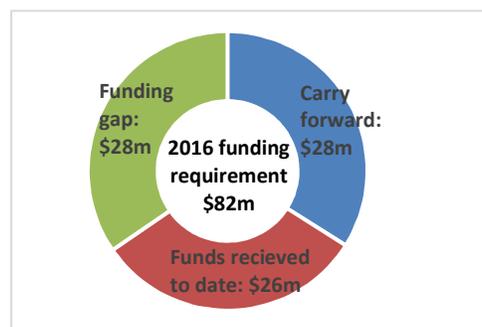
People in need of humanitarian and livelihood support

305,000

Acutely malnourished children under-5

UNICEF Appeal 2016 - US\$ 82 million*

*Funds available include funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year



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	91,170	20.5%
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	40,880	27.2%	108,750	39,612	36.4%
WASH: # of people with sustained access to safe water	1,230,000	327,752	26.6%	250,000	153,000	61.2%
Education: # of children and adolescents (girls/boys) have access to education in emergencies	200,000	74,332	37.2%	50,400	26,414	52.4%
Child Protection: # children (girls/boys) formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services ²	3,000	1,487	49.6%	3,000	1,487	49.5%
Social Protection: # of households receiving regular, monthly, unconditional cash				16,000	0	0%

¹Humanitarian Bulletin, OCHA, April 2016.

²The programmes run for a year and these figures are from projects initiated in 2016 and ending in April 2016.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

From January to June 2016, UNICEF responded to the impact of El Niño in the northern regions of Somalia. Parts of Puntland and Somaliland experienced severe drought conditions following successive seasons of below-average rains. An estimated 1.7 million people or nearly 40 per cent of the 4.6 million people living in Puntland and Somaliland were in need of some humanitarian assistance and livelihood support. Nearly 100,000 children under-5 were also estimated to be acutely malnourished and in urgent need of treatment.

Since the start of the year, more than 10,000 cases of AWD/cholera have been reported in Somalia. With 480 deaths recorded³, the case fatality rate stands at 4.4 per cent, well above the 1 per cent emergency threshold. Children under-5 bear the biggest brunt; according to WHO, children account for 59 per cent of the cases. Of all cases, 47 per cent were women and girls. Banadir, Bay, Lower and Middle Juba, Lower and Middle Shabelle, and Hiraa are the most affected regions, with the cholera outbreak confirmed in 15 districts to date. Floods and displacements in parts of southern Somalia have also likely contributed to the expansion of the outbreak.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team, Humanitarian Heads of Agencies meetings, and the Inter-Cluster Working Group, which lead strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF is also an active member of the Civil-Military Working Group and Access Task Force. 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 facilitates 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 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 vaccination campaigns to prevent outbreaks. UNICEF is also 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. 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 central and southern regions of 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. These interventions contribute to the joint UNICEF, FAO and WFP resilience programming which aims to address the interrelated causes of malnutrition through multi-sectoral interventions at community level. The aim is to build community capacity to anticipate and deal with recurrent shocks in their environment with a package which further includes support to schools as an important entry point for nutrition support, behaviour change interventions and quality education.

From January to June 2016, UNICEF provided humanitarian assistance to drought-affected populations in Somaliland and Puntland, as well as to communities affected by floods and the AWD/cholera outbreak in central and southern regions of Somalia. In line with its mandate and core commitments for children in emergencies, UNICEF scaled up its integrated response, with enhanced support for treatment at facility level and through mobile teams; provision of a comprehensive package of essential health and WASH supplies; hygiene promotion; and child protection and education in emergencies interventions. UNICEF and WFP also rolled out a joint augmented response to address the alarming food insecurity and malnutrition levels, both in drought-affected areas and in targeted IDP settlements.

³Somalia AWD/cholera outbreak update week 25, WHO.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: Since January 2016, UNICEF has provided essential health services to 252,725 people in Somalia, 56 per cent of the targeted population for the year. In June alone, 72,227 people benefited from health interventions, with particular focus in flood-affected areas of Belet Weyne. To support the scale-up of life-saving health interventions, UNICEF continued to provide financial support, emergency medicines and health commodities, especially Zinc, oral rehydration salts, Diarrhoeal Disease Kits and antibiotics, to partners in Hiraan, Lower Juba, Banadir and Lower Shabelle.

In response to the AWD/cholera outbreak, 3,091 people were treated in June in UNICEF-supported cholera treatment centres (CTCs), and emergency oral rehydration therapy (ORT) corners have also been established in health facilities. In newly accessible areas in central and southern regions of Somalia, UNICEF continued to provide health services and 63,289 people, mainly children under-5 and pregnant women, were treated for various illnesses and diseases. In response to the drought in northern regions, UNICEF and partners continued to support the Ministries of Health expand integrated and joint mobile health and nutrition services to reach pastoralist populations and affected areas. During the first semester of 2016, 91,170 children were vaccinated against measles, including 5,847 children for the month of June, with UNICEF providing measles vaccines, Vitamin A and antibiotics to existing facilities for the treatment. As part of the efforts to eradicate polio, UNICEF and partners continue to support that all children under-5 are vaccinated, including in harder-to-reach areas. In central and southern regions, an integrated response continues to be implemented in nutrition facilities to allow malnourished children to access emergency vaccination.

NUTRITION: From January to June 2016, UNICEF supported the treatment of 39,612 severely malnourished children under-5 across Somalia, representing 36 per cent of the target for the year. In total, 93.8 per cent recovery rates, 0.7 per cent death rates and 3.6 per cent defaulter rates were achieved, with all the treatment outcome indicators falling well within the SPHERE⁴ standards. In June, 4,375 severely malnourished children were admitted in nutrition centres with 94.2 per cent recovery rates, 0.5 per cent death rates and 3.6 per cent defaulter rates achieved.

In drought-affected areas of Puntland and Somaliland, UNICEF, through its implementing partners, and in coordination with WFP, enhanced nutrition preparedness and response capacities, with the scale-up of therapeutic nutritional support in the most affected regions of Awdal, Togdheer, Waqooyi Galbeed, Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag and Sool. An additional 28 fixed outpatient therapeutic programmes centres, 116 mobile teams and 2 stabilization centres were set up to augment existing response capacities. Nutrition trainings, with the support of the Nutrition Cluster, were also conducted to strengthen the capacity of nutrition partners.

Since the start of the year, UNICEF has enhanced its emergency nutrition interventions to address the critical malnutrition levels in IDP settlements in Dollow, Garowe, Bossaso and Gaalkacyo. In Dollow, UNICEF supported the delivery of an integrated package of nutrition, WASH and health services targeting 42,053 people, including 8,411 children under-5, 3,364 pregnant and lactating women and 685 severely malnourished children. As malnutrition levels remain high, UNICEF and WFP continue to roll-out the joint augmented response to yield lasting results.

In central and southern regions, UNICEF continued to work with partners to address gaps in geographic coverage of integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) services and the timely pre-positioning of nutrition supplies in hotspots. As of end June, IMAM centres in 47 out of 58 districts have 90 per cent or more geographic coverage. Strategic pre-positioning of emergency supplies of BP5 (ready-to-use food in emergencies) enabled to respond quickly to various emergencies. UNICEF and partners also enhanced preparedness efforts in Middle Shabelle and Lower Juba in response to the AWD/cholera outbreak, with the scale-up of integrated nutrition, health and hygiene promotion (NHHP) activities in hotspot districts. Treatment services and NHHP activities were also expanded to flood-affected areas of Belet Weyne, and nutrition mobile teams deployed in IDP settlements.

WASH: In response to frequent emergencies since the start of the year, UNICEF and partners scaled up WASH response to ensure emergency-affected people access to safe water and means to practice safe sanitation and hygiene. Since January, 153,000 people have been provided with sustained access to safe water and 448,339 people through

⁴SPHERE standards are universal minimum standards for humanitarian response developed in 1997 by a group of NGOs and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. More information on these standards can be found at www.sphereproject.org

temporary means. From January to June 2016, 70 per cent of declared emergencies were responded to within 96 hours through the established Regional Supply Hub mechanism, with 368,160 people (or 61,360 families) provided with hygiene kits.

In response to flooding in Belet Weyne, Cabudwaaq, Balcad and Jowhar, UNICEF and partners provided a total of 11,830 flood-affected households with WASH emergency hygiene kits to avert outbreaks of water-borne diseases. Additionally, 42,685 sandbags were distributed to households to enable them to construct embankments to mitigate the risk of floods around their homes. As part of the AWD/cholera response in Lower and Middle Juba, Banadir, Bay, Lower and Middle Shabelle, UNICEF and partners provided 48,982 families, including 15,105 in June alone, with hygiene kits to boost safe hygiene practices and water treatment at household level. UNICEF also supported desludging of 1,014 overflowing pit latrines in Sigale, Taleh and Tarabunka IDP settlements in Mogadishu, including 495 latrines in June. This intervention helped an estimated 30,420 IDPs and host communities regain access to sanitation facilities.

In response to the drought in Puntland and Somaliland, UNICEF scaled up its WASH assistance in affected areas with the provision of safe water through vouchers, repair and rehabilitation of strategic boreholes and distribution of hygiene kits. A total of 12 boreholes were rehabilitated and an estimated 14,200 affected households received temporary access to safe water via vouchers. To support safe hygiene practices and water treatment at household level, UNICEF and partners distributed 6,500 hygiene kits containing soap, water purification tablets and containers for water storage benefiting 39,000 people.

To increase preparedness levels and enhance the ability of governments and partners to respond in a timely manner in humanitarian situations, in the first half of 2016, UNICEF, finalised the development of a district level WASH Emergency Preparedness and Response/National Contingency Plan covering 17 districts - 3 districts each in Puntland and Somaliland and 11 districts in central and southern Somalia.

EDUCATION: Since the start of the year, UNICEF and partners have supported 26,414 children, 43 per cent girls, across central and southern regions and Puntland have access to education in emergencies. An estimated 22,155 children (45 per cent girls) benefited from teaching and received learning supplies, including recreational materials. In the absence of a teacher payroll structure, UNICEF's support includes a small financial incentive for teachers. In 2016, UNICEF provided support to 726 teachers (26 per cent female) to provide children with basic education. Increasing the numbers of qualified/certified teachers, particularly female teachers, is important to strengthen the education system and the level of learning for students, and teacher training remains a critical element of a stronger education system in Somalia. In 2016, 450 teachers (27 per cent female) were trained on learner-centred approaches. To date this year, 469 Community Education Committees (CEC) members (37 per cent female) have been trained to participate in school management in central and southern regions. This means that community members can be better advocates for children and encourage stronger schools that empower children with quality and equitable access to education. These groups build community support for education and utilise community investment to increase enrolment and retention rates, improve school facilities and provide more care for the education and well-being of children.

In June, UNICEF expanded access to education for children in newly accessible areas. In Baidoa and Baardheere, UNICEF completed the construction of 15 twin latrines and the rehabilitation of 10 latrines with provision for daily water to promote hygiene and sanitation, benefiting 1,578 children, including 630 girls. UNICEF also delivered education supplies to 25 schools in Gedo, Bay and Bakool regions benefiting 5,456 children, including 2,075 girls. Following the flooding in Belet Weyne, 36 schools were damaged, affecting 13,279 students (6,143 girls). To ensure pupils return to schools, recommendations have been made to rehabilitate damaged education and WASH facilities; provide education supplies; and support teachers through training on psychosocial care and monthly incentives.

In Puntland, UNICEF conducted an assessment of 23 primary schools in 6 drought-affected regions, which found 2,342 students, including 940 girls, to be affected. Based on these assessments, UNICEF is supporting the development of education interventions in drought-affected schools to mitigate risk of drop outs. Interventions will include mobilization activities to get out-of-school children back in school, teacher training and incentives, CEC training, child tracking (through elders and sheikhs), school supplies and school feeding.

CHILD PROTECTION: From January to June 2016, a total of 570 children (493 boys; 77 girls) benefited from UNICEF-supported community-based reintegration programmes in Mogadishu. An estimated 703 unaccompanied and

separated children (UASC) were identified and supported with documentation, tracing and reunification, as well as access to basic services. In addition, 2,462 GBV survivors were provided with a package of services and 4,978 child rights violations were referred and/or resolved through community-based child protection mechanisms.

In June, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting documented 263 grave violations against children in central and southern regions of Somalia, affecting 173 boys and 50 girls. The majority of these violations were abductions (81) followed by recruitment and use of children (63). There are currently 43 children (all boys) benefiting from UNICEF-supported community-based reintegration programmes in Mogadishu. These children, captured during a military offensive between the Galmudug forces and Al-Shabaab in March, were handed over to UNICEF and partners by the Galmudug Administration in May after being in detention in Gaalkacyo prison from March. UNICEF also continues to follow up with local authorities on the 66 children captured from Al-Shabaab and still held by local authorities in Puntland. An age verification exercise has just been completed and UNICEF continues to advocate for the release of these children.

During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners identified 169 UASC in various locations (97 boys; 72 girls). These children were supported with reunification, interim care services, medical assistance and material support. UNICEF implementing partners also assisted 657 GBV survivors, including 174 girls, 38 boys and 445 women. An additional 2,045 community members (1,524 women and girls; 521 men and boys) participated in community outreach and awareness raising events to prevent GBV and enhance knowledge of referral services.

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 shocks. 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. In the absence of a level of financing which would allow UNICEF to implement consistent and predictable transfers and achieve the desired impacts, the cash transfer programme has been suspended as of March 2016. Should the requisite funding be received, the cash programme will be re-initiated in line with the guiding principles for effective social protection programming.

Communication for Development (C4D): In June, a "peer-to-peer group review meeting in Hargeisa schools" was conducted in Somaliland. Efforts also continued to disseminate material and messages in response to the AWD/cholera outbreak in central and southern regions.

Supply and Logistics: Accessibility in Gedo, Bay, Hiraaan and Galmudug regions continues to be reviewed on a case by case basis for multimodal transportation. Accessibility constraints impact lead times for most deliveries in central and southern regions of the country, including proof of deliveries.

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 21 July, UNICEF has a funding gap of 35 per cent. The funding overview detailed in the table below includes US\$ 27,937,942 carry-forward from 2015, due to multi-year funding planned for 2016/2017 implementation.

UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received, including the most recent support from CERF which enabled UNICEF's initial response to the cholera outbreak in central and southern regions of Somalia. Continued donor support is critical to maintaining and scaling up the response. Adequate, predictable and flexible resources will allow UNICEF and its partners to respond effectively where needs are greatest and reach the most disadvantaged children.

2016 Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 2016 for a period of 12 months)				
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**	Funding gap	
			US\$	%
Health	24,782,068	6,695,795	18,086,273	73%
Nutrition	13,158,990	16,552,974	-3,393,984	-26%
Education	6,006,565	8,730,636	-2,724,071	-45%
WASH	12,118,224	9,519,466	2,598,758	21%
Child Protection	13,715,372	9,381,373	4,333,999	32%
Cash-based response	12,487,068	2,860,871	9,626,197	77%
Total	82,268,287	53,741,115	28,527,172	35%

* The requirement for Cluster coordination costs has been 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 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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Annex A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Cluster Response		UNICEF and IPs	
	2016 Target	Cumulative Results	2016 Target ⁵	Cumulative Results
HEALTH				
# children under-1 vaccinated against measles			445,000	91,170
# of children under-5 vaccinated against polio			2,374,950	2,411,548
# of children under-5 and women provided with emergency life-saving health services in high risk areas			450,000	252,725
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	40,880	108,750	39,612
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	91%	93.7%	75%	93.8%
% nutrition centers stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0.7%	<10%	0.7%
EDUCATION				
# of children and adolescents (girls/boys) have access to education in emergencies	200,000 (94,495 F)	74,332 (31,743 F)	50,400 (50% F)	26,414 (43% F)
# of children (girls/boys) benefiting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials	200,000 (94,495 F)	88,715 (36,924F)	50,400 (50% F)	22,155 (45% F)
# of teachers (women/men) receiving training (including life-saving messages, psycho-social support and pedagogical support skills) and monthly incentives – <i>training</i>	7,000 (2,100 F)	1,433 (642F)	500 (20% F)	450 (27% 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 (900 F)	1,877 (788F)	500 (20% F)	726 (26% F)
# of CEC members trained to participate in school management	3,000 (900 F)	2,224 (876F)	1,750 (30% F)	469 (37% F)
WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE				
# of people with sustained access to safe water	1,230,000	327,752	250,000	153,000
# of affected people accessing safe water through temporary means	1,265,000	776,567	642,000	448,339
# of affected people with new access to sanitation facilities	600,000	113,441	200,000	30,420
# of villages self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	250	33	150	33
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through water filters, purifiers, jerry cans, aqua tabs, etc.	600,000	368,160	510,000	368,160
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of children affected by grave child rights violations ⁶	3,000	1,487 (257 F)	3,000	1,487 (257 F)
# of children (girls/boys) formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,000	570 (77 F)	2,000	570 (77 F)
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	6,500	1,216 (494 F)	3,000	703 (306 F)
#of GBV Survivors (boys/men, girls/women) accessing a package of GBV services (medical, legal, Psychosocial and materials)	8,000	2,662 (2,517 F)	7,248	2,462 (2,360 F)
# of child rights violations that are resolved or referred by CBCP	6,750	4,978 (2,922 F)	6,750	4,978 (2,922 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	0 ⁷

⁵2016 Nutrition SAM target and Child Protection UASC targets have been slightly revised as per situation on the ground in early 2016.

⁶This is from the flagship programme - Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC).

⁷The programmes closed at the end of February 2016.