



SitRep 3. Reporting Period March 2015

# Somalia

## Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### March 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

- The first 32 refugees, fleeing war-torn Yemen, arrive on Somalia's northern coastline, reversing a decades-old trend which saw Somalis seeking safety in Yemen.
- UNICEF provides multi-sectoral response to population displacement caused by fighting in Guri Ceel and Galgala; the response includes provision of nutritional supplies, educational supplies for the out-of-school children, WASH emergency supplies and Family Relief Kits.
- **UNICEF appeals for US\$ 111,705,413** to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in 2015. As at end of April, UNICEF's humanitarian appeal is 19 per cent funded.

UNICEF 2015 Humanitarian Programme Results	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF 2015 Target	Cumulative 2015 results (#)	Cluster 2015 Target	Cumulative 2015 results (#)
<b>Health:</b> # of outpatient consultations for children under-5	450,000	104,500		
<b>Nutrition:</b> # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	24,564	150,000	26,233
<b>Education:</b> # of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) enrolled in education facilities	30,000	10,110	330,000	40,706
<b>WASH:</b> # of people with new, sustained access to safe water	226,750	31,663	1,230,000	146,761
<b>Child Protection:</b> # of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) identified and registered	1,872	124	1,000	2,435
<b>Social Protection:</b> # 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

With the start of the *Gu* (April-June) rains at the end of March, the main planting season in Somalia has begun. Sufficient rains will be critical for the 3 million Somalis currently facing food insecurity, the vast majority being Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Parts of south and central Somalia are at risk of flooding, due to weak river embankments along the Juba and Shabelle rivers, while localised drought and water shortages continue to be experienced in areas that received below normal rainfall for two consecutive

seasons in 2014. These areas include Bay, Hiraan, Galgaduud, Gedo, Lower and Middle Shabelle and Mudug. UNICEF continues to respond to ongoing emergencies, despite the challenging operating environment, whereby unimpeded humanitarian access is severely hampered by insecurity. Further to reports of displacement due to fighting in Guri Ceel in Galgaduud region, an OCHA-led inter-agency assessment mission was conducted on 12 March to ascertain humanitarian needs. Approximately 60-70 per cent of those displaced were found to have returned to their homes following the cease-fire agreement on 6 March; key priority needs for the remaining caseload of approximately 4,500 households include shelter, water and food. According to findings from the joint assessment conducted between 3 – 5 March in Galgala, Bari region in northern Somalia, 1,657 households have been displaced by conflict; recommendations for support include nutrition programming for children under-5 and pregnant and lactating women; provision of food and cash for work; rehabilitation of strategic water sources; construction of latrines and shelters; provision of hygiene education; supporting education and school feeding programmes; and supporting health centres. Conflict in Yemen is causing an exodus of refugees into the Horn of Africa; on 28 March the first 32 Yemeni refugees (19 male/ 13 female) arrived at the port of Berbera in Somaliland and many more are expected in the coming weeks. While UNHCR is the lead agency for this crisis, UNICEF plays a key role, as most refugees are women and children.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The fluid security situation, inadequate funds, continuing military offensive and supply route blockages cause 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 the Child Protection Working Group, and co-leads the Education Cluster. 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. The operational capacity of the UNICEF-led Clusters is significant, with a network of over 140 partners each (20 per cent international and 80 per cent national NGOs), with sub-regional Cluster coordinators in over 15 regions. This 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 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 across 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 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 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 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:** UNICEF continued to respond to the measles outbreak; in 2015 a total of 1,548 suspected measles cases have been reported (73 per cent are children under-5) and 282 reporting sites are providing routine immunization services. As at end of March, 94 per cent of these reporting sites have functional cold chains and 78 per cent have routine vaccines available. Although no further cases of wild polio virus have been confirmed since August 2014, polio campaigns will continue in 2015; National Immunization Days (NID) originally planned to be held in March have been postponed to April. With CERF funding, UNICEF continues to provide primary healthcare services to reach 925,137 beneficiaries in Bay, Bakool, Hiraan and Lower Shabelle by June 2015.

**NUTRITION:** UNICEF-supported nutrition centres admitted 7,808 severely malnourished children across Somalia in March with 93.2 per cent recovery rates achieved. In response to the humanitarian crisis in Guri Ceel district, Galgaduud region, UNICEF supplied 150 cartons of BP5 and expanded coverage of the existing nutrition programme to an additional 5,600 at risk children under-5 including an estimated caseload of 314 severe acute malnutrition cases. Similarly, a response plan to address the nutritional needs of the displaced populations in Galgala, Bari region, was prepared in coordination with the Ministry of Health and UNOCHA. Key activities include blanket distribution of BP5 for children under-5 in the worst affected areas of El-Dahir, Awsame, El-lahelay, Buran and Dharar; revitalisation of fixed Outpatient Therapeutic Programme services in Buran and Dhahar; and a temporary nutrition mobile clinic for the distribution of BP5 and for the delivery of key nutrition promotional and preventative messages. With support from the Support office for AMISOM (UNSOA), UNICEF also responded to the ongoing crisis in the newly accessible area of Bulo Burto, Hiraan region by airlifting 2MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food in addition to 5MT of BP5, essential multiple micronutrients and anthropometric equipment to ensure a smooth supply pipeline for UNICEF-supported nutrition services.

**EDUCATION:** In line with recommendations from the joint assessment mission undertaken in Galgala, UNICEF supported out-of-school children with the provision of 36 School-in-a-Box kits<sup>1</sup>, 36 recreational kits<sup>2</sup> and 2 classroom tents. In Banadir region in CSZ, 10 temporary learning spaces were constructed; 40 were rehabilitated; 22 latrines were constructed; 326 teachers were trained in pedagogy and emergency response; and 326 Community Education Committee members were trained in school management. Funding gaps for emergency education persist.

**WASH:** With the start of the *Gu* rains and in preparation for the risk of flooding or waterborne disease outbreaks, replenishment of WASH emergency supplies in the supply hubs is ongoing. In March 2,807 families affected by emergencies in Mogadishu, Xudur, Balcad, Jowhar and Baidoa districts received emergency supplies enabling them to practice safe hygiene and household water treatment. Distribution of supplies was preceded by hygiene education sessions aimed at increasing knowledge, and changing behaviour and social norms around sanitation, thus contributing to waterborne disease control. Approximately 18,257 families in Xudur, Mogadishu, Baidoa and Jowhar accessed safe water through temporary means, primarily through chlorination of water sources. In response to the crisis in Galgala, UNICEF released the first batch of WASH emergency supplies to benefit 800 families.

**CHILD PROTECTION:** In response to the ongoing emergencies in Guri Ceel and in Galgala, UNICEF and partners have started distribution of 3,500 Family Relief Kits<sup>3</sup>. The Country Task Force documented 229 grave violations against children, a slight increase from the 220 cases reported in February, with most violations reported in Gedo region and involving abduction and illegal detention of children by parties to conflict. The Community-based Child Protection

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<sup>1</sup> The School-in-a-Box kit contains supplies and materials for a teacher and up to 40 students. In addition to the basic school supplies, such as exercise books, pencils, erasers and scissors, the kit also includes a wooden teaching clock, wooden cubes for counting, a wind-op/solar radio and a set of three laminated posters (alphabet, multiplication and number tables).

<sup>2</sup> The recreation kit includes balls for several types of games, coloured tunics for different teams, a measuring tape for marking play areas and a whistle and scoring slate. Following a gender analysis of the kit, and in light of UNICEF's priority of girls' education, additional items aimed at encouraging physical activity and sport amongst girls have also been added. The kit caters for up to 90 children.

<sup>3</sup> The Family Relief Kit comprises three thermal blankets; two collapsible jerry cans; one cooking pot and cooking spoon; six stainless steel mugs and six plates; one kitchen knife; and one tarpaulin.

Mechanisms (CBCPM) composed of community Child Protection Committees (CPC) and Child Protection Advocates (CPA) identified and assisted 146 children (128 girls; 18 boys) that had experienced violations of their rights. In addition, 267 children (211 girls; 56 boys) were referred for specialised services which included medical care; family reunification and psychosocial support. The Children Affected by Armed Conflict Working Group held its first meeting this year on 26 March; regional child protection focal points have been nominated for Mogadishu, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Kismayo, Dhuusamarreeb and Baidoa.

**CASH TRANSFERS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION:** UNICEF continued supporting lean season cash transfers to over 10,000 vulnerable households in Galgaduud, 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. Cash transfer programmes in Galgaduud, Hiraan, and Lower Shabelle will be extended for two additional months through May and June.

### Cluster Coordination

**Nutrition:** A total of 4,929 new cases of severe acute malnutrition were admitted into Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes/Stabilization Centres, with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) outcome indicators well within SPHERE standards<sup>4</sup>. Cumulatively, 26,233 SAM cases have been admitted in 2015. While these figures point to a 20 per cent reduction in admission rates, this is to a large extent attributed to low reporting rates. Discussions are underway to improve reporting by partners. The Nutrition Cluster held its Quarter 1 Review Meeting, attended by 70 participants including officials from the Ministry of Health, and management and technical teams from partners and stakeholders, on 30 March. The meeting aimed at revitalising and improving the coordination mechanism and finding solutions to existing challenges faced by Cluster members, partners and other stakeholders. Key outcomes included endorsement of the Nutrition Cluster Coordination action plans; the Nutrition Cluster Strategic Operating Framework; 2015 Cluster annual work plans; the plan of action for piloting the mNutrition dashboard and for revising the rationalization plan.

**WASH:** The WASH Cluster has not received any funding against the 2015 Strategic Response Plan; funding for the 14 WASH projects selected under the first 2015 CHF allocation and for a CHF emergency intervention in Cadaado and Cabudwaaq in Galgaduud region, is yet to be received. Discussions surrounding another CHF emergency intervention in Buur Hakaba in Bay region have come to a halt, due to lack of funding. Unless the low funding status of the Cluster increases substantially, there will be a degradation of the global situation of the at-risk populations, an increase in water borne disease outbreaks, especially following the start of the *Gu* season, an increase in morbidity and a worsening of the malnutrition situation, notably in IDP camps. In March, Cluster partners supported 2,800 households affected by recent displacements in Galgala and Guri Ceel with WASH hygiene kits.

**Education:** For the first time since the recruitment of Regional Education Officers (REO) in CSZ, the Education Cluster brought together 28 participants including REOs, Federal Ministry of Education (MoE) officials, Regional Cluster Focal points and a few Cluster partners in a three-day workshop in Mogadishu. The workshop aimed at reviewing the questionnaire for the upcoming education baseline survey for CSZ to be jointly undertaken by the MoE and the Cluster, reviewing the support required for the survey and strengthening the working relationship between the MoE and the Cluster. All existing learning centres will be mapped out before the survey. The Education Cluster participated in a joint mission together with UNDP Somalia, UNICEF Somalia and UNHCR Somalia to the Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya, to better understand the refugees return modality and to explore concrete steps towards information sharing and coordination mechanisms to be used once large scale returns start. Going forward, regular cross-border information sharing meetings were proposed.

**Child Protection Working Group (CPWG):** CPWG members assisted 5,187 beneficiaries (2,114 girls; 2,057 boys; 605 women; and 411 men) through various child protection services, capacity building and awareness raising activities. In continuing efforts to strengthen coordination, a regional CPWG meeting was held in Hargeisa, providing an

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<sup>4</sup> Sphere 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](http://www.sphereproject.org)

opportunity to bridge the gap between the national and regional CPWGs. It has been agreed to hold similar meetings in one of the regions on a rotational and quarterly basis.

**Security:** Despite an increase in security operations throughout the town, Mogadishu remains volatile; increases in the number of threats and security incidents suggest that the terrorist threat, including against the UN, remains real. The most significant incident was the complex attack by extremists on the Maka-al-Mukarama hotel on 27 March, which killed several people, including Somalia's Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva, Switzerland.

**Supply and Logistics:** In CSZ, security convoy timelines and delays impact on UNICEF's ability to deliver to inaccessible areas. In the northern zones, there continue to be delays and additional costs incurred as a result of the inability to utilise cross-border road transportation between Somaliland and Puntland.

**Media and External Communication:** In the reporting period UNICEF Somalia covered the opening of the Youth Education Pack Centre in Doolow and in collaboration with NGOs and sister UN agencies, participated in discussions with journalists, civil society and authorities in Somaliland on working with Somali media on child rights issues.

## 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 Strategic Response Plan. As at 30 April, UNICEF has a funding gap of 81 per cent. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private sector donors for the contributions and pledges received in 2015, most recently by the Governments of Sweden and Canada. 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 lifesaving 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	5,610,780	31,827,244	85%
Nutrition	30,076,458	5,112,065	24,964,393	83%
Education	4,418,875	945,094	3,473,781	79%
WASH	15,124,813	3,276,068	11,848,745	78%
Child Protection	6,967,373	3,808,187	3,159,186	45%
Cash-based response	17,679,870	2,019,688	15,660,181	89%
<b>Total<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>111,705,413</b>	<b>20,771,882</b>	<b>90,933,531</b>	<b>81%</b>

*'Funds received' does not include pledges.*

**UNICEF Somalia Crisis:** [www.unicef.org/Somalia](http://www.unicef.org/Somalia)

**UNICEF Somalia Facebook:** [www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia](http://www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia)

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

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<sup>5</sup> 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
<b>HEALTH</b>				
# of outpatient consultations for children under-5			450,000	104,500
# of children under-5 treated			70,000 diarrhoea	18,500
			62,000 pneumonia	16,800
# of children receiving DPT3 vaccination through routine services			85,000	18,300
# of women attending their first Antenatal Care visit			130,000	51,000
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding programmes	150,000	26,233	150,000	24,564
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	75%	90.4%	75%	90.5%
% nutrition centers stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	1.3%	<10%	1.4%
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) enrolled in education facilities.	330,000 (154,000 F)	40,706	30,000 (15,000 F)	10,110 (8,188 F)
# 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)	16,699 <sup>6</sup>
# 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)	764 (276 F)
	2,870 (850 F) incentives	961		
# of CEC members trained to participate in school management			1,400 (420 F)	731 (368 F)
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>				
# of people with new, sustained access to safe water	1,230,000 <sup>7</sup>	146,761	226,750	31,663
# of affected people accessing safe water through temporary means including chlorination; operation and maintenance; water trucking; vouchers; and household water treatment	1,265,000	167,396	570,000	109,542
# of affected people with new access to sanitation facilities	600,000	46,968	105,000	12,846
# of villages self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	250	3	145	3
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through water filters or purifiers, jerry cans, aqua tabs, etc.	600,000	69,240	475,000	69,240
# of children benefitting from WASH facilities			34,300 in schools	656
			39,300 in health or nutrition centres	4,126

<sup>6</sup> Gender disaggregated figures not available

<sup>7</sup> This target represents a 10 per cent increase as it is based on the new population figures of 12.3 million.

<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) identified and registered	1,000	2,435 <sup>8</sup>	1,872	124
# of survivors of GBV assisted	4,000 legal counselling	949	3,122 legal counselling	417
	5,000 material assistance	267	1,126 material assistance	32
# of violations identified and resolved by Community-Based Child Protection Committees			3,500	1,080
# of referrals made by Community-Based Child Protection Committees	3,000	418	2,500	1,268
# of children received psychosocial support and care	6,000	3,495	3,530	837
# of caregivers received psychosocial support and care	4,000	696	408	48
# of former children associated with armed forces/groups (CAAFAG) and children/minors at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes	1,000	24	1,000	61
<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CASH TRANSFERS</b>				
# of households able to meet basic food and non-food needs with improved access to services in situations of crisis			30,000	10,200

<sup>8</sup> 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.