



Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report



SitRep 5. Reporting Period May 2015

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- UNICEF and partners work with authorities in Berbera, Bossaso and Mogadishu to register and support, through provision of food, non-food items, medical and psychosocial care, close to 10,000 returnees/refugees who have arrived in the country since the start of the conflict in Yemen in March 2015.
- UNICEF airlifts 9MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and other essential nutrition supplies to ensure continuity in implementation of critical lifesaving nutrition interventions in Waajid district, Bakool region.
- **UNICEF appeals for US\$ 111,705,413** to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in 2015. As at 22 June, UNICEF's humanitarian appeal is 21 per cent funded.

May 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

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	174,000		
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	40,994	150,000	44,360
Education: # of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) enrolled in education facilities	30,000	22,455	330,000	43,816
WASH: # of people with new, sustained access to safe water	226,750	70,039	1,230,000	173,981
Child Protection: # of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) identified and registered	1,872	542	1,000	3,545
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

Somalia's humanitarian crisis remains fragile with a total of 3 million people in need of assistance, including 731,000 in emergency and crisis. No considerable change in food security classifications is expected from FEWS NET's most likely scenario for April to September 2015; some agropastoral areas in the South will remain in Crisis levels of food security in June and are likely to remain so until at least September. Food security is also expected to deteriorate in riverine areas of Middle Shabelle, agropastoral areas of Hiraan, and some agropastoral areas of Bay, Bakool and Middle Juba. This is compounded by the rains in April that led to floods in Central South Zone (CSZ) of Somalia, forced evictions of IDPs and the people fleeing the conflict in Yemen, all of which contribute to placing an additional burden on the country. As at 27 May 2015, a total of 9,279 individuals (8,514 Somali nationals, 688 Yemenis, 63 Ethiopians, 6 Djiboutians, 5 Syrians, 2 Americans and 1 Kenyan) have arrived in Somalia. Child-friendly reception centres in Bossaso in Puntland and in Berbera in Somaliland are operational with UNICEF and partners working with authorities to register the arrivals and provide support to those in need. It is likely that outflows of people from Yemen will continue, therefore inter-agency contingency planning is also underway. The first evacuation flight organised by IOM arrived from Sana'a to Mogadishu on 18 May 2015 bringing 95 Somali nationals, 38 of which were Somali refugee returnees. Evacuees were received by the Federal Government of Somalia, IOM and UNHCR and UNICEF in collaboration with WHO, assisted with health screening. On 31 May an inter-agency monitoring mission was conducted to assess the humanitarian situation in Waajid district, Bakool region where blockades on the three main supply routes are affecting the availability of food, non-food items and other essential commodities. The mission also confirmed population movements, approximately 30 people (5 household) per day, from nearby villages into Waajid town in search of food.

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: In partnership with WHO, UNICEF continued providing medical assistance at the ports of Berbera and Bossaso including screening, emergency measles and polio vaccinations and provision of first aid services to Somali returnee refugees and other individuals fleeing the conflict in Yemen. 30 people who entered the country through the coastal towns of Bargaal and Caluula also received vaccinations against polio and measles. UNICEF responded to a measles outbreak in Gabiley district, Sanaag region in Somaliland. In CSZ, UNICEF installed solar direct drive (SDD) refrigerator/freezers in Mahas district, Hiraan region and in Wajiid district, Bakool region. The reporting period also saw continued assistance to people displaced by conflict in Galgala, Bari region, Puntland. This included nutrition screening, Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTP) services, measles and polio vaccinations and first aid and health referral services. Although no further cases of wild polio virus have been confirmed since August 2014, polio campaigns are expected to continue in 2015, dates are being set in consultation with the Ministry of Health.

NUTRITION: UNICEF-supported nutrition centres admitted 6,536 severely malnourished children across Somalia in May with 92.5 per cent recovery rates achieved. In response to the deteriorating situation in Waajid district, Bakool region, currently under siege due to escalation of conflict, UNICEF airlifted 9 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and other essential nutrition supplies to ensure continuity in implementation of critical lifesaving nutrition interventions in the district. The airlifted supplies will augment stocks of essential nutrition commodities to cover the period May to September 2015. During the reporting period, UNICEF provided technical support and anthropometric equipment to FSNAU to conduct the 2015 post-*Gu* food security and nutrition assessments across Somalia. Findings will contribute to updating of the nutrition situational analysis in the country. Progress has also been recorded in the development and roll-out of the online mNutrition dashboard reporting system; 78 per cent of implementing partners have been trained and 43 per cent of these have successfully uploaded their data from January through April. Furthermore, UNICEF continued to work closely with Government and other humanitarian partners in response to the influx of people fleeing the conflict in Yemen; from 27 April to 23 June, nutrition screening was provided to 941 children under-5 and 414 Pregnant and Lactating Women in Berbera and 28 children and 5 Pregnant and Lactating Women found to be malnourished were referred to the Berbera MCH.

EDUCATION: Efforts towards improved education service delivery continued with the provision of incentives to 225 (79 female) teachers working in education in emergency; provision of training to 114 (47 female) teachers and 42 Community Education Committee (CEC) members on pedagogy and school management respectively; construction of 23 temporary learning spaces in Banadir benefiting 1,527 children (601 girls) and 28 latrines separate for girls and boys in Banadir, Gedo and Bay regions; and distribution of school supplies to 36 schools benefiting 17,299 children (7,756 girls). A rapid education baseline assessment is being planned with a view to having a stronger data and information base to support improved planning and monitoring in CSZ.

WASH: During the month of May, in addition to the support provided under the umbrella of the WASH Cluster, reported in sections below, UNICEF intensified water source chlorination in Jowhar, Mahaday and Luuq districts which had experienced floods in April. A total of 4,300 families benefited from chlorination through the Regional Supply Hubs. The month of May also saw the start of a nationwide Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) study, which will generate qualitative and quantitative information that will inform subsequent evidence-based programming including emergency programming. In response to the refugee returnee crisis, 1,000 returnee households in Bossaso received WASH supplies, including bars of soap, collapsible jerry cans and blankets.

CHILD PROTECTION: Armed conflict, eviction and displacements continue to expose children to violence, abuse and exploitation. The Country Task Force documented 125 grave violations against children, a decrease from the 172 cases reported in April. A total of 118 children (92 boys; 26 girls) were affected. The Community-based Child Protection Mechanisms (CBCPM) composed of community Child Protection Committees (CPC) and Child Protection Advocates (CPA) identified and assisted 138 children (57 girls; 81 boys) that had experienced violations of their rights. There are currently 439 children (80 girls; 359 boys) enrolled in the UNICEF-supported community-based reintegration

programmes for children associated with armed forces/groups in Baidoa, Afgooye and Mogadishu. Furthermore, child protection response for returnees from Yemen is ongoing both in Berbera and in Bossaso. In Puntland, in partnership with TASS and GRT, UNICEF continued supporting the screening of new arrivals at the reception centre supporting 38 separated and 6 unaccompanied children in May and providing psychosocial counselling and referrals to 8 individuals, including 2 children.

CASH TRANSFERS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION: To respond to continuing food security needs, UNICEF is providing two additional months of cash transfers to 10,200 vulnerable households in Galgaduud, Hiraan and Lower Shabelle through to June 2015. Furthermore, an extension of cash transfer programming to existing households through December is currently under discussion. The support consists of unconditional cash transfers to provide supplementary income to poor households who are at risk of negative food security and nutritional outcomes.

Cluster Coordination

Nutrition: A total of 7,369 new cases of severe acute malnutrition were admitted into Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes/Stabilization Centres (OTP/SC) during the month of May. Cumulatively, 44,360 severe acute malnutrition cases have been admitted in 2015. The admission patterns do not show significant difference compared to those of previous months, however FSNAU nutrition updates suggest a deterioration of the nutrition situation in various parts of the country. Results of the rapid MUAC assessment conducted in Bulo Burto in April/May 2015 show prevalence of very critical levels of acute malnutrition: one out of three children under the age of 5 is acutely malnourished (33 per cent Proxy-GAM) and one out of five children under the age of 5 is severely malnourished (19 per cent Proxy-SAM). Health facility data on acute malnutrition for the first quarter of 2015 shows a deterioration in the nutrition situation among hotspots for acute malnutrition in CSZ: Bay Agropastoral; all livelihoods in Gedo region (Pastoral, Agropastoral and Riverine); Belet Weyne district in Hiraan region; Hawd (Central) and Coastal Deeh (Central) livelihoods. There has also been an increasing acute malnutrition trend (>15 per cent) based on health facility data from Central Burco urban area in North West Somalia.

WASH: Cluster partners responded to the needs of 1,100 vulnerable IDP households affected by floods in Mahaday district and completed the distribution of 29,600 hygiene kits in 16 districts in Banadir and in Afgooye. Daily chlorination of 156 wells, providing water to 78,000 people, is ongoing in different districts of Mogadishu and will continue until the end of the year. Furthermore, in collaboration with Health partners, containment of an AWD/cholera outbreak in Dhobley affecting over 200 and threatening 15,000 people is underway through distribution of hygiene kits, chlorination of wells, community mobilization and awareness. However, additional funds are necessary to scale up ongoing hygiene promotion campaigns and stop the outbreak. Continuing rains leading to flash floods, pose heightened risks, as people increasingly rely on unprotected water sources to meet their basic water needs.

Education: Funding for education in emergency activities continues to be urgently needed; only 340,000 of the 1.7 million out of school children in Somalia are targeted by the Education Cluster in 2015 and of these 340,000, only 13 per cent are currently being supported. These 44,000 learners are benefiting from construction of temporary learning spaces, provision of basic learning supplies, hygiene promotion and the provision of emergency incentives for teachers. Continued low levels of funding increase the risks of child recruitment, abuse and youth being drawn to extremism, as schools are at high risk of closure.

Child Protection Working Group (CPWG): CPWG members assisted 2,789 beneficiaries (1,130 girls; 1,187 boys; 344 women; and 128 men) through various child protection services, capacity building and awareness raising activities. 83 per cent of the total number assisted were children. The drop in number of beneficiaries is attributable to low reporting rates and the completion of some of the activities initiated in 2014.

Security: In Somaliland, following the postponement of elections, political tensions escalated into violent demonstrations in Burco and Ceerigaabo. The ongoing Interim Jubba Administration regional assembly process and power-sharing issues in Kismayo continue to represent a potential factor of instability. In Mogadishu, incidents of terrorism and armed conflict increased. Extremists maintain a significant covert presence in the city, especially in the outer districts of Hodan, Yaaqshiid and Daynile, showing an unabated intent and capability to carry out hostile activities despite continued counterterrorism operations by Government security forces.

Political: On 15 May, thousands across the country marked Somali Youth Day, commemorating the establishment of Somalia's first political party, the Somali Youth League (SYL) in 1943. The SYL was instrumental in achieving Somalia's independence in 1960. The President of the Federal Government of Somalia led the celebrations in Mogadishu, marching through the capital with hundreds of young people. In Somaliland, the impasse on the extension of the Presidential mandate continued during the reporting period despite an agreement by the three political parties. On 21 May, partners in the Peace Building and State Building Goal 1 – Inclusive Politics (PSG-1) of the New Deal Compact met in Mogadishu to review the progress on state formation, the constitutional review process and elections. The FGS informed the meeting that it was working on the finalization of legislation key to the realization of Vision 2016, including: Law on Political Parties, Electoral Law and Citizenship Law.

Communication for Development (C4D): A polio review meeting was held with the Somalia polio team including WHO zonal and regional staff to review the work plan following the 20 April Garowe incident. BBC Media Action was contracted to support the production and airing of radio programmes on polio and routine immunization. A total of 15 freelance producers from Kismayo, Baydhabo, Afgooye, Jowhar, Garowe, Mogadishu, and Hargeisa were trained on messaging for the radio programme. Pre-testing was completed through two focus group discussions; one with mothers and one with fathers of under-5 children. The primary objective of the pre-testing was to gauge audience preference, perceptions and reactions to the pilot programme '*Dhibcaha Nolosh*' – '*Drops of Life*' in order to inform future broadcasts. To date, nine 15-minute programmes have been produced and broadcast. 18 weekly episodes will be broadcast, continuing until July 2015. With support from GAVI, the C4D communication strategy on MNCH and a funding proposal for the strategy were developed. The strategy was presented to the Health Sector Committee and endorsed for implementation.

Media and External Communication: In May the following stories featured on the UNICEF Somalia website:

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_16522.html

AFP story on work to help children with malnutrition in Mogadishu

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_16517.html

Story of the logistics behind bringing the polio vaccination into remote areas of Somaliland and India

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_16520.html

AFP Story about victims of rape and GBV and a UNICEF-supported safe house for survivors

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_16521.html

Story and video on the first official birth registrations in Somalia for over 20 years

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 22 June, UNICEF has a funding gap of 79 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 ECHO for Nutrition, Cash transfer and WASH preparedness and response interventions. 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	4,501,497	32,936,527	88%
Nutrition	30,076,458	6,935,697	23,140,761	77%
Education	4,418,875	810,756	3,608,119	82%
WASH	15,124,813	4,352,713	10,772,100	71%
Child Protection	6,967,373	4,393,210	2,574,163	37%
Cash-based response	17,679,870	2,614,840	15,065,029	85%
Total¹	111,705,413	23,608,713	88,096,700	79%

'Funds received' does not include pledges.

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: www.unicef.org/Somalia

UNICEF Somalia Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia

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

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

Annex A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Cluster Response		UNICEF and IPs	
	2015 Target	Total Results	2015 Target	Total Results
HEALTH				
# of outpatient consultations for children under-5			450,000	174,000
# of children under-5 treated			70,000 diarrhoea	29,600
			62,000 pneumonia	28,000
# of children receiving DPT3 vaccination through routine services			85,000	30,000
# of women attending their first Antenatal Care visit			130,000	72,666
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding programmes	150,000	44,360	150,000	40,994
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	75%	91.5%	75%	91.7%
% nutrition centers stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0.5%	<10%	0.5%
EDUCATION				
# of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) enrolled in education facilities.	330,000 (154,000 F)	43,816	30,000 (15,000 F)	22,455 (10,125 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)	22,455 (10,125 F) ²
# of teachers (women/men) receiving training (including lifesaving messages, psycho-social support and pedagogical support skills) and monthly incentives	3,096 (900 F) training	196	700 (140 F)	667 (159 F)
	2,870 (850 F) incentives	961	700 (140 F)	394 (158 F)
# of CEC members trained to participate in school management			1,400 (420 F)	1,106 (413 F)
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
# of people with new, sustained access to safe water	1,230,000 ³	173,981	226,750	70,039
# of affected people accessing safe water through temporary means including chlorination; operation and maintenance; water trucking; vouchers; and household water treatment	1,265,000	247,133	570,000	196,592
# of affected people with new access to sanitation facilities	600,000	88,619	105,000	18,821
# of villages self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	250	49	145	49
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through water filters, purifiers, jerry cans, aqua tabs, etc.	600,000	282,780	475,000	282,780
# of children benefitting from WASH facilities			34,300 in schools	1,900
			39,300 in health or nutrition centres	6,132

² The number of children benefitting from education supplies and the number of teachers receiving training and incentives were erroneously reported on in April, where some results from non-emergency interventions had been added. Results have been corrected to reflect actual humanitarian interventions.

³ 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	3,545 ⁴	1,872	542
# of survivors of GBV assisted	4,000 legal counselling	1,890	3,122 legal counselling	3,415
	5,000 material assistance	267	1,126 material assistance	1,039
# of violations identified and resolved by Community-Based Child Protection Committees			3,500	1,307
# of referrals made by Community-Based Child Protection Committees	3,000	949	2,500	1,721
# of children received psychosocial support and care	6,000	4,554	3,530	2,150
# of caregivers received psychosocial support and care	4,000	726	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	439
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

⁴ 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.