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Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

November 2016 – SOMALIA SITREP #10

SITUATION IN NUMBERS¹

Highlights

- Drought conditions prevail in Puntland as well as several parts of Somaliland, central and southern regions. Water shortages are reported in all drought-affected regions, increasing the risk of an acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera outbreak. With populations on the move in search of water and pasture, an estimated 35,000 children are at risk of dropping out of schools. The drought will further aggravate the malnutrition crisis with an increase in enrolment in nutrition programmes.
- Without urgent assistance, the drought could lead to a considerable deterioration in children’s wellbeing with more than 100,000 children requiring treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). UNICEF urgently requires US\$ 10 million to scale-up services in drought-affected areas. Critical support is particularly needed for health and nutrition programmes as the Joint Health and Nutrition Programme (JHNP) comes to an end, leaving 2.5 million people in drought affected areas with no access to services after March 2017, including 616,000 women of child bearing age, and 401,000 children under the age of 5.

5 million

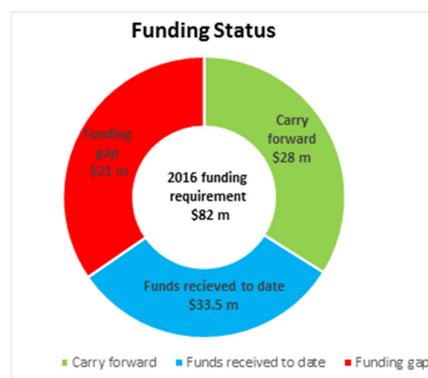
People in need of humanitarian assistance

323,250

Children under-5 acutely malnourished

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	723,798	162.7 %
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	84,239	56.2%	108,750	78,720	72.4%
Education: # of children and adolescents (girls/boys) have access to education in emergencies	200,000	74,332	37.2%	50,400	30,135	59.8%
WASH: # of people with sustained access to safe water	1,230,000	566,846	46.1%	250,000	439,306	175.7%
Child Protection: # children (girls/boys) formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	3,000	2,492	83.1%	3,000	2,492	83.1%
Cash transfers & Social Protection: # of households receiving regular, monthly, unconditional cash				16,000	0	0%

¹ FSNAU-FEWSNET, Post Gu 2016 Technical Release, September 2016

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

In Somalia, the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate as drought conditions prevail in Puntland as well as several parts of Somaliland, central and southern regions. Water shortages are reported in all drought-affected regions, increasing the risk of an acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera outbreak. With populations on the move in search of water and pasture, children will likely continue to drop out of schools. The drought will further aggravate the malnutrition crisis with an increase in enrolment in nutrition programmes. Without urgent assistance, the drought could lead to a considerable deterioration in children's wellbeing, with a likely sharp rise in the caseload of children requiring urgent treatment for malnutrition.

Conflict and the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops from key areas have triggered additional displacements with 29,000 people displaced in Lower Shabelle, close to 5,000 displaced in Hiraaan and Bakool regions, and 90,000 displaced once again in Gaalkacyo. In locations which have been retaken by Al-Shabaab (AS), programmes have been suspended and education services interrupted with the closure of 5 schools in Tiegow affecting 2,056 children, further reducing humanitarian access and children's access to social services. With most of the internally displaced populations (IDPs) settling in towns, a scale-up in basic services is urgently needed in the major urban centres to cope with this new influx.

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. A Strategic Assessment is currently underway provide the Secretary-General with options and recommendations for the overall UN strategy with respect to peacebuilding and state-building in Somalia.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF aims to prevent mortality and morbidity with the provision of an integrated package of curative and preventive nutrition interventions and primary healthcare 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 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 incidents of 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.

In response to the drought, UNICEF is working with WFP on the provision of food and water vouchers to affected populations of Puntland and Somaliland, and with FAO on access to water for livestock. Temporary access to water will be complemented with the repair of strategic water points, and safe water will also be provided in affected schools to retain children in learning facilities. Prepositioning and dispatch of health emergency supplies is ongoing, including Diarrhoeal Disease Kits (DDKs), to health facilities and partners in drought-affected areas in coordination with the respective MoH. This is being combined with the increase of joint mobile health and nutrition teams who will also provide hygiene kits; a response model which has proven to be successful earlier this year.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: During the reporting period, conflict has interrupted access to health services. In Gaalkacyo town, two health facilities supported under the Joint Health and Nutrition Programme (JHNP) were affected by the conflict, with the provision of basic services interrupted from 10 October onwards. As a consequence, the other facilities located in safer areas saw an influx in patients. UNICEF supported the scale-up of referral for critically ill patients to Gaalkacyo Referral Hospital and additional supplies, including medicines, ORS and aqua tabs, were dispatched to support facilities and partners, with staff working in the affected health centers providing mobile outreach. At the end of October, a pro-Islamic State group took control of Qandala town in Bari region. As a result, 1,500 households have been displaced and the health center is occupied by the armed group. All medical staff was evacuated and access to the area remains constrained. Following the fighting in Lower Shabelle and subsequent displacements, UNICEF and partners are providing emergency health services in two affected districts.

In October, UNICEF and partners supported 97,573 persons in accessing emergency health services with 87 per cent of these services provided in central and southern regions of Somalia. Of the beneficiaries, 37 per cent are children under-5 and 14 per cent pregnant women. To mitigate the risk of further AWD/cholera outbreaks, UNICEF continues to provide support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) and NGO partners to maintain the current response capacity. UNICEF also provided emergency health kits, antibiotics, ORS and zinc tablets for the treatment of 763 AWD cases. As drought conditions persist in northern regions, UNICEF continues to provide integrated health and nutrition services in affected regions, including the use of mobile teams, with 4,693 persons reached in Puntland and Somaliland during October. In Somaliland, Togdheer region, a case of Vaccine Derived Polio type 2 was detected and planning for Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) vaccination is underway.

NUTRITION: In October, UNICEF-supported nutrition centres across Somalia admitted 6,726 severely malnourished children achieving a 93.2 per cent recovery rate, 0.6 per cent death and a 4.3 per cent defaulter rate.

During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners supported communities displaced by fighting in Gaalkacyo. As IDPs fled the settlements in Gaalkacyo, UNICEF and partners redirected the nutrition services to the areas where the IDPs fled to. Outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) services were provided through four fixed OTP sites (Docol, Wargalo, Galinsoor and Bandiiradley) and two mobile sites. Service provision included daily active MUAC (mid upper arm circumference) screening by community health workers with 5,386 children under 5 screened in October (2,262 girls and 3,124 boys), and 1,192 children receiving high energy biscuits (BP-5). There was a peak in admissions in all the fixed OTP sites with a 160 per cent increase from 71 new admissions being reported at the sites two weeks prior to the displacement, totalling 185 active SAM cases two weeks after the displacement.

In the drought-affected region of Sanaag, UNICEF scaled-up its emergency nutrition interventions Ceel Afweyn district with the establishment of three fixed and 46 mobile OTP sites. A total of 1,636 children under 5 have been screened and 5 per cent of these (82 children) subsequently identified as severely malnourished. Nutrition staff in these facilities were also trained on the basic nutrition service package (BNSP), including on integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling.

WASH: During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to provide humanitarian assistance to populations affected by AWD/cholera outbreaks in central and southern regions. To ensure safety of water sources in these areas, UNICEF completed a 3-month daily chlorination of 140 shallow wells serving 56,000 people. UNICEF also completed rehabilitation works to protect and upgrade 30 shallow wells with 12,000 people gaining access to sustained water. Additionally, UNICEF completed construction of 28 gender sensitive sanitation facilities in 10 health centres. Since the start of the response in July, UNICEF and partners distributed hygiene kits to benefit a total of 8,460 affected families in Lower Juba, Banadir, Hiraan, Bay, Galgadud and Lower Shabelle regions. UNICEF and partners also trained 350 community hygiene promoters who conducted hygiene promotion and education activities.

In response to displacement in Gaalkacyo, UNICEF provided hygiene kits benefiting an estimated 54,240 affected people. UNICEF is also supporting the provision of drinking water targeting 30,000 people with each affected person receiving 7.5 litres per day for 15 days. In Puntland, UNICEF supported 3,720 people affected by conflict in Qandala District, Bari region, with hygiene kits to ensure safe hygiene and water treatment at household level.

EDUCATION: In November, schools remained closed in Gaalkacyo town. During the fighting, teachers have been injured, four schools in Gaalkacyo were damaged, and five schools outside the town closed as these are now used to shelter some of the displaced. As a result, functioning schools in the area are severely overcrowded. UNICEF and partners are setting up safe temporary learning spaces to allow 5,000 displaced children to continue their education and are working to ensure that the teachers receive their incentive allowances.

As a consequence of the drought conditions in Somaliland and Puntland, there has been a rise in dropout rates and closure of schools, with 180 schools and up to 34,000 students affected. Pastoral communities are the most affected with children and their families on the move in search of water and pasture for livestock. UNICEF is working with the WASH and Education cluster and respective line ministries to provide safe water in schools to avoid further dropouts. In Puntland, UNICEF supported the rehabilitation of schools in Bari, Nugal, Sool and Sanag, supporting 2,342 children, including 940 girls, to access education. UNICEF also provided incentives to 67 teachers, supported training for 43 teachers, including 8 women, and 69 Community Education Committee (CEC) members in 23 drought-affected schools.

CHILD PROTECTION: Between January and October 2016, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting grave child rights violations documented 4,193 grave violations against children in southern and central Somalia. These violations have affected 2,911 boys and 557 girls, with the majority of these violations being recruitment/use of children (1,655) and abduction (1,277). During the reporting period, the Task Force made significant progress towards safeguarding the rights of children affected by armed conflict, advocating for the release of 70 boys (44 in Gaalkacyo; 26 in Puntland) detained by Galmudug and Puntland authorities since March 2016. Advocacy also continues to secure the release of 38 boys still detained by the Puntland authorities, 10 of whom have been sentenced to death. Since the start of the year, UNICEF supported 854 children (132 girls and 722 boys) with reintegration services in Mogadishu, Belet Weyne, Baidoa and Afgooye districts, including 527 children (77 girls and 450 boys) who graduated from the programme in April 2016.

In October, UNICEF and partners provided comprehensive services to support 4,293 gender-based violence (GBV) survivors (1,318 girls, 2,675 women, 285 boys and 15 men). These services include psychosocial support, clinical assistance, security and legal aid based on needs and requests made by survivors themselves. In 2016, UNICEF and partners also documented 1,215 unaccompanied and separated children in various locations (689 boys and 526 girls). And provided them with reunification, interim care services, access to basic services and psychosocial support.

Service provision in the main towns is supplemented by an extensive network of community-based child protection and GBV referral mechanisms which are providing primary clinical and psychosocial care where possible, well as supporting referrals, benefiting 2,866 men and boys and 4,316 girls and women in 2016. Prevention programmes also reached approximately 23,044 people to date and this number will increase following the 16 Days of Activism awareness raising and mobilisation programmes which started on 25 November.

CASH TRANSFERS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION: WFP and UNICEF engaged in a strategic partnership in 2016, building on the synergies between both organisations to implement an augmented response to address the alarming food insecurity and malnutrition levels in Somalia. This partnership is now being extended to support the reintegration of Somali returnees from Dadaab. WFP and UNICEF are providing emergency unconditional cash-based transfer assistance packages for up to 5,000 refugee households (representing about 35,000 people of which 20,000 are children) to help them settle back in their locations of return. The planned assistance is funded by DFID and being implemented using the SCOPE biometric platform, over an initial duration of six months.

SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS: Accessibility in Gedo, Bay, Hiran, and Galmudug regions continues to be reviewed on a case-by-case basis for multimodal transportation. During the reporting period, the conflict in Gaalkacyo has affected supply movements which were temporarily put on hold.

FUNDING: For 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 November, UNICEF has a funding gap of 25 per cent. The funding overview detailed in the table below includes US\$ 27,937,942 carry-forward available from 2015, due to generous multi-year funding of donors planned for 2016/2017 implementation.

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UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received, including the most recent contribution from the Global Thematic Humanitarian response window to support El Niño response and La Niña preparedness interventions. 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	7,493,839	17,288,229	70%
Nutrition	13,158,990	19,057,401	-5,898,411	-45%
Education	6,006,565	8,730,641	-2,724,076	-45%
WASH	12,118,224	11,051,958	1,066,266	9%
Child Protection	13,715,372	9,488,455	4,226,917	31%
Cash-based response	12,487,068	5,652,188	6,834,880	55%
Total	82,268,287	61,474,482	20,793,805	25%

* 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.

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Annex A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (as of 31 October 2016)

	Cluster Response		UNICEF and IPs	
	2016 Target	Cumulative Results	2016 Target ²	Cumulative Results
HEALTH				
# children under-1 vaccinated against measles			445,000	723,798
# of children under-5 vaccinated against polio			2,374,950	2,425,662
# of children under-5 and women provided with emergency life-saving health services in high risk areas			450,000	460,012
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	84,239	108,750	78,720
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	91%	92.6%	75%	92.9%
% nutrition centers stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0%	<10%	0.4%
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)	30,135 (41% F)
# of children (girls/boys) benefiting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials	200,000 (94,495 F)	92,720 (38,655 F)	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)	1,493 (652 F)	500 (20% F)	493 (25% 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)	1,922 (790 F)	500 (20% F)	923 (26% F)
# of CEC members trained to participate in school management	3,000 (900 F)	2,224 (876 F)	1,750 (30% F)	538 (36% F)
WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE				
# of people with sustained access to safe water	1,230,000	566,486	250,000	439,306
# of affected people accessing safe water through temporary means	1,265,000	1,317,962	642,000	b
# of affected people with new access to sanitation facilities	600,000	218,183	200,000	135,000
# of villages self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	250	69	150	69
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through water filters, purifiers, jerry cans, aqua tabs, etc.	600,000	552,666	510,000	552,666
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of children affected by grave child rights violations ³	3,000	2,462 (496 F)	3,000	2,462 (496 F)
# of children (girls/boys) formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,000	854 (132 F)	2,000	854 (132 F)
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	6,500	2,020 (832 F)	3,000	1,215 (526 F)
#of GBV Survivors (boys/men, girls/women) accessing a package of GBV services (medical, legal, Psychosocial and materials)	8,000	4,493 (4,150 F)	7,248	4,293 (3,993 F)
# of child rights violations that are resolved or referred by CBCP	6,750	7,182 (4,316 F)	6,750	7,182 (4,316 F)
CASH TRANSFERS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION				
# of households able to meet basic food and non-food needs with improved access to services in situations of crisis			16,000	0 ⁴

²2016 Nutrition SAM target and Child Protection UASC targets have been slightly revised as per situation on the ground in early 2016.

³This is from the flagship programme - Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC).

⁴Results from the ongoing SCOPE response for Dadaab returnees will be reflected in the December sitrep.