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Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report



SitRep 10 Reporting Period October 2015

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

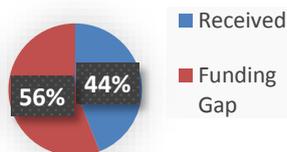
Highlights

The 2013-2014 **polio** outbreak in Somalia is officially declared over.

Somalia becomes the 196th nation to ratify the **Convention on the Rights of the Child**, a significant step towards realising the rights of 6.5 million children.

Heavy rains trigger **flooding** in various parts of central and southern Somalia, raising concerns over disease outbreaks. UNICEF and partners scale up response interventions.

Funding Overview



Against an **appeal** of US\$ 111,705,413 to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in 2015, as at 17 November UNICEF is 44 per cent funded.

October 2015

3.2 million

people in need of humanitarian and livelihood support

214,700

acutely malnourished children under the age of 5

855,000

of people in crisis and emergency

(OCHA & FSNAU)

UNICEF Appeal in 2015
US\$ 111.7 million

UNICEF 2015 Humanitarian Programme Results	Sector/Cluster		UNICEF	
	Cluster 2015 Target	Cumulative 2015 results (#)	UNICEF 2015 Target	Cumulative 2015 results (#)
Health: # of children under-5 receiving polio vaccine			2,300,000	2,214,362
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	93,573	150,000	86,622
Education: # of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) have access to temporary and transitional learning spaces	330,000	48,916	30,000	22,455
WASH: # of people with new, sustained access to safe water	1,230,000	441,280	221,200	213,941
Child Protection: # of survivors of GBV assisted	2,500 (legal)	2,788	3,500 (legal)	7,791
	3,500 (material)	267	1,500 (material)	1,524
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	855,000
# of people in stress	2,300,000
# of severely malnourished children under-5	39,700
# of internally displaced people	1,100,000

The *Deyr* 2015 rainy season has started in many parts of Somalia and has been increasing in space and intensity. Heavy rains were experienced in southern and central parts of the country, increasing river flow and levels and causing floods along the Juba and Shabelle River basins. Flash floods were reported in Jowhar, Mogadishu, Mataban and Mahaday and thousands of people in the low lying areas of the southern and central parts of the country remain at risk of more flash and river flooding. As wet conditions

persist, concerns increase over disease outbreaks. Cholera cases have been confirmed in three known hotspots in Jowhar, Kismayo and Mogadishu. Although the outbreak is under control, the number of cases could increase if heavy rains continue. The El Niño conditions come amid an already fragile humanitarian situation, where 3.2 million people are in need of life-saving and livelihood support, 214,700 children under-5 are acutely malnourished, 39,700 of them severely malnourished, and 1.1 million remain in a protracted internal displacement situation. Ongoing military operations continue to trigger new displacements in parts of central and southern Somalia and the internally displaced are further affected by forced evictions. Moreover, Somalia continues to respond to the influx, albeit much reduced, of returnees and refugees fleeing the conflict in Yemen. As at end of October, according to UNHCR, an estimated 29,640 people have arrived in Somalia since the start of the conflict in Yemen in March.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

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. The operational capacity of the UNICEF-led Clusters is significant, with a network of over 140 partners each, with sub-regional coordinators in over 15 regions. The 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 continuing polio immunization activities. UNICEF provides a package of curative, promotive and preventive nutrition interventions, while strengthening the implementation capacity of Government, partners and communities. Life-saving 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 life-saving interventions take place in newly accessible areas whilst maintaining neutrality and ensuring that humanitarian interventions are not associated with the offensive.

Political Update

On 8 October the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) approved implementation of the Disability Rights Policy, a milestone towards promoting the rights of persons with disabilities. On 19 October, the National Consultative Forum (NCF) on the electoral process for 2016 held its first plenary session. The NCF was very well attended with high-level representation from the FGS, Puntland, the three emerging Federal States and civil society organizations, including women and youth. The UN and representatives from the diplomatic community participated as international observers. The end of the reporting period witnessed political turmoil following the resignation of nine Somaliland cabinet ministers, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and the Speaker of the Puntland Parliament.

Security Update

Several activities by anti-Government elements were reported in Central Somalia, especially in Galgaduud, and increased presence of anti-Government elements was evident at the border between Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions. Lower Shabelle, in particular Merka, was the most volatile region, with clashes, hit-and-run and Improvised Explosive Device attacks targeting AMISOM convoys. Mogadishu experienced an increase in armed conflict arising from multi intra-Somali National Security Forces clashes mostly in Yaqshid, Halwadag, Wadajir and Abdiaziz districts. The disputed Sool-Sanaag region witnessed recurring clan clashes involving the Dhulbahante and Merjerteen clans.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: Vaccination efforts by UNICEF and partners continued; as at end of October, a total of 6,304 suspected measles cases have been detected, predominantly in children under-5 and predominantly from CSZ. A total of 264 reporting sites are providing routine immunization services; 86 per cent have functional cold chains and 92 per cent have routine vaccines available. While measles transmission persists, no further cases of wild polio virus have been confirmed since August 2014 and the outbreak has been officially declared over. Nonetheless, given the security situation, frequent population movements across the region, low immunity and the continuing transmission of polio in Pakistan and Afghanistan, immunization campaigns continue. A measles National Immunization Day (NID) campaign is planned for November. Distribution of vaccines and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material has been completed and training and implementation plans are well under way. Furthermore, vaccination efforts for refugees and returnees fleeing the conflict in Yemen continued; 25 children in Zeylac, Somaliland were vaccinated against polio and measles and further benefited from medical and nutrition screening. In response to the likely effects of the El Niño event, health kits and other supplies have been pre-positioned in key strategic areas.

NUTRITION: In October, UNICEF-supported nutrition centres across Somalia admitted 5,238 severely malnourished children with 93.6 per cent recovery rates, 0.3 per cent death rates and 4.7 per cent defaulter rates achieved. An agreement was signed with FAO to collaborate in the implementation of the national Infant and Young Child Nutrition (IYCN) assessment. The assessment is expected to provide updated quantitative and qualitative information on key IYCN indicators and to identify enabling factors and barriers to optimal infant and young child nutrition in Somalia. Findings are anticipated to be available in early 2016. Training sessions on the use of RapidPro to report the nutrition commodities data in the mNutrition Dashboard were conducted for implementing partners in Somaliland and similar sessions for partners in Puntland and CSZ are planned in the coming months. In order to strengthen availability of in-depth information on coverage, barriers/boosters to access nutrition services, in collaboration with its implementing partners, UNICEF completed Semi-Qualitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC) surveys in four districts of CSZ. The coverage for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment was found to be suboptimal in most of the assessed districts; concerted efforts are therefore required to address the barriers affecting uptake of services. Similarly, there is need to increase the profile of SAM and its treatment as part of routine health service provision in Somalia, as well as strengthening its integration as part of health systems strengthening. The nutrition programme continued to closely monitor the nutrition situation in flood-prone districts in Central South Somalia and Puntland and drought-affected areas in the Guban Livelihood zone of Somaliland, strengthening the emergency nutrition response capacity of its partners to ensure nutritional needs of children and women are addressed.

Nutrition Cluster: To date in 2015, 93,573 cases of children under-5 with severe acute malnutrition have been admitted into the Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes/Stabilization Centres. The overall admission trend is declining, compared to last month, however increases are anticipated as a result of the expected El Niño phenomenon. In Lower Shebelle, nutrition facility data on acute malnutrition shows declining trends in number of new cases admitted from 2,019 in March to only 329 in October. Conversely, Awdal region in Somaliland, has experienced slow but steady increases in number of new cases admitted into nutrition facilities. Data analysis points to Borama as the district with the highest number of cases; information has been shared with partners with a view to providing necessary follow up of the service. On 3 October, a Nutrition in Emergencies training for all rationalized partners was conducted in Mogadishu, aimed at refreshing technical capacity of staff to respond to nutrition emergencies in their respective districts.

EDUCATION: In preparation for the El Niño event and in line with the existing contingency plan, a response plan is under development; out of the estimated 35,000 children in need, UNICEF will target 14,000 (50 per cent girls) with teaching/learning materials and 7,000 (50 per cent girls) with an Education in Emergency (EiE) package comprising training in emergency preparedness for partners and communities; establishment of temporary learning spaces; rapid recruitment and provision of basic training to teachers; and payment of teacher incentives. Most education materials have been pre-positioned, the remaining materials are expected to be delivered in November. Contingency Partner Cooperation Agreements are also being developed to ensure a timely response. So far, funding to reach 2,800 children with the EiE package has been secured. In Puntland, the water situation has worsened as a result of the late start of the rains, leading to an appeal by the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) for continued water trucking services to schools.

Education Cluster: In close consultation with partners, the Cluster mapped out learning centre and agency presence in flood-prone areas in CSZ. A total of 193 learning centres were identified with an estimated enrolment of 48,000 learners in Hiraan, Gedo, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, Lower Juba and Galgaduud. Furthermore, flood awareness activities were undertaken in collaboration with the WASH Cluster; the IEC materials developed on hygiene promotion/awareness messaging, detailed in sections below, were shared with teachers, in an effort to build knowledge and understanding among school-going children on hygiene issues associated with flooding. In response to the challenge of inadequate funding for education in emergencies, a few agencies with ongoing education in emergencies interventions will be re-programming funds to respond to the anticipated El Niño impact.

WASH: In response to floods experienced in Mahaday, Jowhar and Balcad in Middle Shabelle, through the Regional Supply Hub (RSH) mechanism, UNICEF provided over 11,500 empty sacks to support an estimated 66,000 families to create embankments around their homes and along river breakages for flood prevention. In Banadir and Lower Shabelle regions, 2,000 sand bags were distributed as part of the river bank stabilization activities. 49,000 hygiene kits have been pre-positioned at the RSHs and an additional 66,313 kits are being transported to Somalia as part of the contingency stock for response to ongoing floods. Rehabilitation of wells, construction of latrines and desludging of latrines will begin in November; 20 shallow wells will be rehabilitated and over 5,600 latrines will be emptied.

WASH Cluster: WASH Cluster efforts in October continued to focus on contingency planning, including preparedness, early warning and response. El Niño early warning messages, as well as hygiene promotion spots, were produced and aired on several radio stations. Support is being provided to the Disaster Management Agency to release over 500 radio messages across five local stations and to increase its capacity through training in communication in emergencies. Through the UNICEF polio campaign network, a house-to-house distribution of leaflets on hygiene promotion practices is under way in flood-risk areas. 62,000 hygiene kits have been pre-positioned to ensure access to safe drinking water and hygiene practices for 372,000 people. Together with individual stocks from partners, pre-positioned kits can cater for 400,000 people, as per the contingency plan. In terms of response activities, 500 hygiene kits have been distributed to 3,000 IDPs in Gaalkacyo, 2,000 IDPs in villages adjacent to Jowhar and 4,590 households have received chlorine tablets, affording populations in need access to safe drinking water and the means to conduct appropriate hygiene practices for a period of three months. While continuing to monitor the needs arising from the effects of El Niño, it is estimated that stocks originally intended to respond to outbreaks of AWD/cholera during non-El Niño years will be depleted. Provision of an additional 25,000 kits is therefore urgently required.

CHILD PROTECTION: Heavy rains and flash floods experienced in central and southern parts of Somalia caused population displacement, raising child protection concerns. An inter-agency assessment was launched in Middle Shabelle to collect detailed information on impact and needs, however, response in affected areas under the control of anti-Government elements remains challenging. The Country Task Force documented 41 grave violations against children, affecting 36 boys and 5 girls. Community-based Child Protection Mechanisms identified and assisted 186 children (5 boys; 181 girls) that had experienced violations of their rights. Furthermore, UNICEF continued to support children and women arriving from Yemen; 12 unaccompanied and separated children (11 boys; 1 girl) were identified in Bossaso, out of which 11 (10 boys; 1 girl) were reunited with their families or relatives. Children arriving from Yemen were also supported with other basic services, including psychosocial support, emergency medical support, recreation

support and nutritional support. In addition to returnee children from Yemen, UNICEF, through its implementing partner network, identified 12 unaccompanied and separated children (9 boys; 3 girls) in Belet Weyne. All 12 children received psychosocial assistance and access to essential services, while family tracing efforts continue.

Child Protection Working Group (CPWG): During the month of October, CPWG members assisted 3,943 beneficiaries (1,049 girls, 1,788 boys, 665 women and 441 men) through various child protection services, capacity building and awareness raising activities. Main activities include protection and other service delivery to vulnerable, conflict and other emergency-affected children and families including Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR); psychosocial support; material assistance; interim care; capacity development; and monitoring and referral services. Out of the total number of beneficiaries reached, 72 per cent are children and 37 per cent girls. Furthermore, CPWG members, through radio, community gatherings and health centres, provided preventive information on child protection in potential and affected El Niño areas such as Bay, Middle Shabelle, Lower and Middle Juba, and Banadir.

CASH TRANSFERS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION: UNICEF's cash transfer activities in Gedo are currently being evaluated, following completion in mid-2015. Cash transfer activities in Lower Shabelle, Galgaduud and Hiraaan have been extended through December 2015 to provide supplementary support. Long term, predictable support continues to be a key gap for vulnerable households throughout Somalia. Short term lean season support is an important response mechanism, but lacks elements of prevention that could be incorporated into scalable social protection programming.

Communication for Development (C4D): C4D activities during the reporting period focused primarily on issues surrounding the introduction of the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) and preparations for the national measles campaign planned for November. Focus Group Discussions on IPV amongst parents, caregivers and health workers were held in Bari, Nugaal and Mudug regions in Puntland and advocacy meetings on IPV were held for 44 participants from various ministries in Puntland. IEC material, mass media messages and an advocacy kit were produced and disseminated. A total of 40 journalists and 75 Regional and District Social Mobilization Coordinators from Puntland and Somaliland were trained on IPV and measles. Furthermore, a five-day training on community theatre was conducted in Somaliland and Puntland for 25 participants from six drama groups. These groups will develop community dramas to promote nine family practices at community level aimed at increasing awareness and behaviour change. In Somaliland, 25 Community Health Workers from Togdheer region were trained on Health Promotion/Community Case Management.

Supply and Logistics: Accessibility continues to be monitored closely, as it is expected to deteriorate with the anticipated El Niño event, further increasing the costs of delivering humanitarian assistance in the country. Transport assets by the Logistics Cluster and UNICEF programme supplies have been pre-positioned.

Media and External Communication: Somalia's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a major milestone following years of advocacy by UNICEF and other UN and international partners, was covered on several UN outlets and on social media.

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_17070.html

The 2013-2014 polio outbreak, which affected 199 people, most of them children, was officially declared over on 19 October, 14 months after the last polio case was identified on 11 August 2014. This remarkable achievement was reflected in a press release issued both in English and Somali and in several posts on Facebook and Twitter, which received wide attention.

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/media_17157.html

A story and video on the Japan-funded Baahi-Koob Centre that provides a range of services for survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV) was put on the website and referenced on social media.

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_17135.html

Funding

In 2015, UNICEF appealed 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 17 November, UNICEF has a funding gap of 56 per cent. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private sector donors for the contributions and pledges received, most recently by DFID for nutrition, cash transfer, WASH and education 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 life-saving 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	9,055,515	28,382,509	76%
Nutrition	30,076,458	15,521,245	14,555,213	48%
Education	4,418,875	2,947,580	1,471,295	33%
WASH	15,124,813	9,631,479	5,493,334	36%
Child Protection	6,967,373	7,309,111	-341,738	-5%
Cash-based response	17,679,870	4,791,191	12,888,679	73%
Total¹	111,705,413	49,256,121	62,449,292	56%

'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>

Who to contact for further information:

Steven Lauwerier

Representative
UNICEF Somalia

slauwerier@unicef.org

Jeremy Hopkins

Deputy Representative
UNICEF Somalia

jhopkins@unicef.org

Sarah Ng'inja

Donor Relations Specialist
UNICEF Somalia

sginja@unicef.org

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 children under-5 receiving polio vaccine			2,300,000	2,214,362
# of children under-1 immunised against measles			300,000	78,802
# of pregnant women accessing skilled birth attendants at health facilities			30,000	33,534
# of outpatient consultations for children under-5			450,000	218,408
# of children under-5 treated			70,000 diarrhoea	34,015
			62,000 pneumonia	30,285
# of children receiving DPT3 vaccination through routine services			85,000	34,296
# of women attending their first Antenatal Care visit			130,000	80,034
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding programmes	150,000	93,573	150,000	86,622
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	91%	91.5%	75%	91.8%
% nutrition centers stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	1.5%	<10%	0.4%
EDUCATION				
# of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) have access to temporary and transitional learning spaces	330,000 (154,000 F)	48,916	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)	29,319	30,000 (15,000 F)	22,455 (10,125 F)
# of teachers (women/men) receiving training (including lifesaving messages, psycho-social support and pedagogical support skills) and monthly incentives	3,096 (900 F) training	798	700 (140 F)	667 (159 F)
	2,870 (850 F) incentives	1,444	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 and HYGIENE				
# of people with new, sustained access to safe water	1,230,000 ²	441,280	221,200	213,941
# of affected people accessing safe water through temporary means	1,265,000	465,967	570,000	434,934
# of affected people with new access to sanitation facilities	600,000	136,776	105,000	27,196
# of villages self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	250	121	145	121
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through water filters, purifiers, jerry cans, aqua tabs, etc.	600,000	356,934	475,000	356,934
# of emergency-affected persons benefitting for hygiene and sanitation promotion messages	1,500,000	638,922	500,000	356,934
# of children benefitting from WASH facilities			34,300 in schools	19,980
			39,300 in health or nutrition centres	27,009

² This target represents a 10 per cent increase as it is based on the new population figures of 12.3 million.

CHILD PROTECTION				
# of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) identified and registered	1,800	6,570 ³	1,872	690
# of survivors of GBV assisted	2,500 legal counselling	2,788	3,500 legal counselling	7,791
	3,500 material assistance	267	1,500 material assistance	1,524
# of violations identified and resolved by Community-Based Child Protection Committees			3,500	3,113
# of referrals made by Community-Based Child Protection Committees	3,000	1,922	2,500	4,274
# of children received psychosocial support and care	6,000	8,841	3,530	2,676
# of caregivers received psychosocial support and care	4,000	1,447	408	72
# of former children associated with armed forces/groups (CAAFAG) and children/minors at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes	1,800	24	2,000	689
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

³ 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.