



Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

October 2016 – SOMALIA SITREP #09

SITUATION IN NUMBERS¹

Highlights

- Drought conditions continue to affect most of Puntland, several regions of Somaliland, as well as Gedo and Lower Juba in Jubaland. As a result, populations fled their homes in search of water and pasture. The drought will likely be exacerbated by a likely poor Deyr rainfall, and could further worsen the food security and malnutrition crises.
- Renewed fighting in Galkao has triggered the displacement of more than 75,000 people. An estimated 60 per cent of the displaced are internally displaced populations (IDPs) facing secondary displacement. UNICEF and partners are providing assistance to the affected populations with the provision of hygiene kits, scale-up of health and nutrition and mobile teams, and provision of emergency nutrition and health supplies.
- Since July, Ethiopians troops have withdrawn from eight locations in Galgaduud, Hiraan and Bakool, with several of these locations retaken by Al-Shabaab (AS) shortly after. This has led to the suspension of humanitarian programmes and education services in areas under AS control, with serious protection concerns for the populations in these locations, and to the displacement of populations.

5 million

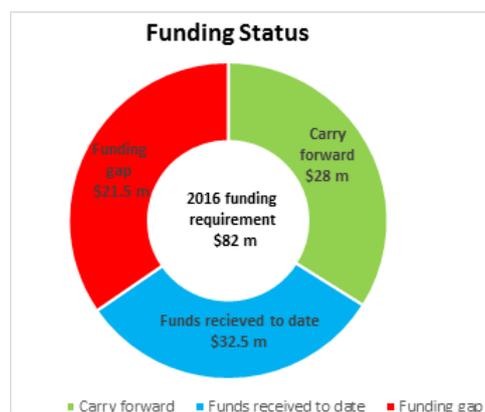
People in need of humanitarian assistance

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



UNICEF's Key Response with Partners in 2016 (as of 31 Aug 2016) 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	60,181	40.1%	108,750	58,820	54.1%
Education: # of children and adolescents (girls/boys) have access to education in emergencies	200,000	74,332	37.2%	50,400	27,793	55.1%
WASH: # of people with sustained access to safe water	1,230,000	487,466	39.6%	250,000	251,620	100.6%
Child Protection: # children (girls/boys) formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	3,000	2,262	75.4%	3,000	2,262	75.4%

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

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Drought conditions continue to affect most of Puntland, several regions of Somaliland, as well as Gedo and Lower Juba in Jubaland. As a result, populations fled their homes in search of water and pasture. The drought will likely be exacerbated by a likely poor Deyr rainfall, and could further worsen the food security and malnutrition crises.

Renewed fighting in Galkao has triggered the displacement of more than 75,000 people. An estimated 60 per cent of the displaced are internally displaced populations (IDPs) facing secondary displacement. UNICEF and partners are providing assistance to the affected populations with the provision of hygiene kits, scale-up of health and nutrition and mobile teams, and provision of emergency nutrition and health supplies.

Since July, Ethiopians troops have withdrawn from eight locations in Galgaduud, Hiraan and Bakool, with several of these locations retaken by Al-Shabaab (AS) shortly after. This has led to the suspension of humanitarian programmes and education services in areas under AS control, with serious protection concerns for the populations in these locations, and to the displacement of populations.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team, Humanitarian Heads of Agencies meetings and the Inter-Cluster Working Group, which lead strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF is also an active member of the Civil-Military Working Group and Access Task Force. UNICEF leads the WASH and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Working Group, and co-leads the Education Cluster. The operational capacity of the UNICEF-led Clusters is significant, with a network of over 140 partners each, including sub-regional coordinators in over 15 regions. The network facilitates access to information, coordination and interventions in hard-to-reach and inaccessible areas.

Humanitarian and Resilience Strategy

UNICEF aims to prevent mortality and morbidity with the provision of an integrated package of curative and preventive nutrition interventions and primary health care services. Eradication of polio remains a top priority and efforts are made to immunise all children, combined with emergency measles vaccination campaigns to prevent outbreaks. UNICEF is also ensuring that a package of basic life-saving interventions is provided in newly accessible areas, whilst maintaining neutrality and impartiality.

UNICEF continues to work on strengthening the implementation capacity of Government and partners. Life-saving and resilience initiatives are also promoted by increasing access to safe water; promoting emergency sanitation; extending community-led total sanitation approaches to flood, drought and disease-prone areas; and maintaining immediate response capacity through nine supply hubs across central and southern regions of Somalia. UNICEF supports the disengagement and reintegration of children associated with armed groups, monitors and reports on grave violations while preventing and responding to gender-based violence (GBV). Furthermore, UNICEF works to improve access, quality and capacity for provision of emergency education. These interventions contribute to the joint UNICEF, FAO and WFP resilience programming, which aims to address the interrelated causes of malnutrition through multi-sectoral interventions at community level. The aim is to build community capacity to anticipate and deal with recurrent shocks in their environment with a package which further includes support to schools as an important entry point for nutrition support, behaviour change interventions and quality education.

WFP and UNICEF have engaged in a strategic partnership in 2016, building on the synergies between both organizations to implement and scale up the 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 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. UNICEF and WFP will also be responding jointly to the drought in Puntland, with the provision of food and water vouchers through SCOPE.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: In September, UNICEF and partners supported 81,295 persons in accessing emergency health services, including 86 per cent in central southern regions of Somalia. Among these, 40 per cent are children under-5 and 12 per cent pregnant women. To mitigate the risk of further Acute Watery Diarrhea (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 648 AWD cases. The sustained efforts of UNICEF, WHO, MoH and partners have led to a decline in the number of AWD cases and deaths reported across hot spot areas. As drought conditions persist in northern regions, UNICEF continues to maintain scale-up capacity to provide integrated health and nutrition services in affected regions, including through mobile teams. In September, 4,138 persons were reached in Puntland and Somaliland.

Somalia has now been polio-free for 25 months with no new cases detected. UNICEF and partners continue to ensure all children under-5 are vaccinated, including in hard to reach areas, in order to eradicate polio. During the reporting period, UNICEF has undertaken social mobilization activities for the upcoming polio campaigns in Somaliland and central and southern regions. Following the integrated polio and measles campaign in hard to reach areas, surveillance data on suspected Measles cases (fever with rash) cases is being closely monitored. In central and southern regions of Somalia, UNICEF and partners continue to ensure that malnourished children in nutrition facilities also access emergency vaccinations.

NUTRITION: In September, UNICEF-supported nutrition centres across Somalia admitted 6,273 severely malnourished children with 93.6 per cent recovery rates, 0.4 per cent death rates and 4.2 per cent defaulter rates achieved, yet to receive reports from some partners operating in remote areas.

A nutrition assessment was conducted in Abdulle Birole, an agropastoral community in Lower Juba region. Drought conditions combined with water shortages, as well as the arrival of IDPs from nearby villages in search of assistance, have put additional pressure on limited resources. UNICEF and its partner have established a maternal and child health (MCH) centre and the MoH of Jubaland has provided support with food and medicine.

In Somaliland, UNICEF, MoH and partners started the expansion of the outpatient therapeutic care programme (OTP) with three new health centres in War Imran and Qoryale in the rural areas of Burao, Togdheer region. This brings the total number of fixed OTP 88. To support the implementation of the full basic nutrition services package in these facilities, 11 health workers in these facilities were trained on the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM), infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and nutrition health, hygiene promotion. In Ceel-Afwayn, Sanaag region, UNICEF is starting emergency nutrition interventions in the rural areas of the district. This will include active case finding and social mobilisation for the identification and treatment of severely malnourished children. The district has been affected by clan conflict which has constrained access to basic services and triggered displacements.

WASH: UNICEF continued to provide humanitarian assistance in response in AWD/cholera outbreak hotspots in central and southern regions. UNICEF and partners have distributed since July 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 have also trained a total of 250 community hygiene promoters who are conducting hygiene promotion and education activities in the affected regions. To ensure the safety of drinking water supplies in affected communities, a total of 80 shallow wells serving 32,000 people are being chlorinated on a daily basis. Rehabilitation works to protect and the upgrade 25 shallow wells have been completed, benefiting 10,000 people. The rehabilitation of an additional 5 wells is also ongoing with support from UNICEF. Upon completion of the rehabilitation works, another 2,000 people will gain access to sustained safe water supply.

To ensure access to safe sanitation facilities at the AWD/Cholera treatment centres, UNICEF and partners have completed the construction of 12 gender sensitive sanitation facilities in four health facilities. The construction of an additional eight is ongoing at six health facilities. UNICEF also supported the desludging of additional 1,239 overflowing pit latrines in Afgoye, Sigale, Taleh and Tarabunka IDP settlements in Mogadishu. Since May 2016, a total of 3,094 latrines have been deslugged benefitting an estimated 92,820 IDPs and host communities.

EDUCATION: Fighting in Galkayo has reportedly affected 20,000 learners who are now out of school. Education facilities have been damaged and others are occupied by IDPs in search of shelter. Education assessments are underway to inform the response. Clan conflict in Ceel-Afwayn, Sanaag region, have also affected education with the closure of 19 schools and displacement of affected communities, including teachers and school-aged children. In September, schools across Somalia opened for the fall term. In Bay and Bakool regions, UNICEF provided education supplies to seven schools, supporting 2,028 children (including 735 girls). School sanitation and hygiene was also improved with 14 latrines, safe water supply and gender-sensitive WASH facilities. UNICEF and partners are also supporting access to education in flood affected areas of Hiran and Middle Shabelle.

In Puntland, UNICEF provided incentives to 67 teachers in 23 drought-affected schools which reopened in Bari, Karkar, Nugal, Sanag, Haylan and Sool regions. These schools are now able to provide education services for 2,342 students. In addition, 35 NGO partners and Ministry of Education officials were trained on Education in Emergencies to increase their capacity to respond to emergencies. UNICEF is also working on an emergency education package in Puntland for drought-affected schools consisting of the establishment of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS), training of teachers, payment of teacher incentives and provision of teaching and learning materials. UNICEF will also work with WFP and the Ministries of Education to set up school feeding programmes, and with WASH partners to ensure children have access to safe drinking water.

CHILD PROTECTION: In September, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting documented 450 grave violations against children in central and southern regions of Somalia, affecting 269 boys and 49 girls. The majority of these violations were abduction (191), followed by recruitment and use of children (166).

The Puntland Authorities signed off the release of 26 children under 15 years to the United Nations. They are part of the 64 children (all boys) detained since April for their participation in hostilities between AS and Puntland security forces. Of these, 38 children are still in detention, 10 of whom are sentenced to death. The children were transported to Mogadishu from Garowe and enrolled in a UNICEF-supported rehabilitation centre in Mogadishu. Currently, there are 179 boys and 25 girls benefiting from reintegration programmes in Baidoa and Mogadishu.

During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners identified 146 UASC in various locations (87 boys; 59 girls). These children were supported with reunification, interim care services, medical assistance and material support. UNICEF implementing partners also assisted 302 gender-based violence (GBV) survivors including 87 girls, 8 boys and 207 women. An additional 594 community members (582 women and girls, and 12 men) participated in community outreach and awareness raising events to prevent GBV and enhance knowledge of referral services.

CASH TRANSFERS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION: WFP and UNICEF have engaged in a strategic partnership in 2016, building on the synergies between both organizations 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 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, galmudug region being reviewed on a case by case basis for multimodal transportation. The conflict in Galkayo conflict has affected supply movement with dispatched put temporarily on hold.

Funding: In 2016, UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 82,268,287 to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in line with the country's inter-agency 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan. As of 24 October, UNICEF has a funding gap of 26 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.

UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received, including the most recent contribution from DFID in support of the joint UNICEF-WFP response to the needs of the refugees returning from Dadaab. Continued donor support is critical to maintaining and scaling up the response. Adequate,

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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	10,433,150	1,685,074	14%
Child Protection	13,715,372	9,488,455	4,226,917	31%
Cash-based response	12,487,068	5,388,439	7,098,629	43%
Total	82,268,287	60,591,925	21,676,362	26%

* The requirement for Cluster coordination costs has been included in sub-costs for the nutrition, WASH, child protection and education sectors.

** 'Funds available' includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: www.unicef.org/Somalia

UNICEF Somalia Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia

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

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Annex A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (as of 30 September 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	409,807
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	60,181	108,750	58,820
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	91%	92.7%	75%	92.9%
% nutrition centers stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0.3%	<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)	27,793 (43% F)
# of children (girls/boys) benefiting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials	200,000 (94,495 F)	89,415 (37,141 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)	1,433 (642 F)	500 (20% F)	450 (27% F)
# of teachers (women/men) receiving training (including lifesaving messages, psycho-social support and pedagogical support skills) and monthly incentives – <i>incentives</i>	3,000 (900 F)	1,877 (788 F)	500 (20% F)	856 (26% F)
# of CEC members trained to participate in school management	3,000 (900 F)	2,224 (876 F)	1,750 (30% F)	469 (37% F)
WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE				
# of people with sustained access to safe water	1,230,000	487,466	250,000	251,620
# of affected people accessing safe water through temporary means	1,265,000	1,042,339	642,000	520,339
# of affected people with new access to sanitation facilities	600,000	205,503	200,000	43,500
# of villages self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	250	37	150	37
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through water filters, purifiers, jerry cans, aqua tabs, etc.	600,000	488,226	510,000	488,226
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of children affected by grave child rights violations ³	3,000	2,262 (452 F)	3,000	2,262 (452 F)
# of children (girls/boys) formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and other vulnerable children provided with inclusive reintegration services	2,000	696 (102 F)	2,000	696 (102 F)
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered	6,500	1,868 (770 F)	3,000	1,096 (477 F)
#of GBV Survivors (boys/men, girls/women) accessing a package of GBV services (medical, legal, Psychosocial and materials)	8,000	4,093 (3,784F)	7,248	3,893 (3,627 F)
# of child rights violations that are resolved or referred by CBCP	6,750	6,638 (3,978F)	6,750	6,638 (3,978F)
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).

⁴The programmes closed at the end of February 2016.