



# Somalia

## Humanitarian Situation Report



SitRep 9 Reporting Period September 2015

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

- Humanitarian partners, including UNICEF, are scaling up preparedness activities and early response actions to mitigate the impact of the **El Niño phenomenon**, expected to cause heavy rains and flooding along the Juba and Shabelle rivers and to further exacerbate drought conditions in coastal areas of Somaliland.
- UNICEF and partners continue to provide assistance in response to the continued influx of people fleeing the **conflict in Yemen** and seeking safety in Somalia.
- UNICEF appealed for US\$ 111,705,413** to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in 2015. As at 21 October, UNICEF's humanitarian appeal is 41 per cent funded.

### September 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 (#)
<b>Health:</b> # of children under-5 receiving polio vaccine			2,300,000	2,214,362
<b>Nutrition:</b> # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	84,265	150,000	79,523
<b>Education:</b> # of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) have access to temporary and transitional learning spaces	330,000	43,816	30,000	22,455
<b>WASH:</b> # of people with new, sustained access to safe water	1,230,000	376,913	221,200	193,721
<b>Child Protection:</b> # of survivors of GBV assisted	2,500 (legal)	2,326	3,500 (legal)	7,470
	3,500 (material)	267	1,500 (material)	1,467
<b>Social Protection:</b> # of households able to meet basic food and non-food needs with improved access to services in situations of crisis			30,000	10,200

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

	Total
# of people in emergency and crisis	855,000
# of people in stress	2,300,000
# of severely malnourished children under-5	39,700
# of internally displaced people	1,100,000

Somalia remains in a state of protracted crisis; the humanitarian situation is alarming, with 3.2 million people in need of life-saving and livelihood support, 214,700 children under-5 acutely malnourished, 39,700 of them severely malnourished and 1.1 million in a protracted internal displacement situation. Military operations launched in July 2015 triggered new displacements in parts of central and southern Somalia and the internally displaced are further affected by forced evictions. Somalia could experience

flooding in the southern and central regions and Puntland, and an exacerbation of drought conditions in Somaliland, as a result of confirmed El Niño conditions in the region. The peak of the rainy season is predicted in October, however the effects of the event could extend for several months into 2016, further aggravating the humanitarian crisis. In consultation with authorities at the federal and regional level, the humanitarian community, including UNICEF, has developed a contingency plan, is pre-positioning stocks and is undertaking preventive measures in areas likely to be affected by the El Niño. Moreover, Somalia continues to respond to the continued influx of returnees and refugees fleeing the conflict in Yemen, increasing the burden on already limited basic services. As at 28 September, according to UNHCR, an estimated 29,310 people (26,110 Somalis; 2,983 Yemenis; 217 Third Country nationals) have fled for safety to the shores of Somalia since the start of the conflict in Yemen in March.

### Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The 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. The operational capacity of the UNICEF-led Clusters is significant, with a network of over 140 partners each (20 per cent international; 80 per cent national NGOs), 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. 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.

### Political Update

On 12 September the inauguration ceremony of Sheikh Ahmed Islam "Madobe" as President of the Interim Jubba Administration took place. The Federal Government of Somalia held a high-level meeting of the Somalia Consultative Forum on 19 September, aimed at launching discussions on the electoral process towards 2016. The meeting concluded on 21 September launching the National Consultative Forum on the electoral process for 2016, which will be supported by a Task Force and a Technical Team, led by the Prime Minister. Presidential and parliamentary elections in Somaliland are set for 28 March 2017.

## Security Update

The security situation in Somaliland remained relatively calm although sporadic clan conflicts and fighting were evident within the eastern and disputed areas. In Puntland, ongoing disputes within government and the lack of salary payments have resulted in numerous, mostly peaceful demonstrations, throughout the region. Mogadishu remained volatile, with a number of security incidents reported, the most significant being the attack at Villa Somalia on 21 September, whereby following a high profile meeting related to next year's elections, a Suicide Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device detonated as the UN Special Representative to the Secretary-General's convoy left the complex. The attack, for which Al-Shabaab subsequently claimed responsibility, resulted in only minor damage to the lead vehicle. In central and southern Somalia, the security situation remained highly volatile, with ongoing military operations in Bay, Bakool, Hiraan and Lower Shabelle. The reporting period saw significant attacks against AMISOM positions, with some villages being returned to anti-Government elements control; AMISOM and Somalia National Army positions in Janaale were overrun during a large scale conventional attack with numerous reported casualties and other attacks were reported in Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto and Jalalaqsi. Although Operation Juba Corridor has concluded, combat operations continue and the region remains highly dangerous and variable.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**HEALTH:** Vaccination efforts by UNICEF and partners continued; in 2015 a total of 6,126 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; 92 per cent have functional cold chains and 86 per cent have routine vaccines available. While measles transmission persists, no further cases of wild polio virus have been confirmed since August 2014. Nonetheless, immunization campaigns continue; a measles National Immunization Day (NID) campaign is planned for November. Vaccine distribution, cold chain training and inventory data collection are ongoing across the country. Furthermore, vaccination efforts for refugees and returnees fleeing the conflict in Yemen continued; 41 children in Berbera were vaccinated against polio and measles and further benefited from medical and nutrition screening. Pre-positioning of health supplies, in line with the El Niño contingency plan, is under way.

**NUTRITION:** In September, UNICEF-supported nutrition centres across Somalia admitted 6,152 severely malnourished children with 91.7 per cent recovery rates, 0.8 per cent death rates and 4.4 per cent defaulter rates achieved. In anticipation of El Niño induced flooding, UNICEF convened meetings with the Nutrition Cluster to discuss strategic priorities for preparedness and response actions; airlifted 43.3 MT of essential nutrition supplies to Gedo to ensure a timely response; and developed new partnerships to ensure availability and continuity in Basic Nutrition Services Package (BNSP) provision in flood-prone districts. UNICEF is also strengthening the emergency response capacity of its programme in the coastal districts of Somaliland namely, Zeylac, Berbera and Lughaye, affected by heightened drought conditions and increased malnutrition rates.

**Nutrition Cluster:** To date in 2015, 82,826 cases of children under-5 with severe acute malnutrition have been admitted into the OTP/SC programmes. The overall admission trend is stable though increases are anticipated as a result of the expected El Niño phenomenon. In collaboration with FAO/FSNAU and the Somaliland Ministry of Health, the Nutrition Cluster successfully conducted the Guban nutrition survey; prevalence of malnutrition was found to be critical with 22.3 per cent Global Acute Malnutrition and 5.9 per cent SAM, which clearly point to the El Niño related drought in the region. Ongoing response in the region is being strengthened, including through new partnerships. Nonetheless, the situation will deteriorate unless other responses such as food security and livelihood are also strengthened. As part of the El Niño contingency plan, a Nutrition in Emergencies training was carried out in Mogadishu for 36 participants drawn from government and NGOs. The training helped strengthen existing capacities to prepare and respond to emergencies.

**EDUCATION:** Schools across the country reopened after the summer break. UNICEF advanced work to resume emergency education interventions and support teacher incentives in Banadir, Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Kismayo and Lower Juba regions in CSZ. These interventions are expected to reach 13,000 children (50 per cent girls) and 477 teachers (130 female) with incentives. During the reporting period, Banadir Education sub-Cluster members, including UNICEF, undertook the first joint quarterly education assessment in IDP settlements in Tarebunka, Zona K and Km 7 to 13; 1,712 households were found to be displaced as a result of conflict or forced eviction and 75 per cent of school-age children within these households were reported to be out-of-school, chiefly as a result of inability to afford school fees. Of the 16 existing learning centres, 7 have been closed due to lack of funding for teacher incentives and of the 82 teachers, 71 are voluntary. In Puntland, a small-scale assessment was conducted from 3-8 September by the Education in Emergency Working Group on number of refugees and IDP camps; results are yet to be released.

**Education Cluster:** In addition to the quarterly assessment reported above, during the reporting period, the 2015 Education Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring was successfully conducted; the preliminary report of the Somalia self-assessment against the core Cluster functions has been released and the performance ratings range from good to satisfactory, with the exception of prioritization grounded in response analysis, where performance was unsatisfactory. The Cluster will be undertaking a validation workshop to better understand why prioritization was rated low and what actions are needed for improvement. In readiness for the El Niño event, a contingency plan was developed targeting 193 learning centres in flood-prone areas, with an estimated enrolment of 48,000 learners.

**WASH:** UNICEF continued to support WASH Cluster partners through the Regional Supply Hubs; in September hygiene kits were provided to 5,346 families – 3,126 kits were distributed to conflict affected populations in Doolow, Luuq, Baardheere, Garbahaarey and Belet Xaawo districts in Gedo region, and 2,220 kits were distributed to AWD/cholera affected populations in Banadir, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions. An additional, 4,143 families benefited from shallow well chlorination in Jowhar and 78,000 people continue to benefit from the daily chlorination of 156 wells in different districts of Mogadishu planned until the end of the year.

**WASH Cluster:** In addition to the support reported above, WASH Cluster efforts in September focused on contingency planning, including preparedness and early warning, in view of the expected El Niño phenomenon. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on hygiene promotion practices, including 3,000 leaflets to sensitise 30,000 people through community mobilization activities in flood risk areas, were printed and radio awareness messages were developed. Furthermore, 40,000 hygiene kits have been pre-positioned to cater for approximately 240,000 people. However, preparedness activities continue to be constrained by limited operational capacity of partners due to funding limitations. The contingency plan developed is being used as a tool for fundraising.

**CHILD PROTECTION:** Civilians continue to bear the brunt of the conflict and have been particularly affected by the military activities launched in mid-July in Bay, Bakool, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan and Lower Shabelle. In September, the Country Task Force documented 98 grave violations against children. Most of the violations, which affected a total of 87 children (77 boys; 10 girls), were documented in Galgaduud, followed by Banadir and Lower Shabelle. A total of 64 boys were enrolled in the UNICEF-supported community-based reintegration programmes for children associated with armed forces/groups during the reporting period, bringing the total number to children currently enrolled to 689 (566 boys; 123 girls). The Community-based Child Protection Mechanisms identified and assisted 261 children (99 boys; 162 girls) that had experienced violations of their rights. Furthermore, UNICEF continued to support children and women arriving from Yemen; 33 separated and unaccompanied children (28 boys; 5 girls) were identified, out of which 25 (24 boys; 1 girl) were reunited with their families or relatives. Family tracing efforts for the other children continue. All 33 children were provided with psychosocial support, 8 with emergency medical support and 11 with nutritional support.

**Child Protection Working Group (CPWG):** During the month of September, CPWG members assisted 5,450 beneficiaries (2,150 girls, 1,420 boys, 1,080 women and 800 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, 65 per cent are children and 38 per cent girls.

The CPWG also participated in a joint assessment to determine the numbers and needs of the returnees who have arrived in Belet Weyne since the end of March. According to the report, 340 households (2,040 people) have been registered/profiled and verified. The majority are either living with their relatives or in rented houses. Partners are providing support in the form of cash and Non Food Items to verified households. The report was distributed to humanitarian partners in the region for action.

**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.

**Communication for Development (C4D):** During the reporting period, C4D activities focused primarily on issues surrounding the introduction of the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV). The IPV communication orientation for Regional and District Social Mobilization Coordinators was completed for Somaliland and Puntland and in CSZ, a Training of Trainers on IPV communication was conducted for 12 Regional Social Mobilization Coordinators, the C4D Coordinator and the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Coordinator from the Ministry of Health. Furthermore, a joint WHO/UNICEF training, including IPV communication, was conducted for 36 participants comprising EPI personnel, Regional Social Mobilisers and vaccinators from Somaliland. IPV formative research was conducted and completed in the three zones; data was collected through Focus Group Discussions with care givers and Key Informant Interviews with vaccinators. Findings will inform the implementation strategy and development of communication messages. The El Niño communication strategy was developed to support preparedness and awareness raising activities on El Niño and its effects on communities and livelihoods. A total of 10 radio stations are expected to air preparedness messages.

**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.

**Media and External Communication:** UNICEF supported the authorities in Somaliland to ensure the participation of six schools in the World's Largest Lesson, an international initiative to teach pupils about the new UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). UNICEF translated the material and the video on the SDGs into Somali, made a film about one of the schools where the lesson took place and issued a press release marking the event.

[http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives\\_17041.html](http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_17041.html)

[http://www.unicef.org/somalia/media\\_17066.html](http://www.unicef.org/somalia/media_17066.html)

UNICEF Somalia displayed a fascinating exhibition at the United Nations headquarters in Nairobi – Through the eyes of Somali Youth – comprising photographs taken by Somali children and youths who participated in UNICEF-supported photography workshops over the past two years. The exhibition was opened by Somalia's Ambassador to Kenya, the Director-General of the United Nations Office in Nairobi, and UNICEF Somalia's Representative.

[http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives\\_17038.html](http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_17038.html)

During the reporting period, a press release was also issued to mark the conclusion of an EU-funded intervention aimed at supporting the implementation of the two Action Plans on recruitment and use of children, and killing and maiming of children.

[http://www.unicef.org/somalia/media\\_17020.html](http://www.unicef.org/somalia/media_17020.html)

## 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 21 October, UNICEF has a funding gap of 59 per cent. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private sector donors for the contributions so far received; these have made UNICEF's current level of response possible. In September and October, UNICEF received generous contributions from the Government of Belgium in support of the protection of children's rights in armed conflict; from CERF in support of WASH, Education, health, child protection and cash transfer interventions; from USAID/Food for Peace; and OFDA for WASH, child protection and health 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	9,056,880	28,381,144	76%
Nutrition	30,076,458	14,638,268	15,438,190	51%
Education	4,418,875	2,461,219	1,957,656	44%
WASH	15,124,813	8,970,188	6,154,625	41%
Child Protection	6,967,373	7,310,213	-342,840	-5%
Cash-based response	17,679,870	3,769,532	13,910,338	79%
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>111,705,413</b>	<b>46,206,300</b>	<b>65,499,113</b>	<b>59%</b>

*'Funds received' does not include pledges.*

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

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

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

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

## Annex A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS<sup>2</sup>

	Cluster Response		UNICEF and IPs	
	2015 Target	Total Results	2015 Target	Total Results
<b>HEALTH</b>				
# 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	33,477
# of outpatient consultations for children under-5			450,000	216,004
# of children under-5 treated			70,000 diarrhoea	33,714
			62,000 pneumonia	30,060
# of children receiving DPT3 vaccination through routine services			85,000	33,708
# of women attending their first Antenatal Care visit			130,000	79,376
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding programmes	150,000	84,265	150,000	79,523
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	91%	91.7%	75%	91.9%
% nutrition centers stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0.5%	<10%	0.5%
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) have access to temporary and transitional learning spaces	330,000 (154,000 F)	43,816 <sup>3</sup>	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)
# 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)
<b>WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE</b>				
# of people with new, sustained access to safe water	1,230,000 <sup>4</sup>	376,913	221,200	193,721
# of affected people accessing safe water through temporary means	1,265,000	449,335	570,000	434,934
# of affected people with new access to sanitation facilities	600,000	127,542	105,000	27,196
# of villages self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	250	104	145	104
# 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	549,214	500,000	356,934
# of children benefitting from WASH facilities			34,300 in schools	9,600
			39,300 in health or nutrition centres	13,303

<sup>2</sup> The below table has been aligned to fully reflect all indicators and targets in the 2015 UNICEF Somalia Humanitarian Action for Children.

<sup>3</sup> There are no changes in the education figures; schools reopened in September and data collection on enrolment is under way.

<sup>4</sup> This target represents a 10 per cent increase as it is based on the new population figures of 12.3 million.

<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) identified and registered	1,800	5,494 <sup>5</sup>	1,872	666
# of survivors of GBV assisted	2,500 legal counselling	2,326	3,500 legal counselling	7,470
	3,500 material assistance	267	1,500 material assistance	1,467
# of violations identified and resolved by Community-Based Child Protection Committees			3,500	2,917
# of referrals made by Community-Based Child Protection Committees	3,000	1,888	2,500	3,808
# of children received psychosocial support and care	6,000	8,680	3,530	2,652
# of caregivers received psychosocial support and care	4,000	1,442	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
<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CASH TRANSFERS</b>				
# of households able to meet basic food and non-food needs with improved access to services in situations of crisis			30,000	10,200

<sup>5</sup> This sharp increase is linked to a surge in clan fighting, as well as the joint military offensive, which resulted in population displacement/movement with ensuing cases of separation of families.