



Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

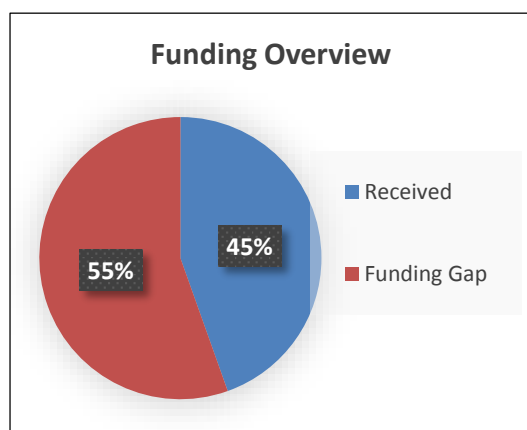


SitRep 11 Reporting Period November 2015

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

Flooding affects 132,000 people and displaces 60,000 - UNICEF and partners scale up response interventions. 2,055,618 children under-10 in Central and Northeast Somalia are vaccinated against **measles** during National Immunization Day campaigns. Additional campaigns planned for December. Somalia launches the **inactivated polio vaccine**.



Against an **appeal** of US\$ 111,705,413 to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in 2015, as at 15 December UNICEF is 45 per cent funded.

November 2015

4.9 million

people in need of humanitarian and livelihood support

308,700

acutely malnourished children under the age of 5

1,014,000

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	94,788	150,000	89,019
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	447,806	221,200	316,845
Child Protection: # of survivors of GBV assisted	2,500 (legal)	3,116	3,500 (legal)	8,510
	3,500 (material)	267	1,500 (material)	1,654
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	1,014,000
# of people in stress	3,900,000
# of severely malnourished children under-5	55,800
# of internally displaced people	1,100,000

High levels of humanitarian needs persist in Somalia; according to the updated 2015 post-*Gu* Somalia Food Security Assessment, re-estimated based on new population figures, about 4.9 million people are in need of assistance, 308,700 children under-5 are acutely malnourished, 55,800 of them severely malnourished and 1.1 million remain in a protracted internal displacement situation. This is a substantial increase over projections made earlier in 2015. Food security is expected to improve between January and

March of 2016, though the majority of the country will remain Stressed according to FEWS Net November Food Security Outlook Update. Exceptions include riverine communities in Middle Shabelle, expected to remain in Crisis due to El Niño flooding, and agropastoral areas in parts of Somaliland where conditions have been drier than usual. Cumulatively, since the onset of the *Deyr* rainy season in October, flooding has affected 132,000 people and displaced nearly 60,000. Nearly 42,000 of these were affected by tropical cyclones Chapala and Megh, which made a landfall in Yemen but caused significant damage in some coastal areas of Puntland and Somaliland. While the amount of rainfall is subsiding and river levels receding, the risk of flooding remains high. Overall, 70 per cent of the regions of Central South Somalia are reporting increases in Acute Watery Diarrhoea cases and response to cholera outbreaks in Jowhar, Kismayo and Mogadishu is ongoing. Armed violence erupted in Gaalkacyo, killing 20, injuring 120 and causing the displacement of over 90,000 people including 40,000 IDPs. Somalia continues to respond to the influx, albeit much reduced, of returnees and refugees fleeing the conflict in Yemen; as at end November, the number stands at 29,813.

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

Discussions on the 2016 elections are progressing well with extensive consultations on the draft Political Parties Law; keynote speakers highlighted that the bill must adhere to the Provisional Federal Constitution, promote democratic principles, human rights and ensure political participation by women and minorities. The Puntland Parliament elected a new speaker on 9 November and within the cabinet of the Federal Government of Somalia, the Minister of Commerce and Industries and the Minister of Electricity and Water were replaced. Efforts are ongoing to end the renewed fighting between Puntland and the Galmudug security forces in Gaalkacyo and to find a lasting solution.

Security Update

In Mogadishu, a complex attack on 1 November at the Sahafi Hotel, near KM 4 in Wadajir district, killed at least 15 people, including the owner of the hotel. The incident was subsequently claimed by Al-Shabaab. Several terrorist-related incidents were reported within Bakool, Bay and Gedo regions. In Gedo, the power sharing discussions between the Federal Government of Somalia and the Interim Juba Administration appointed local administration officials deteriorated into an armed clash on 2 November in Garbahaarey, a destabilising factor that could be exploited by anti-Government elements. Armed conflict erupted in Gaalkacyo on 22 November between Puntland and Galmudug security forces; efforts are under way to end the fighting. In Awdal region, Somaliland, mediation talks between the Government and separatist leader, Sultan Wabar ended successfully auguring well for improved security in the region.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: A measles National Immunization Day campaign was conducted in CSZ on 15-19 November and Puntland on 13-16 November targeting 3.5 million children under-10. In Puntland, 729,751 children were immunised achieving a coverage rate of 85 per cent, while in Central Somalia 1,325,867 children were vaccinated resulting in 91 per cent coverage. Data from South Somalia is not yet available. The Somaliland measles campaign is planned for December. Furthermore, vaccination efforts for refugees and returnees fleeing the conflict in Yemen continued; 79 children in Berbera, were vaccinated against polio and 24 children under-5 and pregnant and lactating women further benefited from nutrition screening.

NUTRITION: In November, UNICEF-supported nutrition centres across Somalia admitted 1,651 severely malnourished children with 93.5 per cent recovery rates, 0.4 per cent death rates and 3.6 per cent defaulter rates achieved. UNICEF is closely coordinating with its partners to ensure sustained therapeutic nutritional support and scale-up of integrated nutrition, health and WASH preventive services in the areas showing rapid deterioration in the nutrition situation according to the 2015 post *Deyr* nutrition IDP assessments. Similarly, UNICEF is working in close collaboration with ICRC and WFP to ensure gaps in nutrition service provision in Middle and Lower Juba regions are addressed in a coordinated manner. Of particular concern are access constraints in these regions, increasing admission trends in the Kismayo stabilization centre supported by ICRC and the general inadequacy of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition services in most districts of these two regions. UNICEF continued to strengthen the capacity of its partners in nutrition supply chain monitoring; in November, trainings on the use of RapidPro for reporting nutrition commodities data in the mNutrition dashboard were conducted for about 49 partners working in Banadir, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba, Bay, Bakool and Gedo regions. In the northeastern regions, UNICEF and partners ensured the nutritional needs of women and children were protected from the effects of tropical storm Megh. The nutrition programme continued to closely monitor the nutrition situation in drought affected areas in the Guban Livelihood zone of Somaliland and partnership agreements are being developed to augment the emergency nutrition response capacity.

EDUCATION: In November, UNICEF and partners successfully established Community Education Committees (CEC) in six districts in Gedo region, trained 35 CEC members in Tayeeglow and Bakool and paid teacher incentives that indirectly benefited 2,131 children including 1,249 girls. UNICEF also distributed essential teaching and learning materials to 1,200 children in five schools in Tayeeglow. In Puntland, cyclone Chapala damaged nine primary schools, one Regional Education Office and blew roofs off 28 classrooms in six primary schools in Bargaal and Caluula districts. In Guardfui, 13 schools and 1,401 children were affected by the cyclone. As part of the response, 2,059 children were supported through provision of 17 school tents, school-in-a-box and recreational kits in Caluula and Bargaal. Fighting between Puntland and Galmudug displaced about 10,000 families in Northern Mudug currently housed in schools.

WASH: In response to floods caused by the *Deyr* rains, through the Regional Supply Hub (RSH) mechanism, UNICEF provided hygiene kits to support an estimated 12,802 families with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment. An additional 86,712 families in flood-affected districts benefited from shallow well chlorination 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. UNICEF and partners continue to closely monitor the flood situation across the country for informed response as well as to ensure availability of supplies for timely response. As at end of November, UNICEF had pre-positioned hygiene kits at the nine RSHs to provide initial life-saving assistance to at least 61,889 families. An additional 69,572 kits are en route to Somalia as part of the contingency stock for response to ongoing floods.

CHILD PROTECTION: Flooding coupled with clashes between security forces in Puntland and the Galmudug administration in Gaalkacyo caused significant population displacement, resulting in incidences of gender-based violence and family separation. UNICEF continued to support children and women arriving from Yemen with psychosocial support and vulnerability assessments on arrival; 11 unaccompanied and separated boys were identified in Bossaso and reunited with their relatives, 17 children (12 boys; 5 girls) were provided with emergency medical support in Bossaso and in Berbera, 29 children (16 boys; 13 girls) and 27 women received psychosocial support, 6 children (50 per cent girls) benefited from medical support and dignity kits were distributed to 30 women. Family tracing efforts for the 12 unaccompanied and separated children (9 boys; 3 girls) identified in Belet Weyne continued. Community-based child protection mechanisms identified and assisted 385 children (159 boys; 226 girls) that had experienced violations of their rights. Support for the 749 children (620 boys; 129 girls) enrolled in the UNICEF-supported community-based reintegration programmes for children associated with armed forces/groups continued.

CASH TRANSFERS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION: UNICEF's 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. 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): On 15 November the measles campaign and introduction of the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) were launched by the president of the Federal Republic of Somalia in Mogadishu. Intensive pre and intra-campaign social mobilization reaching over 500,000 households, was conducted; administrative data indicates that 90 per cent of parents and caregivers had received information prior to the campaign. In Puntland, IPV introduction was launched on 30 November. 76 health workers were trained on Interpersonal Communication (IPC) and IPV, Information, Education and Communication materials were developed and distributed to all the 84 health facilities in the area and mass media messages were aired on television and radio. Other C4D activities conducted during the reporting period include the training of 54 community health workers on social mapping and the training of eight newly recruited Regional and District Social Mobilization Coordinators from Lower Juba and Gedo on Expanded Programme on Immunization, IPC and social mapping.

Supply and Logistics: Insecurity in Mudug region hindered accessibility and movement of supplies. Road access across CSZ continues to be closely monitored and reviewed.

Media and External Communication: UNICEF issued a joint press release with WHO and the Government to mark the launch by Somali authorities of the new IPV vaccine in Mogadishu. A photographer covered the event and the launch of the measles campaign.

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/media_17283.html

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_17287.html

Various youth-related events also featured on the UNICEF Somalia website.

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/cpp_17320.html

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_17319.html

http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_17284.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 15 December, UNICEF has a funding gap of 55 per cent. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private sector donors for the contributions and pledges received. 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	9,075,778	28,362,246	76%
Nutrition	30,076,458	15,698,799	14,377,659	48%
Education	4,418,875	3,072,225	1,346,650	30%
WASH	15,124,813	9,799,929	5,324,884	35%
Child Protection	6,967,373	7,325,466	-358,093	-5%
Cash-based response	17,679,870	5,021,977	12,657,893	72%
Total¹	111,705,413	49,994,174	61,711,239	55%

'Funds received' does not include pledges.

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: www.unicef.org/Somalia

UNICEF Somalia Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia

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

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

Annex A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Cluster Response		UNICEF and IPs	
	2015 Target	Total Results	2015 Target	Total Results
HEALTH				
# of children under-5 receiving polio vaccine			2,300,000	2,214,362
# of children under-1 immunised against measles			300,000	102,341
# of pregnant women accessing skilled birth attendants at health facilities			30,000	33,660
# of outpatient consultations for children under-5			450,000	220,862
# of children under-5 treated			70,000 diarrhoea	34,395
			62,000 pneumonia	30,480
# of children receiving DPT3 vaccination through routine services			85,000	175,068
# of women attending their first Antenatal Care visit			130,000	80,524
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding programmes	150,000	94,788	150,000	89,019
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	91%	91.5%	75%	91.8%
% nutrition centers stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0.4%	<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	447,806	221,200	316,845
# of affected people accessing safe water through temporary means	1,265,000	535,237	570,000	511,476
# of affected people with new access to sanitation facilities	600,000	143,626	105,000	27,196
# of villages self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	250	123	145	123
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through water filters, purifiers, jerry cans, aqua tabs, etc.	600,000	448,812	475,000	448,812
# of emergency-affected persons benefitting for hygiene and sanitation promotion messages	1,500,000	729,641	500,000	448,812
# of children benefitting from WASH facilities			34,300 in schools	24,289
			39,300 in health or nutrition centres	39,967

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	7,821 ³	1,872	713
# of survivors of GBV assisted	2,500 legal counselling	3,116	3,500 legal counselling	8,510
	3,500 material assistance	267	1,500 material assistance	1,654
# of violations identified and resolved by Community-Based Child Protection Committees			3,500	3,498
# of referrals made by Community-Based Child Protection Committees	3,000	1,943	2,500	4,823
# of children received psychosocial support and care	6,000	8,841	3,530	2,757
# of caregivers received psychosocial support and care	4,000	1,447	408	129
# 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	749
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.