Somalia

Somalia ranks extremely low across a range of human development indicators, as well as humanitarian and development indexes. One out of every 18 women dies during childbirth; about 1.7 million children are out of school; one in every seven children under 5 years is acutely malnourished; and 44,000 children are severely malnourished. The prevalence of wasting and stunting in Somalia is among the highest in the region and in the world. In addition, more than 1 million people remain displaced and 973,000 Somalis are refugees in neighbouring countries due to conflict and insecurity. 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. The El Niño weather phenomenon may contribute to worsening floods in Puntland and the southern and central regions, and may exacerbate drought conditions in Somaliland. The influx of returnees and refugees fleeing the conflict in Yemen is increasing the burden on already limited basic services. An estimated 29,310 people fled to Somalia from Yemen between March 2015, when the conflict began, and the end of September 2015.

Humanitarian strategy

In Somalia, UNICEF is working to prevent mortality and morbidity, increase access to services and promote community resilience. Polio eradication ranks a top priority and despite the interruption of polio transmission for more than a year, UNICEF is working to ensure a regional polio-free certification in two years time. As part of the ongoing response to the May 2014 measles outbreak, UNICEF is implementing emergency vaccination campaigns across Somalia in conjunction with polio immunization activities. In the area of nutrition, UNICEF will provide a package of curative, preventive and promotion-oriented nutrition interventions, and will strengthen the implementation capacity of the Government, partners and communities. Life-saving and resilience initiatives will be promoted by increasing access to safe water; supporting 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. UNICEF will facilitate the disengagement and reintegration of children associated with armed groups, monitoring and reporting on grave violations, and prevention and response to gender-based violence.

UNICEF is also working to improve access to and capacity for quality emergency education. Since the African Union Mission in Somalia offensives in March 2014, UNICEF has continued to provide a package of basic life-saving interventions in newly accessible areas. UNICEF will also continue to utilize Communication for Development as a cross-cutting approach to achieve programme results in all sectors.

Results from 2015

As of 31 October 2015, UNICEF had received 46 per cent (US$51.4 million) of the US$111.7 million 2015 appeal, in addition to US$46.8 million carried forward from 2014. In 2015, UNICEF admitted 79,523 children under 5 years with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) into therapeutic treatment programmes, supported 328,514 children under 5 years to access essential health services, and enabled 79,376 pregnant women to attend antenatal visits. Some 10,200 vulnerable people received cash transfers, enabling them to meet critical basic needs. In 2015, UNICEF supported efforts to identify, trace and reunify 666 separated and unaccompanied children, and assisted 8,937 children and women survivors of physical and sexual violence and 769 children formerly associated with armed forces and groups with quality essential services. Some 22,455 children and adolescents in temporary learning spaces received education support and 1,106 members of community education committees were trained to provide effective school management. The UNICEF resilience programme worked to build the capacity of local communities to address health concerns and protect and educate their children. Although the urgent needs of women and children continued to increase, overall programme implementation was challenged by limited humanitarian access and severe funding gaps.

Humanitarian Action for Children

2016 programme targets

Nutrition

- 110,000 children under 5 years suffering from SAM admitted to therapeutic treatment programmes

Health

- 2.3 million people in high-risk areas accessed basic health services
- 445,000 children under 1 year immunized against measles

WASH

- 642,000 people provided with safe water (7.5-15 litres per person per day)
- 200,000 people in emergency situations have access to gender-sensitive sanitation facilities equipped with hand washing facilities

Child protection

- 1,500 unaccompanied and separated children provided with access to basic services

Education

- 50,000 school-aged children, including adolescents, accessed quality education (including through temporary structures)

Social protection

- 16,000 labour-constrained households received predictable monthly cash transfers
NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2015 target</th>
<th>Cluster total results</th>
<th>UNICEF 2015 target</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programme</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>84,265</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with SAM under treatment recovered</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>91.7%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2015 target</th>
<th>Cluster total results</th>
<th>UNICEF 2015 target</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children under 1 year immunized against measles</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>78,802*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women accessing skilled birth attendants</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>33,477</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2015 target</th>
<th>Cluster total results</th>
<th>UNICEF 2015 target</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency-affected population provided with access to safe water (7.5-15 litres per person per day)</td>
<td>1,230,000</td>
<td>376,913*</td>
<td>221,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency-affected persons benefiting from hygiene and sanitation promotion messages</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>549,214</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILD PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2015 target</th>
<th>Cluster total results</th>
<th>UNICEF 2015 target</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>5,494</td>
<td>1,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children received psychosocial support and care</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>8,680</td>
<td>3,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2015 target</th>
<th>Cluster total results</th>
<th>UNICEF 2015 target</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young children and adolescents (girls and boys) have access to temporary and transitional learning spaces</td>
<td>330,000</td>
<td>43,816</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community education committee members trained to participate in school management</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CASH TRANSFERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2015 target</th>
<th>Cluster total results</th>
<th>UNICEF 2015 target</th>
<th>UNICEF total results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households able to meet basic food and non-food needs with improved access to services in crisis situations</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>10,200**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results are through 30 September 2015 unless otherwise noted
*Due to limited access to certain areas the results for this indicator were lower than expected in 2015.
**Due to funding shortages the results for this indicator were lower than expected in 2015.

Funding requirements

In line with the country’s inter-agency 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan, UNICEF is requesting US$82 million to meet the humanitarian needs of children in Somalia in 2016. This includes US$1 million for emergency support and cluster coordination. Without additional funding, UNICEF will be unable to support the national response to the country’s continuing nutrition crisis, as well as critical WASH, health and protection services. Basic supplies for primary education are also urgently needed to uphold children’s right to education. This funding will facilitate the continuity of basic services for the most vulnerable and will contribute to building resilience in the face of future shocks.

Who to contact for further information:

Steven Lauwerier
Representative- Somalia Country Office
Tel: +254 20 762 8411
Email slauwerier@unicef.org

Yasmin Haque
Deputy Director, Office of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS)
Tel: +1 212 326 7150
Email: yhaque@unicef.org

Olav Kjorven
Director, Public Partnership Division (PPD)
Tel: +1 212 326 7160
Email: okjorven@unicef.org

1 Somalia ranks 165 out of 170 countries on the Human Development Index (United Nations Development Programme, 2012).
4 Ibid.