



Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

REPORTING PERIOD: September 2019

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- UNICEF has reached 95 per cent of target for treating children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and the Nutrition Cluster partners have exceeded the target for 2019 for treatment of children with SAM.
- With the new academic year beginning at the end of August, UNICEF along with its partners scaled up education services in Banadir, Galgaduud and Puntland for 24,000 new children.
- Over 1,750 people were reached with hygiene promotion through social mobilization sessions to promote improvement of hygiene practices targeting internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities.
- Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases were reported to continue to decline from 197 cases in August to 107 recorded cases in September with cases only reported in Banadir.
- In child protection, 3459 people (1118 girls and 895 women) benefitted from community-and-school-based mine risk awareness and 407 people (115 girls and 241 women) had access to gender-based violence (GBV) services.

4.2 million

People in need of humanitarian assistance (2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview)

903,100

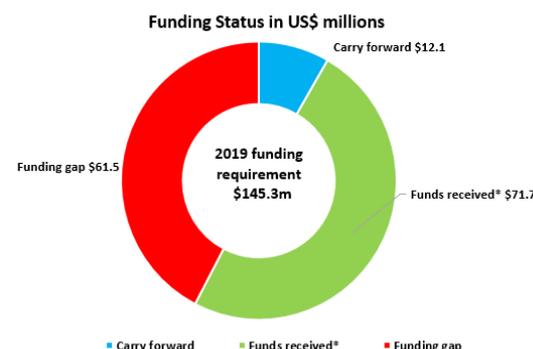
Estimated children under-5 years likely to face acute malnutrition in 2019, including 138,200 children with SAM

3 million

Children estimated to be out of school (2019 Humanitarian Action for Children)

2.6 million

People internally displaced throughout Somalia



UNICEF's Response with Partners

	UNICEF and partners			Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Total Results	Target achieved	Cluster Target	Total Results	Target achieved
Nutrition: # children 6-59 months admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	130,196	123,677	95%	178,000	180,918	101.6%
Health: # of crisis affected people with adequate access to PHC services provided with emergency life-saving health services	974,400	511,719	52%			
WASH: # of emergency affected people accessing temporary safe water services for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	950,000	725,117	76%	2,092,167	1,020,310	48.8%
Education: # children and youth accessing formal or non-formal primary education (boys/girls)	165,000	58,629	35.5% ¹	330,068	97,741	29.6%
Child Protection: # children participating in community-based psychosocial support activities including child friendly space (boys/girls)	120,000	41,332	34%	250,000	150,852	60.3%
Cash-based Transfers: # of households with children under 5 years diagnosed with SAM and admitted for treatment receiving monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	30,062	0	0%			

1 A carry over grant from 2018 provided support to 20,868 children in education in emergencies interventions.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The 2019 *Gu* season was the second consecutive below-average rainy season in Somalia and the country is still recovering from a prolonged drought in 2016-17. As a result, the overall humanitarian situation worsened throughout parts of the country in agro-pastoral and riverine areas.² General acute malnutrition (GAM) rates have been higher than expected in many districts and so targets are likely underestimated due to this situation. Displacements due to the delayed rains and the impact of conflict are reported to be increasing throughout the country with Baidoa reporting over 1000 new internally displaced people (IDPs) arriving in September citing physical or food insecurity as the driving factor for the displacement. Exclusion and discrimination of women and girls, as well as socially marginalized groups, continue to exacerbate elevated levels of acute humanitarian needs. The 2019 *Deyr* rains began in mid-September with rains received in the north eastern regions and are predicted to be wetter than normal in most areas with warmer than usual temperatures across the country³.

Results produced by FSNAU in August reported that the *Gu* harvest is expected to be 68 per cent below average,⁴ with FSNAU reporting that up to one million children at risk of acute malnutrition and 178,000 children at risk of SAM between July 2019 and June 2020.

The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was launched in January 2019 and seeks US\$ 1.08 billion to provide life-saving assistance and livelihood support to 3.4 million Somalis affected by conflict, climatic shocks and displacement across the country,⁵ with a focus on the most vulnerable. As of September 2019, the HRP was 52 per cent funded with US\$ 559 million received. For 2019, UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 145.3 million to sustain the provision of life-saving services including critical nutrition, health, WASH, child protection and education in emergency interventions, as well as cash-based assistance for women and children in Somalia.

In July, the Humanitarian Community and the Somali Federal Government launched the Somalia 2019 Drought Impact Response Plan (DIRP).⁶ The DIRP is a focused appeal as part of the overall HRP and appeals for US\$ 686 million to aid communities impacted by the delayed *Gu* rains throughout the country from June to December 2019. The plan targets 4.5 million people affected by the delayed rains. The plan is multi-sectoral, including critical nutrition, health and WASH interventions, and highlights the full scope of needs for children. The impact of the delayed rains is expected to increase vulnerabilities and displacement for those most in need and translate into heightened child protection risks and loss of opportunities for learning for children.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF is an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and participates in the Inter-Cluster Working Group, which leads strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF is also an active member of the Civil-Military Working Group and HCT Access Task Force. UNICEF and partners engage with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMD) on strengthening collaboration mechanisms for humanitarian response.

UNICEF continues to lead the WASH and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility and co-leads the Education Cluster with Save the Children. The operational capacity of the UNICEF-led Clusters is significant, with a network of over 140 partners, including sub-regional coordinators in over 15 regions. The network facilitates access to information, coordination and interventions in hard-to-reach and inaccessible areas. UNICEF and the WASH, Nutrition and Education Clusters, as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster, are active members of the inter-agency Disaster Operations Coordination Centre (DOCC) in Mogadishu. UNICEF is also supporting gender capacity strengthening efforts for Clusters to ensure the drought preparedness and response is gender-responsive and inclusive.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's ongoing humanitarian action focuses on an integrated, inclusive, and multi-sectoral response to residual drought impact, displacement, conflict, disease outbreaks and seasonal floods. In line with the 2019 Somalia HRP, as well as the HCT Centrality of Protection Strategy, UNICEF's priorities are to provide life-saving services to address critical malnutrition and excess mortality, effectively respond to mounting protection threats, and support resilience building and early

² OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, September 2019

³ Somalia Rainfall Outlook for Deyr 2019, August 29, 2019

⁴ [Somalia 2019 Post Gu FSNAU FEWS-NET Technical-Release](#) September 2, 2019

⁵ OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, January 2019

⁶ Somalia Drought Impact Response Plan, July 2019

recovery. UNICEF is also committed to implementing gender-responsive and socially inclusive humanitarian action to ensure those most in need receive the right life-saving services.

UNICEF is maintaining critical service provision in the highest need areas, procuring life-saving supplies and continually looking to expand partnerships and coverage in hard-to-access areas.⁷ Life-saving programme integration prioritizes nutrition, health and WASH services, complemented with child protection and education in emergencies. UNICEF maintains key leadership roles in support of humanitarian coordination, as well as active participation in other crucial strategic forums. Humanitarian interventions are closely coordinated with relevant ministries, disaster management agencies and clusters and delivered through most local partners.

Where possible, UNICEF is responding jointly with the World Food Program (WFP) through an augmented response package, including the integrated treatment of acute malnutrition and joint humanitarian cash interventions. In line with Grand Bargain commitments, UNICEF made a strong commitment to cash-based assistance, which is being prioritized where appropriate though it is currently facing important funding shortfalls. UNICEF is also working towards integrated access to social services in the Somalia Resilience and Recovery Framework (RRF), informing humanitarian integration and contributing towards longer-term, shared outcomes and resilience building, in line with the New Way of Working (NWOW) commitments.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition



Integrated nutrition treatment, preventive and promotive services have continued across Somalia throughout September. From January to date 123,677 children (58 per cent girls) with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were reached with lifesaving treatment through UNICEF supported facilities. Services consistently reach more girls (58 per cent) than boys, and yet screening data shows similar proportions of boys (48 per cent) and girls (52 per cent).

Despite an overall deterioration of the nutrition situation projected by the post *Gu* FSNAU analysis between August and October, monthly SAM admissions have not shown a spike during this period. However, the 95 per cent achievement of SAM children treated against the UNICEF targeted caseload indicates that UNICEF target will be likely be surpassed in 2019. The highest number of SAM admissions are observed in Kismayo, Elwak, Kahda, Heliwa, Dayniile, Wadajir and Doolow, most of which areas were projected to have global acute malnutrition above the 15 per cent. This supports UNICEF effort to ensure access to SAM services especially in the highest burdened areas.

For sustained results, the basic nutrition services package has covered 111,281 children aged 6-23 months with micronutrient powders (15 per cent of the eligible children). Additionally, 409,339 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) have received infant and young child feeding counselling. Increasing the coverage of preventive services remains critical to supporting effective nutrition services delivery.

Health



UNICEF implementing partners continued to provide essential primary health services in priority areas throughout Somalia and conducted 68,032 curative first outpatient appointments and 21,456 follow-up consultations in September. Among these were 32,330 people from crisis affected and hard to reach areas, including 17,674 children under-5 and 7,916 women. UNICEF supported facilities registered 1,951 deliveries and 20 women suffering from pregnancy or birth complications were referred to the nearest hospital. No maternal deaths were recorded, and 4,813 new mothers and their babies received postnatal care appointment 1 (PNC 1) services within the recommended first 48 hours. UNICEF supported health facilities also reported 3,679 children under-5 with diarrhoea and 96% were treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS). AWD cases were reported only in Banadir and continued to decline, from 197 cases in August to 107 recorded cases in September. 48.4% of SAM and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) patients received bOPV and UNICEF continues its routine vaccination effort with 12,879 children under-5 receiving measles and 5,439 children under-1 Penta3 vaccinations. To facilitate service provision UNICEF distributed 88 AWD, 38 interagency emergency health kits (IEHK) and 56 midwifery kits to implementing partners in 5 priority regions.

⁷ Priority regions are Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Galgaduud, Mudug, Sanaag, Sool, Bari and Nugaal given the high malnutrition rates.

WASH



During this reporting month, UNICEF continued supply of emergency water through water trucking and reached 44,046 people who received safe water as a continuation from previous month. These people represent vulnerable populations in 57 IDP camps in Baidoa. Several regions in Somalia reported significant rains in the month and the need for water trucking has subsided in those areas. The UNICEF response has now shifted to focus on sustainable water sources with plans to drill deep boreholes at strategic locations and rehabilitation of shallow wells with solar pumps.

On sanitation, UNICEF through implementing partners constructed 27 latrines, 21 in Kismayo and 6 in Doolow IDP camps in Lower Juba and Gedo regions respectively. These latrine constructions improved access to sanitation for 810 people in vulnerable situations in IDP camps.

In Hygiene, 1,757 people were reached with hygiene promotion through conducting social mobilization sessions to promote improvement of hygiene practices targeting IDPs, host communities and the institutional sector (schools and Health centers) in Qansaxley and Belethawa in Gedo region.

Education



With the new academic year beginning end of August, UNICEF along with its partners scaled up education services in Banadir, Galgaduud and Puntland targeting over 24,000 (12,200 girls) new children. Of these 22,180 (10,406 girls) children were supported with safe drinking water. UNICEF's response aims to improve access and retention of the most marginalized boys and girls. Along with hygiene promotion activities at the schools, safe drinking water will contribute toward improved child wellbeing, good sanitation and hygiene and retention in school. Training for 355 (77 females) teachers was completed on basic pedagogy skills, class management and psychosocial support and they have been provided with monthly incentives.

In the month of September social mobilization campaigns including community outreach and dialogue were undertaken with the aim of raising awareness of communities on the importance of education, specifically girls' right to education, in Galgaduud and Banadir regions. The aim of this campaign is to sustainably change community perceptions around retaining girls at home at the expense of their education. In addition, despite education services not yet being well developed and equipped to meet the varied needs of children with disabilities in Somalia, awareness creation is ongoing to ensure these children have access to education opportunities. Through community outreach, 68 (11 girls) children with disabilities were identified and enrolled in schools in Galgaduud.

Child Protection



During the month of September, a total of 23,727 people benefited from UNICEF child protection programmes. They included 5447 people (1645 girls and 971 women) who accessed psychosocial support, 285 (130 girls) separated and 195 (87 girls) unaccompanied children were identified and documented. In addition, 3459 people (1118 girls and 895 women) benefitted from community-and-school-based mine risk awareness and 407 people (115 girls and 241 women) had access to gender-based violence (GBV) services. A total of 888 children formerly associated with armed forces and groups (758 boys and 130 girls) and 201 other vulnerable children (111 boys and 90 girls) are under the care of UNICEF-supported reintegration programs. Prevention messages reached 6354 children (3412 girls) and 6775 caregivers (3704 women) in mine risk education, child abuse and family separation.

Cash-Based Programming



Throughout 2019, work continued to commence a cash based programme for 2019 in the Bay and Bakool regions of south and central Somalia. The pilot programme aims to target households with children suffering from SAM, as a proxy identifier of extreme vulnerability, to receive regular cash assistance and to complement nutrition therapeutic programmes by promoting improved dietary diversity, positive feeding and hygiene practices. Unfortunately, due to operational challenges outside of the control of UNICEF the programme has not been able to commence as of September 2019.

Media and External Communication

In September, UNICEF hosted a high-level visit with the German Government focused on strengthening health systems in Puntland, Somalia. Social media activity, across Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, continued to highlight and amplify UNICEF's work for children in Somalia and the crucial support of donors and partners.

Funding

In 2019, UNICEF is appealing for **US\$ 145.3** million to sustain provision of life-saving services including critical nutrition, health, WASH, child protection and education in emergency interventions, as well as cash-based assistance for women and children in Somalia. Continued predictable, flexible and timely donor support is critical to sustaining vital response activities and preventing further deterioration of the situation. UNICEF Somalia would like to thank all its donors for their continued generous support for the children and women of Somalia. The contributions made so far have enabled UNICEF and partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance at scale but continued, predictable, flexible and timely donor support until the end of the year is critical to sustaining and scaling up the response and preventing further deterioration of the situation.

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2019 Humanitarian Appeal)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Health	30,348,000	11,071,886	2,223,901	17,052,213	56%
Nutrition	24,701,325	24,003,327	4,988,484	0	0
Education	19,702,980	5,269,888	604,861	13,828,231	70%
WASH	35,830,088	19,446,998	2,663,702	13,719,389	38%
Child Protection	18,922,791	10,340,479	1,116,658	7,465,654	39%
Cash-based response	15,820,434	1,549,141	507,041	13,764,252	87%
Total	145,325,618	71,681,718	12,104,647	61,539,254	42%

* Cluster coordination requirements were 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 humanitarian programmes also benefit from resilience funding generously contributed by multiple different donors, including resources helping UNICEF contribute towards both humanitarian efforts and interventions at the nexus between humanitarian and development action for children. Received from Global Thematic through ESARO US\$ 369,263.40 in support of nutrition emergencies.

Next SitRep: 20 November 2019

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: <http://www.unicef.org/Somalia>

UNICEF Somalia Crisis Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia

UNICEF Somalia Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/somalia.html>

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Annex A: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
	2019 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2019 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
# of emergency affected people accessing temporary safe water services for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	950,000 (285,000 G 285,000 B 199,500 W 180,500 M)	725,117 (215,360G 223,989B 151,803W 133,965 M)	0	2,092,167	1,020,310 (561,170 W 459,140 M)	35,563 ▲
# people access appropriate sanitation facilities	420,000 (126,000 G 126,000 B 88,200 W 79,800 M)	90,505 (26,880 G 27,957B 18,947W 16,721M)	809 ▲	1,092,456	302,453 (166,349 W 136,104 M)	3,678 ▲
# of people in targeted settlements and communities practicing hand washing with soap at critical moments	1,500,000 (285,000 G 285,000 B 315,000 W 288,000 M)	395,269 (117,422G 122,126B 82,678W 73,043M)	1,756 ▲	2,213,140	994,768 (547,122 W 447,646 M)	40,554 ▲
# of people in targeted settlements and communities having their main source of drinking water located at less than 500 meters from the household and a queuing time less than 30 minutes.	464,000 (139,200 G 139,200 B 97,440 W 88,160 M)	504,174 (149,740G 155,739B 105,549W 93,146M)	0	1,176,491	See footnote ⁸	N/A
# of people in targeted settlements and communities with access to sustainable safe water service	340,000 (102,000 G 102,000 B 71,400 W 64,600 M)	182,790 (54,289G 56,464B 38,267W 33,770M)	0	889,357	559,854 (307,920 W 251,934 M)	54,407 ▲
EDUCATION						
# children and youth accessing formal or non-formal primary education (boys/girls)	165,000 (92,400 G 72,600 B)	58,629 (26,987 G 31,642 B)	24,007 ▲	330,068	97,741 (43,456 G 54,285 B)	12,527 ▲
# teachers supported with emergency incentives	300 (60 W 240 M)	798 (242 W 556 M)	355 ▲	5,000	1,904 (495 W 1,409 M)	360 ▲
# of school children benefitting from emergency teaching materials (M/F)	165,000 (92,400 G 72,600 B)	12,859 (5,799 G 7,060 B)	3,308 ▲	330,068	60,261 (27,863 G 32,398 B)	1,869 ▲
# of classrooms constructed or rehabilitated with child friendly and inclusive WASH facilities available to emergency-affected children and youth	120	81	10 ▲	3,300	346	8 ▲
HEALTH						
# of crisis affected people with adequate access to PHC services provided with emergency life-saving health services	974,400	511,719	55,083 ▲			
# of emergency-affected pregnant woman received delivery services by skilled birth attendants	48,720	22,536	1,951 ▲			
# of children under 1 year received Penta3 vaccine	81,600	43,797	5,439 ▲			
% of communicable diseases outbreaks investigated and responded to in the first 96 hrs	90%	N/A ⁹	N/A			
NUTRITION						
# of children 6-59 months admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	130,196	123,677 (71,661G 52,016B)	17,779 ▲	178,000 (150,221 G 27,313 B)	180,918 (97,669G 83,249B)	23,353 ▲
# of children with acute malnutrition treated	164,676 ¹⁰	146,527 (84,914G 61,613B)	23,621 ▲	648,000 (548,222 G 409,715 B)	466,794 (263,477 G 203,317 B)	81,034 ▲
% of children under-5 with SAM admitted in therapeutic feeding programme discharged cured	≥ 75	93.8%	0.10% ▼	≥ 75	86.40%	2% ▲
# of OTP sites stocked out of RUTF	TBD	5.3%	0.9% ▲			
# of pregnant and lactating women receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	513,000	409,339	44,470 ▲			
CHILD PROTECTION						
# of children participating in community-based psychosocial support activities including child friendly space (boys/girls)	120,000 (54,000 G 54,000 B 6,000 W 6,000 M)	41,323 (15,906 G 17,823 B 4,494 W 3,100 M)	5,447 ▲	250,000	150,852 ¹¹ (57,142G 62,885B 26,647W 4,178M)	1,910 ▼

⁸ Partner reports are currently being collated and results will be reported in future updates.

⁹ No disease outbreaks reported in September 2019

¹⁰ This includes the treatment of 130,196 children under-5 years with SAM and 34,480 children under-5 years with MAM through Extended Admission Criteria (EAC) with exemptional circumstances when access is an issue and integration is lacking.

¹¹ Due to a reporting error in August 2019 the total results for the Child Protection Area of Responsibility have been adjusted downwards for September 2019.

	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
	2019 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2019 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
# of registered unaccompanied and separated children supported with reunification services, family-based care or appropriate alternative (boys/girls)	10,000 (3,500 G 6,500 B)	5,133 (2311 G 2822B)	440 ▲	15,000	3,305 ¹² (1841G 1464 B)	61 ▲
# of survivors of gender-based violence receiving clinical care, case management, psychosocial support. Legal assistance and safe house support	10,000 (400 G 600 B 4,000 W 5,000 M)	3,487 (1274 G 256 B 1740 W 217 M)	407 ▲			
# of girls and boys formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups provided with reintegration support	3,000 (940 G 2,060 B)	888 (130 G 758 B)	244 ▲			
# of individuals targeted with rights-based public outreach and awareness raising activities	250,000 (99,500 G 99,500 B 26,000 W 25,000 M)	143,182 (39,217 G 35,917 B 36,241 W 31,807 M)	13,129 ▲	400,000	190,433 (48,170 G 49,216 B 53,193 W 39,854 M)	2729 ▲
CASH TRANSFERS						
# of households with children under 5 years diagnosed with SAM and admitted for treatment receiving monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	30,062	0	No Change			

¹² Due to a reporting error in September 2019 the total results for the Child Protection Area of Responsibility are lower than the UNICEF results. This will be rectified for the next situation report.