



Girls use a UNICEF-supported water structure in a camp accommodating internally displaced families.

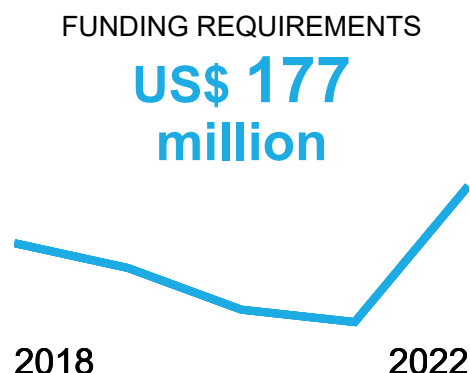
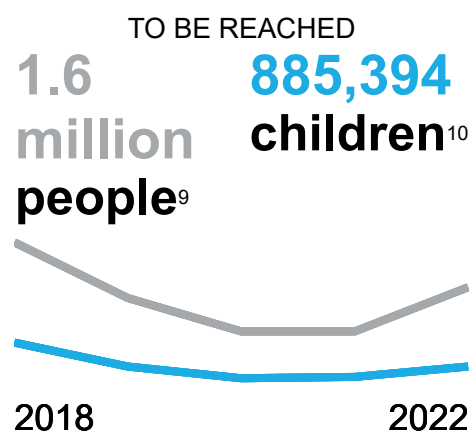
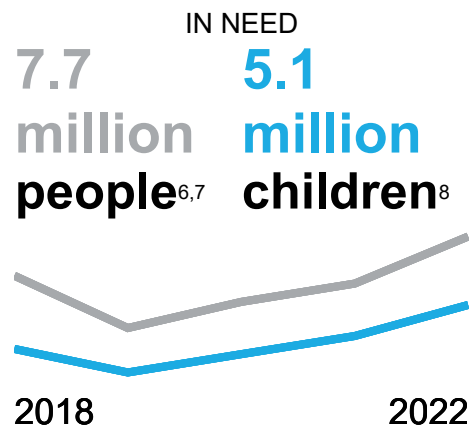
unicef 
for every child

Humanitarian Action for Children

Somalia

HIGHLIGHTS¹

- In Somalia, an estimated 7.7 million people, including 5.1 million children,²³ will need humanitarian assistance in 2022 due to the devastating impact of conflict, insecurity, floods, drought, desert locusts infestation and the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Girls, boys and families are experiencing food insecurity, higher food and other commodity prices coupled with a decrease in remittances,⁴ strained public services and significant protection challenges.
- UNICEF partners with the Government, civil society organizations and the private sector to implement its humanitarian, development and resilience-building programmes while maintaining solid emergency preparedness and response capacity.
- UNICEF appeals for US\$177 million to provide humanitarian services to 1.6 million⁵ people, including 885,394 children in Somalia. The funds will allow UNICEF to scale up multi-sectoral basic services delivery focusing on hard-to-reach areas, introduce new programme components, such as humanitarian cash transfers, and strengthen its leadership role in cluster coordination and information management.



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



931,316
children and women
accessing health care



1.3 million
people accessing a
sufficient quantity of safe
water



230,000
children/caregivers
accessing mental health
and psychosocial support



220,000
children accessing
educational services

15.7 million population projection is used for 2022 humanitarian planning processes compared to 12.3 million used in 2021.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

Humanitarian needs continue to rise in Somalia due to the protracted political crisis, armed conflict, climate change implications, desert locust infestation and COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, violence, armed groups, drought and floods continue to displace families, deepen vulnerabilities of host communities, affect access to essential services, and hinder aid delivery to the affected population. An estimated 71 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line. At least 58 per cent of internally displaced and 46 per cent of the host community members earn between US\$0 to US\$15 per month.¹¹ In total, 7.7 million people, including 5.1 million children,¹² will need humanitarian assistance in 2022.

By the end of 2021, approximately 3.5 million people are expected to face a crisis¹³ or emergency.¹⁴ Consequently, an estimated 1.3 million children under 5 years of age are likely to be wasted, including 295,000 severe cases.¹⁵ In addition, an estimated 6.5 million people lack access to essential health services¹⁶ that remain inadequate to serve the population's needs.

Out of the 2.9 million people displaced in Somalia, 574,000 were forced out of their homes in 2021, living in more than 2,400 displacement sites.¹⁷ Most of the displacement happened as a result of conflict, followed by drought.¹⁸ Furthermore, 92,000 people had been evicted by August.¹⁹ Vulnerable host communities have also been overburdened, competing over scarce resources.

Approximately 6.4 million people need access to emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. Some 2.4 million people need access to sustained safe drinking water, while 1.9 million people use water from unprotected sources such as wells and springs. In addition, 3.6 million people do not have access to improved sanitation facilities.²⁰ As a result, vulnerable families often adopt negative coping strategies putting them at risk of waterborne diseases, including acute watery diarrhoea/cholera.²¹ Furthermore, high displacement rates and heightened risks of gender-based violence create psychosocial and mental health challenges for 2.3 million children.²² Children in the displacement sites are at higher risk of violence, while girls, women and minority groups are affected by sexual violence. Children with disabilities are especially vulnerable and have the most unmet needs.²³

COVID-19 school closures and other emergencies have disrupted children's education. Consequently, over 3 million children currently require education in emergency support.²⁴ Finally, retention of crisis-affected children in schools and the capacity of education personnel have contributed to the deterioration in education outcomes and harmed student learning and well-being, especially for the vulnerable.

SECTOR NEEDS



2.4 million people in need of nutrition services²⁵



6.5 million people in need of health assistance²⁶



6.4 million people in need of WASH services²⁷



2.3 million children in need of protection services^{28,29}



3.1 million children in need of education in emergency support³⁰

STORY FROM THE FIELD



"My husband and I have seven children. We were displaced by conflict in an area about 120km from Kabasa camp," explained Dahiho Hassan, holding her little girl at a health centre in Dolow. "I'm happy I can bring my children here for good medical care, routine immunization, medicine, and food. I come here every month, and I'm here today with my daughter for a check-up and to pick up some nutritious food," she added. These activities aim to improve learning, health, nutrition, and hygiene and build resilience for a brighter future for children in Somalia.

Dahiho Hassan and her daughter at a UNICEF-supported health centre in Dolow, Somalia.

HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy aims to respond to the needs identified in the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021, cluster priorities, and is guided by the Core Commitment to Children in Humanitarian Action. UNICEF leads the nutrition and WASH clusters, and co-leads the education cluster and child protection sub-cluster, providing dedicated full-time support to coordination and information management. UNICEF prepositioned emergency supplies in nine prepositioning hubs for the rapid response. In addition, UNICEF implements its programmes in some of the hardest-to-reach areas, reassuring its robust field presence in three offices and expanding its partnerships.

Building on lessons from previous years, UNICEF will pursue a balanced approach between providing an immediate life-saving response, investing in systems strengthening and building the resilience of services and communities. UNICEF will expand the programme monitoring to engage communities in the design, reach and quality. Furthermore, UNICEF programmes will be informed by solid risk analysis and humanitarian access monitoring. UNICEF will prioritize gender, disability, equity, mainstream PSEA³² and AAP³³ in its programmes.

With public services under strain, UNICEF will continue to provide life-saving health and nutrition interventions through community-based activities for affected populations. In 2022, UNICEF will expand its Risk Communication and Community Engagement strategies to reach families affected by emergencies. UNICEF will also support nutrition services targeting children and pregnant/lactating mothers with nutrition screening, vitamin supplementation, promotion of safe infant and young child feeding practices, and treatment for severe acute malnutrition.³⁴

UNICEF's water and sanitation programme will establish safe, sustainable water supply systems: drilling strategic boreholes, maintaining, upgrading and expanding the water structures, sanitation facilities and distributing hygiene kits and information.³⁵

On the protection of children, UNICEF will continue with prevention campaigns and specialized services targeting survivors of gender-based violence. In 2022, UNICEF aims to scale up its mental health and psychosocial support program. Children associated with armed groups will have access to psychosocial support and life skills to facilitate their reintegration.

Vulnerable children and youth will participate in safe and protective educational programmes that allow for the continuation of learning, the development of literacy and numeracy skills, and opportunities for structured recreation and play. In addition, infection prevention and control measures, including hygiene promotion, will be mainstreamed in education and health facilities.

Vulnerable children and families will receive social protection services, including humanitarian cash transfers, in line with the Grand Bargain³⁶ commitments and leveraging UNICEF's current support to the Government's social transfers delivery mechanisms.

2022 PROGRAMME TARGETS



Nutrition

- **1,142,000** primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling³⁷
- **236,222** children aged 6-59 months with SAM who are admitted for treatment



Health

- **186,264** children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles
- **931,316** children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities³⁸
- **30,733** pregnant women receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **1,252,028** people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs³⁹
- **168,888** people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities
- **1,196,513** people reached with hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kits distribution
- **176,000** people reached with sustainable access to safe water



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **230,000** children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support
- **115,384** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **4,170** girls and boys released from (or at risk of recruitment by) armed forces and groups reintegrated with their families/communities and provided with adequate care and services
- **624,554** people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse



Education

- **220,000** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **110,000** children accessing appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, hygiene services, key preventive messages on COVID-19 in learning facilities and safe spaces
- **1,200** teachers trained in basic pedagogy and psychosocial support



Social protection

- **24,216** households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding



C4D, community engagement and AAP

- **12,000,000** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services^{40,41}
- **780,000** people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications for available support services to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms⁴²

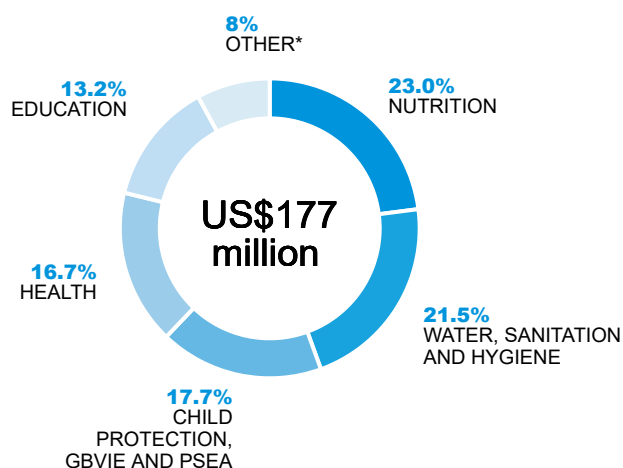
Progress against the latest programme targets is available in the humanitarian situation reports: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/somalia/situation-reports>

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2022

UNICEF is appealing for US\$177 million to meet the humanitarian needs of 1.6 million people, including 885,394 children in Somalia. UNICEF's humanitarian programmes are planned for nationwide reach while targeting populations in the areas with the most acute needs. The appeal reflects UNICEF's ongoing humanitarian, preparedness, mitigation, response and some resilience-building requirements.

Due to higher humanitarian needs compared to 2021, especially in education,⁴³ WASH,⁴⁴ health,⁴⁵ and gender-based violence,⁴⁶ UNICEF's funding requirements to support the children and their families in Somalia have increased. Furthermore, with a higher financial appeal in 2022, UNICEF and its partners will aim to scale up integrated multi-sectoral services in hard-to-reach, inaccessible areas. Finally, in 2022, UNICEF will introduce a new programme component -- humanitarian cash transfers using the Government system and strengthen its humanitarian cluster coordination and information management.

Flexible humanitarian funding will be vital to meet the pressing needs of children and their families in Somalia, who are experiencing the devastating impacts of the armed conflict, large-scale population displacement, climate change implications and consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.



*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions: Social protection (4.1%), C4D, community engagement and AAP (2.0%), Cluster Coordination (1.9%).

Sector	2022 requirements (US\$) ⁴⁷
Nutrition	40,627,208
Health	29,558,054
Water, sanitation and hygiene	38,051,654
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	31,295,754
Education	23,448,960
Social protection	7,248,382
C4D, community engagement and AAP	3,479,677
Cluster Coordination	3,301,820
Total	177,011,509

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ENDNOTES

1. UNICEF's public health and socio-economic COVID-19 response, including programme targets and funding requirements, is integrated into the standalone country, multi-country and regional Humanitarian Action for Children appeals. All interventions related to accelerating equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines fall under the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) global appeal.
2. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2021. HNO 2021 is used to inform the Humanitarian Response Plan 2022. A variety of humanitarian primary and secondary data sources have been used for the HNO analysis including Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit, SWLIM and FEWSNET; REACH, Joint multi-cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA); REACH, Joint Market Monitoring Initiative, UNHCR, Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), WFP mVAM; IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix; CCM, Detailed Site Assessment; Cluster-Specific Assessments and others.
3. The overall PIN and CIN for 2022 include nearly 1.2 million disabled people in need; 762 thousand disabled children in need.
4. In 2021, analyses by the World Bank, the IOM and the FSNAU conclude informal remittances likely remain below pre-COVID19 pandemic levels.
5. The estimated number stands at 1,596,584 people rounded up to 1.6 million.
6. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2021. HNO 2021 is used to inform the Humanitarian Response Plan 2022. The estimate includes 60 per cent children, 15 per cent persons with disabilities, 49.5 per cent are women.
7. Internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities and minority clans are the most affected in terms of exclusion from humanitarian assistance.
8. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2021. HNO 2021 is used to inform the Humanitarian Response Plan 2022. The estimate includes 15 per cent of children with disabilities, 49.5 per cent are girls.
9. This figure was calculated based on the highest WASH target of people reached with emergency water services (1,252,028), plus 25 per cent of primary caregivers receiving IYCF (285,500), and 25 per cent of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment (59,056) to avoid double-counting. Gender disaggregation used for humanitarian planning purposes in 2022 is: 49.5 per cent female, 66 per cent children, and 15 per cent children living with disabilities and/or difficulties. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.
10. This figure was calculated based on estimate of 66 per cent of children of the highest WASH target of people reached with emergency water services (826,338), and 25 per cent of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment (59,056) to avoid double-counting. This total includes 49.5 per cent girls and 15 per cent children with disabilities.
11. World Bank estimate 2020.
12. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2021. HNO 2021 is used to inform the Humanitarian Response Plan 2022.
13. IPC 3 or "Crisis" situation. Food Security Cluster analysis 2021.
14. IPC 4 or "Emergency" situation, Food Security Cluster analysis 2021.
15. A delayed start, early end and erratic rainfall distribution characterized the 2021 Gu rainfall season. As a result, cumulative rainfall was below the 40-year average across much of the country, especially in central and southern Somalia. Forecasted La Niña conditions are associated with an elevated likelihood of consecutive below-average rainfall seasons. Hence Somalia faces a high risk of developing drought conditions by early 2022, as indicated by the Food Security Cluster.
16. Health Cluster estimate to inform Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021.
17. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021. HNO 2021 is used to inform the Humanitarian Response Plan 2022.
18. Out of 574,000 displaced people in 2021, 413,000 are displaced due to conflict. 90,000 are displaced as a result of drought. 59,000 people are displaced due to floods. The rest of the reasons are summaries within "other" categories. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2021.
19. The data covers the period until the end of August 2021. Most of the evicted IDPs change to other settlements or find refuge with extended families. The exact estimates are not available.
20. WASH cluster estimates to inform Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021.
21. WASH sector analysis to inform Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021.
22. Child Protection Sub-cluster estimate to inform Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021.
23. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021. HNO 2021 is used to inform the Humanitarian Response Plan 2022.
24. Education cluster estimate to inform Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021.
25. Nutrition sector estimate used for Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021 to inform planning for 2022 (49.5 per cent girls, 15 per cent children with disabilities).
26. Health sector estimate used for Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021 to inform planning for 2022.
27. WASH sector estimate used for Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021 to inform planning for 2022.
28. Gender-based violence sub-sector estimates that 2,289,689 people will need GBV services in 2021.
29. Child protection sub-cluster estimate used for Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021.
30. Ibid.
31. UNICEF leads cluster coordination for the WASH, nutrition and education clusters and the child protection area of responsibility.
32. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).
33. Accountability to Affected Population (AAP).
34. Multi-sectoral engagement on nutrition is an essential strategy to holistically address the needs of malnourished children. To reach higher coverage in the resource-constrained environment, various approaches have been adopted including simplification, strengthening of the nutrition supply chain, expansion of partnerships.
35. In drought, flood and IDP settings, the immediate response focuses on life-saving interventions but also includes building the resilience of affected communities through early warning systems (for risks and hazards) and risk prevention/reduction approaches: functional WASH information management systems, community engagement, appropriate design and technology for drought/flood resilient water systems, crisis resilient service management, nutrition-sensitive WASH interventions and considerations for conflict-mitigation.
36. The Grand Bargain is a unique agreement between some of the largest donors and humanitarian organizations, who have committed to getting more means into the hands of people in need and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian action.
37. Infant and Young Children Feeding practices (IYCF).
38. Access to outpatient consultations and referrals.
39. The indicator "number of people reached with emergency water services " will be used for 2022 humanitarian performance monitoring 2022.
40. 11,752,897 people rounded up to 12 million
41. The population targeted is higher than the total number of people/children to be reached because the target includes mass media outreach.
42. 783,527 people rounded down to 780,000.
43. Education cluster estimate: People in Need (PIN) almost tripled in 2022 compared to 2021: 1.4 million in 2021 and 3.5 million in 2022.
44. WASH cluster estimate: People in Need (PIN) increased in 2022 compared to 2021: 4.6 million in 2021 and 6.4 million in 2022.
45. Health cluster estimate: People in Need (PIN) almost doubled in 2022 compared to 2021: 3.9 million in 2021 and 6.5 million in 2022.
46. GBV sub-cluster estimate: People in Need (PIN) increased in 2022 compared to 2021: 1.7 million in 2021 and 2.3 million in 2022.
47. The increased funding requirements in 2022 are due to the inclusion of new programme interventions for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, accountability to affected populations and humanitarian cash transfers, and social protection. In addition, cluster coordination costs have also been included as part of UNICEF area of responsibility.