



Reporting Period: 1 to 31 November 2021

Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 11



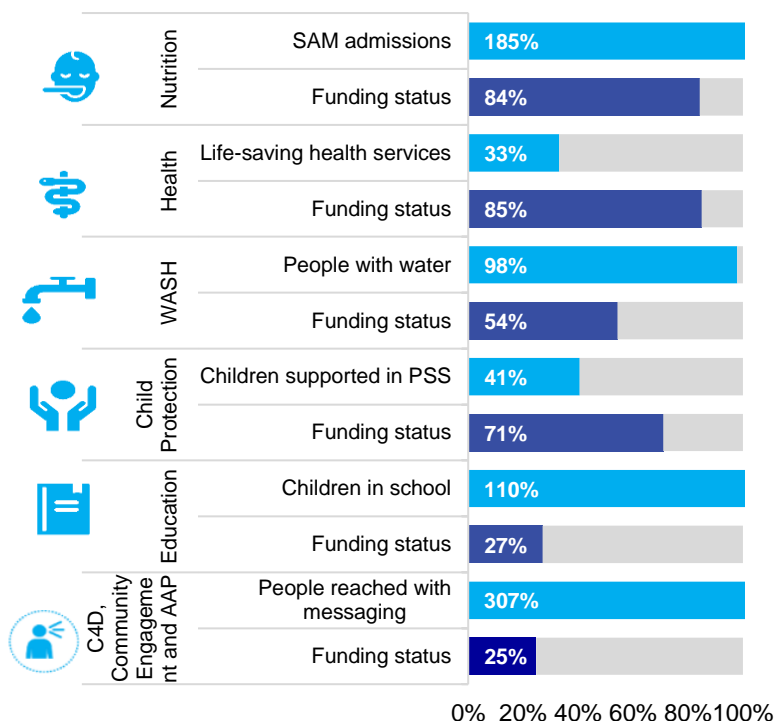
Highlights

- A combination of three consecutive dry seasons, severe water shortages, and rising food prices have left Somalia as the Horn of Africa's most severely drought affected country.
- An estimated 3.8 million Somalis are at risk of severe food insecurity through January, increasing to 4.6 million by May 2022.
- UNICEF intensified its WASH interventions in drought-affected geographical locations. In 2021, 831,296 people (242,622 girls, 271,586 boys, 163,090 women, and 153,998 men) received emergency water supplies through water trucking and water point rehabilitation; 56,137 people were reached in November.
- Supporting the continuity of essential health and nutrition services remains UNICEF's priority, while ensuring 43,791 children and women received essential healthcare services, 88,022 women were provided with individual infant young child feeding counseling during the reporting period.
- In 2021, a total of 224,611 children were admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), including 20,737 in November.
- UNICEF provided educational assistance to 176,073 children (84,226 girls) in 2021, as well as mental health and psychosocial support to 64,818 children and caregivers (66 percent children).

Situation in Numbers

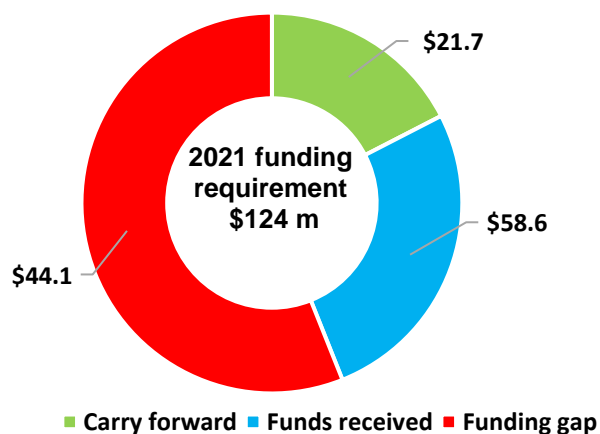
- 3,900,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance (Humanitarian Needs Overview February 2021)
- 5,900,000** people in need (Humanitarian Needs Overview February 2021)
- 1,958,550** Internally displaced children (IDPs) or refugees (OCHA March 2021)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2021

US\$ 124 million



Funding Overview and Partnerships

As of November 2021, UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal funding gap remains at 35 per cent from the required \$124 million. Building on the humanitarian sector's success in preventing famine in 2016 and 2017, more should be done to address the country's current drought emergency, which would need major investment and strengthened humanitarian, development, and peace actor linkages. Thus, as needs continue to rapidly grow, UNICEF Somalia requires additional timely and flexible funding to respond effectively and efficiently to the ongoing crisis and ensure provision of lifesaving humanitarian assistances.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

More than 2.8 million people in 66 of Somalia's 74 districts have been hit by a severe drought that has displaced over 133,000 people, mostly in the central and southern regions. According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit's (FSNAU) projections, an estimated 3.8 million Somalis are at risk of severe food insecurity through January, increasing to 4.6 million people by May 2022. An estimated 1.2 million children under the age of five years face acute malnutrition by July 2022, including 213,400 likely to be severely malnourished¹.

Nutrition centres supported by UNICEF reported a 33% increase in the number of children with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment in November compared to the previous three months. SAM admissions in Bay, Bakool, Benadir, Gedo, and Middle Shabelle regions were reported to be high. The prevalence of child wasting has been reduced from 17% to 11% between 2017 and 2021². Thus, a collective effort needs to be exerted to avoid a new increase in child wasting similar to what was observed in 2011 and 2017.

Water scarcity and drought conditions have contributed to increased water prices, leading to displacements, diarrhoea-related morbidity, and malnutrition in many parts of Somalia. The WASH cluster reported that Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Lower Jubba, Galgadud, Mudug, and parts of Bari, Nugaal, Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer, and Hiraaan are the worst affected regions.

According to the education cluster, 1.4 million school-aged children are affected by the drought. Thus, 420,000 (45 percent girls) school-going children are at risk of dropping out of schools. Without timely action, learners' absenteeism is likely to increase, resulting in more school dropouts. Furthermore, school dropouts put children at risk of recruitment into armed groups, sexual violence, child labour, and early marriage.

Conflict remains a core driver of displacement in Somalia. In 2021, 539,000 people were displaced due to conflict and insecurity³. Furthermore, the children of Somalia continue to suffer from various forms of grave child rights violations. On the 25th of November, a deadly bomb attack near a school in Mogadishu killed eight people and wounded 17, including 13 children. Following the violent attack, UNICEF urges all parties to always ensure children's safety and protect them from all forms of violence and harm.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

UNICEF continues to provide essential curative, preventative, and promotive nutrition services throughout the country. Between January and November, 224,611 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were treated, while 20,737 children with SAM were treated in November. In addition, individual counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) was provided to 870,035 mothers and caregivers, with 88,022 of those counselled in November 2021. A total of 180,166 pregnant and lactating women were supplemented with iron and folic acid between January and November 2021. Although the drought's effect on the prevalence of child wasting has not yet been observed, UNICEF and nutrition partners are carefully monitoring the situation in order to take prompt action. By mid-December, repositioning of nutrition supplies required for the first quarter of 2022 will begin to avoid supply pipeline disruptions during this critical period.

Health

In November 2021, UNICEF and partners scaled up the provision of essential lifesaving health services. A total of 43,791 people (22,815 under five age groups; 11,987 women; 8,989 men) benefited from outpatient department consultation for curative services. Over 4,670 and 3,828 infants received Penta 1 and Penta 3 vaccinations, respectively. Measles vaccines were also administered to 5,840 infants (3,020 girls and 2,820 boys). In terms of maternal health services, 7,009 women received their first antenatal care (ANC), 2,091 women completed their fourth ANC visit, and 1,334

¹ OCHA 18/11/2021
<https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-drought-snapshot-18-november-2021>

² FAO/FSNAU 2021

³ UNHCR Data portal

deliveries were supported by skilled birth attendants. An estimated 2,418 women received their first post-natal care within 48 hours. UNICEF provided operational support for two cholera treatment centres in Baidoa and Marka districts. UNICEF also continued to support COVID-19 vaccinations through COVAX. As of November 27th, over 1 million doses were administered, and 556,287 people received the second dose.

WASH

In 2021, 831,296 people (242,622 girls, 271,586 boys, 163,090 women, and 153,998 men) received emergency water supplies through water trucking and water point rehabilitation, while 428,846 people (131,481 girls, 110,278 boys, 89,877 women, and 97,210 men) received sustainable water supply services, with 105,817 reached in November. To improve the affected population's access to hygiene supplies and services, UNICEF supported the provision of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion services to 100,862 people in November. During the reporting period, in response to the increasing risk of cholera outbreaks during this dry season, a total of 100,862 vulnerable and emergency-affected people were reached through community-centred hygiene promotion interventions.

Education

During the reporting period, safe water and menstrual dignity kits were provided to 2,000 girls as measures to combat absenteeism and increase access to education in Somaliland. Three schools in Puntland have been connected to a sustainable, safe water supply system from the nearby boreholes to support 987 (474 girls) children. An additional 44 water tanks were distributed in 44 schools, benefiting 6,039 (2,463 girls) children as improved hygiene and sanitation in schools is a tool to improve children's health and promote a safe learning environment to mitigate COVID-19 transmission. To enhance learning, 100 teachers (23 women) were trained in child-centred teaching, class management, and psychosocial care. Moreover, this will improve the teaching standards and help retain trained teachers in these schools. In addition, the psychosocial support skills will help teachers identify and assist distressed boys and girls who require psychosocial support and special services, as well as manage their own wellbeing.

Child Protection

During the reporting period, negotiation and advocacy efforts led to the release of 300 children (77 girls). 70% of children were handed over directly from the community to UNICEF partners and placed in interim care centres for reintegration support. Mental health and psychosocial support services such as play therapy, group counselling, and peer-to-peer support reached 7,548 people (68 percent children). Family tracing services such as community-based childcare, fostering and family reunification were provided to 1,262 children (505 girls and 757 boys) and resulted in 347 family reunifications (113 girls). Gender-based and sexual violence against women remained prevalent, affecting 538 people (530 girls and women). Survivors received medical support, psychological first aid, legal support, and access to livelihood options. Community empowerment through awareness to build a solid knowledge base reached 22,657 people (6,966 girls, 6,691 boys, 5,952 women, and 3,048 men). Parents and children received gender and culturally sensitive messages on the prevention of child marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM), prevention of child recruitment, and mine risk reduction.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

Risk communication, community engagement, and demand creation activities for COVID-19 vaccination continued in all three zones. During the reporting month, social mobilizers continued to closely work with the community to increase uptake of the vaccination. As a result, a total of 527,799 people were reached through various social and behaviour change communications methods, such as house-to-house visits, community engagement meetings, health education sessions, radio and TV spots. More than 7,630 information, education, and communication (IEC) materials have also been distributed and displayed during the reporting month. More than 825 religious leaders were engaged, and they provided 441 announcements in the mosques in the target locations. Furthermore, 1,111 public announcements were made.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and 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 2021 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), and the Centrality of Protection Strategy, UNICEF's priorities include the provision of life-saving services to address critical malnutrition and excess mortality, to effectively respond to mounting protection threats and support resilience building and early recovery. UNICEF is also committed to implementing gender-responsive and socially inclusive humanitarian actions, to ensure that those most in need receive the right life-saving services.

UNICEF leads 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 230 operational partners, including sub-regional coordinators in over 15 regions. The network facilitates access to information, as well as coordination and interventions in hard-to-reach and inaccessible areas.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

UNICEF was among the first UN agencies to [speak](#) about the bomb attack in Mogadishu that killed at least 8 people and injured 17, among them school children. This was followed by formal [statement](#) by the Regional Director, in addition to advocacy with the Office of the DSRSG which resulted in the spokesperson of the UN Secretary-General issuing a [statement](#) condemning the attack. UNICEF continued to highlight humanitarian needs by publishing its October [Situation Report](#) for the general public via its website and social media platforms. The visit of the head of ECHO in Somalia to UNICEF-supported nutrition programmes in Dollow was [publicized](#) on social media, as was the [arrival](#) of vaccines under the COVAX facility.

Next SitRep: 20 January 2021

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

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results by

Sector	Overall needs	UNICEF and Ips			Cluster/AoR Response		
		2021 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲ ▼	2021 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲ ▼
Nutrition⁴							
# of boys and girls aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	162,008	121,500 (62,546 G 58,954 B)	224,611 (124,076G 100,535 B)	20,737 ▲	162,008 (82,624 G 79,384 B)	227,876 (125,899 G 101,977B)	17,143 ▲
# of boys and girls aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) admitted for therapeutic care through the simplified protocol	800,878	25,000 (12,750 G 12,250 B)	28,270 (15,149G 13,121 B)	1,626 ▲	560,615 (285,914 G 274,701 B)	448,659 (244,584G 204,075B)	42,150 ▲
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received counselling on infant and young child feeding	887,582	880,000 (850,000 W 30,000 M)	870,035 (870,035 W 0 M)	88,022 ▲	887,582	985,260 (985,260 W 0 M)	96,000 ▲
Health							
# of people provided with access to essential life-saving health services		849,484 (210,165 G 192,320 B 259,793 W 187,206 M)	281,232 (73,617G 65,510 B 86,388W 55,717 M)	43,791 ▲			
# of children under-1 year vaccinated against Measles		64,156 (34,620 G 29,536 B)	37,447 (19,291G 18,156B)	5,840 ▲			
# of pregnant women receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants		28,227 (28,227 W)	9,605	1,334 ▲			
% of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration salts (ORS)		>90%	100%	100%			
# of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC) [^]		1,486 (809 W 677 M)	1,510 (767W 743M)	55 ▲			

⁴ To ensure a more accurate interpretation of data and trend analysis, all Nutrition programme data from previous months are updated to capture results submitted by partners after the cut-off date for the situation report.

Sector	Overall needs	UNICEF and Ips			Cluster/AoR Response		
		2021 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼	2021 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼
WASH							
# of people reached with emergency water services in targeted settlements and communities ⁵	1,600,000	850,000 (255,000 G 263,500 B 178,500 W 153,000 M)	831,296 (242,622G 271,586B 163,090W 153,998 M)	56,137▲	1,000,000 (300,000 G 350,000 B 180,000 W 170,000 M)	1,979,755 (639,832G 746,473B 383,900W 209,550 M)	70,137▲
# of people reached with sanitation services in vulnerable settlements and communities	1,300,000	175,000 (52,500 G 54,250 B 36,750 W 31,500 M)	62,427 (19,705 G 17,948B 13,906 W 10,868 M)	8,092▲	1,000,000 (300,000 G 350,000 B 180,000 W 170,000 M)	318,316 (93,509G 108,814 B 59,892W 56,101M)	33,785▲
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kits distribution in vulnerable settlements and communities	4,100,000	1,200,000 (360,000 G 372,000 B 252,000 W 216,000 M)	391,341 (119,068 G 134,983B 97,894W 71,946 M)	100,862▲	2,547,007 (764,102 G 891,453 B 458,461 W 432,991 M)	1,312,997 (393,900G 459,549B 236,339 W 223,209 M)	157,656▲
# of people reached with sustainable access to safe water in targeted settlements and communities	4,200,000	320,000 (96,000 G 99,200 B 67,200 W 57,600 M)	428,846 (131,481G 110,278B 89,877W 97,210 M)	105,817▲	1,547,007 (464,102 G 541,453 B 278,461 W 262,991 M)	731,918 (219,574 G 256,172B 131,744W 124,428 M)	64,651▲
# of people reached through institutional WASH Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) activities		220,000 (66,000 G 68,200 B 46,200 W 39,600 M)	31,430 (12,354 G 13,796 B 3,073 W 2,207 M)	-			
Child Protection							
# of children and caregivers accessing community based mental health and psychosocial support services	545,500	180,000 (79,200 G 79,200 B 14,400 W 7,200 M)	64,818 (19,227G 23,387 B 12,105 W 10,091M)	7,548▲	408,000 (122,400 G 142,800 B 73,440 W 69,360 M)	229,588 (89,280G 88,620B 29,032 W 22,656M)	53,315▼
# of registered unaccompanied and separated children supported with reunification services, family-based care or appropriate alternatives	28,000	7,040 (2,605 G 4,435 B)	14,813 (6,123 G 8,690B)	1,262▲	15,000 (4,500 G 5,250 B 2,700 W 2,550 M)	18,131 (8,702G 9,429B)	1,290▲
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation prevention and response interventions		100,000 (16,760 G 14,285 B 40,550 W 28,405 M)	5,551 (1,943G 276 B 3,225W 107M)	538▲			
# of girls and boys released from armed groups and forces, reintegrated with their families/communities, and provided with adequate care and services	10,000	1,760 (440 G 1,320 B)	954 (160G 794 B)	300▲	3000 (900 G 1,050 B 540 W 510M)	5,233 (554G 4,679 B)	494▲
# of individuals targeted with rights-based public outreach and awareness raising activities	1,089,500	200,000 (80,000 G 80,000 B 20,000 W 20,000 M)	158,088 (42,533 G 33,653B 41,818 W 34,084M)	22,659▲	744,000 (223,200 G 260,400 B 133,920 W 126,480 M)	512,829 (151,112G 136,500B 137,857W 87,360 M)	73,378▲
Education							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal primary education	1,440,000	160,000 (80,000 G 80,000 B)	176,073 (84,226G 91,847B)	21,042▲	374,973 (168,738 G 206,235 B)	454,334 (215,717G 238,617B)	42,841▲
# of school children with access to safe drinking water and hygiene promotion services	1,440,000	120,000 (60,000 G 60,000 B)	85,935 (41,474G 44,461B)	9,171▲	374,973 (168,738 G 206,235 B)	232,381 (109,327G 123,054 B)	13,547▲
# of teachers trained in basic pedagogy and psychosocial support	7,300	1,200	511	-	7,300	4,494 (1,072W	97▲

Sector	Overall needs	UNICEF and Ips			Cluster/AoR Response		
		2021 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼	2021 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼
		(480 W 720 M)	(126W 385M)		(1,825 W 5,475 M)	3,422 M)	
Communication for Development							
# people reached through messaging on the individual, family, and community-level prevention practices and access to services		2,000,000 (1,008,000 W 992,000 M)	6,132,889 (3,220,465W 2,912,424 M)	527,799▲			

COVID-19 data can be accessed via the following link: <https://rebrand.ly/who-covid-somalia-dashboard>

Annex B

Funding Status

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2021 Humanitarian Appeal)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Health	18,247,217	12,053,881	3,444,875	2,748,462	15%
Nutrition	32,718,475	15,928,849	11,612,943	5,176,684	16%
Education	19,200,000	3,156,919	2,032,824	14,010,257	73%
WASH	33,000,001	16,372,716	1,529,247	15,098,039	46%
Child Protection	19,196,691	10,554,276	3,070,866	5,571,548	29%
C4D, Community Engagement and AAP	2,021,760	500,000	0	1,521,760	75%
Total	124,384,144	58,566,641	21,690,754	44,126,750	35%

* As defined in UNICEF Somalia Humanitarian Appeal of 2021 for a period of 12 months

**Funds available' include 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. Such resources help UNICEF contribute to humanitarian preparedness, response, and interventions that cut across the nexus between humanitarian and development programmes.