



Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 12



Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 December 2021

Highlights

- Somalia declared a drought emergency on April 25, 2021. The 2021 deyr season is the third consecutive below-average rainfall season since late 2020, and persistent drought is leading to one of the worst deyr harvests on record alongside a severe water shortage that is affecting 3.2 million people.
- In addition, conflict remains a core driver of displacement in the country. In 2021, 544,000 people were displaced due to conflict and insecurity.
- The COVID-19 pandemic is posing unique public health, economic, and social risks in Somalia. The country reported a total of 23,532 cases with 1,333 deaths as of December 31, 2021. UNICEF is supporting the COVID-19 vaccine rollout and, as of December 31st, 1,589,530 doses have been administered.
- UNICEF, through its partners, also continues to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to people in need. In 2021, 176,073 affected children (48 per cent girls) were supported to access education; 257,021 children (55 per cent girls) were treated for SAM; 360,923 people received essential health services; 1.1 million people were reached with access to sustainable safe water and 74,663 people (21,816 girls, 25,975 boys, 14,980 women, and 11,892 men) received psychosocial support services.

Situation in Numbers

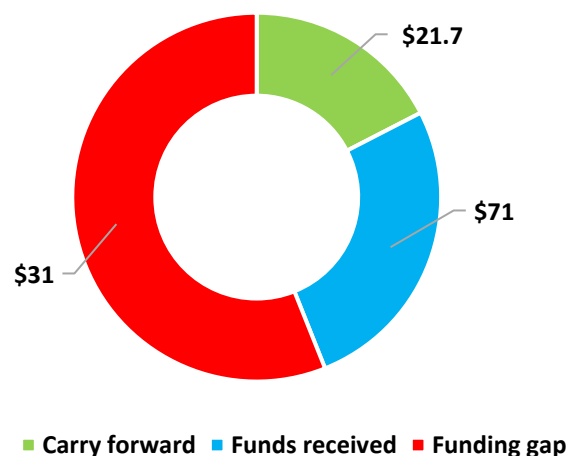
3,900,000
 children in need of humanitarian assistance
Humanitarian Needs Overview February 2021)

5,900,000
 people in need
(Humanitarian Needs Overview February 2021)

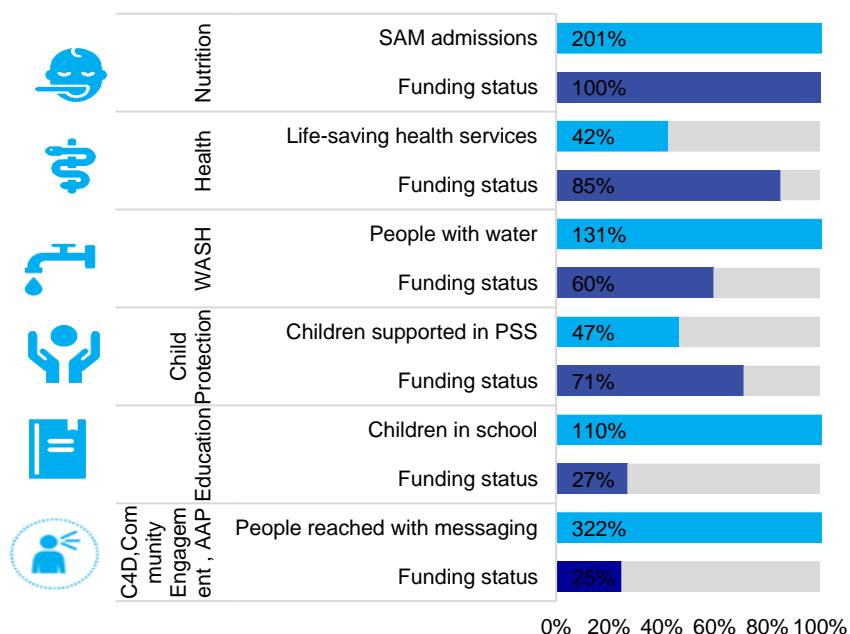
1,958,550
 Internally displaced children (IDPs) or refugees
(OCHA March 2021)

UNICEF Appeal 2021

US\$ 124 million



UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



Funding Overview and Partnerships

To support humanitarian action in 2021, UNICEF Somalia has received \$71 million of the required \$124 million. During the reporting period, with the generous funding received from donors including USAID/BHA, EU/ECHO, UK/FCDO, Japan, Sweden/SIDA, Saudi Arabia, Canada, UNOCHA/CERF, and the German National Committee, UNICEF and partners were able to provide lifesaving and life-sustaining interventions. As needs continue to grow, UNICEF Somalia requires additional, timely, and flexible funding to respond effectively and efficiently to the ongoing crisis and ensure the provision of lifesaving humanitarian programs. UNICEF humanitarian programmes also benefit from resilience funding generously contributed by different donors. Such resources help UNICEF contribute towards both humanitarian efforts and interventions at the nexus between humanitarian and development action for children.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In 2021, a combination of three consecutive dry seasons, severe water shortages, and rising food prices has left Somalia as the Horn of Africa's most severely drought-affected country. More than 3.2 million people in 66 of Somalia's 74 districts have been hit by the severe drought. 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 2022. An estimated 1,281,944 children under the age of five years face acute malnutrition by July 2022, including 295,515 likely to be severely malnourished.

Water scarcity and drought conditions have contributed to rising water prices, causing displacement and diarrhoea-related morbidity in many parts of Somalia. The WASH cluster reported that Gedo, Bay, Bakol, Lower Jubba, Galgaduud, 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. As a result, 420,000 school-aged children (45% of whom are girls) are at risk of dropping out of school. 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 labor, and early marriage.

In Somalia, 2.9 million people have been displaced. 874,000 people were displaced in 2021 alone, with 544,000 (62.4%) displaced due to conflict, 245,000 (28%) due to drought, 62,000 (10.6%) due to floods, and the remaining 22,000 displaced due to other factors. Displacement patterns in Somalia remain protracted, while climate-related shocks are more intense and frequent, requiring sustainable development and durable solutions with peace-building interventions now more than ever.

Furthermore, the children of Somalia continue to suffer from various forms of grave child rights violations. According to the Secretary General's annual report on Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC), Somalia is the world's most dangerous conflict for children. In comparison to other countries included in the Secretary General's report, Somalia had the highest verified violations (23,374) over the last five years (2016–20). Following the release of this report, the Somali Group of Friends of CAAC issued a statement emphasizing the importance of child rights in international efforts to bring sustainable peace to Somalia.

The COVID-19 pandemic also continues to pose unique public health, economic, and social risks in Somalia. The Federal Ministry of Health reported a total of 23,532 positive cases and 1,333 deaths as of December 31, 2021. WHO is also indicating the need to increase the current COVID-19 vaccination uptake to enhance the COVID-19 prevention efforts.

UNICEF and partners are scaling up their response across all sectors to meet the rapidly growing needs of the displaced families and the host communities. This is done through risk-informed programming that takes into consideration conflict sensitivity, peacebuilding, and preparedness actions, among other cross-sectoral considerations.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

UNICEF, with its partners, continued to provide preventive and curative nutrition services to children and women in Somalia. Between January and December 2021, UNICEF supported the treatment of 257,021 children under five with severe wasting (of whom 55% were girls and 45% were boys); there is no significant increment from the total number of children treated in the year 2020, which was 245,296. It is worth noting that throughout Somalia, 95% of the nutrition sites met the 3 sphere standards indicators of cure rate above 75%, default rate less than 15%, and death rate less than 10%, maintaining the same quality of care as in 2020. In addition, infant and young child feeding counselling services reached 1,186,018 pregnant women and caregivers of children 0–23 months.

UNICEF and partners are responding to the ongoing severe drought with different kinds of nutrition activities. The prevalence of child wasting has been reduced from 17% to 11% between 2017 and 2021. 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.

Health

In 2021, UNICEF played a vital role in the national rollout of COVID-19 vaccinations through COVAX. As of December 31, 1,589,530 doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been administered, and over 1,534 health workers were trained in infection prevention and control (IPC) for COVID-19 prevention in health facilities. A total of 360,923 people (180,815 Under the age of 5; 109,240 women and 70,868 men) received curative care through outpatient department consultation services. In terms of maternal health services, 18,959 women completed their fourth ANC visit, 11,663 deliveries were supported by skilled birth attendants, and 18,256 women received their first postnatal care within 48 hours of delivery. Key immunization services were also provided to vulnerable children. 32,191 infants received Penta 3 vaccinations, while 49,020 infants were vaccinated against measles. Additionally, UNICEF provided supplies in response to disease outbreaks including measles and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera

WASH

In 2021, 1,110,779 people (315,639 girls, 371,372 boys, 228,117 women, and 195,651 men) received emergency water supplies through water trucking and water point rehabilitation, while 347,834 people (103,011 girls, 103,820 boys, 75,245 women, and 65,758 men) received sustainable water supply services. To improve the affected population's access to hygiene supplies and services, UNICEF supported the provision of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion services to 488,197 people. During the reporting period, in response to the increasing risk of cholera outbreaks during this dry season, a total of 62,427 vulnerable and emergency-affected people were reached through community-centred sanitation interventions.

Education

UNICEF responded to the ongoing emergencies supporting 40,723 children (18,601 girls) with education in emergencies package. This included 20,723 (9,401 girls) children supported to access safe drinking water. Significant progress has been made in ensuring availability of school supplies with 20,000 (46 per cent girls) additional learners benefiting from this service as the supplies were distributed by UNICEF. UNICEF and partners also scaled up social mobilization resulting in the enrolment of 176 (77 girls) out of school children in Galgaduud and Banadir regions in April. The increase in the COVID-19 cases in Somaliland led to the closure of schools for that affected 312,042 children (137,669 or 44 per cent girls) in both primary and secondary schools for this academic year.

Child Protection

In 2021, UNICEF provided mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services to 74,663 people (65% of whom were children) through its child protection interventions. Humanitarian access has been challenged by conflict in Dhusumareb, Jubbaland, Mudug, Bakool and Bari, leading to the programme reaching only 41 percent of its MHPSS annual target.

Due to conflict and drought, there has been a rise in family separations. Over 200 percent of the annual target was reached, with 16,487 children (6,779 girls and 9,708 boys) identified and benefited from family tracing, documentation, and family reunification. The number of GBV cases has remained high. 13,764 people received legal assistance, psychological first aid, safe shelter, and medical assistance through one stop centres (3,982 girls below 17 years and 5,561 women). GBV mitigation awareness raising reached 65,433 people (60 percent of whom were children), or 79 percent of the annual GBV response and mitigation target. Radio programs, television, social media, and hotlines were used to reach 170,176 people (51 percent of whom were children) with messages about preventing child abuse, child recruitment, sexual violence, and COVID-19. Community referrals rose as a result of improved awareness. During the reporting period, 1,041 former CAAFAG (children previously associated with armed forces and armed groups) were released for community reintegration. The children also received training in electrical wiring, carpentry, computer science, plumbing, tailoring, mobile phone repair in addition to MHPSS.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

Despite reasonable containment of the COVID-19 infection and fatalities in 2021, Risk Communication Community Engagement intervention coupled with demand generation for the COVID-19 vaccine continued throughout the year. A total of 6.4 million people were reached through household visits, broadcast of radio and television spots and animated clips on social media, public addressing were done through vehicles mounted with mikes. In addition, social mobilization activities also engaged with traditional and religious leaders (16,000), mosque sessions (6,506), health education sessions (600,001), radio spots (10,155), television spots (1,739), SMS broadcast (11 million), and public addressing hours (24, 699).

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), as well as the 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 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 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, coordination and interventions in hard-to-reach and inaccessible areas. UNICEF has also supported gender capacity strengthening through multiple training sessions for Clusters to ensure the drought preparedness and response is gender-responsive and inclusive, including access to gender-based violence (GBV) services and psychosocial support to separated or unaccompanied children.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

During [World Immunization Week](#), UNICEF, WHO and the Ministry of Health committed to scale up routine immunization efforts against [vaccine preventable diseases](#) and [COVID-19](#). The communication team, through social media, also continued to highlight the importance of [COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures](#). In a [statement](#), the Group of Friends of Children Affected by Armed Conflicts in Somalia expressed their concern on ongoing grave child rights violations in Somalia. In all its communication, UNICEF endeavored to acknowledge the generous support of donors and the leadership role of the government.

COVID-19

<https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1471087138766794756>
<https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1466397366270017536>
<https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1462292218073468929>

Emergency Overview

<https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1465650477828292616>
<https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1454701359438213120>

Health

<https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1430764477683732481>

Education

<https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1455125131848781833>

Child Protection

<https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1455494900070461440>

Nutrition Emergency Overview

<https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1400323863586693121?s=20>

Humanitarian Advocacy: Cost of Inaction:

<https://www.unicef.org/somalia/documents/cost-inaction>

Next SitRep: 20 February 2022

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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Summary of Programme Results

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 ▲▼
Nutrition¹							
# 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)	257,021 (141,362G 115,659 B)	32,410▲	162,008 (82,624 G 79,384 B)	257,021 (141,784G 115,237B)	20,126▲
# 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)	28,777 (15,434G 13,343B)	507▲	560,615 (285,914 G 274,701 B)	595,870 (322,988G 272,882B)	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)	1,186,018 (1,186,018W 0 M)	315,983▲	887,582	1,186,018 (1,186,018 W 0 M)	82,113▼
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)	360,923 (95,878G 84,937B 109,240W 70,868 M)	43,791▲			
# of children under-1 year vaccinated against Measles		64,156 (34,620 G 29,536 B)	49,020 (25,367G 23,653B)	11,573▲			
# of pregnant women receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants		28,227 (28,227 W)	11,663	2,058▲			
% 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)	1,534 (780W 754M)	24▼			
WASH							
# of people reached with emergency water services in targeted settlements and communities ²	1,600,000	850,000 (255,000 G 263,500 B 178,500 W 153,000 M)	1,110,779 (315,639G 371,372B 228,117W 195,651 M)	173,000▲	1,000,000 (300,000 G 350,000 B 180,000 W 170,000 M)	2,160,915 (694,180G 809,879B 416,509W 240,347 M)	181,160▲
# 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)	-	1,000,000 (300,000 G 350,000 B 180,000 W 170,000 M)	375,272 (110,596G 128,749 B 70,144W 65,783M)	56,956▲
# 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)	488,197 (135,363G 148,192B 116,511W 88,131M)	18,000▲	2,547,007 (764,102 G 891,453 B 458,461 W 432,991 M)	1,458,551 (437,566G 510,493B 262,539 W 247,953 M)	145,554▼
# 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)	347,834 (103,011G 103,820B 75,245W 65,758 M)	8,000▼	1,547,007 (464,102 G 541,453 B 278,461 W 262,991 M)	826,969 (247,969G 289,300B 148,781W 140,519M)	94,651▲
# of people reached through institutional WASH Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) activities		220,000 (66,000 G 68,200 B	31,430 (12,354 G 13,796 B 3,073 W	-			

¹ 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 ▲▼
		46,200 W 39,600 M)	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)	74,663 (21,816G 25,975 B 14,980 W 11,892M)	9,853 ▲	408,000 (122,400 G 142,800 B 73,440 W 69,360 M)	246,903 (95,612G 94,440B 31,784W 25,067M)	17,315 ▼
# 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)	16,487 (6,779G 9,708 B)	1,674 ▲	15,000 (4,500 G 5,250 B 2,700 W 2,550 M)	22,635 (11,255G 11,380B)	4,504 ▲
# 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)	13,764 (3,982G 2,195 B 5,561W 2,026M)	8,213 ▲			
# 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)	1,041 (195G 846B)	87 ▼	3000 (900 G 1,050 B 540 W 510M)	6,117 (898G 5,219 B)	884 ▲
# 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)	170,176 (45,348G 42,201B 45,810 W 36,817M)	12,088 ▼	744,000 (223,200 G 260,400 B 133,920 W 126,480 M)	603,189 (177,899G 155,481B 165,806W 104,003 M)	90,360 ▲
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 (480 W 720 M)	511 (126W 385M)	-	7,300 (1,825 W 5,475 M)	4,494 (1,072W 3,422 M)	97 ▲
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)	6,438,388 (3,373,371W 2,065,017 M)	305,499 ▲			

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	26,951,116	11,612,943	-	-
Education	19,200,000	3,156,919	2,032,824	14,010,257	73%
WASH	33,000,001	18,122,716	1,529,247	13,348,039	40%

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	71,338,908	21,690,754	31,354,483	25%

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

**'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. Such resources help UNICEF contribute towards both humanitarian efforts and interventions at the nexus between humanitarian and development action for children