



Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 8



Reporting Period: 1 - 31 August 2022 ©UNICEF/UN0663309/Sewunet

Highlights

- The drought in Somalia is worsening with famine (IPC Phase 5) predicted to occur in three areas of the Bay region by the end of 2022 if the humanitarian response is not significantly scaled up.
- The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report released in August revealed an extremely concerning projection of malnutrition in children, where approximately 1.8 million (54.5 per cent) children may face acute malnutrition between August 2022 and July 2023, including 513,550 children who are likely to be severely malnourished.
- Since January 2022, 9,075 cases of cholera with 44 deaths (CFR 0.48%) have been reported from 24 of the 74 drought affected districts.
- UNICEF, in coordination with the government and other humanitarian actors, is intensifying its response. Since January, 268,259 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition, while 759,338 children and women were provided with lifesaving health services.
- In 2022, 980,525 people have received emergency water supply.
- UNICEF assisted 119,686 vulnerable children to access emergency education services while 65,158 people accessed mental health and psychosocial support services since January 2022.

Situation in Numbers

4,900,000
 children in need of humanitarian assistance (HNO 2022)

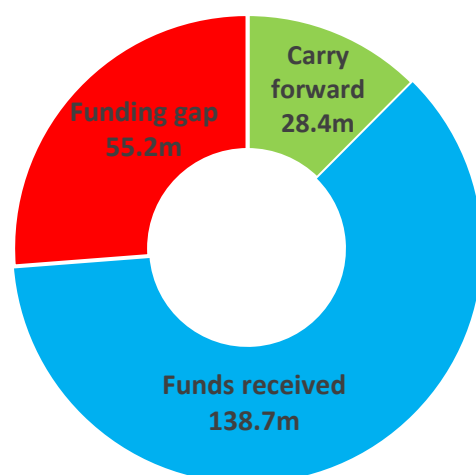
7,700,000
 people in need (HNO 2022)

2,900,000
 Internally Displaced People (OCHA Somalia, January 2022)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status

Nutrition	SAM admissions	75%
	Funding status	87%
Health	Essential health service	58%
	Funding status	81%
WASH	Emergency water	39%
	Funding status	86%
Child Protection	MHPSS access	37%
	Funding status	46%
Education	Education access	40%
	Funding status	72%
SBC	People reached with messages	27%
	Funding status	39%

UNICEF Appeal 2022 US\$ 222.3 million



Funding Overview and Partnerships

In view of the rapidly increasing humanitarian assistance needs in Somalia, UNICEF's humanitarian funding appeal has been increased to US\$222.3 million, with a total of US\$138 million received thus far. UNICEF wishes to thank all donors for their contributions and pledges in support of the drought response.

Until December 2022, UNICEF Somalia requires US\$59.7 million to scale up famine prevention interventions based on an integrated approach that addresses nutrition, WASH, and protection crises. The effectiveness of the 2017 famine response by humanitarian actors was partly due to new or improved financing arrangements, including increased multi-year funding with the flexibility to respond to the evolving situation. 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

The drought situation in Somalia is deteriorating at an alarming rate, and approximately 6.7 million people across the country are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity outcomes between October and December 2022. Furthermore, famine (IPC Phase 5) is projected among agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts and displaced people in Baidoa town of Bay region in southern Somalia, where malnutrition and mortality levels are already very high.

The deterioration is attributed to the cumulative effect of the below-average rains, increasing food prices, morbidity (acute watery diarrhoea, measles), and continued insecurity that led to the displacement of more than 1.2 million people. The situation is worse for Internally displaced people (IDPs), with Baidoa IDPs reporting a prevalence of wasting of 28.6 per cent and a crude death rate of 2.43 per 10,000 population for children under 5, and Mogadishu internally displaced persons reporting a prevalence of wasting of 26.6% (FSNAU, August 2022). Furthermore, 1.8 million children under the age of five may be acutely malnourished until July 2023, up from 1.5 million in June 2022. Half of these children are likely to be severely malnourished.

According to the WASH Cluster, a critical water shortage is reportedly affecting 4.5 million people across the country. The limited access to safe water has caused a spike in AWD/cholera cases in some locations. By the end of August, 9,075 cases of cholera and 44 deaths (CFR 0.48 per cent) were reported from 24 of the 74 drought-affected districts. The districts reporting the highest number of cases include Baidoa (2,197, Daynile (1,295), Jowhar (933) and Afgoi (812). The drought is significantly affecting children's education and protection. According to the education cluster, more than 3.1 million school-aged children (47 percent girls) are directly affected by the ongoing drought. As families struggle to cope and are displaced in search of food, children lose access to education. Over 400,000 school-aged girls and boys have been forced to leave education due to displacement since January 2021, joining the 1.68 million who were already out of school. Furthermore, a total of 900,000 in-school children are at risk of dropping out as the livelihoods of households are wiped out and children are drawn into the daily struggle of getting assistance. The number of unaccompanied and separated children supported by UNICEF also increased by 25 percent (1,385) in August compared to the previous month's response; this increase can be associated with the impact of drought on families.

UNICEF and partners are scaling up their response across all sectors to meet the rapidly growing needs of the drought-affected population. Building on the lessons learned from the UNICEF, IOM, and WFP-led Minimum Response Package (MRP) implementation in Biadoa and Banadir, UNICEF and WFP are coordinating to deliver assistance in hard-to-reach areas of 12 districts in south central region.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

In response to the critically worsening malnutrition situation in Somalia, UNICEF is placing various measures to scale up its humanitarian responses. In August 2022, 40,637 (21,996 girls and 18,641 boys) were admitted for the care of severe wasting across Somalia, with a 96 per cent recovery rate. This brings the total number of children treated for severe acute malnutrition to 268,259 against an annual target of 360,000 (75 per cent). Malnutrition prevention activities are on track, with 100,410 pregnant and lactating women counselled in August, bringing the total number of women receiving IYCF counselling to 861,022 (75 per cent of the annual target of 1.142 million). In addition, UNICEF, WHO, and Ministry of Health are at an advanced stage of planning for a national integrated measles, Vitamin A, and mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening campaign. The campaign is expected to reach 2.8 million children, and the treatment of malnutrition sites are ready to receive and treat identified children through prepositioned commodities and supplies.

Health

During the reporting period, UNICEF, in collaboration with the government and partners, significantly scaled up the provision of essential health services in drought-affected districts across Somalia. A total of 187,804 (78 per cent children

and women) attended the first outpatient department consultation for curative care. A total of 171 fixed health facilities and 142 mobile/outreach teams are active in Somalia to provide much-needed healthcare. During the reporting period, least 7,880 and 6,406 children under one year of age received Penta 1 and Penta 3 vaccinations, respectively. Measles vaccines were also administered to 20,249 (10,804 girls: 9,445 boys). This is an increase of 218 per cent compared to July. Regarding maternal health services, 13,296 women completed their first antenatal care (ANC) visit, and 4,761 women completed their fourth ANC visit. Increased ANC access is contributing to pregnancy complication monitoring and fewer referrals of complicated cases at delivery. In addition, 8,814 deliveries were assisted by skilled birth attendants, and 3,421 women received postnatal care within 48 hours of delivery. UNICEF also supported the COVID-19 vaccine rollout through COVAX. By the end of August, 3,143,630 doses were administered to protect health care workers, frontline workers, and elderly populations. A total of 3,900,750 doses have been administered since March 2020, leading to 1,501,795 partially vaccinated and 1,641,835 fully vaccinated people in Somalia. In total, 20 per cent of Somalia's population has been vaccinated for COVID-19.

WASH

During the reporting month, UNICEF and its partners have actively continued providing humanitarian WASH services to drought-affected communities and internally displaced people (IDPs) across the country. To this effect, emergency water was provided for a total of 116,070 people in 35 drought-affected districts across the country through water trucking and water access by voucher. Similarly, a total of 81,906 people were provided with access to a sustained safe water supply through the rehabilitation of 4 boreholes and the drilling of 11 new boreholes in Borama, Buuhoodle, Burtinle, Caynabo, Cabudwaaq, Ceerigaabo, Dhuusamarreeb, Garowe, Gaalkacyo, Qandala, Qardho, Laasqoray, Xudun, and Iskushuban districts. Furthermore, as part of UNICEF's sanitation interventions, the construction of 15 communal emergency latrines was also completed in Baidoa, reaching a total of 483 people. In addition, UNICEF and its partners have scaled up the delivery of key hygiene promotion messages and the distribution of essential hygiene kits and reached 133,459 people in the drought-affected districts.

Education

Schools across Somalia opened for classes in August. To support the start of the new school year and encourage enrolment, UNICEF partners conducted door-to-door back to school campaigns targeting schools and villages in Beletwayne, Matabaan, Jowhar, Marka, Wanal Weyne, and Qoryooley districts. As part of this, local partners worked with community elders, parents, Community Education Committees (CECs), and teachers to deliver key messages on the importance of education while promoting and focusing on the enrolment of girls who are out of school. Girls contribute to the lowest primary school enrolment rate in some rural areas, through community engagement and making people understand the importance of sending children to school. UNICEF is continuing to support children affected by the worsening drought with the provision of safe drinking water and the improvement of WASH facilities. 13,086 children (6,169 girls) benefitted from the provision of safe water. Finally, the timely provision of teacher incentives motivates teachers and supports their retention and commitment. A total of 220 teachers (54 female) were supported in the 60 target schools UNICEF is currently supporting.

Child Protection

During the reporting period, mental health and psychosocial support services (MMPSS) reached 20,548 people, of whom 14,218 were children, representing an 84 per cent increase compared to the previous month. The increase can be attributed to the scale-up of the child protection response in July and an increased need for MPSS services resulting from the ongoing drought. Delivery of risk awareness sessions in drought-affected communities continued and reached a total of 7,973 people. Furthermore, UNICEF with partners, continued to identify and support 1,385 separated and unaccompanied children (630 girls and 755 boys) in drought-affected communities who received family tracing support and alternative care, including foster care. Gender-based violence risk mitigation, awareness creation, and response reached 14,647 children (10,526 women and children) with messages on prevention of exploitation and abuse, sexual violence, prevention of child marriage, and female genital mutilation. The one-stop centres continued to receive women and children who are survivors of sexual violence and provided life-saving medical care, psychological first aid, counselling, and safe shelter. The programme is actively engaged in supporting humanitarian agencies to set up prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) reporting protocols and mechanisms. Thus, 215 people can now access user-friendly Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) reporting channels in communities affected by the drought. 20 new children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) (all boys) from Berdale district received reintegration support and benefited from assessments on their well-being, aspirations, family reunification needs, and education and vocational training options. More than 277 CAAFAG continue receiving reintegration support across the country.

Social and Behaviour Change & Accountability to Affected Populations

As part of scaling up the drought response, UNICEF continued the delivery of key messages on lifesaving behavioural change and practises to prevent and control drought-related morbidities. During the reporting period, people were reached with integrated life-saving messages through household engagement, community meetings and dialogues, health education sessions, mass media, and mosque announcements. As part of established community feedback mechanisms, nearly 5,000 people shared their concerns and asked questions or clarifications about available support services to address their needs.

UNICEF has also rolled out a series of Accountability to Affected People (AAP) interventions to strengthen and reinforce the capacity of humanitarian partners to appropriately engage affected communities and ensure their feedback is gathered and addressed when delivering humanitarian services. In August, a total of 71 staff comprised of programme managers, officers, and frontline service providers from UNICEF, the government, and partner organizations, were trained on AAP and PSEA in Garowe, Puntland, and Baidoa. Additionally, UNICEF is rolling out an AAP baseline survey, integration of AAP activities in programme agreements with partners and will continue capacity development activities with more trainings to be conducted in Hargeisa, Somaliland, Mogadishu, and Dollo.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy aims to respond to the critical needs identified in the famine prevention plan, the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022, cluster priorities, and is guided by the Core Commitments to Children in Humanitarian Action. UNICEF leads the Nutrition Cluster with support from WFP. The WASH cluster is co-led by UNICEF and the Polish Humanitarian Action. Save the Children co-leads the Child Protection Area of Responsibility and the Education Cluster with UNICEF, providing dedicated full-time support to coordination and information management at national and in strategic sub-national areas. UNICEF prepositions emergency supplies in nine hubs for the rapid response. In addition, UNICEF implements its programmes in some of the hardest-to-reach areas through its robust field presence in three offices and through expanding its partnerships.

Building on lessons from previous years, UNICEF pursues a balanced approach between providing an immediate life-saving response, investing in systems strengthening and building the resilience of services and communities. UNICEF expands the programme monitoring to engage communities in the design, reach and quality. Furthermore, UNICEF programmes are informed by solid risk analysis and humanitarian access monitoring. UNICEF will prioritize gender, disability, equity, mainstream prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and accountability for affected populations in its programmes.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

In August, World Breastfeeding Week was commemorated by a [joint press release](#) with Ministry of Health and Human Services, Federal Republic of Somalia, UNICEF and the WHO with a call for breastfeeding-friendly environments in all health facilities and workplaces. Awareness [activities](#) took place around the country and on [social media](#).

Drought continues to ravage the country and a call to action was sent out to all actors and donors. A [photo essay](#) was posted on the [UNICEF website](#) to show how malnourished children are being treated in UNICEF supported stabilization centres. Whilst donors have generously stepped up recently and UNICEF is scaling up, needs are predicted to increase exponentially over the coming months due to a snowball effect on child mortality. UNICEF continues to work with the media to raise awareness about the drought and our response. [CNN](#), [VOA Africa](#), [NGO Consortium](#)

Somalia receives [1.6 million J&J COVID-19 vaccine](#) doses from Sweden and the Czech Republic. So far, around 2.3 million people have been fully vaccinated against COVID-19 and over 1.9 million people partially vaccinated. The Ministry of Health, WHO and Somalia [work together](#) on vaccine management, logistics and vaccination campaigns across the country.

Next SitRep: 20 October 2022

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: <https://www.unicef.org/somalia/>

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

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Overall needs	UNICEF and Implementing partners			Cluster/AoR Response		
		2022 target*	Total results	Change since the last report ▲▼	2022 target**	Total results	Change since the last report ▲▼
Nutrition							
# of boys and girls aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	386,410	360,000 (183,600 G 176,400 B)	268,259 (146,346 G 121,913 B)	46,637 ▲	295,515 (150,713 G 144,802 B)	268,259 (146,346 G 121,913 B)	46,637 ▲
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received counselling on infant and young child feeding	1,413,000	1,142,002	796,003 (796,003 W 0 M)	108,356 ▲	1,274,873	860,699 (860,699 W 0 M)	108,356 ▲
Health							
# of people provided with access to essential life-saving health services	4,700,000	1,310,858 (341,204 G 318,608 B 371,480 W 279,566 M)	759,338 (189,284 G 174,015 B 230,910 W 165,129 M)	187,804 ▲			
# of children under-5 years old vaccinated against measles		1,279,326 (699,803 G 579,523 B)	717,363 (362,267 G 355,096 B)	20,249 ▲			
# of pregnant women receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants		36,804	21,618	8,814▲			
# of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)^		895 (493 W 402 M)	829 (492 W 337 M)	228 ▲			
WASH							
# of people reached with emergency water services in targeted settlements and communities	1,841,208	2,500,001 (801,364G 797,398B 490,710W 410,529M)	980,525 (298,112 G 308,584 B 194,150 W 179,679 M)	116,070 ▲	2,804,551 (841,365 G 981,593 B 504,819 W 476,774 M)	1,431,673 (429,503 G 501,086 B 257,703 W 243,381 M)	178,821 ▲
# of people reached with sanitation services in vulnerable settlements and communities	1,206,309	230,000 (70,963 G 61,962 B 50,974 W 46,101 M)	61,070 (17,882 G 19,373 B 12,552 W 11,263 M)	483 ▲	1,920,000 (576,000 G 672,000 B 345,600 W 326,400 M)	370,922 (111,273 G 129,824 B 66,763 W 63,062 M)	81,211 ▲
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kits distribution in vulnerable settlements and communities	3,174,497	2,448,014 (774,377 G 772,398 B 490,710 W 410,529 M)	529,952 (156,680 G 160,748 B 112,839 W 99,685 M)	133,459 ▲	3,174,496 (952,349 G 1,111,074 B 571,409 W 539,664 M)	1,497,987 (449,397 G 524,293 B 269,634 W 254,663 M)	314,203 ▲
# of people reached with sustainable access to safe water in targeted settlements and communities	1,777,718	875,000 (272,000G 241,680B 196,240W 165,080M)	445,423 (111,014 G 109,146 B 122,481 W 102,782 M)	81,906 ▲	1,505,280 (451,584 G 526,848 B 270,950 W 255,898 M)	1,170,866 (351,257 G 409,806 B 210,753 W 199,050 M)	246,951 ▲
# of people reached through institutional WASH Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) activities	220,000	176,000 (62,051 G 57,885 B 30,422 W 25,642 M)	10,130 (3,017 G 3,510 B 1,855 W 1,748 M)	-			
Child Protection							
# of children and caregivers accessing community based mental health and psychosocial support services	793,864	300,000 (134,176 G 134,176 B 16,659 W 14,989 M)	112,092 (33,625 G 36,702 B 25,371 W 16,394 M)	20,548 ▲	521,343 (224,778 G 233,953 B 30,680 W 31,932 M)	116,464 (37,204 G 37,849 B 26,106 W 15,305 M)	11,978 ▲
# of registered unaccompanied and separated children supported with reunification services, family-based care or appropriate alternatives	35,851	19,000 (9,160 G 9,840 B)	9,178 (4,267 G 4,874 B 15 W 22 M)	1,385 ▲	35,851 (17,208 G 18,643 B)	18,024 (8,006 G 9,846 B 114 W 58 M)	3,094 ▲
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation prevention and response interventions	2,289,689	165,385 (36,412 G 23,143 B 63,233 W 42,597 M)	45,383 (12,871 G 6,454 B 20,262 W 5,796 M)	14,647 ▲			
# of girls and boys released from armed groups and forces, reintegrated with their families/communities, and provided with adequate care and services	12,804	4,950 (554 G 4,396 B)	1,529 (507 G 1,022 B)	277 ▲	5,000 (1,000 G 4,000 B)	1,858 (1,083 G 762 B 13 M)	277 ▲

Sector	Overall needs	UNICEF and Implementing partners			Cluster/AoR Response		
		2022 target*	Total results	Change since the last report ▲▼	2022 target**	Total results	Change since the last report ▲▼
# of individuals targeted with rights-based public outreach and awareness raising activities	1,394,992	340,000 (99,892 G 125,930 B 41,132 W 73,046 M)	81,717 (15,151 G 12,772 B 31,820 W 21,974 M)	7,973 ▲	950,684 (294,712 G 313,726 B 171,123 W 171,123 M)	261,955 (82,006 G 66,027 B 76,627 W 37,295 M)	18,706 ▲
# People with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse		674,554 (237,414 G 248,485 B 91,024 W 97,632 M)	12,688 (3,406 G 4,087 B 3,130 W 2,065 M)	215 ▲	624,554 (223,318 G 217,966 B 98,166 W 85,104 M)	12,688 (3,406 G 4,087 B 3,130 W 2,065 M)	339 ▲
Education							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal primary education	3,000,000	300,000 (150,000 G 150,000 B)	121,091 (55,534 G 65,557 B)	-	833,477 (375,064 G 458,413 B)	338,349 (164,835 G 173,514 B)	20,173 ▲
# of children accessing appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, hygiene services, key preventive messages on COVID-19*** in learning facilities and safe spaces	3,000,000	300,000 (150,000 G 150,000 B)	135,915 (62,498 G 73,417 B)	-	833,477 (375,064 G 458,413 B)	190,519 (90,032 G 100,487 B)	5,386 ▲
# of teachers trained in basic pedagogy and psychosocial support		1,200 (480 W 720 M)	1,367 (473 W 894 M)	-	9,490 (2,373 W 7,117 M)	5,583 (1,151 W 3,311 M)	2,020 ▲
Social Behaviour and Change							
# People reached through messaging on the individual, family, and community-level prevention practices and access to services		11,752,897 (5,923,460 W 5,829,437 M)	3,198,070 (2,105,404 W 1,092,666 M)	18,228 ▲			
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications for available support services to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms		783,527 (394,898 W 388,629 M)	18,228 (12,596 W 5,632 M)	4,940 ▲			
Social Protection							
# of households with children under 5 years in the host communities as well as IDP camps who are registered using the Government Common Registration Form		24,216	-				

* Targets reflect HAC revision <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/somalia>

** Cluster target may be lower than UNICEF targets due to increased targets in UNICEF revised HAC.

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

Funding Status

Funding Requirements					
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Health	\$32,292,079	\$17,489,530	\$8,649,390	\$6,153,159	19%
Nutrition	\$57,108,056	\$36,585,480	\$13,240,513	\$7,282,062	13%
Education	\$24,690,960	\$17,249,065	\$546,499	\$6,895,396	28%
WASH	\$57,765,420	\$47,868,803	\$5,069,505	\$4,827,111	8%
Child Protection	\$36,418,242	\$16,161,735	\$476,417	\$19,780,089	54%
SBC, Community Engagement and AAP	\$3,479,677	\$925,636	\$419,440	\$2,134,600	61%
Social Protection	\$7,248,382	\$550,000	-	\$6,698,381	92%
Cluster Coordination	\$3,301,820	\$1,879,719	-	\$1,422,100	43%
Total	\$222,304,636	\$138,709,968	\$28,401,764	\$55,192,902	25%

* As defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 2022 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 donors. Such resources help UNICEF contribute towards both humanitarian efforts and interventions at the nexus between humanitarian and development action.