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

Highlights

- Somalia declared a drought on the 25th of April 2021. The combined effects of drought and flood are worsening the dire circumstances of 2.7 million food insecure people in the country.
- In addition, armed conflict in Somalia continues to impact heavily on civilians. According to OCHA, the armed conflict escalated on the 25th of April resulted in the displacement of an estimated 250,000 people.
- The COVID-19 pandemic also continues posing unique public health, economic and social risks in Somalia. The country reported a total of 13,915 with 713 deaths as of 30 April 2021. UNICEF is supporting the COVID-19 vaccine rollout and as of April 28th, 122,597 doses were administered.
- UNICEF through its partners also continues to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to people in need. During the month of April, 20,176 affected children (46 per cent girls) were supported to access education, 11,895 children (58 per cent girls) were treated for SAM, 8,028 (4,328 under the age of five years) received essential health services, 44,450 people were reached with access to sustainable safe water and 6,939 people (2,232 boys, 1,581 girls, 1,644 men, 1,482 women) received Psychosocial support services.

UNICEF Appeal 2021
US$ 124 million
Funding Overview and Partnerships
In 2021, UNICEF is appealing for US$ 124.3 million to sustain the provision of life-saving services including critical nutrition, health, WASH, child protection and education in emergency interventions. Hence, continued predictable, flexible, and timely donor support is critical to sustaining vital response activities and preventing further deterioration of the situation in Somalia. Funds and supplies which were carried over from 2020 have mainly supported the results achieved so far in 2021. 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.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs
April saw worsening drought conditions in many parts of Somalia particularly in the north, north-east and central-south regions. The worst affected regions include Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, Mudug, Nuugal, Bari, Togdheer and Sool which are currently experiencing severe water shortages. The drought is exacerbating the water scarcity and poor crop and livestock production conditions. UN OCHA reported that more than 112,000 people were displaced in the first three months of 2021 and about 34% of them were displaced because of the drought conditions.

The armed conflict escalated in Mogadishu on the 25th of April also caused an internal displacement of an estimated 250,000 people. The situation is now relatively calm that the displaced people have started returning to their homes.

The COVID-19 pandemic also continues posing unique public health, economic and social risks in Somalia. The Federal Ministry of Health reported a total of 13,915 positive cases with 713 deaths as of 30 April 2021. WHO is also indicating the need to increases the current COVID-19 vaccination uptake to enhance the COVID-19 prevention efforts.

Despite the growing humanitarian assistance needs on the ground, Somalia’s humanitarian funding outlook is at a critical situation. UNICEF appeal shows a funding gap of 71 percent while UN OCHA also indicated that the 2021 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) which requires US$1.09 billion is only 19 percent funded.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition
Delivery of integrated nutrition treatment, preventive and promotive services has continued across Somalia. Between January and April 2021, 66,147 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were reached with lifesaving treatment very close to the number reported the same period in 2020 (64,461). In April, 11,895 children were reached with SAM treatment, which is also similar to number reported in April 2020 (11,866). This depicts a trend of SAM admissions similar to that registered in 2020. The 66,147 children reached represent 54 percent of the UNICEF annual target. The increase in cases at this time of year has also been observed in previous years and may be attributable to an underestimated SAM burden.

UNICEF has continued to provide services at health facility and community level to boost positive nutrition behaviour and support better nutrition outcomes. The provision of micronutrient powders reached 31,437 children 6 to 23 months, 332,492 mothers and caregivers were provided individual counselling on infant and young child feeding whilst SAM treatment services with recovery rate at 94.7 percent.

Health
During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners supported a total of 8,028 people (4,328 under five years, 2,402 women, 1,298 men) to attend the first outpatient department consultation for curative care. At least 813 and 798 children under one year of age received Penta 1 and Penta 3 vaccinations respectively. There were 877 children under 1 (456 Girls, 421 Boys) who received measles vaccination. Regarding maternal health services, 1,421 women completed the first antenatal care (ANC) visit, and 730 women completed the fourth ANC visit. At least 308 deliveries were assisted with skilled birth attendants and 216 women received postnatal care within 48 hours of delivery. UNICEF also supported the COVID-19 vaccine rollout in the country and as of April 28th, 2021, 122,597 doses were administered.

WASH
During the reporting period, 142,900 people were reached with critical WASH supplies and services including hygiene items and safe water supply through water trucking. UNICEF responded with the provision of emergency water to 51 rural villages that are most vulnerable in Puntland with water trucking reaching 36,000 people in Nugal, Bari, Sanaag and Sool regions. In Sool and Togdheer regions were also provided with access to emergency water through water trucking. To improve on hygiene practices and as part of the COVID-19

1 FEWS NET food security outlook update, April 2021
2 OCHA Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin, April 2021
3 Ibid
pandemic response, 5,699 school community members in 27 schools in Somaliland were provided with handwashing stations.

**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) additionalleaners 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**
The number of unaccompanied, and separated children identified during the reporting period reduced by 37 percent (812 boys, 543 girls) while cases of positive family reunification increased by 70 percent. This could be attributed to the deployment of student social workers in communities at risk to conduct tracing and prevention of family separation activities and the rollout of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) to Child Protection partners which accelerates information exchange and referral of cases. Child rights radio messaging and awareness sessions by UNICEF’s partners reached 16,907 people including schools, representing a 43 per cent increase. UNICEF safe schools campaign reached 7,226 children (3,680 girls, 3,586 boys) with mine risk awareness sessions. Four children (all boys) defected from Al Shabaab and were placed in UNICEF supported interim care centre (ICCs) in Mogadishu, bringing the number of children supported at ICCs and vocational training schools to 533 (79 girls, 454 boys). Gender based violence (GBV) cases increased by 32 per cent (74 boys, 228 girls,13 men and 251 girls). This can be attributed to the impact of COVID-19 on families, renewed fighting in Mogadishu, increasing number of IDPs in the South-central region, and improved GBV reporting and referral services.

**Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability**
Despite reasonable containment of the COVID-19 infection and fatalities in April 2021, RCCE intervention coupled with demand generation for the COVID-19 vaccine continued through April. A total of 1.7 million people were reached through 209,477 household visits in all the zones of the country. Besides broadcast of radio and television spots and animated clips on social media, 188 hours of public addressing were done through vehicles mounted with mikes. Additional 225,982 people were reached through community meetings. In addition, male members of the community were approached through 701 mosque announcements and display of Information, Education and Communication (IEC)materials including billboards. While 558 religious leaders received orientation, 115,421 people received orientation through health education sessions when they were visiting health facilities.

**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. UNICEF and partners engage with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) on strengthening collaboration mechanisms for humanitarian response.

**Human Interest Stories and External Media**
During [World Immunization Week](https://www.unicef.org), UNICEF, WHO and the Ministry of Health committed to scale up routine immunization efforts against [vaccine preventable diseases](https://www.who.int) and [COVID-19](https://www.unicef.org). The communication team, through social media, also continued to highlight the importance of [COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures](https://www.unicef.org).
Next SitRep: 20 June 2021
UNICEF Somalia Crisis: https://www.unicef.org/somalia/

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Overall needs</th>
<th>2021 target</th>
<th>Total results*</th>
<th>Change since last report ▲▼</th>
<th>2021 target</th>
<th>Total results*</th>
<th>Change since last report ▲▼</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>162,008</td>
<td>121,500 (62,546 G</td>
<td>58,954 B)</td>
<td>66,147 (36,329 G</td>
<td>29,818 B)</td>
<td>11,895▲</td>
<td>162,008 (82,624 G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) admitted to therapeutic care through the simplified protocol</td>
<td>800,878</td>
<td>25,000 (12,750 G</td>
<td>12,250 B)</td>
<td>12,370 (6,100 G</td>
<td>6,270 B)</td>
<td>2,812▲</td>
<td>560,615 (285,914 G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months who received counselling on infant and young child feeding</td>
<td>887,582</td>
<td>880,000 (850,000 W</td>
<td>30,000 M)</td>
<td>274,837 (274,837 W</td>
<td>0 M)</td>
<td>49,351▲</td>
<td>887,582 (345,772 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people provided with access to essential life-saving health services</td>
<td>849,484 (210,165 G</td>
<td>192,320 B)</td>
<td>259,793 W</td>
<td>187,206 M)</td>
<td>86,567 (21,600 G</td>
<td>19,444 B)</td>
<td>29,071 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children under-1 year vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>64,156 (34,620 G</td>
<td>29,536 B)</td>
<td>9,910 (5,370 G</td>
<td>4,540 B)</td>
<td>877▲</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of pregnant women receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants</td>
<td>28,227 (28,227 W)</td>
<td>4,329</td>
<td>308▲</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children 0-59 months with diarrhea receiving oral rehydration salts (ORS)</td>
<td>&gt;90%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>91%▼</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)*</td>
<td>1,486 (809 W</td>
<td>677 M)</td>
<td>616 (319 W</td>
<td>297 M)</td>
<td>5▲</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached with emergency water services in targeted settlements and communities</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>850,000 (205,000 G</td>
<td>263,500 B)</td>
<td>178,500 W</td>
<td>153,000 M)</td>
<td>329,181 (99,517 G</td>
<td>103,264 B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached with sanitation services in vulnerable settlements and communities</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>175,000 (52,500 G</td>
<td>54,250 B</td>
<td>36,750 W</td>
<td>31,500 M)</td>
<td>29,735 (8,831 G</td>
<td>6,918 B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached with hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kits distribution in vulnerable settlements and communities</td>
<td>41,100,000</td>
<td>1,200,000 (360,000 G</td>
<td>372,000 B</td>
<td>252,000 W</td>
<td>216,000 M)</td>
<td>166,139 (50,524 G</td>
<td>52,385 B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached with sustainable access to safe water in targeted settlements and communities</td>
<td>41,200,000</td>
<td>320,000 (96,000 G</td>
<td>99,200 B</td>
<td>67,200 W</td>
<td>57,600 M)</td>
<td>138,204 (41,046 G</td>
<td>42,690 B)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Annex B

### Funding Status*

#### Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2021 Humanitarian Appeal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements*</th>
<th>Funds available**</th>
<th>Carry-Over</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>18,247,217</td>
<td>4,015,042</td>
<td>3,444,875</td>
<td>10,787,301</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>32,718,475</td>
<td>3,703,296</td>
<td>11,612,943</td>
<td>17,402,236</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>19,200,000</td>
<td>1,121,898</td>
<td>2,032,824</td>
<td>16,045,279</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>33,000,001</td>
<td>4,485,904</td>
<td>1,529,247</td>
<td>26,984,851</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>19,196,691</td>
<td>1,295,872</td>
<td>3,070,866</td>
<td>14,829,953</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4D, Community Engagement and AAP</td>
<td>2,021,760</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,021,760</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>124,384,144</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,622,011</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,690,754</strong></td>
<td><strong>88,071,379</strong></td>
<td><strong>71%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.