



Reporting Period: 1 January - 30 June 2022 ©UNICEF/UN0591141

Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 6

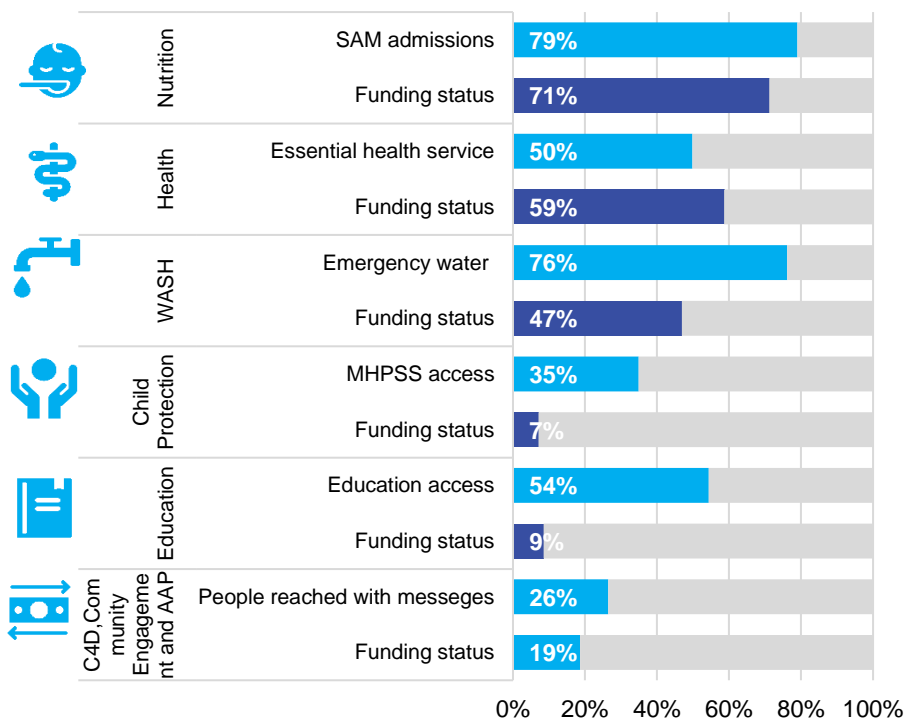
Highlights

- Acute food insecurity has continued to worsen across Somalia. By the end of the year, 7.1 million Somalis, or nearly half of the population, will be facing severe food insecurity, while 1.5 million children under the age of five will be severely malnourished, accounting for 45 per cent of all children.
- An estimated 4.2 million people are facing acute water shortages, while more than 800,000 people have been displaced due to the drought.
- Disease outbreaks have spiked, with 7,284 cholera cases reported from 26 drought-affected districts, while 11,220 suspected measles cases have been reported across the country since January.
- In 2022, UNICEF reached 709,027 people (216,746 girls, 218,696 boys, 141,847 women, and 132,008 men) with an emergency water supply, while 319,493 people were provided with access to a sustainable, safe water supply.
- During the reporting period, 186,582 children under the age of five years with severe acute malnutrition were admitted into therapeutic care; 596,915 mothers and caretakers were provided with infant and young child feeding counseling services.
- In 2022, UNICEF supported 464,259 children and women to access life-saving health services.
- Between January and June 2022, UNICEF assisted 119,861 vulnerable children (46 per cent of whom were girls) in gaining access to education, while 80,370 people were supported through the provision of mental health and psychosocial support services.

Situation in Numbers

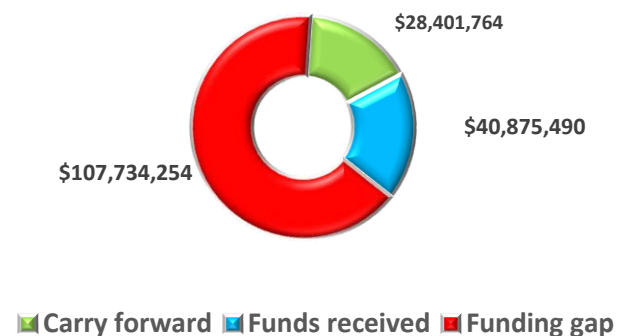
- 4,900,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
Humanitarian Needs Overview October 2021
- 7,700,000** people in need
(Humanitarian Needs Overview October 2021)
- 2,900,000** Internally displaced People
(OCHA Somalia, January 2022)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2022

US\$ 177 million



Funding Overview and Partnerships

To support humanitarian action in 2022, UNICEF Somalia has received US\$41 million against the required US\$177 million. The 2021 appeal, however, still has a funding gap of 61 per cent as detailed in Annex B. During the reporting period, with the funding received from donors including BHA, ECHO, FCDO, Japan, SIDA – Sweden, Norway, The German National Committee, The Danish National Committee, Saudi Arabia, Canada, UNOCHA/CERF, UNICEF and partners were able to provide lifesaving and life-sustaining interventions. Building on the humanitarian sector's success in preventing famine in 2016 and 2017, more should be done to respond to the exponential increase in humanitarian needs, 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

The Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) reports that the severity of Somalia's food insecurity continues to worsen. If humanitarian assistance is not scaled up and maintained, approximately 7.1 million people, which accounts for nearly half of the total population, are anticipated to face crisis or worse situations (IPC Phase 3 and above) until the end of the year. This number takes into account 2.1 million people who are expected to be in a state of emergency (IPC Phase 4), as well as at least 213,000 people who are expected to be in a state of catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Furthermore, an estimated 1.5 million children under the age of five years, representing 45 per cent of the total population of children, face acute malnutrition through the end of the year, including 386,400 who are likely to be severely malnourished.

A significant water shortage is reported affecting 4.2 million people, according to the WASH cluster. The limited access to safe water has triggered a spike in AWD/Cholera cases. Since January, 7,284 cholera cases, including 30 deaths (a case fatality rate of 0.41 per cent), have been reported from 26 districts.

Between January and June 2022, the country reported a total of 11,220 suspected measles cases, of which 80 per cent affected children under the age of five. The number of measles cases registered this year is four times that of 2020 (2,596 cases) and almost double that of 2021 (7,494 cases). Furthermore, Bay (2,417 cases), Bari (1,879 cases), Banadir (1,770 cases), Mudug (1,628), Nugaal (605 cases), and Gedo (535 cases) accounted for 79 per cent of all cases. Between January and June, the number of unaccompanied and separated children increased by 81 per cent, from 5,347 to 9,678, compared to the same period in 2021. Without parental care, unaccompanied and separated children face exploitation and abuse, child labour, use and recruitment by militias, and child marriage. Incidents of sexual violence, intimate partner violence (IPV), and other forms of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, have increased significantly. The total number of women and girls who received Gender-Based Violence services, including risk reduction, prevention, and response interventions, increased by approximately 200 per cent (9027) compared to the same period in 2021 (2281).

The drought is significantly affecting children's education in the country. Through the Education Cluster, partners reported the closure of over 250 schools before the end of the academic year in May due to drought-related challenges across Somalia. There is a grave concern that schools without adequate teaching staff or access to water may not open for the new academic year in August, adding further pressure on limited resources. The situation of drought displaced children is generally worse, with over 400,000 (37 per cent in Banadir) having no access to any form of learning opportunities in IDP camps or settlements, either because schools are closed or because there are no learning facilities within the area. Data from the CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management) site monitoring indicates that only 46 per cent of IDP sites have access to education, with a further 53 per cent of all managed IDP sites having an education facility within a 20-minute walk.

The COVID-19 pandemic also continues to pose unique public health, economic, and social risks in Somalia. The Federal Ministry of Health has reported 26,865 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 1,350 deaths (5 percent case fatality rate) since the beginning of the pandemic.

UNICEF and partners are scaling up their responses across all sectors to meet the rapidly growing needs of the drought affected population in the country. The country's worsening humanitarian situation also calls for scaling up of humanitarian assistance to prevent severe water shortages, extreme food insecurity, and deteriorating nutrition outcomes, including the risk of famine.

Moreover, with recurrent and more severe climate events coupled with existing vulnerabilities, continued investment in an integrated rapid response mechanism is essential to help communities be able to survive the crisis. In compliance with Integrated Rapid Response Mechanisms (iRRM) guidance, UNICEF, IOM, and WFP are implementing a pilot Minimum Response Package (MRP) in Banadir and Baidoa districts. The minimum response package (MRP) has allowed UNICEF to leverage resources with its sister agencies, IOM and WFP, to rapidly provide lifesaving assistance for newly displaced people.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

UNICEF continued to provide technical and financial support for the prevention and management of severe child wasting in Somalia. Between January and June 2022, a total of 186,582 children under the age of five years (101,927 girls; 84,654 boys) suffering from severe wasting were admitted for treatment in UNICEF-supported health and nutrition sites. Compared to the same period in 2021, severe wasting admissions increased by over 48 per cent across the country, with very high rates in the Bay agropastoral regions, especially among new internally displaced communities, and Gedo riverine populations. The high rates are driven by poor coverage of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment services in the first half of the year, continued vulnerabilities (diarrhoea, measles, high food prices, and food insecurity). Through close mentoring and supervision, 95 per cent of the children admitted for severe wasting were successfully recovered (a performance above the 75 per cent sphere standard for severe acute malnutrition treatment), while 3 per cent defaulted and less than 1 per cent died.

Through integrated health and nutrition immunization campaigns, 2,197,989 children received their first dose of Vitamin A supplementation. This represents 90.5 per cent of the annual target of 2.4 million children aged 6 to 59 months. Furthermore, 596,915 pregnant women and caregivers of children under two years of age received counselling services on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF). UNICEF has maintained an operational presence in 67 districts out of the 74 districts in the country with a basic service nutrition package that includes treatment of severe wasting in both outpatient and inpatient sites and prevention of malnutrition.

Health

From January to June 2022, UNICEF and its partners scaled up the delivery of lifesaving essential health services to vulnerable populations in 24 districts. The activities were implemented through 40 static health facilities and 68 outreach and mobile clinics. During the reporting period, a total of 464,259 people (119,925 girls, 110,000 boys, 133,395 women, and 100,939 men) benefited from curative care services. Penta 1 and Penta 3 vaccinations were given to more than 38,754 and 30,486 children under the age of one, respectively.

As part of UNICEF's response to the ongoing measles outbreak, a targeted supplementary measles immunisation campaign was conducted in 13 districts; 538,089 (83 per cent) of the targeted 646,961 children under the age of five were immunised against measles. Additionally, 148,104 children under the age of five were vaccinated through the accelerated routine immunisation program, bringing the total number of vaccinated children against measles to 686,193.

UNICEF also supported 19,240 pregnant women to complete their fourth antenatal care visit; 10,014 deliveries were also assisted by skilled birth attendants; and 15,673 women received their first postnatal care services within 48 hours after birth. UNICEF also supported the COVID-19 vaccination efforts in the country. From the total of 3,266,529 vaccinated people against COVID-19, 1,654,113 people (or 10 per cent of the total population) were fully vaccinated, while 1,612,416 people were partially vaccinated. The highest vaccination coverage was recorded in Banadir (38.3 per cent), while the rest of the states vaccinated less than 10 per cent of their population. The lowest COVID-19 vaccination coverage was observed in South West State, which vaccinated 3.8 per cent of the population.

WASH

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners have delivered emergency lifesaving WASH services to drought-affected communities across the country. Emergency water supply service was provided for a total of 709,027 people in 35 drought-affected districts through water trucking, water access by voucher, and emergency water source chlorination of 50 water reservoirs/sources. Similarly, a total of 319,493 people were provided with access to a sustainable, safe water supply through the drilling of 24 new boreholes, the rehabilitation of 46 handpumps and/or boreholes, and the maintenance and operationalization of 24 water supply systems districts.

UNICEF has also scaled up its sanitation intervention in the drought-affected districts. Between January and June, a total of 226 emergency communal latrines were constructed in internally displaced people settlements/camps. Additionally, 140 household latrines were constructed in the Central South and North East regions for the host communities, and 16 institutional latrines were rehabilitated for the health facilities in Baidoa, Garowe, Dhuusamarreeb, and Bossaso districts. Overall, 42,136 people affected by the drought and other emergencies gained access to safe and basic sanitation services in both internally displaced people's settlements (IDPs) and host communities.

Furthermore, UNICEF and its partners have intensified the delivery of key hygiene promotion messages, including COVID-19 prevention activities, and successfully distributed a total of 95,988 WASH hygiene kits and reached a total of 575,928 affected people in 35 districts. Overall, UNICEF, through its emergency WASH intervention, has reached a total of 39 districts out of 74 districts. Hence, continued efforts and funding opportunities will be sought to address the heightened WASH needs caused by the drought crisis and to scale up the WASH service coverage in the drought affected areas

Education

UNICEF with its partners supported children affected by the worsening drought to access education across 18 drought affected districts. Between January and June, a total of 119,861 children (including 46 per cent girls) were provided with access to primary education. The support provided to over 110 schools also includes improving educational facilities through the rehabilitation of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and the provision of safe drinking water. To improve student retention and access to school, schools have been provided with student learning materials; teaching/classroom materials and in some cases individual student incentives including uniforms and individual scholarships, to support children to go to school. As part of hygiene promotion activities, hygiene kits were provided to girls with over 3,600 distributed over the reporting period.

1,367 teachers/facilitators have been trained in basic pedagogy and psychosocial support since January. This training has also strengthened Community Education Committees (CECs) within supported schools. As drought conditions continue, and with communities less able to contribute to supporting teacher salaries and teachers themselves facing additional pressure to identify livelihood opportunities, 1,376 teachers were supported with incentives over the reporting period.

Child Protection

As the drought situation worsens in Somalia, women and girls remain the main victims of sexual violence. Some children are at risk of forced marriage at an early age, while others are already working in dangerous conditions to help find the family's next meal. According to the 2022 child protection assessments, 42% of respondents reported leaving school, putting adolescent girls at risk of early marriage. 760,000 people have lost their livelihoods. 400,000 children and caregivers face mental health problems and psychological distress.

UNICEF has so far assisted 140,819 children and care givers (35% of those affected) through various child protection services ranging from family tracing services (1,446 children), prevention of family separation, parenting support, mental health services, and prevention and response to gender-based violence. A total of 32 safe spaces for children and youth were reinforced with social workers and recreational equipment.

Since January 2022, a total of 998 children formerly associated with armed forces and groups and children at risk continued to benefit from UNICEF-supported reintegration programmes. Child rights-based public outreach and awareness on the prevention of child abuse, child marriage, preventing child recruitment, child protection referral mechanisms, and preventing family separation reached 67,095 people (24,704 children). Mental health and psychosocial support activities reached 80,370 children and caregivers. Services received include play therapy in safe spaces, group counselling, shelter, and psychological first aid.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

Between January to June 2022, UNICEF continued its pivotal role in supporting the Federal, State Ministries and partners in promoting positive behavioural practices towards mitigating and preventing diseases and other drought related emergencies across the country. Through key social behaviour change interventions using different platforms, a total of 3,111,557 people were reached with integrated life-saving messages that include immunization, cholera prevention and control, hygiene promotion, malaria prevention, ANC, infants and young child feeding practices and prevention of undernutrition on cholera prevention, nutrition, and other drought related needs. Similarly, 2,397 community stakeholders/influencers (1,074 females and 1,323 males) were oriented and participated in drought response. 38,075 people (23,595 females 14,480 males) were reached through community level sensitization meetings. Additionally, as part of mass media interventions, 4,277 radio spots, 397 TV spots, and a total of 132 hours street announcement were broadcasted during reporting period. Also, through established community feedback mechanisms, 13,549 people (105,731 females 2,818 males) shared their concerns and asking questions/clarifications for available support services to address their needs.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy aims to respond to the needs identified in 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. 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 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 Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and accountability for affected populations in its programmes.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

In June, UNICEF Somalia welcomed Wafaa Saeed as the new UNICEF Somalia Representative. She [presented](#) her credentials to the Minister of Planning, Investment & Econ Development who thanked UNICEF for supporting Somalia. Both agreed on the need for a prompt and scale up response to the drought situation. Wafaa [visited multiple projects](#) around the country to assess the situation and meet constituents.

A joint press release was issued as an [alert to prevent famine](#). UN wide prevention and response activities have been expanded in order to meet the needs. However, there are not enough resources and UNICEF is appealing for [US\\$112 million](#) to prioritize the most urgent needs. As the devastation of the drought continues to threaten all aspects of children's lives, a regional [press release](#) was issued to bring awareness to the increasing numbers of child marriages and child rights violations. A [campaign](#) was launched to vaccinate 934 511 people against cholera in nine high-risk districts that are currently facing ongoing, drought related outbreaks of cholera.

This year, multiple [articles](#) have been published on the UNICEF Somalia website, including [a story](#) about UNICEF supported social workers who responded to the Waaheen Market fire. Many [YouTube](#) videos highlight our projects and our social media platforms have reached 324,184 followers. Find us on [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#) and [Twitter](#). Also, this year, UNICEF has been working closely with the [UN family](#) on joint [advocacy](#) and [media missions](#) to maximize on our comparative advantages. This has resulted in international media reporting on the drought that includes the [NY Times](#) [BBC](#) [Deutsche Welle](#) [Sky News](#) [Washington Post](#) [VOA](#) [Africa](#). The drought is beginning to receive coverage in the international media, with much attention focused on the impact of the conflict in Ukraine on food prices.

Next SitRep: 20 August 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 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	295,515	236,222 (120,473 G 115,749B)	186,582 (101,927 G 84,654 B)	36,638▲	295,515 (150,713 G 144,802 B)	186,582 (101,927G 84,654 B)	36,638▲
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received counselling on infant and young child feeding	1,413,000	1,142,002	596,915 (596,915 W 0M)	68,323▲	1,274,873	622,195 (622,195W 0M)	98,946▲
Health							
# of people provided with access to essential life-saving health services	4,700,000	931,316 (230,410 G 210,847 B 284,819 W 205,240 M)	464,259 (119,925G (110,000B (133,395W (100,939M)	97,767▲			
# of children under-5 year vaccinated against Measles		186,264 (96,857 G 89,407B)	686,193 (345,909G 340,284B)	12,273▲			
# of pregnant women receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants		30,733	10,014	1,941▲			
# of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)^		797 (438 W 359M)	349 (186W (163M)	68▲			
WASH							
# of people reached with emergency water services in targeted settlements and communities	1,841,208	1,252,028 (375,608G 388,127B 262,927W 225,366M)	709,027 (216,746G (218,696B (141,847W 132,008M)	64,287▲	2,804,551 (841,365 G 981,593 B 504,819 W 476,774 M)	1,099,465 (329,840G (384,815B (197,905W (186,905M)	267,570▲
# of people reached with sanitation services in vulnerable settlements and communities	1,206,309	168,888 (50,666G 52,355B 35,467W 30,400M)	42,136 (12,238G (12,812B (9,081W (8,005M)	12,380▲	1,920,000 (576,000G 672,000B 345,600 W 326,400 M)	251,309 (75,391G 87,959B 45,233W 42,726M)	21,566▼
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kits distribution in vulnerable settlements and communities	3174497	1,196,513 (358,953G 370,918B 251,268W 215,374M)	301,633 (86,849G (87,510B 67,738W (59,536M)	48,389▼	3,174,496 (952,349 G 1,111,074B 571,409W 539,664 M)	1,034,373 (310,312G 362,028B 186,184W 175,849M)	177,403▼
# of people reached with sustainable access to safe water in targeted settlements and communities	1,777,718	178,683 (53,605G 55,391B 37,523W 32,164M)	319,493 (75,929G (72,126B (93,787W (77,651M)	67,897▲	1,505,280 (451,584 G 526,848 B 270,950 W 255,898 M)	797,409 (239,220G 279,094B 143,531W 135,562M)	153,561▲
# of people reached through institutional WASH Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) activities	220,000	176,000 (52,800G 54,560B 36,960W 31680M)	10,130 (3,017G 3,510B 1,855W 1,748 M)	-			
Child Protection							
# of children and caregivers accessing community based mental health and psychosocial support services	793,864	230,000 (101,200G 101,200B 15,100W 12,500M)	80,380 (23,281G (24,930B (19,417W (12,752M)	15,212▼	521,343 (224,778 G 233,953B 30,680 W 31,932M)	83,299 (27,314G 29,352B 15,372W 11,261M)	15,222▼
# of registered unaccompanied and separated children supported with	35,851	15,000 (7,200G	6,669 (3,151G	1,128▼	35,851	12,706 (5,670G	1,952▲

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 ▲ ▼
reunification services, family-based care or appropriate alternatives		7,800B)	3,518B)		(17,208G 18,643 B)	7,036B)	
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation prevention and response interventions	2,289,689	115,384 (26,028G 14,286B 46,666W 28,404M)	18,276 (5,886G 2,694B 8,270W 1,4261M)	6,526▲			
# of girls and boys released from armed groups and forces, reintegrated with their families/communities, and provided with adequate care and services	12,804	4,170 (490G 3,680B)	998 (179G 819B)	24▲	5000 (1000 G 4000 B)	1,327 (768G 559B)	24▲
# of individuals targeted with rights-based public outreach and awareness raising activities	1,394,992	260,000 (88,400G 91,000B 36,400W 44,200M)	67,095 (13,745G 10,959B 24,312W 18,079M)	15,001▲	950,684 (294,712G 313,726 B 171,123 W 171,123 M)	222,062 (73,783G 58,105B 59,693W 30,481M)	19,414▲
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse		624,554 (223,318G 217,966B 98166W 85,104M)	12,349 (3,406G 4,087B 2,970W 1,886M)	182▲	624,554 (223,318G 217,966B 98166W 85,104M)	12,349 (3,406G 4,087B 2,970W 1,886M)	182▲
Education							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal primary education	3,000,000	220,000 (110,000G 110,000B)	119,861 (55,083G 64,778B)	14,196▲	833,477 (375,064 G 458,413 B)	318,176 (154,761G 163,415B)	29,968▲
# 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	160,000 (80,000G 80,000B)	134,685 (62,047G 72,638B)	14,196▲	833,477 (375,064 G 458,413 B)	185,133 (87,256G 97,877B)	31,046▼
# of teachers trained in basic pedagogy and psychosocial support		1,200 (480W 720M)	1,367 (473W 894M)	-	9,490 (2,373 W 7,117 M)	3,563 (947W 2,616M)	-
Communication for Development							
# people reached through messaging on the individual, family, and community-level prevention practices and access to services		11,752,897 (5,923,460W 5,829,437M)	3,111,557 (2,058,764W) (1,052,793M)	96,061▼			
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications for available support services to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms		783,527	12,554 (9,736W) 2,818M)	-			
Social Protection							
# of households with IPC 3 and above members who are registered unto the Unified Social Registry		24,216	-				
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications for available support services to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms		24,216	-				

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 2022 Humanitarian Appeal)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Health	\$ 29,558,054.00	\$ 8,674,324.87	\$ 8,649,390.41	12,234,338.72	41%
Nutrition	\$ 40,627,208.00	\$ 15,659,500.83	\$ 13,240,513.39	11,727,193.78	29%
Education	\$ 23,448,960.00	\$ 1,451,951.24	\$ 546,499.59	21,450,509.17	91%
WASH	\$ 38,051,654.00	\$ 12,764,083.92	\$ 5,069,505.12	20,218,064.96	53%
Child Protection	\$ 31,295,754.00	\$ 1,745,629.41	\$ 476,416.20	29,073,708.39	93%
C4D, Community Engagement and AAP	\$ 3,479,677.00	\$ 380,000.00	\$ 419,439.49	2,680,237.51	77%
Social protection	\$ 7,248,382.00	\$ -	\$ -	7,248,382.00	100%
Cluster coordination	\$ 3,301,820.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	3,101,820.00	94%
Total	\$ 177,011,509.00	\$ 40,875,490.27	\$ 28,401,764.21	\$ 107,734,254.52	61%

* 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 different donors. Such resources help UNICEF contribute towards both humanitarian efforts and interventions at the nexus between humanitarian and development action