



# Somalia

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 7



Reporting Period: 1 - 31 July 2022

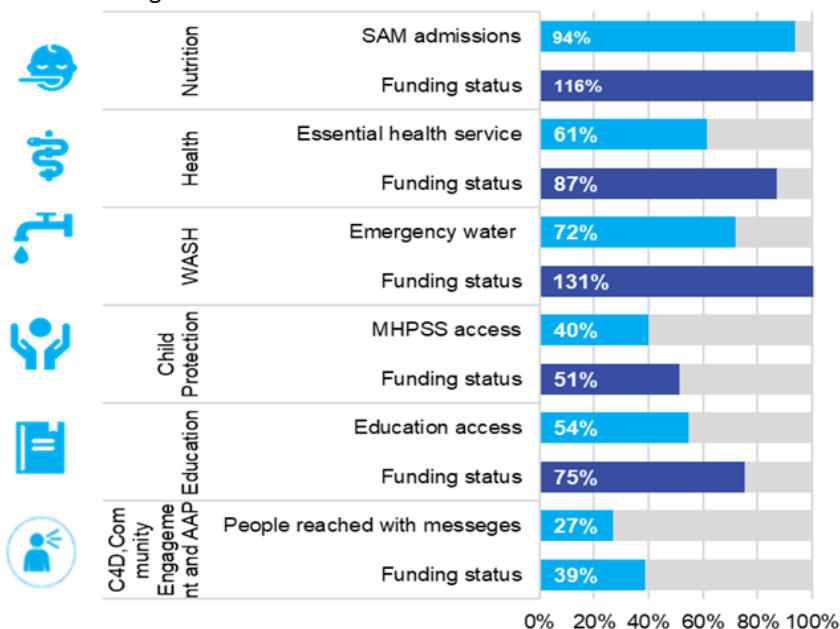
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### Highlights


- Somalia is currently experiencing a historic dry spell with a predicted fifth failed rainy season, a situation not witnessed in more than four decades.
- More than 90 per cent of Somalia is already experiencing severe to extreme drought conditions; an estimated 7.1 million people are experiencing severe food insecurity, while around 1.5 million children are likely to be acutely malnourished by the end of 2022.
- An estimated 4.5 million people are facing acute water shortages, while over one million people have been displaced due to the drought.
- UNICEF scaled up its WASH interventions in drought-affected geographical locations. In 2022, 864,455 people (263,105 girls, 273,096 boys, 169,824 women, and 158,430 men) received emergency water supply through water trucking and water point rehabilitation.
- During the reporting period, 221,622 children with severe acute malnutrition were admitted into therapeutic care, while 695,593 mothers and caretakers were provided with infant and young child feeding counseling services.
- In 2022, UNICEF with partners, supported 571,534 children and women to access life-saving health services.
- UNICEF supported 91,544 people with the provision of mental health and psychosocial support services since January.

### UNICEF's Response and Funding Status


This status only reflects 2022, while grants cover programming into 2023. Also, needs are predicted to increase exponentially due to a snowball effect of the drought crisis.



### Situation in Numbers

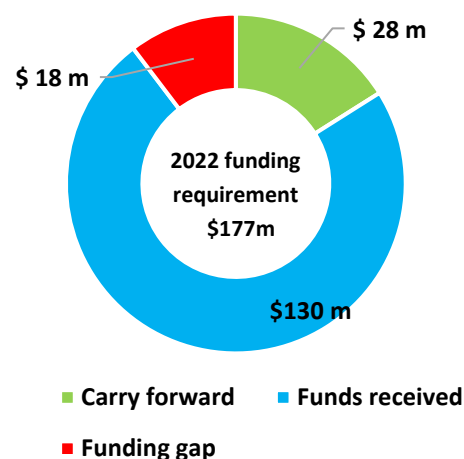
 **4,900,000**  
children in need of humanitarian assistance  
Humanitarian Needs Overview October 2021

 **7,700,000**  
people in need  
(Humanitarian Needs Overview October 2021)

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

### UNICEF HAC Appeal 2022

**US\$ 177 million**



## Funding Overview and Partnerships

To support humanitarian action in 2022, UNICEF Somalia has received US\$130 million against the required US\$177 million. With generous funding received from donors, UNICEF and partners are providing lifesaving and life-sustaining interventions during the reporting period. UNICEF Somalia would like to take this opportunity to express its sincere appreciation to all donors that continue supporting the humanitarian appeal in Somalia through multi-year thematic and flexible contributions. As the needs continue to rapidly grow in a very dynamic context, UNICEF Somalia and partners are reviewing targets and intervention coverage to inform course correction envisaged to avert worst outcomes of drought impacts.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The drought has caused the humanitarian situation to deteriorate at an alarming rate. Communities in the worst-affected areas are experiencing severe food insecurity and a severe water shortage. Children are among the most severely impacted, and hundreds of thousands of them are already malnourished. Currently, an estimated 7.1 million people are affected by the harsh drought, while 213,000 people will likely endure catastrophic food insecurity (IPC phase 5) until the end of 2022. Through July 2022, out of the total 933,000 people displaced, 758,000 left their homes due to the worsening drought. The country's dire humanitarian situation is expected to get worse over the next few months, with grave concerns about rising death rates. According to the nutrition cluster, a significant increase in the admission of severe acute malnutrition cases has been observed across the country. Between January and June 2022, severe acute malnutrition admissions have increased by 49 per cent, 39 per cent, and 17 per cent in comparison to the same time in 2021, 2020, and 2017. According to the June Famine Risk Analysis Technical Release, in Baidoa district, the acute malnutrition threshold for famine (IPC Phase 5) has been exceeded, making the situation in the Bay area very precarious. Mortality (Crude Death Rate) has surpassed the Emergency (IPC Phase 4) threshold in Bay Agropastoral of Burhakaba and Baidoa districts, and death rates among children have exceeded the Emergency (IPC Phase 4) threshold in Bay Agropastoral of Baidoa district.

According to the WASH cluster, 4.5 million people are enduring a severe water shortage across the country. The limited access to safe water has triggered a spike in AWD/Cholera cases. By the end of July, 7,526 cholera cases with 32 deaths (a case fatality rate of 0.43 per cent) were reported in 26 of the 74 drought-affected districts. Of the 7,526 cases, 411 (54.62 percent) were children under the age of two, 3,694 (49.6 percent) were female, and 2,195 (29.17 percent) were severe cases. The total reported suspected cases of measles have reached to 12,297 since Jan 2022. 78 per cent, or 9,637 of the suspected cases, were children under the age of five. 14 out of the 19 regions have reported measles cases so far, with the highest number of cases in Banadir (79), Bay (67) and lower Juba (60) in July.

UNICEF and its partners are intensifying their efforts across all sectors in order to meet the rapidly growing needs of the country's population impacted by drought. As the worsening humanitarian situation necessitates an increase in humanitarian assistance to prevent severe water shortages, extreme food insecurity, and deteriorating nutrition outcomes, including the risk of famine, UNICEF continues to strengthen its collaboration with other agencies to improve the delivery of an integrated humanitarian package and increase access to services in hard-to-reach areas.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

In 2022, UNICEF provided operational support and nutrition supplies to implementing partners for the timely provision of integrated preventive and curative nutrition services to children and women through fixed and mobile nutrition centres. In July 2022, 33,304 (15,169 boys and 18,135 girls) were admitted for care for severe malnutrition across the country, of which 2,261 presented with severe complications. This brings the total number of severe acute malnutrition admissions to 222,661 between January and July 2022, against a UNICEF revised target of 360,000 (the revised target will be published by the end of August). UNICEF is scaling up the response, prioritising both prevention and treatment of malnutrition in the operational priority districts. To scale up active case finding and referral, UNICEF has increased the resources allocated for the recruitment of community health workers in all programme documents, which will be operational from September 2022. The number of caregivers of children aged 6–23 months who received IYCF counselling in July was 98,678, bringing the total number to 740,473. In addition, UNICEF has made budget allocation for the procurement of High Energy Biscuits (HEB), which will be distributed in priority IDP camps among the most vulnerable children aged 6–23 months.

## Health

In July 2022, UNICEF, in collaboration with the health authorities and partners, continued to provide essential health services in the South-Central areas. A total of 90,624 people attended the first outpatient department consultation for curative care. At least 7,071 and 5,450 children under one year of age received Penta 1 and Penta 3 vaccinations, respectively. Measles vaccines were also administered to 6,374 children under the age of one year (3,389 girls; 2,958 boys). In regard to maternal health services, 11,196 women completed their first antenatal care (ANC) visit, and 3,400 women completed their fourth ANC visit. In addition, 1,708 deliveries were assisted by skilled birth attendants, and 2,682 women received postnatal care within 48 hours of delivery. UNICEF also supported the COVID-19 vaccine rollout through COVAX. By the end of July, 3,143,630 doses were administered to protect health care workers, frontline workers, and elderly populations. A total of 3,900,750 doses were received since the pandemic outbreak, leading to 1,501,795 partially vaccinated and 1,641,835 fully vaccinated people in Somalia. This represents 20% vaccination coverage of the total Somali population.

## WASH

UNICEF and its partners have continued to provide emergency lifesaving WASH services to drought-affected communities and internally displaced people (IDPs) across the country. In July, 155,428 people in 35 drought-affected districts of the Central, South, and Northeast regions received emergency water supply services via water trucking and voucher provision. Similarly, a total of 44,023 people were provided with access to a sustained safe water supply through the rehabilitation of 22 water supply systems, the rehabilitation and maintenance of 10 shallow wells, and the rehabilitation of 9 boreholes in Cabudwaaq, Ceerigaabo, Dhuusamarreeb, Xudur, Waajid, Iskushuban, and Taleex districts. Furthermore, UNICEF has also vigorously scaled up its sanitation intervention in the drought-affected districts; during the reporting period, a total of 18,450 people gained access to basic sanitation services through the construction of 124 emergency communal latrines in IDP settlements in Baidoa, Banadir, Doolow, Garowe, and Dhuusamarreeb districts. In addition, UNICEF and its partners intensified the delivery of key hygiene promotion messages and the distribution of essential hygiene kits and reached 94,859 people within IDP settlements in Baidoa, Banadir, Doolow, Daynile, and Dhuusamarreeb districts.

## Education

Schools across Somalia have been closed for the summer break in July. UNICEF partners have been preparing for the new school year through social mobilisation activities. These activities aim to increase the enrolment of out-of-school children, particularly IDPs and girls, through raising awareness about the importance of education, especially for girls, discussing cultural barriers that prevent the enrolment of children; and how parents can contribute to the enrolment, retention, and performance of children. In addition, working through Community Education Committees (CECs) highlights the importance of the contribution of communities in supporting schools in doing repairs and encouraging enrolment. These activities were conducted in around 60 schools in 6 drought-affected districts, including Beletwayne, Matabaan, Jowhar, Marka, Wanal Weyne, Qoryooley.

In addition to the above, UNICEF is continuing to support children affected by the worsening drought with the provision of safe drinking water, the improvement of WASH facilities and teacher incentives to ensure the retention of teachers in schools for the upcoming year. As well as training teachers and strengthening Community Education Committees (CECs) to identify gender-based violence and support children with psychosocial care.

## Child Protection

During the reporting period, mental health psychosocial support services (MPSS) reached a total of 11,164 children and caregivers, with children accounting for 70%, or 7,898 (3809 girls and 4089 boys). Banadir, Hiran, Dollow, Kismayo, and Luuq registered the highest number of children and caregivers receiving MHPSS services. This is partly due to a large population moving into urban and semi-urban areas due to the drought and the high concentration of humanitarian services in the districts. The prevention of child recruitment campaigns continued, and 54 boys were rescued and handed over to UNICEF for reintegration by the Ministry of Internal Security. The children benefit from a safe shelter, case management, psychological first aid, and medical screening. Rights-based awareness reached 6649 adults and children with messages on preventing child abuse and exploitation, child marriage, FGM, child recruitment, and good parenting. 1,408 children (317 girls and 891 boys) benefitted. Unaccompanied and separated children received case management support through trained social workers and community-based referrals. At least 1,111 children (496 girls and 615 boys) benefitted from family tracing and alternative care before their reunification with families. Gender Based Violence risk mitigation and prevention reached 12,460 people (3,197 girls, 1,749 boys, 5,254 women, and 2,260 men). Banadir, Kismayo, and Burno Burto had the largest number of GBV activities. Most partners focused on response and interventions for newly displaced communities moving to urban and semi-rural areas.

## Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

In July 2022, UNICEF, in collaboration with Federal, State Ministries and partners, continued with promotive positive behavioural practises towards mitigating and preventing diseases and other drought-related emergencies in the affected districts across the country. This is done through key social behavioural change interventions that include household engagement, community meetings and dialogues, health education sessions, mass media and mosque announcements, reaching 68,285 individuals (34,044 females and 34,241 males) with integrated life-saving messages. During the reporting period, 56 radio spots, 25 TV spots, and 105 hours of street announcements were broadcasted as part of mass media interventions, with a 77 percent reach. Also, through established community feedback mechanisms, 734 people (370 females and 364 males) shared their concerns and asked questions/clarifications about 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

UNICEF continued to highlight the impact of the drought on children through the IASC mission to Somalia and the Representative's [visit](#) to the South-West State.

UNICEF continued to support international media in covering the drought, notably this interview with [Voice of America](#). UNICEF played a key role in facilitating visits to drought-affected communities. Notable among them were CNN (stories [here](#) and [here](#)), the Washington Post (story [here](#)) and VICE news. UNICEF published various content, including this [video](#) on malnutrition in Somaliland.

A [press release](#) was published to highlight the increase in child marriage as a result of the drought.

## Next SitRep: 20 September 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 ▲▼
<b>Nutrition</b>							
# 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)	221,622 (121,011 G   100,611 B)	33,304 ▼	295,515 (150,713 G   144,802 B)	221,622 (121,011 G   100,611 B)	33,304 ▼
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received counselling on infant and young child feeding	1,413,000	1,142,002	695,593 (695,593 W   0M)	98,678 ▲	1,274,873	708,256 (708,256 W   0M)	98,687 ▼
<b>Health</b>							
# 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)	571,534 (145,623 G   134,100 B   167,234 W   124,577 M)	107,275 ▲			
# of children under-5 year vaccinated against Measles		186,264 (96,857 G   89,407B)	697,114 (351,463 G   345,651 B)	10,921 ▼			
# of pregnant women receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants		30,733	12,804	1,941▲			
# of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)^		797 (438 W   359M)	601 (376 W   225 M)	68▲			
<b>WASH</b>							
# 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)	864,455 (263,105 G   273,096 B   169,824 W   158,430 M)	155,428 ▲	2,804,551 (841,365 G   981,593 B   504,819 W   476,774 M)	1,252,852 (375,856 G   438,500B   225,515 W   212,981M)	153,387 ▼
# of people reached with sanitation services in vulnerable settlements and communities	1,206,309	168,888 (50,666G   52,355B   35,467W   30,400M)	60,587 (17,773 G   19,270B   12,402 W   11,142 M)	18,451 ▲	1,920,000 (576,000G   672,000B   345,600 W   326,400 M)	289,711 (86,911G   101,399 B   52,146 W   49,255 M)	38,402 ▲
# 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)	575,928 (151,453 G   148,326B   142,049 W   134,100 M)	94,860 ▼	3,174,496 (952,349 G   1,111,074B   571,409W   539,664 M)	1,183,784 (355,136G   414,322 B   213,077 W   201,249 M)	149,411 ▼
# 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)	363,517 (89,135 G   87,535 B   101,712 W   85,135 M)	44,024 ▲	1,505,280 (451,584 G   526,848 B   270,950 W   255,898 M)	923,915 (277,172 G   323,372 B   166,302 W   157,069 M)	126,508 ▼
# 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)	-			
<b>Child Protection</b>							
# 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)	91,544 (27,090 G   29,019 B   21,533 W   13,902 M)	11,164 ▼	521,343 (224,778 G   233,953B   30,680 W   31,932M)	104,486 (31,235 G   32,855 B   25,473 W   14,923 M)	21,187 ▲

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 registered unaccompanied and separated children supported with reunification services, family-based care or appropriate alternatives	35,851	15,000 (7,200G  7,800B)	7,793 (3,637 G  4,119 B   15W   22M)	1,111 ▼	35,851 (17,208G  18,643 B)	14,930 (6,538G  8,220 B  114W 58M)	2,053 ▲
# 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)	30,736 (9,083 G  4,443 B  13,524 W  3,686 M)	12,460 ▲			
# 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)	1,252 (343 G  909 B)	254 ▲	5000 (1000 G  4000 B)	1,581 (919 G  649B  13M)	254 ▲
# 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)	73,744 (14,262 G  11,850 B  27,649 W  19,983 M)	6,649 ▼	950,684 (294,712G  313,726 B  171,123 W  171,123 M)	243,249 (77,704 G  61,608 B  69,794 W  34,143 M)	21,187 ▲
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse		624,554 (223,318G  217,966B  98166W  85,104M)	12,473 (3,406 G  4,087B  3,023 W  1,957 M)	124 ▼	624,554 (223,318G  217,966B  98166W  85,104M)	12,349 (3,406G  4,087B  2,970W  1,886M)	182 ▲
<b>Education***</b>							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal primary education	3,000,000	220,000 (110,000G  110,000B)	121,091 (55,083G  64,778B   451W  779M)	-	833,477 (375,064G  458,413 B)	318,176 (154,761G  163,415B)	-
# 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)	135,915 (62,047G  72,638B   451W  779)	-	833,477 (375,064G  458,413B)	185,133 (87,256G  97,877B)	-
# of teachers trained in basic pedagogy and psychosocial support		1,200 (480W  720M)	1,367 (473W 894M)	-	9,490 (2,373W 7M)	3,563 947W  2,616M)	-
<b>Communication for Development</b>							
# 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)	3,179,842 (2,092,808W  (1,087,034M)	▼68,285			
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications for available support services to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms		783,527	13,288 (10,106W) 3,182M)	734 ▲			
<b>Social Protection</b>							
# 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>

\*\* UNICEF has exceeded its measles vaccination target due to the localized measles vaccination campaign conducted to reach 421,322 children under in response to the ongoing measles outbreak.

\*\*\* Schools are closed for a summer break.

## 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	17,039,530	9,129,680	3,869,134	13%
Nutrition	40,627,208	33,774,555	12,712,317	-	-
Education	23,448,960	17,134,065	543,796	5,768,396	25%
WASH	38,051,654	44,618,803	4,559,829.7	-	-
Child Protection	31,295,754	15,561,735	407,351.68	15,257,602	49%
SBC, Community Engagement and AAP	3,479,677	925,636	497,818	2,134,601	61%
Social protection	7,248,382	0	-	7,248,382.	100%
Cluster coordination	3,301,820	1,244,719	-	2,057,101	62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,011,509</b>	<b>130,299,044</b>	<b>28,401,764</b>	<b>14,160,701</b>	<b>8%</b>

\* 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.

\*\*\* UNICEF has exceeded funding targets in Nutrition and in WASH sectors. Intervention targets and coverage are under review.