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Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 10

Reporting Period: 1 - 31 October 2022

Highlights

- The severe drought in Somalia affects more than 6.7 million people, while around 1.5 million children are likely to be acutely malnourished by the end of 2022.
- An estimated 6.4 million people are facing acute water shortages, and more than one million have been displaced due to the drought.
- 11,345 AWD/cholera cases have been reported from 25 drought-affected districts since January 2022.
- In 2022, 1,503,035 people received emergency water, and 713,341 people received essential hygiene kits in drought-affected locations.
- A total of 355,395 children were treated for severe wasting, constituting 99 percent of the annual target, while 1,156,133 children and women, against the target of 1,310,858, received essential healthcare services in 2022.
- In 2022, UNICEF supported delivering mental health and psychosocial support services to 164,608 people.
- UNICEF assisted 133,900 vulnerable children to access emergency education services in 2022.

Situation in Numbers

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

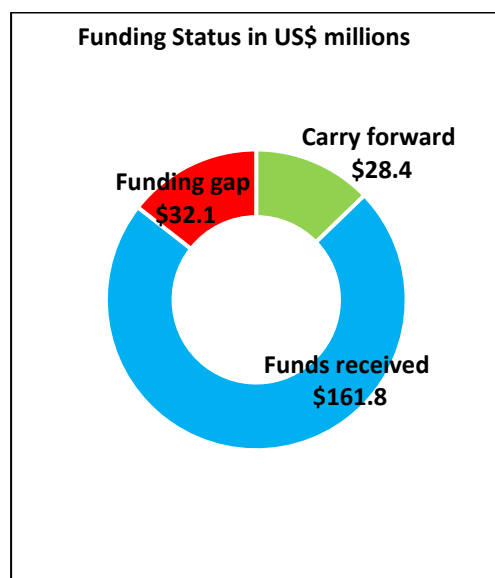
7,700,000
people in need (HNO 2022)

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

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status

	Nutrition	SAM admissions	99%
		Funding status	100%
	Health	Essential health service	88%
		Funding status	87%
	WASH	Emergency water	60%
		Funding status	99%
	Child Protection	MHPSS access	55%
		Funding status	36%
	Education	Education access	45%
		Funding status	78%
	SBC	People reached with messages	28%
		Funding status	40%

UNICEF Appeal 2022 US\$ 222.3 million



Funding Overview and Partnerships

With the generous funding received from donors, UNICEF and partners provide lifesaving and life-sustaining interventions to scale up famine prevention interventions and respond to humanitarian needs. As of October 2022, UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal funding gap is 14 per cent (\$32.1 million) of the \$222.3 million appeal. Thus, as needs continue to grow rapidly, UNICEF Somalia requires additional timely and flexible funding to respond effectively and efficiently to the ongoing crises.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in Somalia has deteriorated at an alarming rate due to the drought. An estimated 6.7 million people (or 41% of the total population) face severe food insecurity, including 2.2 million people who will likely be in an emergency (IPC Phase 4) and at least 300,560 people who will likely be in a catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) by the end of the year. Children are among the most severely affected. By July 2023, 1.8 million children may suffer from acute malnutrition, and 513,550 are likely to be severely wasted¹.

Nutrition Cluster's trend analyses also indicate that the number of children admitted for treatment of severe wasting increased by 67 per cent between January and October 2022, compared to the same period in 2021. Admissions have been particularly high in Banadir, Baidoa, Kismayo, Xudur, and Beletweyne, which account for 50 per cent of the 39,944 new admissions in October 2022. Even though mortalities among malnourished children stayed within the Sphere standard, 929 children died in 2022, more than three times as many as the 362 children who died during the same time in 2021².

The country continues to be affected by disease outbreaks such as Cholera, Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), and measles. Since the start of the year, more than 11,345 AWD/Cholera cases have been reported from 25 drought-affected districts. Banadir, Bay, Lower Jubba, and Lower Shabelle are the most affected regions³. The Ministry of Health has also reported 15,390 suspected cases of measles in 2022.

Accessing affected populations in hard-to-reach areas remained challenging in Somalia due to poor security. Furthermore, the ongoing armed conflict between the government, Al-Shabaab, and clan militias has further deteriorated the limited humanitarian access and is worsening internal displacements. According to the UNHCR's Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), 1,599,000 people were forced to leave their homes in 2022. Of these, 538,000 were conflict-related displacements⁴.

The drought is also significantly affecting children's education in Somalia. According to the education cluster, more than 3.1 million school-aged children (47 per cent girls) are directly affected by the ongoing drought. As families struggle to meet basic needs and are displaced, the cost of education is often the first to be sacrificed, denying children access to education. Over 400,000 school-aged girls and boys have lost access to education due to displacement since January 2021, joining the 1.68 million already out of school. Since May 2022, approximately 250 schools have closed due to the drought⁵. Furthermore, 900,000 in-school children are at risk of dropping out as the livelihoods of households are wiped out, and children's protection may be compromised as they are drawn into the daily struggle for sustenance.

Additionally, the ongoing offensive operation in Galmudug and Hiran has added additional pressure on the communities already struggling with the consequences of the drought. The recent inter-agency assessment conducted in Galmudug indicates that more than half of the assessed villages have no operational schools. As a result, out-of-school children may be at elevated risk of child marriage, dangerous and exploitive child labour and child recruitment.

UNICEF is working to scale up its response across all sectors to reach and meet the rapidly growing needs of the affected population. The deteriorating humanitarian situation in the country also calls for the integration of long-term solutions to the ongoing humanitarian response, which requires flexible and multi-year funding.

¹ [FSNAU report, September 2022](#)

² Somalia Nutrition Cluster report, October 2022

³ [FMoH AWD/Cholera Report-epi-Week 43, October 2022](#)

⁴ [Displacements Monitored by UNHCR Protection and Return Monitoring Network \(PRMN\), October 2022](#)

⁵ Somalia Education cluster advocacy message, September 2022

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

UNICEF has scaled up malnutrition prevention and treatment services in the country. In collaboration with WFP, UNICEF implements a nutrition scale-up plan in 16 hard-to-reach districts. Nutrition screening and referral, Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling, and vitamin A supplementation are among the immediate responses being delivered as part of the scale-up strategy, contributing to the treatment of 355,395 children (194,068 girls and 161,327 boys) achieved across Somalia in 2022 and the counselling of over 1.1 million caregivers.

The quality of care for children with wasting has been maintained through increased field monitoring and service mapping, with 96 per cent of admissions successfully recovered in 2022. UNICEF is also investing in monitoring the Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) supply chain, ensuring zero disruption in the supply pipeline in 2022. In October 2022, over 22,000 cartons of RUTF were delivered in Baidoa district, the epicentre of the ongoing crisis.

UNICEF's nutrition response currently covers 69 out of 74 districts; however, services are available in urban and peri-urban areas in some of the districts. To improve the coverage of services, UNICEF and nutrition cluster partners are enhancing the screening and treatment of children under five through a network of trained community health workers.

Health

During the reporting period, UNICEF supported 215,854 people, including children under five and pregnant and lactating mothers, to access primary health care services in Somalia, a 19 per cent increase compared to September due to the expansion of services in hard-to-reach locations. Measles vaccination was provided to 31,737 children under five as part of the routine immunization program. UNICEF also supported measles vaccinations in hot spot locations (Baidoa, Burhakaba, and Afgooye), reaching 204,548 children (6 months to 15 years) compared to the targeted 224,794 children. In November 2022, a countrywide integrated measles campaign targeting 2.8 million children will be conducted.

UNICEF also scaled up its support in providing maternal health services, reaching 23,101 pregnant women with antenatal care (ANC). This is a 28 per cent rise compared to September. In addition, 9,865 pregnant women were assisted by skilled birth attendants, an increase of 10 per cent compared to September, while 3,974 mothers and their infants attended postnatal care services.

As part of the drought response, UNICEF supported the Banadir Hospital, which also serves mothers and children from different IDP communities, by providing medical supplies and medicines. Furthermore, to enhance the hospital's capacity, UNICEF deployed 5 doctors, 16 nurses, five auxiliary nurses, five community health workers, 2 bio-medical technicians, and 13 support staff. In addition, UNICEF released different medical supplies and medicines.

In response to the ongoing cholera outbreak, UNICEF has established five treatment centres in the hotspot areas that have treated 8,638 of the 11,345 cases reported from all districts (78.7 percent) since January 2022.

WASH

As the drought in Somalia worsens, more people are moving from rural areas to IDP settlement sites in urban and peri-urban areas, which puts a strain on the water supply and sanitation services. Moreover, the ongoing expansion of government control involving military engagements with non-state actors has also contributed to further internal displacements. The ongoing armed conflict in parts of the central south region, especially in Hirshabelle and Galmudug States, is damaging water supply systems and worsening the already dire water shortages.

During the reporting period, UNICEF provided 295,274 people with emergency water supply service in 28 drought-affected districts through water trucking and vouchers. In addition, 45,000 people were provided with sustainable water by rehabilitating 14 boreholes and constructing a new water supply system in Cabudwaaq, Baidoa, Dhuusamarreeb, and Taleex districts. UNICEF has also scaled up its sanitation intervention and reached 19,200 people with basic sanitation services by constructing 1,250 emergency communal latrines in the IDP settlements of Hobyo district. UNICEF and its partners have provided essential hygiene kits to 138,979 people in the districts of Afgoye, Baidoa, Balcad, Banadir, Doolow, Daynile, Dhuusamarreeb, Marka, and WanlaWeyn.

Education

As a result of children's unmet emergency education needs, development investments and progress in education systems risk being reversed. The most economical way to safeguard these gains throughout the crisis is to fund emergency education responses sufficiently. In Somalia, the primary response gap still relates to providing educational services to IDPs; according to the Somalia Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster, only 33 per cent of IDP sites have access to a primary education facility.

UNICEF responds to drought and conflict emergencies by providing emergency education services to 123,344 children (56,672 girls). The education response includes providing protective learning spaces, safe water, teaching and learning materials, and teacher and community education committee training.

Child Protection

In October, through its child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) interventions, UNICEF reached over 26,000 (69 percent children) people with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions, including individual and group counseling. UNICEF and its partners also prioritized identifying unaccompanied and separated children and ensuring the provision of family tracing and reunification or community-based alternative care to 1,363 children.

Similarly, community outreach and engagement on social norms, child protection, and GBV concerns remained at the centre of UNICEF's response, including through the continued implementation of the community care program. UNICEF and its partners also provided continuous support to children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) and children at risk of recruitment during the reporting period, including children released in October. During the reporting month, 50 children and 4 youths were identified and released from regional security forces and clan militias in the Puntland region from 328 CAAFAG children supported in October. UNICEF also continued to build the capacity of social workers in case management for children across the country, including 20 social workers (18 women) in Somaliland in October.

Social and Behaviour Change & Accountability to Affected Populations

In October, UNICEF continued scaling up drought response activities, expanding its partnership to reach the population affected by the drought. A total of 23,428 people (15,923 women and 7,505 men) were reached through individual, family, and community-level message dissemination on prevention practices and access to services in drought-affected districts. Additionally, 426 and 763 TV and radio spots were broadcast this month, and 31,874 pieces of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material on different activities targeting households across the country.

In Mogadishu, UNICEF facilitated a Human Centered Design (HCD) workshop, bringing a technical team from the Federal and State Ministry of Health, partners, UNICEF staff, and community members to generate innovative ideas for improving Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in three regions.

As part of UNICEF's Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) interventions, through the established feedback mechanism, 70 people shared their concerns, asked questions, or asked for more information about the available services. To strengthen the capacity of its staff and partners on AAP and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) implementation, UNICEF trained 77 people (59 males and 18 females) from UNICEF programs, the government, and implementing partners on AAP and PSEA in Dollow and Hargeisa, bringing the total number of people trained in the past three months to 227.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF is expanding its multi-sectoral humanitarian response in coordination with other UN agencies, the Somali government, and partners. UNICEF leads the nutrition and WASH clusters and co-leads the education cluster and child protection sub-cluster, providing dedicated full-time support to coordination and information management. UNICEF has prepositioned emergency supplies in nine supply hubs for rapid humanitarian response. In addition, UNICEF implements its programmes in some of the hardest-to-reach areas through its robust field presence in three offices and expanding its partnerships. 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-supported programmes are informed by solid risk analysis and humanitarian access monitoring. In its programmes, UNICEF prioritizes gender, disability, equity, and mainstream Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Accountability to the Affected People (AAP). UNICEF will also continue to provide life-saving health and nutrition interventions through community-based activities for affected populations. In 2022, UNICEF will expand its Risk Communication and Community Engagement strategies to reach families affected by the humanitarian crisis. UNICEF also supports nutrition services targeting children and pregnant/lactating mothers with nutrition screening, vitamin supplementation, promoting safe infant and young child feeding practices, and treatment for severe acute malnutrition. UNICEF's water and sanitation programme focuses on establishing safe, sustainable water supply systems, including strategic borehole drilling, maintaining, upgrading, expanding water structures and sanitation facilities, and distributing hygiene kits and information. Regarding the protection of children, UNICEF continues with prevention campaigns and specialized services targeting survivors of gender-based violence. UNICEF has scaled up its mental health and

psychosocial support program. Children associated with armed groups have access to psychosocial support and life skills to facilitate their reintegration. Vulnerable children and youth participate in safe and protective educational programmes to continue learning, developing literacy and numeracy skills, and opportunities for structured recreation and play. Vulnerable children and families will receive social protection services, including humanitarian cash transfers, in line with the Grand Bargain commitments and leveraging UNICEF's current support to the Government's social transfer delivery mechanisms.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

UNICEF Somalia continues to scale up response and cooperation among partners pertaining to the [drought](#) crisis. [Mobile clinics](#) in Somaliland went into hard-to-reach areas where [health workers](#) diagnosed and treated children with illnesses, vaccinated them against measles, meningitis and other diseases while providing nutrition counselling and distributing hygiene kits. Meanwhile, UNICEF and [education partners](#) are also scaling up responses to meet the learning needs of all children, especially the displaced.

The UNICEF Irish National Committee visited to create [awareness](#) about the drought in [Somalia](#) and the work that UNICEF and partners are doing together on [resilience](#) building, the humanitarian and development [response](#) and improving ways to keep livelihoods progressing with the recurring shocks of climate change.

A powerful [piece](#) by James Elder was published on the [Somalia](#) drought and how urgent investments can save lives now and earlier action could protect lives in the future. The UNICEF spokesperson also created many impactful [videos](#) to show the [work](#) on the ground. UNICEF Somalia was covered by many news agencies such as the [BBC](#), [CBS](#), [Reuters](#) and [Al Jazeera](#).

Next SitRep: 20 December 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)	355,395 (181,251 G 174,144 B)	39,944 ▲	386,410 (197,069 G 189,341 B)	355,395 (181,251 G 174,144 B)	39,944 ▲
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received counselling on infant and young child feeding	1,413,000	1,142,002	1,145,225 (1,145,225 W 0 M)	126,661 ▲	1,416,526	1,145,225 (1,145,225 W 0 M)	126,661 ▲
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)	1,156,133 (286,560 G 261,633 B 360,437 W 247,503 M)	215,854 ▲			
# of children under 5 years old vaccinated against measles		1,279,326 (699,803 G 579,523 B)	758,935 (384,089 G 374,846 B)	22,407 ▲			
# of pregnant women receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants		36,804	40,494	9,865 ▲			
# of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)****		1,000 (598 W 402 M)	1,131 (641 W 490 M)	55 ▲			
WASH							

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 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)	1,503,035 (459,457 G 464,719 B 305,321 W 273,538 M)	295,274 ▲	2,804,551 (841,365 G 981,593 B 504,819 W 476,774 M)	2,046,747 (614,027 G 716,361 B 368,414 W 347,945 M)	352,213 ▲
# 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)	82,520 (22,539 G 23,288 B 19,625 W 17,068 M)	19,200 ▲	1,920,000 (576,000 G 672,000 B 345,600 W 326,400 M)	495,632 (148,685 G 173,473 B 89,211 W 84,263 M)	79,932 ▲
# 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)	713,341 (210,163 G 211,418 B 156,482 W 135,278 M)	138,979 ▲	3,174,496 (952,349 G 1,111,074 B 571,409 W 539,664 M)	2,087,260 (626,178 G 730,539 B 375,702 W 354,841 M)	230,858 ▲
# 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)	585,591 (146,530 G 141,159 B 162,146 W 135,756 M)	45,000 ▲	1,505,280 (451,584 G 526,848 B 270,950 W 255,898 M)	1,404,535 (421,356 G 491,591 B 252,813 W 238,775 M)	92,724 ▲
# 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)	164,608 (51,234 G 55,417 B 34,830 W 23,127 M)	26,852 ▲	521,343 (224,778 G 233,953 B 30,680 W 31,932 M)	212,587 (61,079 G 62,335 B 52,213 W 36,960 M)	70,459 ▲
# 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)	12,049 (5,554 G 6,427 B 35 W 33 M)	1,363 ▲	35,851 (17,208 G 18,643 B)	28,633 (12,247 G 13,845 B 1,728 W 813 M)	3,216 ▲
# 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)	94,043 (23,823 G 14,889 B 40,134 W 15,197 M)	19,998 ▲			
# 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)	2,137 (707 G 1,450 B)	328 ▲	5,000 (1,000 G 4,000 B)	2,663 (1,338 G 1,312 B 13 M)	525 ▲
# 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)	116,446 (19,664 G 18,811 B 47,254 W 30,717 M)	24,544 ▲	950,684 (294,712 G 313,726 B 171,123 W 171,123 M)	306,177 (93,051 G 76,074 B 92,371 W 44,681 M)	25,105 ▲
# 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)	563,005 (171,153 G 157,653 B 149,608W 84,591 M)	73,316 ▲			
Education							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal primary education	3,000,000	300,000 (150,000 G 150,000 B)	133,909 (61,422 G 72,487 B)	10,565 ▲	833,477 (375,064 G 458,413 B)	471,664 (228,007 G 243,657 B)	77,150 ▲
# 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)	199,483 (95,143 G 104,340 B)	7,147 ▲
# 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)	5,987 (1,460 W 4,527 M)	277 ▲
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)	3,241,944 (2,140,144 W 1,101,800 M)	23,428 ▲			
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications for available support		783,527 (394,898 W 388,629 M)	23,886 (16,503 W 7,383 M)	70 ▲			

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 ▲ ▼
services to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms							
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	0	0			

* As a significant portion of the HAC funding was received after June 2022, achievements in WASH, education, and child protection are less than 50 per cent and UNICEF is stepping up its response to meet the targets.

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

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

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

Annex B

Funding Status

Funding Requirements					
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Health	\$32,292,079	\$19,314,557	\$8,649,390	\$4,328,132	13%
Nutrition	\$57,108,056	\$55,207,087	\$13,240,513	0	0%
Education	\$24,690,960	\$18,749,065	\$546,499	\$5,395,396	22%
WASH	\$57,764,420	\$52,398,208	\$5,069,505	\$296,707	1%
Child Protection	\$36,418,242	\$12,752,714	\$476,417	\$23,189,111	64%
SBC, Community Engagement, and AAP	\$3,479,677	\$964,338	\$419,440	\$2,095,899	60%
Social Protection	\$7,248,382	\$550,000	0	\$6,698,382	92%
Cluster Coordination	\$3,301,820	\$1,884,106	0	\$1,417,714	43%
Total	\$222,303,636	\$161,820,075	\$28,401,764	32,081,797	14%

* As defined in the revised Humanitarian Appeal of 2022 for a period of 12 months

** 'Funds available' includes funding received against the current appeal and carry-forward from the previous year.