



Reporting Period: 1 January to 30 June 2021

Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 6



Highlights

- Over the past six months, more than 80 percent of Somalia has been facing moderate to severe drought conditions then seasonal rains that started in late April caused the displacement of more than 400,000 people. The combined effects of drought and flooding are worsening the dire circumstances of nearly 2.8 million food-insecure people in the country.
- UNICEF continued providing life-saving health and nutrition services to children and their families. A total of 102,407 children, (56,120 girls and 46,287 boys), constituting 85% of the target were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), while 108,423 children and women received essential healthcare services, and 412,930 women were provided with individual IYCF counseling from January to June 2021.
- A total of 108,441 children against a target of 160,000 have benefited from UNICEF support in education during the reporting period.
- 38,977 children and caregivers (11,030 girls, 14,695 boys) were reached with mental health and psychosocial support services.
- UNICEF supported over 473,035 people to access safe water; over 29,735 people accessed appropriate sanitation facilities and received hygiene messages.

Situation in Numbers



3,900,000

children in need of humanitarian assistance
(Humanitarian Needs Overview February 2021)



5,900,000

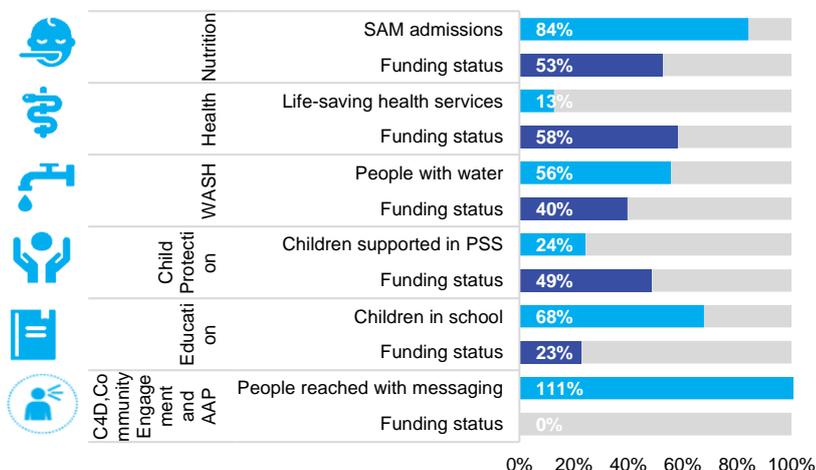
people in need
(Humanitarian Needs Overview February 2021)



1,958,550

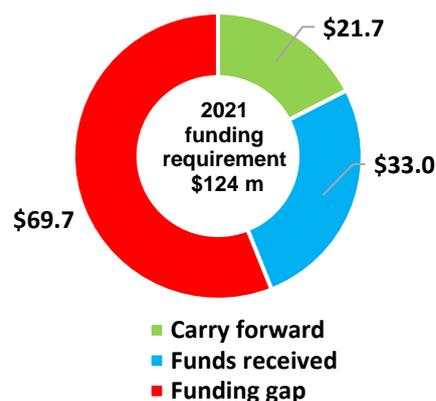
Internally displaced children (IDPs) or refugees
(OCHA March 2021)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2021

US\$ 124 million



Funding Overview and Partnerships

To support humanitarian action in 2021, UNICEF Somalia has received \$ 54,671,302 million against the required \$124 million. The 2021 appeal, however, still has a funding gap of 56 percent as detailed in Annex B. During the reporting period, with the generous funding received from donors including USAID/BHA, EU/ECHO, UK/FCD , Japan, Sweden/SIDA, Saudi Arabia, Canada, UNOCHA/CERF and The German National Committee, UNICEF and partners were able to provide life-saving and life-sustaining interventions. As needs continue to grow, UNICEF Somalia requires additional, timely, and flexible funding to respond effectively and efficiently to the ongoing crisis and ensure the provision of lifesaving humanitarian programs.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Over the past six months, more than 80 percent of Somalia has faced moderate to severe drought conditions then seasonal rains that started in late April caused the displacement of more than 400,000 people. The combined effects of drought and flooding are worsening the dire circumstances of 2.8 million food-insecure people in the country. The HRP indicated that an estimated 5.9 million people need humanitarian assistance in Somalia, out of this number, 2.9 million have been displaced from their homes. According to OCHA, more than 523,000 people have been internally displaced in Somalia since January, 347,000 (66 percent) due to conflict/insecurity which is exacerbating the already dire humanitarian situation on the ground.

Access to affected populations in hard-to-reach areas remained challenging in Somalia due to poor security. Furthermore, the country continues to be affected by disease outbreaks such as Cholera, Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), and COVID-19. Since COVID-19 was reported in the country, the Ministry of Health has confirmed 14,946 cumulative cases with 775 deaths. The Ministry of Health also reported a cumulative total number of more than 2,761 suspected cholera cases, including 24 associated deaths with a case fatality ratio (CFR) of 0.9 percent. Of the total cases reported from Somalia since the first week of the year, 60.3 percent (1,666) were children under 5 years of age and 43.3 percent of cases were females.

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.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

Provision of lifesaving severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment services has remained a key priority of UNICEF action. Between January and June, an estimated 102,407 children were enrolled into the UNICEF-supported SAM treatment programme, reaching 84 percent of the 2021 planned UNICEF target. In June alone, 16,669 admissions were recorded and there is an upward trend in admissions in June, similar to previous years. More than 80 percent of the admissions recorded are from the Central and South regions whilst the highest admissions are observed in Bay, Middle Shabelle, Bakool, some of the regions hosting high IDP populations. Community nutrition services provided by skilled community health workers (CHWs) have been key in ensuring that children access timely lifesaving services. To date, more than 1.3 million children have been screened and community nutrition services have ensured that children with malnutrition are identified early and referred for appropriate skilled care and treatment. In addition, over 400,000 caretakers of children under two years and pregnant women received individual counselling on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF). Overall, the UNICEF SAM treatment program met the global humanitarian standards of 95.7 percent cure, 0.5 percent death, and 3.0 percent default rates.

Health

From January to June 2021, UNICEF provided essential health services to needy populations in South-Central areas and Puntland. More specifically, 108,423 people (53,426 U5, 35,044 girls, and 19,953 boys), received curative care through outpatient department consultations; 8,960 and 12,231 infants received Penta 3 and Measles vaccinations respectively; 96 percent of diarrhoea cases under five years were treated with oral rehydration salt; 6,737 pregnant women were able to complete their fourth antenatal care visit; 5,124 deliveries were supported by a skilled birth attendant. UNICEF continued to support COVID-19 vaccinations in Somalia through COVAX. As of 27th June, 207,242 doses (i.e., 72 percent of 300,000 doses received) were administered across Somalia. Of these, 66,474 were given as second doses. To date, 639 health staff and community health workers have been trained on infection prevention and control (IPC) to ensure that COVID-19 preventive measures are in place. UNICEF has also supported Cholera treatment centres in Bay, Lower Shabelle, and Banadir regions in response to the ongoing cholera outbreak

WASH

During the reporting period, 473,035 people (115,555 girls, 119,945 boys, 78,450 women, and 69,232 men) were reached with emergency water supply, while 184, 681 people (50,524 girls, 52,385 boys, 33,588 women, and 29,642

men) were reached with sustainable water supply services. To improve the affected population's access to hygiene supplies and services, UNICEF supported the provision of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion services to 175, 867 people in vulnerable settlements and communities.

In the month of June alone, UNICEF provided emergency water to flood affected vulnerable IDPs and host communities in Balcad, Warshekh, Belet Weyne, and Wanla Wayne districts in Middle Shabelle, Hiraan, and Lower Shabelle regions in South Central Somalia. In addition to the emergency water vouchers, UNICEF through partners conducted chlorination of 18 shallow wells that serve IDPs and host communities in Baidoa district in Bay region.

Education

UNICEF responded to the drought and conflict emergencies reaching 108,441 (49,490 girls) children with Education in Emergencies assistance. The education response provided a package of comprehensive education services, which included the provision of teaching and learning materials, improving the quality of learning through teacher training. Also delivered were Community Education Committee (CECs) training, development of learning passport, dignity kits for adolescent girls, COVID-19 response, hygiene promotion as well as safe water in schools. 34,802 (16,342 girls) children benefited from safe water and hygiene promotion.

UNICEF supported 320 teachers (90 female) with monthly incentives, which has helped in the continuation of teaching in 84 schools. 33,966 (15,832 girls) children benefited from basic hygiene supplies including soaps, disinfectants in 70 target schools in Puntland. Significant progress was made to ensure 2,500 adolescent girls were provided with hygiene kits and it helped in addressing school absenteeism, and 9,525 children (4,488 girls) benefited from the portable hand washing facilities. Through the learners' hygiene clubs in schools, 9,525 children (4,488 girls) were trained on hygiene practices such as hand washing and the prevention of water-borne diseases. This was aimed at enhancing basic personal hygiene and ensuring healthy habits are practiced and integrated into the daily school routine. COVID-19 awareness-raising campaigns were undertaken to enhance preventive measures, and proper hygiene was implemented in 120 schools in Puntland, Banadir, and Galgaduud. This has been ongoing with the support of teachers, Community Education Committee members, Ministry of Education, and partners, targeting both children and parents.

Child Protection

The child protection CAAFAG (children previously associated with armed forces and armed groups) program, received seven new defections from Al Shabaab (all boys), while 50 dissociated girls graduated from vocational training in Kismayo. To date, 540 children (79 girls, 461 boys) have received reintegration support, including community follow-up. Unaccompanied and separated children increased by threefold in Somaliland (60 percent of the overall total figure reported) due to prospects of easy travel to Saudi Arabia during the holy month. The risk of child trafficking and abuse was high. UNICEF and its partners scaled up their Family Tracing and Reunification efforts, reuniting at least 416 children (268 boys and 148 girls) and placing others in alternative care while family tracing continues. Awareness-creation activities reached 13,382 people, of whom 42 percent were children. Comprehensive Gender-Based Violence services (legal, MHPSS, shelter, and medical) were provided to 515 people (92 percent women and girls).

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued providing support to national partners and stakeholders at various levels to implement RCCE interventions to reinforce COVID-19 behaviours and increase uptake of the COVID-19 vaccine. A total of 4.6 million people were reached through household visits, community meetings, and health education sessions in all zones of the country. Besides broadcast of radio and television spots and animated clips on social media, 3,686 hours of public addressing were done through vehicles mounted with mikes. In addition, male members of the community were approached through 2,371 mosque announcements and display of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials, including billboards. 1,858 religious leaders received orientation on the COVID-19 promoted behaviours and ongoing/upcoming vaccination efforts.

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), and the Centrality of Protection Strategy, UNICEF's priorities include the provision of life-saving services to address critical malnutrition and excess mortality, to 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 actions, to ensure that 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-national coordinators in over 15 regions. The network facilitates access to information, coordination, and interventions in hard-to-reach and inaccessible areas.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

From January to June 2021, UNICEF raised awareness on the humanitarian situation of children and their families in Somalia and UNICEF's emergency response. The communication team also highlighted, through social media content and press releases, UNICEF's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and our support for the COVID-19 vaccination effort. The generous funding from donors to our emergency response, including the COVID-19 pandemic, was also communicated through our social media platforms:

Emergency Overview

<https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1399958731358715910?s=20>

Nutrition Emergency Overview

<https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1400323863586693121?s=20>

Education in Emergencies

<https://www.unicef.org/somalia/stories/improving-access-learning>

Humanitarian Advocacy: Cost of Inaction:

<https://www.unicef.org/somalia/documents/cost-inaction>

Next SitRep: 15 August 2021

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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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Overall needs	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster/AoR Response		
		2021 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼	2021 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	162,008	121,500 (62,546 G 58,954 B)	102,407 (56,120G 46,287B)	16,669▲	162,008 (82,624 G 79,384 B)	115,414 (63,557 G 51,857 B)	22,365▲
# of boys and girls aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) admitted for therapeutic care through the simplified protocol	800,878	25,000 (12,750 G 12,250 B)	17,749 (9,110G 8,639B)	2,558 ▲	560,615 (285,914 G 274,701 B)	245,778 (132,629 G 113,149 B)	44,377 ▲
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received counselling on infant and young child feeding	887,582	880,000 (850,000 W 30,000 M)	412,930 (412,930 W 0 M)	55,204▼	887,582	528,142 (528,142 W 0 M)	79,128▼
Health							
# of people provided with access to essential life-saving health services		849,484 (210,165 G 192,320 B 259,793 W 187,206 M)	108,423 (28,439 G 24,987 B 35,044 W 12,231 M)	21,937▲			

Sector	Overall needs	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster/AoR Response		
		2021 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼	2021 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼
# of children under-1 year vaccinated against Measles		64,156 (34,620 G 29,536 B)	14,433 (7,742 G 6,691 B)	2,202 ▲			
# of pregnant women receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants		28,227 (28,227 W)	5,716	592 ▲			
% of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration salts (ORS)		>90%	100%	100% ▲			
# of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)^		1,486 (809 W 677 M)	754 (380 W 374 M)	90 ▲			
WASH							
# of people reached with emergency water services in targeted settlements and communities	1,600,000	850,000 (255,000 G 263,500 B 178,500 W 153,000 M)	473,035 (142,242 G 147,700 B 97,261 W 85,832 M)	89,853 ▲	1,000,000 0 (300,000 G 350,000 B 180,000 W 170,000 M)	627,237 (188,170 G 219,533 B 112,902 W 106,537 M)	100,746 ▲
# of people reached with sanitation services in vulnerable settlements and communities	1,300,000	175,000 (52,500 G 54,250 B 36,750 W 31,500 M)	29,735 (8,831 G 9,185 B 6,225 W 5,494 M)	-	1,000,000 0 (300,000 G 350,000 B 180,000 W 170,000 M)	198,537 (59,561 G 69,489 B 35,735 W 33,752 M)	13,820 ▼
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kits distribution in vulnerable settlements and communities	4,100,000	1,200,000 (360,000 G 372,000 B 252,000 W 216,000 M)	175,867 (53,413 G 55,390 B 35,625 W 31,439 M)	9,728 ▼	2,547,000 7 (764,102 G 891,453 B 458,461 W 432,991 M)	650,533 (195,160 G 227,686 B 117,096 W 110,591 M)	121,767 ▲
# of people reached with sustainable access to safe water in targeted settlements and communities	4,200,000	320,000 (96,000 G 99,200 B 67,200 W 57,600 M)	184,617 (54,831 G 57,027 B 38,650 W 34,109M)	11,000 ▲	1,547,000 7 (464,102 G 541,453 B 278,461 W 262,991 M)	364,716 (109,415 G 127,651 B 65,648 W 62,002M)	41,611 ▼
# of people reached through institutional WASH Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) activities		220,000 (66,000 G 68,200 B 46,200 W 39,600 M)	8,372 (2,486G 2,586 B 1,753 W 1, 547M)	-			
Child Protection							
# of children and caregivers accessing community based mental health and psychosocial support services	545,500	180,000 (79,200 G 79,200 B 14,400 W 7,200 M)	38,977 (11,030 G 14,695B 6, W 6,902 M)	6,408▲	408,000 (122,400 G 142,800 B 73,440 W 69,360 M)	44,687 (15,612 G 17,652 B 6,874 W 4,549 M)	6,463 ▼
# of registered unaccompanied and separated children supported with reunification services, family-based care or appropriate alternatives	28,000	7,040 (2,605 G 4,435 B)	9,902 (4,031 G 5,871 B)	1,142 ▼	15,000 (4,500 G 5,250 B 2,700 W 2,550 M)	12,233(5,72 8 G 6,505 B)	2,084 ▲
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation prevention and response interventions		100,000 (16,760 G 14,285 B 40,550 W 28,405 M)	4,451 (1,193 G 211 B 397 W 99 M)	515 ▼			
# of girls and boys released from armed groups and forces, reintegrated with their families/communities, and provided with adequate care and services	10,000	1,760 (440 G 1,320 B)	628 (79 G 549 B)	-	3000 (900 G 1,050 B 540 W 510M)	3,035 (388 G 2,647 B)	545 ▼
# of individuals targeted with rights-based public outreach and awareness raising activities	1,089,500	200,000 (80,000 G 80,000 B 20,000 W 20,000 M)	79,373 (20,274 G 20,274 B 18,577 W 21,932 18,590 M)	13,282▲	744,000 (223,200 G 260,400 B 133,920 W 126,480 M)	155,437 (39,119 G 36,120 B 54,356 W 25,842 M)	34,358 ▲
Education							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal primary education	1,440,000	160,000 (80,000 G 80,000 B)	108,441 (53,630 G 54,811 B)	14,674 ▼	374,973 (168,738 G 206,235 B)	289,945 (136,682 G 153,263 B)	48,183 ▲

Sector	Overall needs	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster/AoR Response		
		2021 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼	2021 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼
# of school children with access to safe drinking water and hygiene promotion services	1,440,000	120,000 (60,000 G 60,000 B)	54,689 (27,475 G 27,214 B)	14,674 ▼	374,973 (168,738 G 206,235 B)	175,805 (82,661 G 93,144 B)	21,088 ▼
# of teachers trained in basic pedagogy and psychosocial support	7,300	1,200 (480 W 720 M)	211 (82 W 129 M)	-	7,300 (1,825 W 5,475 M)	3,305 (822 W 2,483 M)	628 ▼
Communication for Development							
# people reached through messaging on the individual, family, and community-level prevention practices and access to services		2,000,000 (1,008,000 W 992,000 M)	4,274,652 (2,288,048 W 1,986,6044 M)	1,100,092 ▼			

To ensure a more accurate interpretation of data and trend analysis, all Nutrition programme data from previous months are updated to capture results submitted by partners after the cut-off date for the situation report

^ 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 2021 Humanitarian Appeal)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Health	18,247,217	7,178,881	3,444,875	7,623,462	42%
Nutrition	32,718,475	5,614,038	11,612,943	15,491,494	47%
Education	19,200,000	2,341,410	2,032,824	14,825,766	77%
WASH	33,000,001	11,577,546	1,529,247	19,893,208	60%
Child Protection	19,196,691	6,268,673	3,070,866	9,857,152	51%
C4D, Community Engagement and AAP	2,021,760	0	0	2,021,760	100%
Total	124,384,144	32,980,548	21,690,754	69,712,842	56%

* As defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 2021 for 12 months

**'Funds available' includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year. The C4D results were achieved through the funding received for other programs.

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.