UNICEF and partner SAACID rehabilitated and reopened Dhagaxtire School after it was battered by fierce fighting between TFG/AMISOM and Al-Shabaab in Mogadishu. Over 380 children (55% girls) attend from both IDPs and host communities.

**HIGHLIGHTS:**

- On 9 December 2012, Somali and African Union forces captured the strategic town of Jowhar, encountering little resistance, according to reports.
- Child Health Days were conducted in Banadir region and Garbaharey district, Gedo region in December 2012, reaching 300,000 children.
- National Immunization Days for polio were conducted in Gedo and Galgadud region from 16 to 18 December 2012. 50,489 (91% of target) children were reached in Gedo and 20,880 (89% of target) in Galgadud.
- 49,858 long-lasting insecticide treated bednets were distributed in IDP settled areas of Benadir, benefitting 24,929 households.
- According to partner reports submitted for January to November 2012, UNICEF supported nutrition centres admitted a total of 418,522 malnourished children across Somalia.
- UNICEF and partner SAACID rehabilitated and reopened Dhagaxtire School, which is now functioning after it was battered by fierce fighting between TFG/AMISOM and Al-Shabaab in Mogadishu. Over 380 children (55% girls) from both IDPs and host communities will attend the school which offers education free of charge.

**Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs**

**Nutrition Situation**

**FSNAU Nutrition Update November-December 2012**

- Improvements in household access to milk, and also to income, following increased livestock sales during the Hajj festivity and casual labour opportunities in the farming areas with the Deyr 2012 rains, are both likely to contribute to better dietary intake and nutrition situation across the country in January - March 2013. However, seasonal outbreaks of suspected acute watery diarrhea, cholera, measles and malaria in parts of south-central regions are likely to aggravate malnutrition.

- Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North and Central regions of Somalia remain vulnerable to food insecurity and undernutrition due to lack of sustainable livelihoods.
In November 2012, FSNAU, Ministry of Health (MOH) and partners conducted eight nutrition surveys in IDPs settlements among children aged 6-59 months in Hargeisa, Burao and Berbera (Somaliland); Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Galkayo (Puntland); and Dusamareb Town in SCZ. Results indicated Critical – Very Critical nutrition situation among all the assessed IDPs with the exception of Hargeisa and Garowe IDPs in Serious phase. Across most of the surveyed IDP population groups, a higher proportion of boys than girls tended to be acutely malnourished. Rates of Global Acute Malnutrition ranged from 10.9% in Hargeisa to 22.6% in Dusamareb while Severe Malnutrition ranged from 2.1% in Burao to 5.8% in Dusamareb. The rates of global and severe acute malnutrition are nonetheless within the seasonal levels for these populations.

Security/Political Situation

On 9 December, Somali and African Union forces captured the strategic town of Jowhar, encountering little resistance, according to reports. Jowhar is located 90km north of Mogadishu and was the largest town under Al-Shabaab control.

IDP and Refugee Situation

According to OCHA, December saw the lowest number of displacements in Somalia in 2012. According to population movement trends from UNHCR, about 4,500 people were displaced in Somalia in December, 1,900 of them uprooted due to insecurity. The total number of people displaced within the country is believed to currently stand at 1.1 million.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

HEALTH:

Child Health Days were conducted in Banadir region and Garbaharey district, Gedo region in December 2012, with numbers of children reached below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Banadir</th>
<th>Garbaharey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPV (0-59months)</td>
<td>331,215</td>
<td>312,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles (9-59months)</td>
<td>281,535</td>
<td>257,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT (6wks-&lt;12months)</td>
<td>66,244</td>
<td>51,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deworming (12-59months)</td>
<td>264,971</td>
<td>231,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT (WCBA)</td>
<td>380,897</td>
<td>264,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIT A (6-59months)</td>
<td>298,776</td>
<td>95,133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Immunization Days for polio were conducted in Gedo and Galgadud regions from 16 to 18 December 2012. 50,489 (91% of target) children were reached in Gedo and 20,880 (89% of target) in Galgadud.

Since January 2012, UNICEF has dispatched essential medical supplies to replenish 163 Maternal and Child Health Centres and 248 Health Posts for an estimated target population of 1,802,000 in accessible areas of SCZ.

1 Fewer children were reached with Vitamin A as stocks ran out for this round.
Supplies for AWD/cholera preparedness and response were dispatched to all accessible regions of SCZ, with a total of 48 Diarrheal Disease Kits to treat a total of 4,800 severe cholera cases, 19,200 moderate cholera cases and 4,800 adults and 4,800 children affected by shigella dysentery in case of outbreak.

49,858 long-lasting insecticide treated bednets were distributed in IDP settled areas of Arbiska, Elmaan and Darkeynley districts of Benadir region during December 2012, benefitting 24,929 households.

**NUTRITION:**
- According to partner reports submitted for January-November 2012, UNICEF supported nutrition centres admitted a total of 418,522 malnourished children across Somalia (of which 395,822 children were admitted in central and southern Somalia alone).
- Of the total number of malnourished children under five admitted in UNICEF supported centers since January 2012, a total of 241,582 were severely malnourished (of which 218,882 children were admitted in SCZ alone) and 176,940 were moderately malnourished children under five (all in south).
- The wet feeding programme continues in key locations along the border such as Dolow, Luuq and Dhobley, providing hot prepared meals, mostly for IDP women and young children. Since January 2012, a total of 47,310 households, including 57,490 children under five, have received support in wet feeding sites.
- Since January 2012, a total of 180,010 households have received at least one monthly supplementary food ration in accessible areas of southern Somalia, through the UNICEF supported Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme.

**WASH:**
- Since January 2012, a total of 161,198 people across SCZ have gained access to water through the construction or rehabilitation of water supply systems. More precisely, 79 new water points were constructed (1 borehole, 42 shallow wells, 9 water yard and 27 underground water storage tanks). A further 183 water systems were rehabilitated (8 boreholes, 134 shallow wells, 3 water yards (mini water system) and 39 underground tanks (berkads)).
- In addition to the above, an estimated 836,791 have received and/or continue to receive access to safe water through temporary water supplies such as mass chlorination, water vouchering, and/or support for operations and maintenance of water supplies. More specifically this includes 36,515 people reached through water vouchering, 10,800 via water trucking, an estimated 311,866 beneficiaries for support to operations and maintenance of water systems and 477,610 people reached through the chlorination of water supplies.
- The total number of people gaining access to water through UNICEF-supported longer-term water systems and temporary water supplies is an estimated 997,989 people.
- Capacity building interventions have been ongoing throughout SCZ, since January, 3,079 people have been recipients of capacity building activities. This includes the formation and training of 211 WASH management committees with 952 committee members and 42 repair technicians. A reported 1,874 community-based hygiene promoters have also been trained.
- Since January 2012, sanitation related interventions have benefitted approximately 140,670 people through the construction and rehabilitation of 2,483 sanitation facilities. This includes the new construction of 171 institutional latrines, 1,570 emergency latrines, and 188 household latrines.
In addition, there was the rehabilitation of 12 institutional latrines, 2 emergency latrines and 275 household latrines. A further 100,350 IDPs regained access to sanitation facilities through the desludging of 3,345 latrines for IDPs in Mogadishu.

- **For hygiene related activities**, over the past months, approximately 288,942 people have benefitted from Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage interventions. A further 80,468 have received hygiene related supplies such as soap and jerry cans.

- **Regarding hygiene promotion**, 798,940 people have been reached through direct and mass hygiene promotion activities such as one-on-one education, community discussions, radio announcements and SMS messaging.

**EDUCATION:**

- UNICEF and partner SAACID rehabilitated and reopened Dhagaxturance School, which is now functioning after it was battered by fierce fighting between TFG/AMISOM and AS in Mogadishu. Over 380 children (55% girls) from both IDPs and host communities will attend the school which offers education free of charge. UNICEF and representatives from the Ministry of Education (MOE) participated in the opening ceremony for the school where a representative from UNICEF stressed UNICEF’s commitment to support the right to education.

- A two-day contingency planning *Education in Emergencies* workshop was conducted in Mogadishu from 10-11 December 2012 attended by 35 participants from local NGOs and 4 representatives from the MOE. The objectives of the workshop were to develop education in emergency contingency plan and first draft was developed shared with all participants. It was the first contingency plan of its type developed in SCZ with MOE involvement.

- As part of the MOE capacity building, UNICEF handed over Education Management Information System (EMIS) IT equipment and furniture to the MOE in order to establish and strengthen the EMIS Unit under the MOE planning unit. With the support of Puntland MOE EMIS trainers, EMIS software was installed and training provided to five SCZ MOE EMIS staff. The objective of the training was to enhance MOE staff to be able to collect education data and analyze for planning and creating data bank for education.

- **Education supplies were distributed to 93 primary formal schools and 16 Non-Formal Education centres in Baidoa and Berdale** benefiting 11,160 (3,013 female) learners. This included 20 school kits, with assorted items and equipment to be utilized by teachers and head teacher to support child centred and activity based teaching/learning processes and include sports equipment, maps, chalk, stationary and materials to cater for a school of approximately 360 pupils for 2-3 years. Also distributed were 16 Non-Formal Education and 75 classroom kits each with sufficient slates, chalk, exercise books, pencils and crayons to cater for approximately 40 children in an average class size for one school year. 2,462 textbooks and 1,241 NFE modules were distributed as well.

- Additionally, through UNICEF partner MURDO, 26 schools in Sakow district, Middle Juba, 26 schools were supported with EMIS tools including school registers, class registers, and pupils cards. These schools support 6,300 children.
### NUTRITION

#### UNICEF and Operational Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Humanitarian Jan-June 2012</th>
<th>New targets Jan-Dec 2012</th>
<th>Cumulative results 2012</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Cluster Target Jan-Dec 2012</th>
<th>Cumulative results 2012</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of children under five with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding programmes</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>218,882</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>218,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children under five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition admitted in supplementary feeding programmes</td>
<td>58,000</td>
<td>116,000</td>
<td>176,940</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>116,000</td>
<td>373,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children with SAM under treatment recovered</td>
<td>75% (SPHERE standards)</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of households receiving wet feeding meals in key transit points in border areas</td>
<td>18,000 households</td>
<td>18,000 households</td>
<td>47,310</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of households reached by blanket feeding distributions</td>
<td>200,000/ HH/ month</td>
<td>90,000 households</td>
<td>180,010</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Change since last report:

1. ▲ indicates an increase.

### Justification for nutrition targets:

The targets were calculated, by the Nutrition Cluster and UNICEF, based on the latest FSNAU assessments and number of acutely malnourished children as well as extension of Programme Cooperation Agreements for wet feeding. As FSNAU declared that the situation for the remaining half of the year would remain unchanged, all targets were multiplied by two (Jan-June + July-Dec). [http://www.fsnau.org/downloads/FSNAU-Quarterly-Brief-June-2012.pdf](http://www.fsnau.org/downloads/FSNAU-Quarterly-Brief-June-2012.pdf)

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2. All data (targets and results) refers to South and Central Somalia (SCZ) alone.
3. UNICEF and cluster, based on FSNAU Post Deyr 2011 assessments and caseloads of 323,000 acutely malnourished children (93,000 severely) across the country, agreed on targets for the whole of Somalia of 56,000 severely malnourished (SAM) and 138,000 moderately malnourished (MAM) children. For CSZ, 90,000 severely malnourished; and 116,000 (UNICEF) and 116,000 (Cluster) moderately malnourished children will be targeted.
4. SAM Results reflect cumulative partner reports for January through November 2012 for south central Somalia alone. Results across Somalia for the same period amount to 241,582 severely malnourished children under five admitted across Somalia. UNICEF SAM totals for Jan-Dec 2011 amount to 183,923 children across Somalia (with 162,221 in CSZ alone).
5. Actors working on SAM treatment in Somalia are all supported by UNICEF, except for observer NGOs, who do not report or participate in the Cluster.
7. Results reflect MAM admissions in central and southern Somalia. Admissions across Somalia for the same period amount to 443,128 MAM children under five, including WFP reports from Jan through November 2012.
8. Target revised based on previous experience of implementation and set as a cumulative number of households that will be reached with wet feeding meals for period Jan-December 2012- as opposed to the previous target on daily meals served- in three sites in Dolo, Luuq (Gedo) and Dhobley (Lower Juba). Targets and minimum capacity benchmarks will be subject to change should general food distributions by partners begin in the above areas (i.e. should GFD start, wet feeding will be phased out in close coordination with partners).
9. Target revised, based on previous experience with the new Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme and in line with UNICEF capacity, to a cumulative number of households that will receive at least one monthly food ration.
10. Number reflects households reached with at least one distribution since January 2012. This does not mean that each household was reached on a monthly basis.
## HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTH</th>
<th>UNICEF and Operational Partners</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Humanitarian Target July-Dec 2011</td>
<td>NEW TARGETS Jan-Dec 2012</td>
<td>Cumulative results 2012*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children aged 9-59 months vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>2.9 million&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>700,000&lt;sup&gt;14&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>990,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of population with access to health care facilities stocked with emergency supplies</td>
<td>2.1 million</td>
<td>2.0 million&lt;sup&gt;15&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1,802,000&lt;sup&gt;16&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation</td>
<td>1.3 million</td>
<td>738,000&lt;sup&gt;17&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>659,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 12-59 months receiving de-worming medication</td>
<td>1.1 million</td>
<td>656,000&lt;sup&gt;18&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>881,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of families receiving two ITNs per family</td>
<td>140,000&lt;sup&gt;20&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>100,000&lt;sup&gt;21&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>135,439</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Cumulative results are all based on partner reporting unless otherwise specified.

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<sup>11</sup> All data refers to South and Central Somalia (SCZ).

<sup>12</sup> Through campaigns and Child Health Days (integrated package of health interventions incl. measles)

<sup>13</sup> Estimated population aged 6 months to 15 years across SCZ

<sup>14</sup> Revised targets based on planned CHD/campaigns (no routine/outreach EPI and static data which is only available quarterly) in accessible areas of SCZ, considering access constraints and scale-down from famine targets (total of 4.1 million people in accessible planned areas - of which 17% are children aged 9 to 59 months)

<sup>15</sup> Based on estimated catchment population of all UNICEF supported health facilities across SCZ as of June 2012: 148 Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Centres and 236 Health Posts (HPs)

<sup>16</sup> Result based on estimated catchment population of all health facilities that receive health kits and support for operational costs from UNICEF. Since January 2012, UNICEF has dispatched a total of 3,713 health kits (consisting of medicines, medical consumable items, and equipment – incl. Interagency Emergency Health kits, HC Kits, PHU Kits, Midwifery Kits, Infusion Kits, Diarrhoeal Disease Set Packs, and Village Health Worker Kits (iCCM)) across all 11 regions of SCZ.

<sup>17</sup> Revised targets based on planned CHD and campaigns (no routine/outreach EPI and static data which is only available quarterly) in accessible areas of south SCZ, considering access constraints and scale-down from famine targets (total of 4.1 million people in accessible planned areas - of which 18% are children aged 6 to 59 months)

<sup>18</sup> Revised targets, based on planned CHD and campaigns (no routine/mobile EPI and static data which is only available quarterly) in accessible areas of south SCZ, considering access constraints and scale-down from famine targets (total of 4.1 million people in accessible planned areas - of which 16% are children aged 12 to 59 months).

<sup>19</sup> UNICEF has been consistently distributing two ITNs per family since 2008; in 2011 a total of 118,185 nets were distributed across Somalia.

<sup>20</sup> Applicable for the following regions identified for ITN distributions: Hiraan, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba and Middle Juba.

<sup>21</sup> The target was reduced as a result of access constraints, as well as the ban imposed on UNICEF and partners (eg. Lower and Middle Shabelles are still inaccessible)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</th>
<th>UNICEF and Operational Partners</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Humanitarian Target as of July 2011</strong></td>
<td><strong>NEW TARGETS Jan-Dec 2012</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cumulative results 2012</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people with access to safe water</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
<td>1.8 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people with new access to sanitation facilities</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>3,360,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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22 All data (targets and results) refers to South and Central Somalia (SCZ).
23 Cluster indicators vary from UNICEF in that the cluster disaggregates two strategic indicators: Temporary interventions which include chlorination, Operation and Maintenance (O&M), water trucking, vouchers and Household Water Treatment (HHWT); and Sustained interventions which include rehabilitation and construction of water points. UNICEF’s indicator for access to safe water includes both temporary and sustained interventions that can be added together, since the two interventions do not overlap. Results for UNICEF’s temporary interventions do not include HHWT which instead falls under indicator 3 on ‘means to practice good hygiene and HHWT’; while CLUSTER results for temporary water interventions include HHWT provision.
24 UNICEF target includes people in the south to be reached with new access to emergency water trucking/vouchers, new and on-going access to sustained water schemes and people benefiting from chlorination and O&M of water sources, as part of UNICEF’s combined emergency and cholera response, excluding household water treatment and WASH in schools.
25 Results are based on partner reporting from January 2012 to present. Results include people in the south reached with on-going and new access to emergency water trucking/vouchers, new and on-going access to sustained water schemes and people benefiting from chlorination and O&M of water sources and systems, as part of UNICEF’s combined famine and cholera response, excluding household water treatment and WASH in schools.
26 Cluster end year revised CAP targets for access to safe water by any means for SCZ (sustained and temporary).
27 Cluster results for temporary interventions include provision of HHWT, as opposed to UNICEF results for temporary which do not include provision of HHWT.
28 Results reflect cluster partner reports for period January 2012 to date. Results include people in the south reached with on-going and new access to emergency water trucking/vouchers, new and on-going access to sustained water schemes and people benefiting from chlorination and O&M of water sources and systems, as part of UNICEF’s combined emergency and cholera response, excluding household water treatment and WASH in schools.
29 Cluster revised CAP 2012 target for SCZ.
30 Cluster results are for period January 2012 to date for people newly accessing sanitation facilities.
31 This includes HHWT, hygiene kits and supplies distribution. Results are for Jan 2012 to present period.
32 Cluster target for 6 months (Jan-June 2012) which considers the population at high or medium risk of AWD/Cholera in SCZ to be reached with hygiene promotion interventions (both mass media outreach and direct participatory hygiene promotion training).
33 Results include both people reached through direct participatory hygiene promotion/training and people reached through mass media interventions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHILD PROTECTION</th>
<th>UNICEF and Operational Partners</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Humanitarian Targets July-Dec 2011</td>
<td>NEW TARGETS Jan-December 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of former CAAFG and children/minors at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes</td>
<td>950&lt;sup&gt;35&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1250&lt;sup&gt;37&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of UASC identified, registered and in family-based care or appropriate alternative</td>
<td>All identified cases&lt;sup&gt;39&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1026&lt;sup&gt;40&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children reached with community-based psycho-social activities through Child Friendly Spaces (jointly with education)</td>
<td>45,500&lt;sup&gt;41&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>N/A&lt;sup&gt;42&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of communities with on-going work to prevent and address violence, abuse and exploitation, including a combination of GBV prevention, response/prevention of family separation, child recruitment and mine-risk-education</td>
<td>384&lt;sup&gt;44&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>484&lt;sup&gt;45&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of women, girls and boys accessing services to prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV</td>
<td>158,250&lt;sup&gt;46&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>634,134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34 All Sub-Cluster targets currently the same as UNICEF target, subject to revision.
35 This indicator is for children targeted by UNICEF's release and reintegration programme for children associated with armed forces and groups and children at risk of recruitment. Figures represent both children released and children at risk, with information disaggregated by age and sex to the extent possible. The targets are set for the three areas where the programme is active: Mogadishu, Dhusamareb, and Guriel (Galgaduud). Original targets were set based on partners' capacity, funding availability and probability of children being released.
36 Timeframe for the cumulative target of 950 children is 1 July 2011-31 December 2012, from July-December 2011, 655 children were reached.
37 This represents the new target figure for 2012 based on an increase in the need for these programmes.
38 Out of this target of 1250, 950 children have already benefited from the Vocational Training Component of the community based reintegration programme and 5 from the Interim Care Centres available for children that fall within this target group.
39 UNICEF and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster are maintaining a target of ensuring that 100% of Unaccompanied and Separated Children who are identified are registered and referred to family-based care or an appropriate alternative, as per UNICEF's Core Commitments to Children in Humanitarian Action.
40 Identification and Documentation activities commenced in September 2011 with the above number of children identified. Tracing and reunification activities are on-going.
41 Estimated number of children to be reached through 353 CFS (planned jointly with Education), including three key border/ transit areas for IDPs, as well outreach through mobile teams.
42 Targets were not revised, in line with the strategy to phase out CFSs following the end of the famine crisis.
43 UNICEF is no longer supporting CFSs in Somalia as of June 2012.
44 Target is up to 30 April 2012. It reflects both scale-up and efforts with partners to (i) ensure activities are reoriented to align with communities targeted under the CFS component of UNICEF's response; (ii) ensure that communities mobilized are among those worst affected by the current crisis, and; (iii) include additional training of community mobilisers/child protection advocates on nutrition screening and mine-risk education for cross-programme and geographic convergence of interventions. Numbers of targeted communities has not changed for family separation, child recruitment or mine-risk-education, number has increased for GBV prevention and response.
45 Up to 30th April 2012, a total of 384 communities were providing these services meaning the target up referred to in footnote 43 was reached by the 30th April. The additional 100 communities represent the number of communities to be reached between June to December 2012. The reason the target was reduced for this period was in order to review, consolidate and strengthen this key programme during this period based on lessons learned from the previous period and in response to the needs of the communities and children in the zone.
46 This figure represents the number of women, girls and boys accessing services to prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV up to 31 December 2011.

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## EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Humanitarian TARGET academic year Sep 12-Jun 13</th>
<th>RESULTS for academic year Sept 12-Jun 13</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Cluster TARGET academic year Sep 11-Jun 12’</th>
<th>Cumulative results 2012</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of primary school-aged children accessing education (wherever possible combined with essential health, nutrition, WASH services in schools).</td>
<td>250,000(^{47})</td>
<td>207,912(^{48})</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>524,000(^{49})</td>
<td>319,081(^{50})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers receiving incentives and training (including training on psychosocial support, risk reduction and child-centred techniques)</td>
<td>7,000 (training) 6,250 (incentives)</td>
<td>Data collection for teacher training and incentives is yet to be established for the Sept 12-Jun 13 school year</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,000 (training) 6,000 (incentives)(^{51})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments/Caveats**

The UNICEF Somalia Education response strategy is predicated on an integrated approach to responding to children’s needs in safe, protective environments in which education and other essential services and key survival messages can be provided. Monitoring of health, nutrition, WASH and protection interventions will be carried out in collaboration with ACSD and Child Protection colleagues, with schools and teachers as a key entry point to reach children.

*Cumulative results are all based on partner reporting unless otherwise specified.*

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\(^{47}\) Targets and results from the September 2012 to June 2013 school year.

\(^{48}\) Reported figures are from partners in 652 UNICEF-supported primary schools.

\(^{49}\) This is the target established for the September 2012 to June 2013 school year.

\(^{50}\) Based on cluster partner reports on enrolment in over 1,140 schools.

\(^{51}\) This is the target for the school year from September 2011 to June 2012.
### Funds Received against Appeal as of 31 December 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Initial Requirements by Sector</th>
<th>Mid-Year Revised requirements by Sector</th>
<th>Funds Received* (US$)</th>
<th>Unmet requirements (US$)</th>
<th>% Unfunded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
<td>22,272,157</td>
<td>13,363,294</td>
<td>6,738,096</td>
<td>6,625,198</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>25,941,052</td>
<td>17,278,618</td>
<td>7,698,727</td>
<td>9,579,891</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>142,678,206</td>
<td>48,223,534</td>
<td>24,037,672</td>
<td>24,185,863</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>20,598,566</td>
<td>14,403,896</td>
<td>6,727,551</td>
<td>7,676,345</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>12,474,939</td>
<td>8,515,939</td>
<td>6,405,225</td>
<td>2,110,714</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>4,784,835</td>
<td>2,140,000</td>
<td>1,188,260</td>
<td>951,740</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods Response</td>
<td>60,380,100</td>
<td>60,380,100</td>
<td>37,909,016</td>
<td>22,471,084</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>289,129,855</strong></td>
<td><strong>164,305,381</strong></td>
<td><strong>90,704,547</strong></td>
<td><strong>73,600,834</strong></td>
<td><strong>45%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This figure does not currently match the Financial Tracking System. A solution to this problem is currently being explored.

For further information, please contact:

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