



Reporting Period: 1 - 31 January 2023

# Somalia

## Humanitarian Situation Report No 1

### Highlights

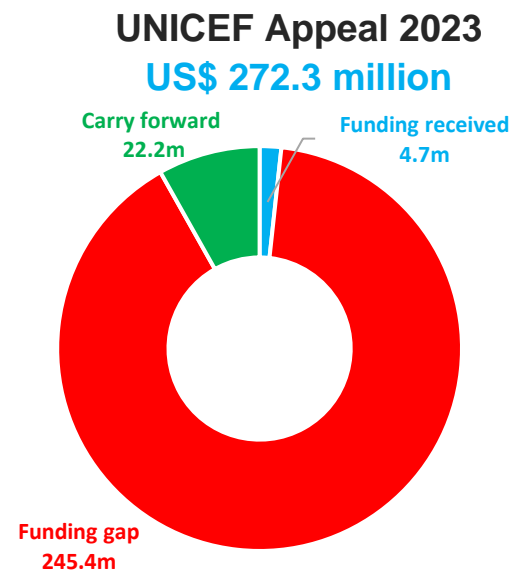
- According to the 2022 Post Deyr Assessment report, the food and nutrition situation remains critical in several districts of Somalia, and it is expected to deteriorate further during the projection period (January to June 2023).
- In 2023, 8 million people (62 percent of whom are children) need immediate WASH assistance. About 1,800 out of 8,200 water sources are nonfunctional and require urgent rehabilitation (Somalia Water Sources Information Management System).
- In January, 60,000 people were forced to leave their homes in Somalia because of the drought, while 227,000 were displaced due to conflict, of whom 126,000 left their homes because of the ongoing armed conflict in the Laas Caanod district.
- In 2023, 3.85 million children require humanitarian education assistance, while 3.5 million need protection services.
- In response to the ongoing cholera outbreak, 905,229 (90 per cent of the target) people received a single dose of oral cholera vaccine.
- In January, 169,844 people (61 per cent female) were supported with emergency water supply; 112,176 children and women received lifesaving health care, and 46,920 children (26,363 girls) were treated for severe acute wasting.
- Even though UNICEF has strategically positioned itself to substantially scale up its famine prevention interventions, only 10 per cent of its 2023 funding appeal has been funded so far.

### Situation in Numbers

- 5,100,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance (HNO 2023)
- 8,250,000** people in need (HNO 2023)
- 3,860,000** Internally Displaced People (HNO 2023)

### UNICEF's Response and Funding Status

	Nutrition	SAM admissions	10%
		Funding status	8%
	Health	Essential health service	14%
		Funding status	11%
	WASH	Emergency water	6%
		Funding status	12%
	Child Protection	MHPSS access	0%
		Funding status	9%
	Education	Education access	6%
		Funding status	5%
	SBC	People reached with messages	1%
		Funding status	24%



## Funding Overview and Partnership

To support humanitarian action in 2023, including providing critical lifesaving health, nutrition, WASH, education, and child protection interventions, UNICEF appeals for \$272.3 million, an 18 per cent increase over the previous year. Currently, the funding gap stands at 90 per cent and discussions are continuing with different donors towards new contributions and/or reprogramming of existing grants. In addition to the funding received in January, funds and supplies that were carried over from 2022 have also supported the results achieved in January 2023.

Continued predictable, flexible, and timely donor support is critical to sustaining vital response activities and preventing further deterioration of the situation in Somalia.

UNICEF humanitarian programmes also benefit from resilience funding generously contributed by different donors. Such resources help UNICEF contribute towards both humanitarian efforts and interventions at the nexus between humanitarian and development activities for children.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The severe drought, combined with increased conflict and high food prices, is worsening the humanitarian situation in Somalia. According to the 2022 Post Deyr assessment, food and nutrition situation remains critical in several districts and is expected to deteriorate further during the projection period (January to June 2023); as the effects of the rains received later in the season were not likely to have immediate positive effects on food and nutrition security. The national median prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) has remained critical (as per IPC classification) at 15.4 per cent in 2022 Deyr season, from 15.9 per cent in 2022 Gu<sup>1</sup>. The Somalia 2022 Post Deyr Multi-partner technical estimates that between April and June 2023, 6.5 million people are likely to face food security crisis (IPC Phase 3 or worse), of which 1.8 million children will be in need of malnutrition care and treatment while up to 223,000 people are expected to be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in the most severe drought- and conflict-affected areas across Somalia through mid-2023<sup>2</sup>.

The sustained crises in the nutrition situation are attributed to the declining food security across the country as the drought worsens, increase in morbidity and mortality, and poor coverage of essential health and nutrition services, especially in rural areas (measles and vitamin A supplementation services).

The WASH cluster reports that 8 million people are in need of emergency WASH services across the country in 2023, a 25 per cent increase over last years' need. According to Somalia's Water Sources Information Management System, about 1,800 out of 8,200 water sources are non-functional and require urgent rehabilitation. The limited access to safe water contributes to the country's ongoing AWD/cholera outbreak. In January, the Federal Ministry of Health reported a total of 217 new cholera cases from 23 drought-affected districts, with most of the cases reported from Banadir, Kismayo and Afmadow districts.

In addition, the combined effects of the drought, insecurity, and conflict have further degraded the protective environment for children in Somalia. In 2022, the monitoring and reporting of grave child rights violations indicated that more than 90 per cent of conflict-related grave child rights violations occurred in Operational Priority Areas 1 and 2, showing how the combined effects of the drought and conflict increase children's vulnerabilities. The Education Cluster estimates that 3.85 million children and school personnel require humanitarian education assistance, while 3.5 million children need child protection services. UNICEF, as co-chair of the UN Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting Grave Child Rights Violations, continues to monitor and respond to grave violations committed by state and non-state actors, including in the Laas Caanood district, Hirshabelle, and Galmudug states, where on-going fighting and displacements multiply the risks of grave violations and other protection concerns for children. UNICEF also continues its work with government entities to ensure the systematic handover of children separated from armed groups and armed forces.

In 2023, out of the total of 287,000 who have been newly displaced across the country, 60,000 people were displaced from their homes due to the worsening drought<sup>3</sup>. The resurgence of armed conflict in the country has also led to an upsurge in forced displacement, causing the displacement of 227,000 in January; 126,00 have been displaced in Laas Caanod district. Most IDPs fled to areas in Bari, Garowe, Mudug, Sool, and Togdheer regions.

Access gaps remain significant as a result of numerous access constraints. First, hard-to-reach and unreached areas remain numerous. This is in part due to expanding conflict (e.g., Laas Caanood district, as well Galgadud and Hirshabelle States), the anticipation of conflict, and the perception of high security risks in relation to the low-acceptance of Non-State Armed Actors Groups for international aid organizations and almost all crossline humanitarian operations originating from government controlled areas. Continued administrative impediments imposed by all armed actors, including access denials, continue to be a significant issue.

Second, access gaps include hard-to-reach populations. Minority clans and marginalized groups generally face discrimination from 'gatekeepers' that limit their access to humanitarian assistance. 'Gatekeepers' serve as informal intermediaries between IDPs, regional authorities, and humanitarian organizations; wielding influence within

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<sup>1</sup> [Somalia 2022 Post Deyr Multi-partner Technical Release](#)

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

<sup>3</sup> <https://data.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/1?sv=1&geo=192>

communities and even within humanitarian response networks themselves. To address this issue, UNICEF contracted a consultant with expertise on marginalization issues in Somalia to analyse the issue and make recommendations. UNICEF is currently in the process of finalizing specific approaches based on this report; while staff working in hard-to-reach areas are also having partners clarify how they will overcome the issue on the ground.

UNICEF and its partners continue to scale up their humanitarian response to meet the rapidly growing needs of the drought and conflict-affected populations to address severe water shortages, extreme food insecurity, and deteriorating nutrition outcomes, including the risk of famine. Moreover, with recurrent and more severe climate events coupled with existing vulnerabilities, continued investment in an integrated humanitarian response is essential to helping communities survive crises and build resilience, including populations in hard-to-reach and newly accessible areas.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

UNICEF continues to sustain the scale-up of nutrition interventions across the country. During the reporting period, 46,920 children (26,363 girls and 20,557 boys) were admitted for treatment of severe wasting. Treatment outcomes remain within the SPHERE standards, with 96 per cent of the admitted children being discharged as cured, while the death rate remained below 1 per cent. Furthermore, 158,986 mothers were reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling to improve their practice and behaviour towards the recommended IYCF practices. UNICEF continues to prioritize the 16 hard-to-reach districts (HTR) with the most affected and nutritionally vulnerable children. As part of its malnutrition preventive efforts, UNICEF will distribute High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) among 5,000 vulnerable children under five in the IDP settlements in February 2023. UNICEF maintains a coordinated and integrated response and works to improve the services provided to affected people. Nutrition Field Monitors visited 32 nutrition sites in January to assess capacity gaps and provide required on-the-job mentorship. Supplies management is a core component of the supportive supervision; therefore, of the 32 sites visited, only one reported stockouts of nutrition supplies and received supplies within the following week.

While UNICEF continues scaling up its interventions, the worsening security situation, especially in Banadir, Hirshabelle, and Southwest State, limits physical access and the provision of adequate technical support to the health workers. Those in access-constrained areas receive monitoring and technical support remotely through the network of Nutrition Field Staff posted in various strategic locations. The impact of the ongoing armed conflict will also likely increase the burden of malnutrition among the IDPs and the need for immediate lifesaving nutrition intervention.

### Health

The primary objective of UNICEF's health response is to provide the necessary fixed, mobile, and outreach health services in districts that have been severely affected. During the reporting month, 222,862 people (108,611 children, 70,313 women, and 43,933 men) received outpatient consultation (OPD) services for curative care, representing 13 per cent of the annual target. As part of the routine immunization program, 25,124 children (13,345 girls and 11,779 boys) were given measles shots. UNICEF has also supported maternal health services, assisting 17,371 pregnant women in receiving their first antenatal care (ANC), 6,010 in receiving their fourth ANC, and 10,257 in accessing skilled delivery services. In response to AWD and cholera cases, UNICEF continued to support five cholera treatment centers (CTC) in Baidoa, Marka, Banadir, and Kismayo to improve the timely management of cases. Furthermore, UNICEF in coordination with WHO and the Ministry of Health, supported the vaccination of 905,229 (90 per cent of the target) people living in IDP camps against cholera in 10 drought-affected districts. Of the 905,229 people vaccinated, 149,555 (16.5 per cent) were aged 1-4 years, 300,712 (33.2 per cent) aged 5-15 years while 454,962 (50.2 per cent) were aged over 15 years.

## WASH

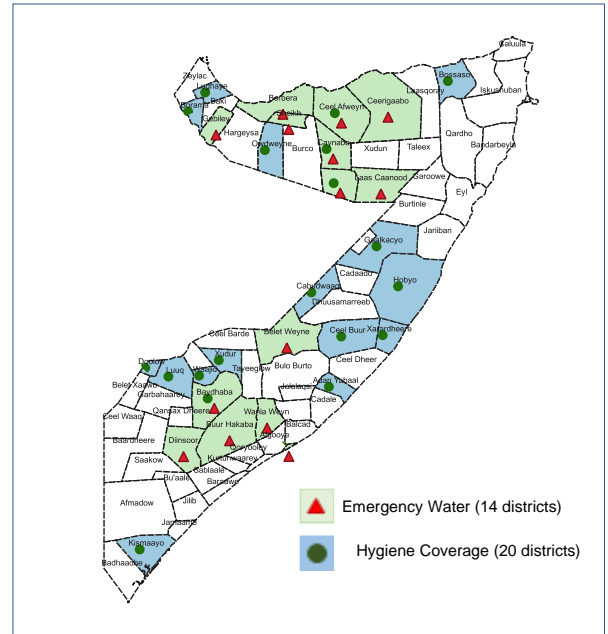
UNICEF and its partners provided emergency water supply to 169,844 people (6 per cent of the annual target) in 14 drought-affected districts out of Somalia's 74 districts. This was done through access to emergency water using vouchers, water trucking, and chlorination of shallow wells in districts with high AWD/Cholera risk, including Banadir, Kismayo and Baidoa. Furthermore, UNICEF supported 16,940 people in Hargeisa and Doolow to access a sustainable, safe water supply by drilling one new borehole and upgrading one highly productive shallow well, a solar-powered water supply system fully fitted with a water pipeline connected to community water Kiosks.

To ensure people affected by drought and at risk of AWD/Cholera outbreak access improved sanitation facilities, UNICEF and its partners completed the construction of 650 sanitation facilities benefiting 28,010 people in Banadir, Baidoa, Belet Weyne, Borama, Buur Hakaba, Caynabo, Ceerigaabo, Doolow, Kismaayo, Lughaye, and Owdweyne. Concurrently, UNICEF and its partners continued the delivery of key hygiene promotion messages (promoting hand washing with soap, safe water handling, safe sanitation practice and safe personal/food hygiene), through house-to-house visits, community meetings, facility level sessions (CTCs/CTUs and Nutrition centers), and media campaigns reaching 150,518 (5 per cent of the annual target). Hygiene promotion was integrated with distribution of WASH supplies, where possible, with 56,550 people provided with hygiene kits; and 6,235 women and adolescent girls provided with Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits.

In 2023, to urgently scale up emergency WASH lifesaving support to 3 million people out of the 8 million people projected to need WASH services, the UNICEF WASH program requires \$70 million. The funds will enable the targeted 3 million people to access a sufficient quantity and quality of emergency water for drinking and domestic needs, 300,000 people to access appropriate sanitation services, and 1.5 million people to be reached with critical WASH supplies including through supporting the 10 Regional Supply Hubs (RSH).

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### UNICEF's WASH Response Coverage



## Education

UNICEF and its education partners are responding to the impacts of the worsening drought by providing 16,732 children (7,723 girls) displaced, as a consequence of the drought, with access to learning in schools and temporary learning spaces across 12 drought-affected districts in Somalia. This component of the Education in Emergencies programme focuses on teaching the Accelerated Basic Education (ABE) level one curriculum and bringing learning to children in displacement sites. The ABE is an accelerated package of the primary school curriculum, children complete two grades of primary school in one year. It is designed to assist children whose education has been disrupted to be grade age appropriate as they transition back into the formal education system. The support includes a package of emergency support, including construction or rehabilitation of gender sensitive WASH facilities, the provision of clean drinking water, learning materials, support to teachers, and Community Education Committees (CEC) who work with communities to emphasize the importance of Education. Since December 2022, UNICEF partners have recruited 619 teachers (152 female) and constructed a total of 115 temporary learning spaces (each with two classrooms and gender sensitive latrines to support children's learning).

## Child Protection

In January 2023, UNICEF continued to provide critical child protection and gender-based violence interventions for children and their families affected by the drought and conflict in 42 districts. Through its partners, UNICEF reached and provided family tracing and reunification or community-based alternative care support to 1,144 unaccompanied and separated children (53 per cent girls), with the highest numbers of children supported in Bay, Banadir, Hiraan and Lower Shabelle regions. Community-based mental health and psychosocial support services reached 11 per cent (28,827) of the targeted population. One-stop centres continued to receive women and children survivors of sexual violence and provided life-saving medical care, psychological first aid, counseling, and safe shelter, while gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and risk mitigation interventions continued. Overall, more than 11,000 individuals, of which 27 per cent were children, benefitted from different GBV services. UNICEF continued to provide reintegration support to 670 children (14 per cent girls) formerly associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFAG) and children at risk of recruitment. Most of those children are currently taking part in vocational training and education programs which started in the second half of 2022 and in January 2023, while new children continued to be identified and referred to UNICEF by Somali security forces, child protection committees and other structures in January.



## Social and Behaviour Change & Accountability to Affected Populations

In January, UNICEF continued working with government and non-government partners to strengthen social and behavioral activities by providing coordinated and evidence-based community engagement activities to increase demand for and use of essential services. As a result, 83,099 (54,376 women, 28,723 men) were reached through key messages. Among them, 9,475 people provided feedback and shared their concerns through the available platforms. Most of the feedback was in the form of questions, with only a few complaints. To close the feedback loop, referrals were made to the respective clusters, while others required NGO partners to make programmatic improvements. As a co-leader of the Community Engagement and Accountability Task Force's strategic design sub-committee, UNICEF synthesized socio-behavioral evidence relating to the current humanitarian crisis to contextualize communities' access to and use of basic services. The report explores barriers that affect the delivery of aid to vulnerable groups. UNICEF further contributed by adopting a feedback trend analysis mechanism to support data analysis every month at the national level for informed decision-making.

## Social Protection

During the reporting period, UNICEF analyzed the household registration data for humanitarian cash transfer. Currently, the implementing partner is undertaking verification to identify duplicate households. The first humanitarian cash transfer payment is expected to be released by the end of February or early March.

To further expand humanitarian cash transfers, UNICEF has intensified efforts to mobilize funds to reach at least 4,000 households (approximately 24,000 individuals) in drought-affected areas to mitigate families' negative coping strategies, improve household food security, and facilitate access to key basic services.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy aims to respond to the critical needs identified in the famine prevention plan, the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023, 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 at national and strategic sub-national areas.

UNICEF is expanding its multi-sectoral humanitarian response in coordination with other UN agencies, the Somali government, and partners. UNICEF continues to participate in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to actively contribute to the multi-sectoral drought response and famine prevention actions in Somalia.

Moreover, 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 and scaled-up field presence in eight locations (Hargeisa, Garowe, Galkayo, Baidoa, Mogadishu, Doolow, Kismayo and Beletweyne) and expanding its partnership.

Aligned with the interagency Integrated Response Framework guidance, UNICEF, IOM, and WFP implemented a Minimum Response Package (MRP) in Banadir and Baidoa districts. The intervention is now being implemented in Beletweyne reaching 5,291 people in January 2023. The Minimum Response Package (MRP) has allowed UNICEF to leverage resources with its sister agencies, IOM and WFP, to rapidly provide lifesaving assistance for newly displaced people. At the same time, coordination with WFP and WHO to scale up responses in hard-to-reach areas has been strengthened, and services have been expanded into 11 out of the 16 targeted districts with limited humanitarian access. To further strengthen the nutrition interventions in hard-to-reach areas, UNICEF and WFP have developed a joint nutrition action plan to expand services in hard-to-reach areas. To improve the quality of therapeutic nutrition services at Stabilization Centers (SCs), UNICEF and WHO have jointly initiated a countrywide mapping of all the support provided to SCs by various partners during January 2023.

UNICEF is also strengthening its information management capacity and the capacity of the clusters led by UNICEF to enhance situation analysis and response monitoring at the sub-national level by providing different trainings.

UNICEF-supported programmes are informed by solid risk analysis and humanitarian access monitoring. In its programmes, UNICEF prioritizes gender, disability, equity and mainstreams Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Accountability to the Affected People (AAP). UNICEF will also continue to provide life-saving health, nutrition, and WASH interventions. Children associated with armed groups have access to psychosocial support and skill development trainings 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. To provide vulnerable children and families with social protection services, including humanitarian cash transfers, efforts to mobilize more resources to leverage UNICEF's current support for the government's social transfer delivery mechanisms will be continued.

Building on lessons from previous years, UNICEF pursues a balanced approach between providing an immediate life-saving response, investing in system strengthening, and building the resilience of services and communities. Following the recent government offensive against different armed groups, UNICEF is expanding the provision of life-saving services in newly accessible areas to reach vulnerable population groups that had very limited access to vaccination and other lifesaving services.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

The month started off with the arrival of a [new shipment](#) of medicine and medical supplies in Mogadishu, Somalia which was received by [UNICEF Representative](#) and the State Minister of Health. The supplies will ensure that those in need will have access to lifesaving health services. We hosted a team from [ECHO](#) in Baidoa which came to monitor projects in the area and to get a better understanding of the needs and existing gaps. In mid-month, we received a high-level visit of the UNICEF [Regional Director](#) for Eastern and Southern Africa. He witnessed first-hand the impact of our ongoing programmes in Mogadishu and Baidoa and met with senior [government officials](#) as well [as all staff](#). A [Campaign](#) to vaccinate one million people against cholera in Somalia was launched. The campaign comes against the backdrop of the drought that has seen a rise in the number of recorded [cholera](#) cases. A communication and sensitization workshop for implementing partners based in Baidoa was conducted with the goal of raising the level of understanding on the importance of communicating results through videos, stories and photos and the importance of acknowledging the support of donors. The month ended with a [meeting](#) between the UNICEF Representative and the Minister of Planning, Investment and Economic Development where they discussed coordination of programme management and collaboration. Field missions and interviews with notable media houses resulted in multiple news stories that included [CNN](#), [PBS](#), [VoA](#), [Pbs Newshour](#), [New York Times](#), [CBS](#)

## Next SitRep: 20 February 2023

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: <https://www.unicef.org/somalia/>

UNICEF Somalia Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/somalia>

**Who to  
contact for  
further  
information:**

**Wafaa Saeed**  
Representative  
UNICEF Somalia  
Email: [wsaeed@unicef.org](mailto:wsaeed@unicef.org)

**Nejmudin Kadir Bilal**  
Deputy Representative  
UNICEF Somalia  
Email: [nkbilal@unicef.org](mailto:nkbilal@unicef.org)

**Victor Chinyama**  
Chief of Communication  
UNICEF Somalia  
Email: [vchinyama@unicef.org](mailto:vchinyama@unicef.org)

## Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Overall needs	UNICEF and Implementing partners			Cluster/AoR Response		
		2023 target	Total results	Change since the last report ▲▼	2023 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	513,550	464,124 (236,703 G  227,421 B)	46,920 (26,363 G  20,557 B)	46,920 ▲	464,126 (236,704 G  227,422 B)	46,920 (26,363 G  20,557 B)	46,920 ▲
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received counselling on infant and young child feeding	1,525,940	1,272,491	158,986 (158,986 W  0 M)	158,986 ▲	1,272,491	158,986 (158,986 W  0 M)	126,661 ▲
<b>Health</b>							
# of people provided with access to essential life-saving health services	6,700,000	1,622,375 (422,289 G  394,323 B  459,760 W  346,003 M)	222,862 (58,009 G  54,167 B  63,156 W  47,530 M)	222,862▲			
# of children under 5 years old vaccinated against measles							
# of pregnant women receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants		52,739	10,257	10,257 ▲			
# of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)****		1,145 (685 W  460 M)	13 (7 W  6 M)	13 ▲			
<b>WASH</b>							
# of people reached with emergency water services in targeted settlements and communities	5,833,576	3,000,000 (961,636 G  956,877 B  588,852 W  492,635 M)	169,844 (50,444 G  52,465 B  35,557 W  31,379 M)	169,844 ▲	5,305,780 (1,591,733 G  1,857,023 B  955,040 W  901,983 M)	313,902 (94,170 G  109,866 B  56,503 W  53,363 M)	313,902 ▲
# of people reached with sanitation services in vulnerable settlements and communities	2,666,667	300,000 (92,560 G  80,820 B  66,488 W  60,132 M)	28,010 (8,319 G  8,652 B  5,864 W  5,175 M)	28,010▲	2,493,397 (748,019 G  872,689 B  448,811 W  423,877 M)	74,262 (22,279 G  25,992 B  13,366 W  12,625 M)	74,262 ▲
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kits distribution in vulnerable settlements and communities	6,103,226	2,500,000 (948,986 G  946,561 B  601,357 W  503,096 M)	2,500,00 (790,500 G  759,500 B  484,500 W  465, 500M)	150,518 ▲	6,087,119 (1,826,136 G  2,130,492 B  1,095,681 W  1,034,810 M)	358,503 (107,552 G  125,478 B  64,530 W  60,943 M)	358,503 ▲
# of people reached with sustainable access to safe water in targeted settlements and communities	2,400,091	1,000,000 (310,857 G  276,206 B  224,274 W  188,663 M)	16,940 (5,031 G  5,233 B  3,546 W  3,130 M)	16,940 ▲	2,393,648 (718,094 G  837,777 B  430,856 W  406,921 M)	72,676 (21,803 G  25,437 B  13,081 W  12,355 M)	72,676 ▲
<b>Child Protection</b>							
# of children and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support services	3,500,000	257,000 (114,944 G  114,944 B  14,271 W  12,841 M)	28,827 (9,395G  8,679 B  7,170W  3,583 M)	28,827▲	634,580 (273,600 G  284,768 B  37,344 W  38,868 M)	28,827 (9,395G  8,679 B  7,170W  3,583 M)	28,827▲
# of registered unaccompanied and separated children supported with reunification services, family-based care, or appropriate alternatives	2,170,000	16,200 (7,810 G  8,390 B)	1,144 (536G  608 B)	1,144▲	43,359 (20,812 G  22,547 B)	1,144 (536G  608 B)	1,144▲
# of women, girls, and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation prevention and response interventions	3,000,000	141,758 (31,210 G  19,837 B  54,199 W  36,512 M)	11,061 (2,073G  1,011 B  6,249 W  1,728 M)	11,061▲			
# of girls and boys released from armed groups and forces, reintegrated with their families/communities, and provided with adequate care and services	2,170,000	4,950 (554 G  4,396 B)	670 (94G  576B)	670 ▲	39,718 (7,944 G  31,774 B)	0 (0G  0 B  0 W  0 M)	-
# People with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse		630,000 (221,733 G  232,073 B	10,676 (2,276G  1,151B	10,676▲			

Sector	Overall needs	UNICEF and Implementing partners			Cluster/AoR Response		
		2023 target	Total results	Change since the last report ▲▼	2023 target	Total results	Change since the last report ▲▼
		85,012 W  91,183 M)	5,903W  1,346M)				
<b>Education</b>							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal primary education	<b>3,850,000</b>	<b>300,000</b> (150,000 G  150,000 B)	<b>16,732</b> (7,723 G  9,009 B)	16,732 ▲	<b>965,432</b> (375,064 G  458,413 B)	<b>471,664</b> (434,444 G  530,988 B)	▲
# of children accessing appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, hygiene services, key preventive messages on COVID-19*** in learning facilities and safe spaces	<b>3,850,000</b>	<b>300,000</b> (150,000 G  150,000 B)	<b>16,732</b> (7,723 G  7,723 B)	16,732 ▲	<b>833,477</b> (375,064 G  458,413 B)	<b>199,483</b> (95,143 G  104,340 B)	7,147 ▲
# of children receiving individual learning materials		<b>300,000</b> (150,000 G  150,000 B)	<b>16,732</b> (7,723 G  7,723 B)	16,732 ▲	<b>300,000</b> (150,000 G  150,000 B)	0	-
<b>Social Behaviour and Change</b>							
# People reached through messaging on the individual, family, and community-level prevention practices and access to services		<b>11,752,897</b> (5,923,460 W  5,829,437 M)	<b>83,099</b> (54,376 W  28,723 M)	83,099 ▲			
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications for available support services to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms		<b>783,527</b> (394,898 W  388,629 M)	<b>9,475</b> (6,702 W  2,773 M)	9,475 ▲			
<b>Social Protection</b>							
# 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		<b>2,775</b> (1,388 W  1,388 M)	<b>2,779</b> (2,779 HH)	2,779			
# of people reached with UNICEF humanitarian CASH assistance		<b>2,000</b> (1,000 W  1,000 M)	<b>0</b>	-			

## Annex B

### Funding Status

Funding Requirements					
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Health	\$41,000,000	\$1,050,000	\$3,323,606	\$36,626,393	89%
Nutrition	\$79,000,000	\$0	\$6,570,280	\$72,429,720	92%
Education	\$29,000,000	\$975,000	\$416,349	\$27,608,651	95%
WASH	\$70,000,000	\$1,085,000	\$7,378,017	\$61,536,983	88%
Child Protection	\$34,000,000	\$1,575,000	\$1,391,097	\$31,033,903	91%
SBC, Community Engagement, and AAP	\$3,800,000	\$0	\$911,773	\$2,888,227	76%
Social Protection	\$12,000,000	\$0	\$397,068	\$11,602,932	97%
Cluster Coordination	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$1,783,691	\$1,716,309	49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$272,300,000</b>	<b>\$4,685,000</b>	<b>\$22,171,882</b>	<b>245,443,118</b>	<b>90%</b>

\* As defined in the revised Humanitarian Appeal of 2023 for a period of 12 months

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