



Reporting Period: 1 – 31 May 2023

UNICEF/WFP/WARDI/ Belet Wevne

# Somalia

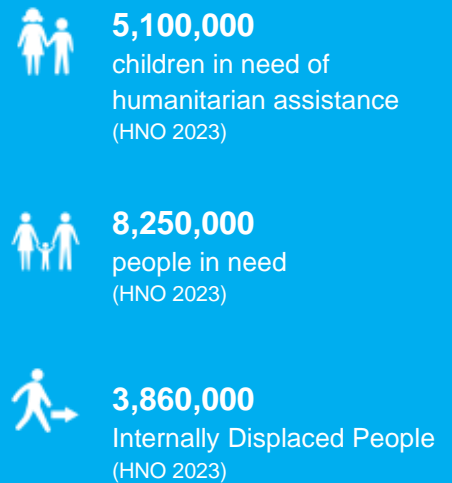
## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 5



### Highlights

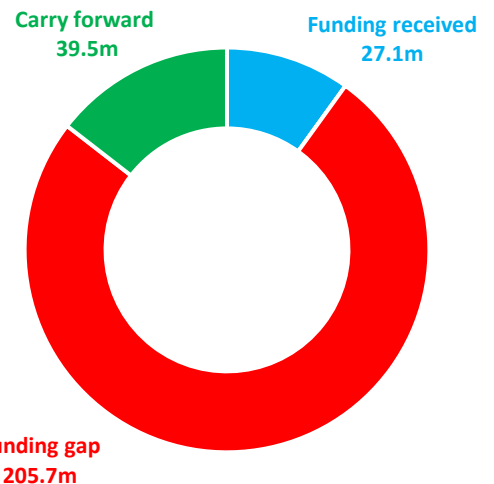
- During the reporting period, moderate to heavy rains and rivers flowing from Ethiopia have caused flash and riverine floods in multiple regions of Somalia, affecting 468,000 people while displacing 247,000 people from their homes.
- With the recent increases in rainfall, groundwater sources are expected to be replenished in several parts of the country. However, much more rainfall will be required to substantially reduce the extended effects of the drought.
- The February 2023 integrated food security phase classification (IPC) analysis indicates that between April and June 2023, about 6.5 million people across Somalia are expected to face a Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above). Between January and December 2023, it is estimated that approximately 1.8 million children will be acutely wasted, including nearly 478,000 children who are likely to be severely wasted.
- It is deeply concerning that 22 children in the Lower Shabelle region were reported to have died because of the detonation of an unexploded remnant of war. UNICEF provided support to the injured.
- In 2023, 8,987 suspected cases of cholera, including 27 associated deaths were reported from 28 districts of Somalia.
- UNICEF supported 424,163 people (60.6 per cent children) with emergency water supply while 875,005 children and women received lifesaving health care, which included vaccination of 18,500 children against measles. 230,154 children (128,255 girls) were treated for severe acute wasting. Support for continued learning reached 21,182 children and 103,143 affected children and their caregivers were provided with psychosocial support services.

### Situation in Numbers



### UNICEF Appeal 2023

#### US\$ 272.3 million



	Nutrition	SAM admissions	49%
		Funding status	24%
	Health	Essential health service	67%
		Funding status	23%
	WASH	Emergency water	14%
		Funding status	35%
	Child Protection	MHPSS access	40%
		Funding status	21%
	Education	Education access	7%
		Funding status	14%
	SBC	People reached with messages	1%
		Funding status	10%

## Funding Overview and Partnership

As of May 2023, UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal of US\$272 million had a funding gap of 76 per cent, which is 11 per cent higher than the same time last year. With the generous funding received from donors thus far, UNICEF and partners have continued to provide lifesaving and life-sustaining interventions. However, UNICEF Somalia requires an additional US\$205.7 million until December 2023 to reach 3 million women, men and children with sufficient quantity and quality of emergency water for drinking and domestic needs, 300,000 affected people with appropriate sanitation services, 2.5 million people with critical WASH supplies, 1.6 million people with life-saving health services, 464,124 children with treatment of severe wasting services, 257,000 people with community-based mental health and psychosocial support services and 300,000 children with education services.

As per the commitment made at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016 to shift from one-year humanitarian funding to multi-year financing, UNICEF strongly advocates for increased long-term funding and interventions to reduce the effects of multiple crises on the vulnerable population while helping them to build resilience. Additionally, the number of climate-driven and climate-related disasters continues to rise in Somalia, leading to an increased strain on humanitarian systems which necessitates a rise in funding for climate-related solutions.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

During the reporting period, several areas of Somalia experienced substantial amounts of rainfall, leading to flash and riverine flooding, as reported by FAO/Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM). This deluge caused extensive damage in the flood-affected regions. According to the latest data, as of 6 June 2023, a total number of 468,000 people had been affected by the floods, with 247,000 displaced from their homes<sup>1</sup>.

OCHA recently indicated that in the worst affected district of Beletweyne and surrounding areas, the flood waters had started to recede, but stagnant pools were hindering the return of displaced people and increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. All primary schools in Beletweyne and Bulo Burte towns and surrounding riverine villages were closed due to flooding, which resulted in the discontinuation of the education of more than 27,000 children in 84 schools. Community-based reintegration facilities for children associated with armed forces and armed groups (a safe space and vocational training centre) were flooded and temporarily closed for the safety of the attendees. Community outreach teams maintained linkages with the children and their families.

The latest forecast for the 2023 Gu rainy season (April-June) paints a more positive outlook across most parts of Somalia than was initially predicted. This could potentially bring much-needed relief and better conditions in these areas during the next few months. However, approximately 6.5 million people across Somalia are projected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity classified in Crisis (integrated phase classification 3) or above through June 2023. The three areas identified in the last January 2023 IPC analysis as being at risk of famine (Mogadishu IDPs, Baidoa IDPs and Burhakaba agropastoral areas) experienced a significant decrease in population in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) from 96,000 to less than 5,000 and are no longer at risk of famine. Additional reductions in populations in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) were also recorded. The estimated total burden of acute wasting among children under the age of five years in Somalia between January and December 2023 remains at approximately 1.8 million children, including 477,700 projected to be severely malnourished<sup>2</sup>.

Furthermore, sharp increases in food prices since mid-2021 have exacerbated acute food insecurity in most parts of Somalia. Food prices remain above the five-year average in most markets, making it too expensive for most poor households; however, food prices have been on a declining trend over the past six months<sup>3</sup>.

In 2023, more than 8 million people (2,529,600 girls, 2,430,400 boys) will need emergency water supply. Water insecurity continues to increase the risks of disease outbreaks. In 2023, 8,987 suspected cases of cholera were recorded in 28 districts, 4,966 of whom were children aged below 5 years, including 27 associated deaths (Case Fatality Rate of 0.3 per cent). Since mid-April, further geographic spread of cholera transmission continues to be reported, especially around the Mandera triangle where the Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia borders converge, and population movements are driving transmission across borders<sup>4</sup>. Furthermore, the country recorded 5,239 suspected cases of measles, 73 per cent (3,812) were children under five years of age.

The security situation remains a cause for concern, with 474,000 people displaced by conflict in 2023, according to UNHCR. Fortunately, during this reporting month, there was relative stability in Laas Canood; however, further steps must be taken to ensure lasting peace throughout the Sool, Nugaal, and Sanaag regions, which are suffering greatly from the impacts of floods, drought, and conflict.

It is of grave concern that Somali children are being subjected to the devastating effects of explosions, as evidenced by recent reports that 22 children lost their lives in an explosion in the Lower Shabelle region of Somalia of a remnant of

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<sup>1</sup> OCHA Somalia: 2023 Flash and Riverine Floods Situation Report No. 2 (as of 6 June 2023).

<sup>2</sup> *ibid*

<sup>3</sup> FEWS Net, May 2023 Food Price Bulletin.

<sup>4</sup> Ministry of Health, Cholera Situation Report, 28 May 2023

war<sup>5</sup>. Decades of conflict have put children at heightened risk of death or being maimed by small arms and unexploded ordnance. The need for explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) activities covering communities in inaccessible areas cannot be overemphasized.

UNICEF and partners are scaling up their response across all sectors to meet the critical humanitarian needs of the drought- and conflict-affected population, including severe water shortages, extreme food insecurity, and deteriorating nutrition outcomes. Furthermore, there is a need to invest in livelihoods, resilience, infrastructure development, climate adaptation, and durable solutions to break the cycle of chronic and recurrent humanitarian crises and ensure those affected can adapt and thrive. In addition, the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) working group mapped community feedback mechanisms involving 119 respondents who identified the three most common feedback from communities which include requests for assistance, request for operational information on details of implementing partners' interventions, and general appreciation for services rendered. Key recommendations from the survey include ensuring that the CEA task force collaborates to ensure standard guidelines on complaints and feedback mechanisms, data collection, and, where possible common tools within sectors for better interoperable data and to avoid repetition and data fatigue.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

UNICEF continues to support nutrition surveillance, particularly in the hotspot areas of the country. As a result, after the completion of mass Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)<sup>6</sup> screening in Kahda and Daynile districts of Banadir region, over 45,910 children under the age of five years were screened in 1,376 IDP sites, and results showed that 8,441 (18.4 per cent) were wasted. The Nutrition Cluster, supported by UNICEF, Southwest State Ministry of Health and WFP, has initiated a plan to conduct another mass MUAC screening in Baidoa to assess and identify possible service gaps in nutrition and strengthen coordinated response. Nutrition Cluster partners, with support from UNICEF and WFP, continue to provide nationwide care for wasting prevention as well as maternal and child health services. As a result, 49,952 children (28,341 girls; 21,611 boys) were admitted for treatment of severe wasting during the period under review. Treatment outcomes remained within the SPHERE standards, with 95 per cent of children admitted being discharged as cured, while death rates stayed below 1 per cent. Additionally, 164,400 pregnant women and mothers of children under two years old received Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling to improve practice and behavior towards the recommended age-appropriate IYCF practices.

### Health

During this reporting period, 205,303 people (including 100,633 children under the age of five, 64,471 women and 40,199 men) received curative services through an outpatient department visit; additionally, 13,448 pregnant women had their first antenatal care visit (ANC 1), 5,294 received their ANC 4 and 9,579 pregnant women delivered with the support of skilled birth attendants while 3,600 mothers and infants received their first postnatal care services within 48 hours after birth. Through the routine immunization program, 18,883 children (10,152 girls and 8,731 boys) were vaccinated against measles. Emergency health supplies were provided for flood response in Jowhar and Beletweyne, enough to cover 25,000 affected women, men, and children with essential health services for a period of three months. UNICEF continued to support Cholera Treatment Centers (CTCs) in Banadir and Kismayo and provided supplies to its partners in Jubaland to contain cholera outbreaks in Dollow, Beletxaawo, and Luuq.

### WASH

Humanitarian assistance provided by UNICEF and its partners helps address the essential needs of the most vulnerable households and contributes towards preventing waterborne diseases, including acute watery diarrhoea/cholera. In May, UNICEF reached 204,691 people through hygiene promotion messaging (promoting handwashing with soap, safe water handling, safe sanitation practice, and safe personal and food hygiene) via house-to-house visits, community meetings, facility-level sessions (CTCs/CTUs and nutrition service centers), and media campaigns.

Hygiene promotion was integrated with the distribution of WASH supplies, reaching 82,400 people (including 7,500 people affected by floods in Beletweyne), who were provided with hygiene kits during the reporting month. UNICEF also reached 37,082 people in Beletweyne and Baraawe districts with emergency water supply through water trucking and water vouchers, bringing the total of those reached with emergency water supply to 424,163 since January. Additionally, 15,330 people were reached with appropriate sanitation facilities by constructing gender-segregated latrines with hand-washing facilities in IDP camps in Banadir, Cabudwaq, and Cadaado.

UNICEF, in addition to addressing the immediate emergency needs of the affected communities, is prioritizing the rehabilitation or construction of resilient climate water sources – including those in rural areas – potentially reducing rural-urban migration and providing 31,930 people with sustained access to safe water. Furthermore, UNICEF has

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<sup>5</sup> UNICEF Press release, 10 June 2023: <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/unicef-deeply-shocked-reported-deaths-more-20-children-lower-shabelle-region-somalia>

<sup>6</sup> Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) is the circumference of the left upper arm, measured at the mid-point between the tip of the shoulder and the tip of the elbow (olecranon process and the acromium).



helped these communities establish community management committees to improve their water point governance or management, thus enhancing community ownership.

UNICEF engages in strategic partnerships with federal and member state-line ministries to establish and/or enhance national and state-level capacities, policies, and systems. In May, to align WASH response strategies with post-COVID-19 lessons, the new government's priorities, including the National Development Plan (NDP), National Water Resources Strategy (NWRS), climate change impact, Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, and UNICEF's new strategic plan 2022–25 were taken into consideration when UNICEF organized a three-day mid-term review meeting in Mogadishu. The meeting that brought together UNICEF staff and key representatives from the federal Ministries of Water Resources, Health, Education, and Environment and climate change, among other things, agreed to programmatically shift from the short-term humanitarian response into long-term or climate change impact resilient interventions while meeting the immediate humanitarian needs.

### Education

UNICEF supports the education of 21,182 affected children across Somalia, supporting children impacted by drought and floods in the Federal Member states and ongoing conflict in Las Canood. The emergency programme for displaced children in the Federal Member States is providing 21,182 children (10,076 girls), many of whom have never been to school with access to education in 119 temporary learning sites across 12 drought-affected districts. Community engagement is an important aspect of the project to support children's enrolment and retention in schools. In Banadir, UNICEF partners organized school-based community engagement sessions involving 10 parent representatives (6 males and 4 females) and 14 members of the Community Education Committee (CEC) (6 males and 8 females). These sessions took place in two schools, one in Deynile and one in Kahda. The school communities discussed various topics, including school improvement, child protection and safeguarding, and strategies to enhance student retention in school.

In Lower Shabelle, another partner conducted social mobilization campaigns involving CEC members from 20 schools, encouraging parents and out-of-school children to reconnect with schools and not miss out on education. Similar activities were conducted in three IDP camps (Keniga, Eladow, and Bodan) in Hudur. UNICEF has provided financial/technical support to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in Puntland to organize and carry out centralized exams for 3,260 students (2,290 of grade 8 and 970 of Form 4 secondary) displaced from Las Canood. Prior to their displacement, the supported students were enrolled in 70 different schools inside Las Canood. In addition to the 3,290 students, UNICEF supported more than 125 education personnel to support the examination process, all selected from Sool region.

### Child Protection

Prevention of child recruitment and delivery of reintegration services to survivors of recruitment and use by non-state actor groups and clan militia continued, benefiting 1,163 children (16 per cent girls) with access to safe shelters, improved mental health, social skills, and self-awareness. Furthermore, developing marketable skills as a preventative measure for child recruitment is central to UNICEF's Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) programme across the country. As gender-based violence (GBV), including rape and sexual violence, are a veritable threat to Somali children and women, UNICEF has supported GBV prevention activities, reaching 18,729 people (63 per cent women and girls) with a provision of access to safe shelter, psychological first aid and counseling in safe houses and one-stop centres.

The right to live in a family environment for children was attained through targeted programmes for unaccompanied and separated children living in IDP camps and host communities. Some 1,331 children (45 per cent girls) benefitted from family tracing, including community-based alternative care. A strong kinship system has positively contributed to having children protected within a family environment. Mental health and psychosocial support activities benefitted 15,465 people (72 per cent children, of whom 4,999 were girls) and their caregivers in IDP camps and host communities. This service was delivered through mobile teams and at child-friendly spaces and service points.

### Social and Behaviour Change & Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

During the reporting period, UNICEF facilitated community consultations through focus group discussions with IDPs and the general and nomadic populations on their perceptions of disease outbreaks. Additional engagements were enabled via [Ureport](#), an SMS-based free and anonymous platform that engaged 8,634 people (3,888 females, 4,746 males). Some key findings from the consultations included that there was limited information and plans outlining what to do in case of a health emergency or disease outbreak. Most respondents (60 per cent) perceived disease outbreaks as an unusual occurrence of diseases and deaths in an area that is normally healthy. The main channels of communication used by the communities included community leaders, social mobilizers, and mobile phones. UNICEF provided information on rights and services related to WASH, Nutrition, gender-based violence, and health messages through front line workers and mass media; this reached 516,745 people. In addition, 6784 people provided 462 complaints and feedback through field collection mechanisms; from these cases, 774 responses were provided and resolved.

Based on the feedback received, most of the complaints from Badhadhe were regarding the lack of proper sanitation, clean drinking water and specialized health services. The community also reported a shortage of food and the need for special supplements for pregnant women and new-born children. In Kismayo, the feedback provided was concerning the need for basic amenities and cash assistance. In Afmadow, the feedback collected was about the need for information on asylum seekers' rights and available services while raising concerns about poor hygiene and sanitation.

In Dhobley, the community provided positive feedback on the availability of vaccines within health facilities. They also provided feedback on the need for hygiene kits to promote personal hygiene and for health education. To further enhance local capacity, 80 CSO partners received training on AAP and [Ureport](#), ensuring they have the necessary tools to mainstream AAP approaches in their programmes.

## Social Protection

In 2023, 2,324 households, including 1,926 households from the first cohort, were cleared for the second round of the humanitarian cash transfer payment cycle. Thus, UNICEF released payments to these 2,324 households as part of its nutrition-sensitive humanitarian cash transfer project in Somaliland. Each household received a monthly cash transfer of USD60. To strengthen the linkages between cash transfers, nutrition, and health services, UNICEF has conducted community mobilization messaging to promote positive health and nutrition service-seeking behaviors among families that have received humanitarian cash transfers.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy is designed around the imperative to proactively respond to pressing needs identified in interagency famine prevention plans and 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview, with a firm grasp of UNICEF's Core Commitment to Children guiding humanitarian actions.

Through its integral role in the effective coordination of humanitarian efforts, UNICEF leads the Nutrition Cluster together with World Food Programme (WFP), co-leading Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) cluster along with the Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH), and with Save the Children International co-leads the Child Protection Area of Responsibility and the Education Cluster, providing dedicated full-time support to coordination and quality information management for evidence-based decision making at strategic national and operational sub-national levels. As part of enhancing data readiness for improved preparedness, UNICEF Somalia has been implementing its Data Readiness for Improved Preparedness (DRIP) initiative since 2022. To enhance the utilization of evidence for risk monitoring and timely action, UNICEF Somalia is moving towards Geosight, an open-source geographical information system (GIS) platform. Through the data readiness initiative, UNICEF aims to improve situational awareness and forecasting through robust risk mapping and analysis. The analysis also helps better understand the impact of Somalia's increasingly complex operating environment on access to services and program coverage while guiding the development of agile, flexible, and conflict-sensitive programming and operations based on sound analysis. Consequently, this enhances Preparedness and Response.

Furthermore, UNICEF is expanding its multi-sectoral humanitarian response in coordination with the Somali government, other UN agencies, and implementing partners and participates in the Humanitarian Country Team as an active contributor to the multi-sectoral drought response and famine prevention actions.

UNICEF has prepositioned emergency supplies in ten supply hubs for rapid humanitarian response. UNICEF extends critical basic services to the underserved, including children in some of the hardest-to-reach areas, through its robust and scaled-up field presence in eight locations (Hargeisa, Garowe, Galkayo, Baidoa, Mogadishu, Dollow, Kismayo and Beletweyne) and by expanding its partnerships.

Aligned with the interagency Integrated Response Framework, UNICEF, IOM, and WFP with multiple partners have been operationalizing a first line response delivering a multi-sector intervention concurrently to the same registered vulnerable households since May 2022 in Banadir, Baidoa and Beletweyne districts. The delivery of a Minimum Response Package (MRP) to more than 232,410 vulnerable displaced households has allowed UNICEF to leverage resources with IOM and WFP to rapidly provide lifesaving assistance for at-risk newly displaced people. At the same time, coordination with WFP and WHO to scale up responses in hard-to-reach areas targeting more than 100,000 households has been strengthened, and services have reached more than 16,200 households in 11 of the 16 targeted districts with limited humanitarian access.

To further strengthen nutrition interventions in hard-to-reach areas, UNICEF and WFP have developed and are implementing a joint nutrition action plan to expand services. UNICEF is also strengthening its information management capacity through skills training and improving ways of engaging with information management support among strategic and implementing partners. During the reporting period, UNICEF coordinated with OCHA and conducted a three-day information management training for UNICEF and UNICEF-led cluster staff aiming at strengthening their technical and analytical capacities. Furthermore, localized situation analysis and response monitoring at the sub-national, district, and other area operational zones agreed at the inter-agency level may support quicker identification of gaps in basic service coverage and facilitate timely course correction. UNICEF is also actively seeking entry points and opportunities to expand coverage to areas that are currently outside of humanitarian reach.

UNICEF contributes to the coordination of cholera preparedness and response between the WASH and Health clusters within a national task force engaging the Ministry of Health, WHO and other partners. UNICEF routinely engages across three country offices of Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya to monitor the situation of cholera in terms of trends in cases and collaborate to support a reduction in transmission through adopting appropriate response coverage in risk communication, WASH and health interventions within the border areas.

UNICEF supported programmes are informed by solid risk analysis and humanitarian access monitoring, addressing inequities particularly in relation to marginalised groups, prioritizing gender and disability and mainstreaming PSEA and Accountability to the Affected People. UNICEF continues to provide life-saving health, nutrition, and WASH interventions. Children associated with armed groups have access to psychosocial support and skills training to facilitate their reintegration. Vulnerable children and youth participate in safe and protective educational programmes to continue learning, develop literacy and numeracy skills, and take advantage of 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 cash transfer delivery mechanisms will be continued. Building on lessons from previous droughts, UNICEF pursues a balanced approach between providing an immediate life-saving response, investing in systems strengthening, and building the resilience of services and communities. In newly accessible areas, UNICEF has been collaborating with its sister agencies to expand access to basic social services.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

UNICEF communication activities focused on the flooding in Hirshabelle state and UNICEF's response. Following the Representative's [visit](#) to Beletweyne, she [spoke](#) to the media at the Palais briefing in Geneva on the situation. UNICEF's response was highlighted through numerous posts as illustrated [here](#) and [here](#).

With famine having been averted, it is crucial for UNICEF to continue to advocate for a continued focus on Somalia as the crisis is far from over. This was the key message of an [opinion piece](#) on AlJazeera by the Representative and a full length [feature](#) in The National.

UNICEF sponsored the [Mogadishu Book Fair](#) along with the US embassy where Somali language, culture and education were celebrated. UNICEF used the occasion to highlight the learning crisis in Somalia, emphasizing that getting children into school and investing in literacy and foundation learning were the basis for a stable and progressive society.

Two [stories](#) highlighted UNICEF's critical role in supply and procurement of [humanitarian supplies](#) in Somalia, with the generous support of donors duly mentioned. In May, Somalia became the 9<sup>th</sup> country to [launch](#) UReport, a social messaging platform that encourages young people and communities to speak out on issues that matter to them.

UNICEF's drought response in the Horn of Africa, specifically Somalia, was [announced a winner](#) of the 2023 World Changing Ideas Awards in the Rapid Response category and received honourable mention in the Enduring Impact: 15+ Years in Business category. The honour duly recognizes the [hard work](#) put into saving the lives of children suffering from malnutrition as a result of the drought.

## Next SitRep: 20 July 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 Kedir 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)	230,154 (128,255 G   101,899 B)	49,952 ▲	464,126 (236,704 G   227,422 B)	230,154 (128,255 G   101,899 B)	49,952 ▲
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received counselling on infant and young child feeding	1,525,940	1,272,491	808,629 (808,629 W   0 M)	164,400 ▲	1,272,491	808,629 (808,629 W   0 M)	164,400 ▲
<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)	1,088,076 (281,198 G   253,165 B   340,642 W   213,071 M)	205,303 ▲			
# of children under 5 years old vaccinated against measles			117,700 (63,164 G   54,536 B)	18,883 ▲			
# of pregnant women receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants		52,739	49,206 (49,206 W   0 M)	9,579 ▲			
# of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)****		1,145 (685 W   460 M)	158 (85 W   73 M)	41 ▲			
<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)	424,163 (125,977 G   131,024 B   88,798 W   78,363 M)	37,082 ▲	5,305,780 (1,591,733 G   1,857,023 B   955,040 W   901,983 M)	1,240,043 (372,010 G   434,014 B   223,209 W   210,810 M)	95,375 ▲
# 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)	108,383 (32,191 G   33,480 B   22,688 W   20,024 M)	15,330 ▲	2,493,397 (748,019 G   872,689 B   448,811 W   423,877 M)	293,570 (88,072 G   102,749 B   52,840 W   49,909 M)	23,462 ▲
# 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)	610,741 (181,419 G   188,645 B   127,850 W   112,827 M)	82,406 ▲	6,087,119 (1,826,136 G   2,130,492 B   1,095,681 W   1,034,810 M)	1,257,139 (377,141 G   440,000 B   226,286 W   213,712 M)	232,276 ▲
# 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)	247,260 (73,436 G   76,378 B   51,764 W   45,682 M)	31,930 ▲	2,393,648 (718,094 G   837,777 B   430,856 W   406,921 M)	673,357 (202,007 G   235,675 B   121,203 W   114,472 M)	83,018 ▲
<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)	103,143 (34,258 G   32,790 B   24,712 W   11,383 M)	15,465 ▲	634,580 (273,600 G   284,768 B   37,344 W   38,868 M)	130,442 (45,261 G   44,015 B   27,960 W   13,206 M)	20,744 ▲
# 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)	6,887 (3,199 G   3,688 B)	1,331 ▲	43,359 (20,812 G   22,547 B)	19,515 (9,871 G   9,644 B)	5,498 ▲
# 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)	58,895 (13,824   9,638 B   25,652 W   9,781 M)	18,729 ▲			
# 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)	1,163 (197 G   966 B)	-	39,718 (7,944 G   31,774 B)	1,163 (197 G   966 B)	▲
# People with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse		630,000 (221,733 G	58,557 (13,537 G	23,635▲			

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 ▲ ▼
		232,073 B  85,012 W  91,183 M)	9,402 B  25,729 W  9,889 M)				
<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>21,182</b> (10,076 G  11,106 B)	3,000 ▲	<b>965,432</b> (441,041G  524,391B)	<b>134,993</b> (61,191 G  73,802 B)	3,000 ▲
# of children receiving individual learning materials		<b>300,000</b> (150,000 G  150,000 B)	<b>20,428</b> (9,963 G  10,465 B)	-	<b>300,000</b> (150,000 G  150,000 B)	<b>109,686</b> (52,532 G  57,154 B)	13,323 ▲
<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>1,295,791</b> (729,313 W  566,478 M)	471,561 ▲			
# 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>226,191</b> (126,213 W  99,978 M)	76,806 ▲			
<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>10,000</b>	<b>2,779</b> (2,779 HH	-			
# of people reached with UNICEF humanitarian CASH assistance		<b>25,000</b>	<b>2,324</b> (1162 W   1162 M)	-			



## Annex B

### Funding Status

Funding Requirements					
Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Nutrition	79,000,000	6,180,166	12,675,609	60,144,225	76%
WASH	70,000,000	8,989,869	15,245,394	45,764,737	65%
Health	41,000,000	3,700,197	5,887,531	31,412,272	77%
Child Protection	34,000,000	4,160,551	2,812,258	27,027,191	79%
Education	29,000,000	2,533,821	1,428,273	25,037,907	86%
Social Protection	12,000,000	362,058	436,478	11,201,464	93%
C4D/SBC	3,800,000	356,152	22,040	3,421,808	90%
Cluster Coordination	3,500,000	842,322	957,890	1,699,788	49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>272,300,000</b>	<b>27,125,136</b>	<b>39,465,473</b>	<b>205,709,392</b>	<b>76%</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.