



Reporting Period: 01 September – 30 September

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Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 9

Highlights

- The El Niño-induced flooding, forecasted to occur during the Deyr rainy season from October to December, has started unfolding in Somalia. The Baidoa district has been significantly affected, reportedly impacting over 17,000 households.
- In 2023, 1.48 million Somalis were internally displaced due to various factors, conflict alone caused the displacement of 592,000 people.
- Following the deactivation of the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) System-Wide Scale-Up, UNICEF's Level 3 Scale-Up for the drought response has concluded. UNICEF is now implementing its transition plans.
- Thus far, in 2023, UNICEF has supported 489,728 people (60.5 per cent children) with an emergency water supply and 1,716,417 people, including children and women, receiving lifesaving health care. In addition, 421,181 children (243,497 girls) have been treated for severe wasting. Emergency education interventions have reached 71,875 children, while 152,683 children and their caregivers have been provided with psychosocial support services.
- Given the rising concerns regarding aid diversion, UNICEF Somalia has put into action an enhanced post-distribution aid diversion mitigation work plan composed of seven pillars devised to boost the process of risk identification and mitigation measures.

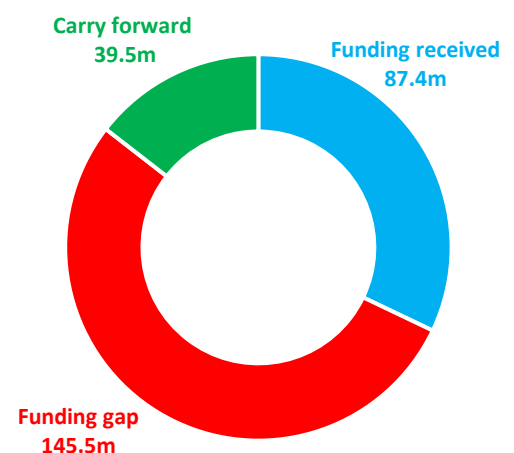
Situation in Numbers

- 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	88%
		Funding status	47%
	Health	Essential health service	100%
		Funding status	66%
	WASH	Emergency water	16%
		Funding status	56%
	Child Protection	MHPSS access	59%
		Funding status	48%
	Education	Education access	24%
		Funding status	14%
	SBC	People reached with messages	38%
		Funding status	10%

UNICEF Appeal 2023 US\$ 272.3 million



Funding Overview and Partnership

UNICEF appealed for \$272.3 million to support its humanitarian efforts for children in 2023. This includes essential health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection interventions. However, a funding shortfall of 53 per cent has limited UNICEF's ability to meet its targets and expand its geographic reach. Negotiations for additional contributions are in progress as UNICEF thanks donors and partners for existing donations. It is essential to have quick and flexible funding to supplement the current humanitarian response. UNICEF specifically needs an extra \$10.2 million for El Niño-prone areas. Several programs need significant funding, including the Cholera/AWD intervention plan, which needs \$5.8 million. The WASH program requires \$31 million to expand support to 3 million constituents, and \$56.7 million is needed to boost health and nutrition interventions. Further funding is required in the significantly under-resourced education and child protection sectors, which need an extra \$17.8 million and \$24.8 million, respectively. These funds will allow for the delivery of crucial humanitarian services to 300,000 children. In the long term, timely, flexible donor support is crucial to continuing these vital interventions.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The predicted El Niño-induced flooding, expected during the Deyr rainy season from October to December 2023, has begun to materialize in Somalia. Heavy rains and flash floods in Baidoa district, Bay region, South West State of Somalia affected about 107,000 people (17,831 families)¹.

Although the 2023 Gu rains and continuous humanitarian aid have had a positive effect, acute food insecurity levels are anticipated to remain high. Until December 2023, it is projected that 4.3 million people will grapple with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse situations. This includes an estimated 1 million people likely to fall into the Emergency (IPC Phase 4) category. The escalation in the population facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or more severe conditions, from 3.7 million between August and September 2023 to 4.3 million between October and December 2023, can be attributed to various factors. These include the detrimental effects of El Niño-induced heavy rains and flooding and a projected decrease in the level of humanitarian aid in the upcoming months due to funding constraints².

The recent acute wasting analysis reveals that around 1.5 million children aged 6 to 59 months are projected to suffer from acute wasting between August 2023 and July 2024. This includes approximately 330,630 children who are likely to face severe wasting. Thirteen of the forty-six population groups analyzed fall into a critical situation (IPC Phase 4). However, overall, there has been an improvement compared to the same season in the previous year, 2022³.

Regrettably, Somalia continues to grapple with persistent disease outbreaks, posing a significant challenge to public health and the overall well-being of its citizens. As of 30 September 2023, 13,652 acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera cases have been reported in twenty-nine districts across Somalia, where 35 cases resulted in death, accounting for a case fatality rate (CFR) of 0.3 per cent. More than half of those affected, 54 per cent (7,318) cases, were children under five, while 46 per cent (6,312) cases were classified as severe. Furthermore, since the start of 2023, the country has also recorded 9,596 suspected cases of measles. A staggering 74 per cent of these cases (7,059) are children under the age of five. The regions most impacted by the measles outbreak are Banadir, with 2,876 cases; Bay, with 1,900 cases; and Lower Juba, with 1,399 cases⁴.

Moreover, Somali children are enduring the impacts of drought, conflict, and various forms of abuse. With 4.8 million children out of school, the situation is dire. The government's military offensive against armed groups is also anticipated to cause displacement. These displacements put pressure on existing internally displaced people's (IDP) camps, potentially straining humanitarian resources. In 2023, out of the 1.4 million displaced people, conflict and insecurity accounted for the displacement of 592,000 people.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

In partnership with the government and civil society organizations, UNICEF prioritizes delivering preventive and curative nutrition services in 70 of 74 Somali districts. In September 2023, a joint effort with partners led to a mass screening in Baidoa, targeting 90,000 children, with a 75 per cent successful reach. The results showed 19 per cent of children were

¹ OCHA Somalia Deyr rainy season 2023 Flash Update No. 1

² Somalia 2023 Post-Gu IPC-AFI-and-IPC survey findings

³ Ibid

⁴ Federal Ministry of Health report , September 2023

wasted. The identified children with wasting have been referred for appropriate care. Since January 2023, 463,468 children under five have been treated for severe wasting. Additionally, UNICEF collaborated with WHO on an integrated national campaign, dispersing Vitamin A supplementation, key messaging and deworming for children aged 12 to 59 months, with results being compiled. To prepare for the El Niño phenomenon, essential nutrition commodities and partnerships have been prepositioned in eight districts expected to be most affected, to ensure timely lifesaving actions. Furthermore, the Nutrition Cluster has made a public call to action in response to the increasing concerns about aid diversion in Somalia. UNICEF is working to translate this call into discernible actions incorporated into annual work plans and program contracts with its partners and the government.

Health

In its unwavering commitment, UNICEF has consistently prioritized areas of greatest need, underscoring the importance of essential health care. UNICEF has persevered in its mission to deliver essential emergency health services using various modalities such as static, outreach and mobile services.

In the reporting period of September 2023, a total of 133,709 people, including more than 67,000 children, benefited from outpatient consultation services for curative care. This demonstrates a positive trend in comparison to the preceding month. As part of the routine immunization initiative, over 10,000 children received vaccination against measles, contributing to the broader disease prevention efforts. UNICEF has also continued its valuable support for maternal health services, extending its reach to more than 10,000 pregnant mothers with their initial antenatal care visit, and over 4,000 with their fourth antenatal care visit. Furthermore, more than 4,000 women were assisted in childbirth by skilled birth attendants, an essential need for safe delivery. In addition, the organization ensured that the first postnatal care visit was provided to 3,480 mothers and new-borns within the critical 48 hours post-birth. This comprehensive report underscores UNICEF's continued dedication to promoting healthcare and well-being in areas of greatest need.

WASH

In September 2023, in collaboration with its partners, UNICEF provided life-saving Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services to approximately 43,400 people affected by emergencies. Sustainable water was provided to 7,905 people, including 2,400 children, through the drilling or rehabilitation of seven water supply systems in the Bay and Bakool regions. Since the start of the year, UNICEF has ensured sustainable access to water for 474,163 people, representing 47 per cent of the annual target of one million people. Furthermore, emergency water supplies were provided to 18,465 internally displaced individuals in Buuhodle, Galckayo, and Waajid districts through water trucking and water vouchers. Sanitation facilities were made accessible to 11,100 people, including 6,700 children, through the construction of 225 gender-segregated latrines equipped with hand-washing facilities in IDP camps in Mudug and Togdheer regions. This effort has brought the total number of individuals served since January to 217,495, which is 72 per cent of the annual target of 300,000 people. Hygiene promotion activities were held, and hygiene kits were distributed among 43,402 people in the Banadir and Lower Shabelle regions. Thus far, UNICEF has reached 968,857 people, equating to 77 per cent of the annual target of 1.25 million people. These figures underscore the concerted efforts of UNICEF and its partners in providing crucial WASH services to those in need.

Furthermore, in response to the heightened El Niño-induced flood, UNICEF has enhanced its WASH intervention preparedness. This includes replenishing the nine regional supply hubs, providing staff and partners with orientation on WASH emergency interventions, and contributing to the mapping of water sources at risk from flooding to mitigate damage.

Education

During the months of September, schools across Somalia reopened. To encourage enrolment, particularly at the start of the new academic year, the support from community members is instrumental in conveying the significance of education and encouraging children to pursue and persist in their studies. Mobilizers assisted Community Education Committees (CECs) in articulating mobilisation and awareness campaigns, which entailed house-to-house visits to sensitize parents on the importance of enrolling in schools and in particular the importance of girls' education. Due to these efforts, UNICEF partners have conducted 52 campaigns in the communities surrounding schools to encourage enrolment. UNICEF education in emergency programme now supports 71,875 children (inclusive of 33,853 girls) to access education across a total of 288 schools and temporary learning spaces. The aid extended to these children encompasses a package of emergency support, which includes the construction or refurbishment of gender-sensitive WASH facilities, provision of clean drinking water, learning materials, and support to teachers. Assistance is also given to Community Education Committees (CECs).

Child Protection

In September 2023, UNICEF's partners in Somalia continued their essential interventions to support children and caregivers in 42 districts. 1,092 unaccompanied and separated children, of which 44 per cent were girls, were identified

and assisted, predominantly in the Banaadir, Hiraan, Bay and Lower Shabelle regions. UNICEF remained steadfast in providing reintegration support services to children associated with the armed forces and those deemed at risk of recruitment. In September, seven boys in Kismayo were referred for reintegration support. A significant focus was placed on mental health and psychosocial well-being, with 11,598 people, including 77 per cent children, receiving support. The support included case management and safe spaces for both children and adults. In terms of prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV), UNICEF and its partners continued to deliver prevention and life-saving services, benefitting 18,176 individuals, of which 62 per cent were women and girls. Moreover, the number of people accessing safe channels for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse increased to 22,461. UNICEF also continues working with its partners to conduct Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) assessments to implement appropriate risk mitigation measures to ensure that the risk mitigation measures are put in place.

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

UNICEF has led the development and distribution of El Niño-related awareness-raising messages and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) material, targeting five districts in Hirshabelle State. This was done in collaboration with the state Ministry of Health. Key messages have been shared in the targeted areas via community radio and television stations. Through partner collaborations, 6,215 social mobilizers were deployed to priority districts, reaching 1,348 households with critical messages. Additional messages about cholera and polio campaigns were broadcasted on local FM radios. Mobilizers distributed 891 IEC materials for the Polio campaign and PSEA messages were communicated to enhance awareness. Community-level interventions to prevent acute watery diarrhoea have also continued, reaching 5,691 people (2,265 males and 3,426 females). During the reporting period, UNICEF trained 50 participants from its partners on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), focusing on enhancing community feedback mechanisms. UNICEF has also expanded its toll-free line, 6464, to provide a direct communication channel to the affected population. This complements the [U-report](#) platform, which has reached 82,555 individuals.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

In collaboration with its partners, UNICEF is committed to delivering a comprehensive response to climate shocks, disease outbreaks and conflict within Somalia. The response strategy underscores a holistic program encapsulating nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and health services, all supplemented by child protection, educational measures, and humanitarian cash transfers. UNICEF's humanitarian response also contributes to the climate change resilience building of communities and systems through programmes that reinforce localization of the response, build the capacity of communities, and prioritize sustainable climate-smart technical solutions.

Through its integral role in the effective coordination of humanitarian efforts, UNICEF leads the Nutrition Cluster together with WFP, co-leads the WASH Cluster with the Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH), and co-leads the Child Protection Area of Responsibility and the Education Cluster with Save the Children International. There are dedicated full-time staff to support coordination at national and state level and quality information management for evidence-based decision-making at strategic national and operational sub-national levels.

UNICEF is expanding its multi-sectoral humanitarian response in coordination with the Government of Somalia, UN agencies and implementing partners. UNICEF participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and is an active contributor to the multi-sectoral drought response and famine prevention actions. UNICEF expands 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 through expanded partnerships.

In order to deliver services in areas of limited accessibility, UNICEF coordinates with its partners diligently. Based on the valuable lessons gathered in 2022, UNICEF stays dedicated to enhancing its visibility and accessibility to children in districts where access is significantly or highly restricted. As a part of this initiative, UNICEF is bolstering its analytical capacity to identify potential partners (such as private businesses, diaspora, community groups, etc.), strengthen existing relationships, and enhance communication and collaboration with stakeholders who can influence humanitarian access with added focus on women-led organizations. Furthermore, UNICEF seeks to extend its program coverage to newly recovered districts by the government, ensuring the reach of vulnerable populations in these areas.

UNICEF acknowledges that in Somalia, reaching marginalized populations within otherwise accessible districts presents one of the most formidable challenges for humanitarian efforts. In a bid to access the marginalized population, UNICEF has committed to enhancing its understanding of the social, political, and economic factors affecting these marginalized groups in critical operational areas so as to discern the barriers they face and develop possible solutions. The strategies under exploration include identifying and mapping localities where marginalized and minority clans reside to improve targeting and surveillance. UNICEF is also considering partnering with organizations who are working with marginalized

groups that can consistently access and interact with these communities to gain a deeper understanding of their needs and bolster monitoring efforts.

Furthermore, UNICEF established partnerships with 117 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in 2023, of which 82 (70 per cent) are national organizations. As part of its localization agenda, UNICEF continues its efforts to expand its programmatic engagement with local organization. In addition, UNICEF focuses on improving the quality of its humanitarian programming, ensuring strong linkages between humanitarian and development efforts, mainstreaming PSEA, and prioritizing vulnerable population groups, including people with disabilities. A systematic gender lens is applied to all analyses and programme designs.

To further strengthen nutrition interventions in hard-to-reach areas, UNICEF and WFP 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. UNICEF is also actively seeking entry points and opportunities to expand coverage to areas outside humanitarian reach. UNICEF coordinates 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 Somalia routinely liaises with other UNICEF offices in Ethiopia and Kenya to monitor cholera trends. It collaborates about transmission reduction through risk communication, WASH, and health interventions in the border areas.

In response to growing concerns about aid diversion in Somalia, UNICEF has taken further steps to reduce possible risks. This includes updating its risk register and enhancing its program monitoring activities. UNICEF Somalia has put into action a post-distribution aid diversion (PDAD) mitigation work plan composed of seven pillars devised to boost the process of risk identification and facilitate the deployment of mitigation measures. Also, UNICEF collaborates with the humanitarian community and sister agencies to mitigate PDAD. It's a member of an interagency task force focused on PDAD. Furthermore, it's engaged with the government on PDAD issues as a part of broader humanitarian discussions.

UNICEF-supported programmes are informed by solid risk analysis and humanitarian access monitoring, addressing inequities, particularly in relation to marginalized groups, prioritizing gender and disability, and mainstreaming PSEA and AAP. UNICEF Also co-leads the Community Engagement and Accountability task force. UNICEF continues to provide life-saving health, nutrition and WASH interventions. Children formerly associated with armed forces and groups have access to psychosocial support and skills training to facilitate their reintegration into communities. 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

In September, UNICEF continued an emergency response to the displacement caused by fighting in Laascaanood, by providing clean water to the community, school and health centre. Also, 8,000 households will benefit from a new [water system](#) being constructed.

Somalia remains one of the most unsafe countries for a child to grow up in. Last month, multiple children were victims of unexploded ordnances (UXOs). UNICEF released a [statement](#) reiterating that children's safety must be the primary consideration in all situations, and no effort should be spared in upholding their rights to a safe and protective environment.

The regional water, sanitation and hygiene (RWASH) programme, a climate-smart initiative addressing the needs of displaced populations and host community by establishing new urban water supply systems, is taking shape. [Deep well drilling](#) is in progogress in Dollow, one among many interventions implemented through this project.

A UNICEF-led joint field mission with WHO, ACTED, SOS-Somalia and officials from the ministries of Health (MoH) and Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) of South West State (SWS), visited Bur Hakaba district to assess and respond to the [cholera outbreak](#) in the area. Ongoing monitoring, prevention and responses activities continue to help protect the communities. Concurrently, a [polio vaccination](#) campaign in SWS is in action with an aim to reach over 2.6 million children under five years old. Raising awareness about polio helps to ensure every child gets the life-saving vaccine.

UNICEF organized a four-day training in Hargeisa on [Risk Communication and Community Engagement](#) whereby fifty participants from UNICEF implementing partners took part. These activities will give more agency to the voices of the affected population by strengthening community feedback mechanisms.

Next SitRep: 20 November 2023

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

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

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Annex A Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Overall needs	UNICEF and Implementing partners			Cluster/AoR Response		
		2023 target	Total results	Change since the last report ▲▼	2023 target	Total results	Change since the last report ▲▼
Nutrition							
# of boys and girls aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	513,550	477,446 (243,497 G 233,949 B)	421,181 (235,979 G 185,202 B)	41,205 ▲	477,446 (243,497 G 233,949 B)	421,181 (235,979 G 185,202 B)	41,205 ▲
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received counselling on infant and young child feeding	1,525,940	1,272,491	1,585,806 (1,585,806 W 0 M)	168,505 ▲	1,272,491	1,585,719 (1,585,719 W 0 M)	168,418 ▲
Health							
# 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)	1,716,417 (448,189 G 393,933 B 534,670 W 339,625 M)	133,709 ▲			
# of children under 5 years old vaccinated against measles			176,861 (92,640 G 84,221 B)	10,634 ▲			
# of pregnant women receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants		52,739	72,497 (72,497 W 0 M)	4,136 ▲			
# of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)****		1,145 (685 W 460 M)	209 (123 W 86 M)	-			
WASH							
# 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)	489,728 (145,450 G 151,279 B 102,523 W 90,475 M)	18,465 ▲	5,305,780 (1,591,733 G 1,857,023 B 955,040 W 901,983 M)	1,491,911 (447,567 G 522,170 B 268,545 W 253,629 M)	88,800 ▲
# 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)	217,495 (64,596 G 67,186 B 45,532 W 40,182 M)	11,101 ▲	2,493,397 (748,019 G 872,689 B 448,811 W 423,877 M)	504,917 (151,476 G 176,721 B 90,882 W 85,838 M)	58,071 ▲
# 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)	968,857 (287,782 G 299,265 B 202,820 W 178,990 M)	43,402 ▲	6,087,119 (1,826,136 G 2,130,492 B 1,095,681 W 1,034,810 M)	1,804,073 (541,217 G 631,430 B 324,731 W 306,695 M)	149,491 ▲
# 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)	474,163 (140,823 G 146,469 B 99,263 W 87,608 M)	7,905 ▲	2,393,648 (718,094 G 837,777 B 430,856 W 406,921 M)	1,268,307 (380,490 G 443,909 B 228,291 W 215,617 M)	145,692 ▲
Child Protection							
# 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 14,271 W)	152,683 (53,119 G 53,001 B 32,033 W 32,033 W)	11,598 ▲	634,580 (273,600 G 284,768 B 75,589 B 37,428 W)	205,306 (75,057 G 75,589 B 37,428 W 37,428 W)	18,872 ▲

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 ▲▼
		12,841 M)	14,530 M)		37,344 W 38,868 M)	17,232 M)	
# 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)	12,331 (5,656 G 6,675 B)	1,092 ▲	43,359 (20,812 G 22,547 B)	32,708 16,147 G 16,562 B)	2,801 ▲
# 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)	146,550 (34,221 26,572 B 58,829 W 26,928 M)	18,176 ▲			
# 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)	1,223 (214 G 1,009 B)	-	39,718 (7,944 G 31,774 B)	1,234 (214 G 1,020 B)	11 ▲
# People with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse		630,000 (221,733 G 232,073 B 85,012 W 91,183 M)	160,610 37,941 G 29,066 B 64,656 W 28,947 M)	22,461 ▲			
Education							
# of children accessing formal and non-formal primary education	3,850,000	300,000 (150,000 G 150,000 B)	71,875 (33,853 G 38,022 B)	50,169 ▲	965,432 (375,064 G 458,413 B)	139,066 (63,087 G 75,979 B)	2,055 ▲
# of children receiving individual learning materials		300,000 (150,000 G 150,000 B)	69,610 (33,113 G 36,497 B)	49,182 ▲	300,000 (150,000 G 150,000 B)	155,690 (73,712 G 80,497 B)	24,348 ▲
Social Behaviour and Change							
# People reached through messaging on the individual, family, and community-level prevention practices and access to services		11,752,897 (5,923,460 W 5,829,437 M)	4,517,033 (2,568,713 1,952,057 M)	1,419,59 ▲			
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications for available support services to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms		783,527 (394,898 W 388,629 M)	957,893 (535,935 416,577)	235,365 ▲			
Social Protection							
# of households with children under 5 years in the host communities as well as IDP camps who are registered using the Government Common Registration Form		2,775 (1,388 W 1,388 M)	2,779 (2,779 HH	-			
# of people reached with UNICEF humanitarian CASH assistance		2,000 (1,000 W 1,000 M)	2,324 (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	24,559,697	12,675,609	\$41,764,694.07	53%
WASH	70,000,000	23,713,297	15,245,394	\$31,041,309.35	44%
Health	41,000,000	21,005,126	5,887,531	\$14,107,343.61	34%
Child Protection	34,000,000	13,424,616	2,812,258	\$17,763,125.68	52%
Education	29,000,000	2,761,599	1,428,273	\$24,810,128.23	86%
Social Protection	12,000,000	700,000	436,478	\$10,863,522.46	91%
C4D/SBC	3,800,000	356,152	22,040	\$3,421,807.60	90%
Cluster Coordination	3,500,000	842,323	957,890	\$1,699,787.74	49%

Total	272,300,000	87,362,810	39,465,471	\$145,471,718.73	53%
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*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.