



Reporting Period: 01 October – 31 October

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Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 10



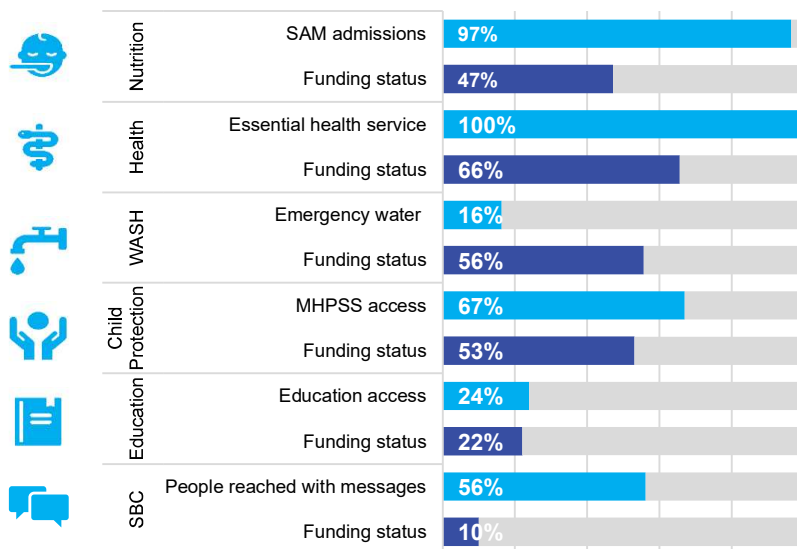
Highlights

- Predicted El Nino phenomenon impacts on Somalia’s children and their families beginning in October were forecast to affect more than 1.1 million and demanded an instant shift in response priorities. UNICEF deployed more than 35 personnel to the following hotspot locations in Beletweyne, Jowhar, Balcad, Buloburte, Jalalaqsi, Kismayo Dollow and Baidoa.
- 127,554 internally displaced persons and vulnerable host communities impacted by flooding received life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services including water source chlorination.
- 40,800 flood-affected people accessed hygiene kits and another 25,800 were reached with improved sanitation facilities.
- 45,083 under five (U5) children (25,701 girls, 19,382 boys) in 70 out of 74 districts were reached with lifesaving care for children with wasting.
- 5,197 children (2,657 girls and 2,540 boys) were vaccinated against measles.
- 19,516 affected children and caregivers received community-based mental health and psychosocial support services.
- 28,156 students and teachers received over 25,000 Arabic textbooks and teachers' guides to support continued learning.
- 22,927 women, girls, and boys accessed risk mitigation, prevention, and response services on gender-based violence.
- 26,463 people accessed safe reporting channels for sexual exploitation and abuse reached 26,463 people.
- 383,320 people affected by multiple shocks shared questions and complaints through hotlines, social mobilizers and suggestion boxes.

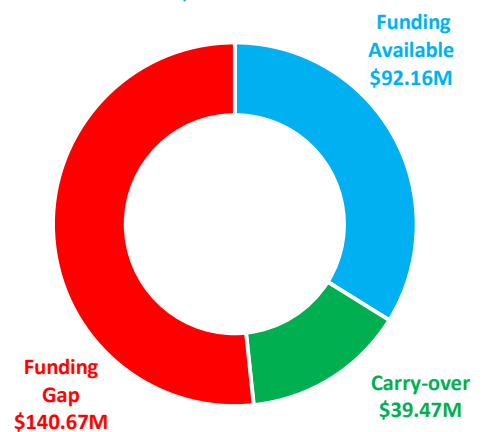
Situation in Numbers



UNICEF’s Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2023 US\$ 272.3 million



Funding Overview and Partnership

UNICEF called for USD272.3 million in 2023 through the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal, aiming to target at least 5 million people of which 3 million are children to sustain ongoing interventions across Nutrition, WASH, Health, Education, Child Protection, Social Behavioral Change to increase demand for services as well as Social Protection. So far, UNICEF has received USD98 million worth of generous contributions accounting for at least 52 per cent of the HAC from major donors including USAID/BHA, EU/ECHO, UK/FCDO, Japan, Sweden/SIDA, Canada/COVAX, UNOCHA/CERF, Norway, and National Committees. Although UNICEF has deactivated the Level 3 emergency status to Level 1 as the historical drought season dissipated, the predicted El Niño season beginning in October into the last quarter of the year has demanded priorities to shift ramping up resources to respond to the multi-dimensional crisis at hand. Acute watery diarrhea/Cholera impacts of an El Niño phenomenon, Laas Canood and Integrated response to the displaced in Banadir are each targeting between 100,000 to more than half a million children with calls for urgent additional funding. The situation further demonstrates the need for funding boost to ensure strengthening of preparedness and response efforts for timely action to avert disease and mortality.

As of October 2023, sectors that urgently need funding top-ups to meet the HAC 2023 targets include Emergency, Health, Child Protection and WASH which are currently having deficits of more than 50 per cent. Notably and in addition to providing lifesaving humanitarian assistance, UNICEF is committed to channeling and investing in resilient-centered initiatives focused on implementing the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus strategy for sustainable impact.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Shifting away from the once-in-a-century drought crisis that prompted UNICEF to activate a scaled-up intervention within a level 3 emergency status, displaced at least 1.2 million people while leaving 2 in 5 children acutely malnourished; the predicted El Niño-induced flooding during the Deyr rainy season this year has materialized into a multi-state catastrophe. Since October 2023, the heavy downpour has stretched across Jubaland, Banadir, Galmuduug, Hirshabelle, and Southwest States leading to flashfloods and casualties. More than 1.1 million people have been affected and another 330,000 displaced or relocated with projections of the crisis exponentially spiraling into 2024. The floods have caused damage to homes and agricultural land; particularly for urban poor and IDPs and affected humanitarian access in places like Baidoa. Children in the affected area are more at risk of water-borne disease outbreaks due to the contaminated water. Despite the transition into the Deyr rainy season from October, a staggering 600,000 more people are expected to face IPC 3-5 crisis conditions compared to August to September due to the devastating impact of floods, disease outbreaks and displacement. Currently, 1.5 children under 5 years are facing acute wasting and another 330,000 children likely to be severely acute malnourished.

In addition, Somalia is dealing with a dynamic protracted crisis catalyzing endemic disease outbreaks where almost 15,000 and 8,000 cases of cholera/AWD and measles have been confirmed, respectively. According to epidemiological data in 2023, of all confirmed cases, females accounted for 52 per cent of cases and children under the age of five years are disproportionately affected constituting 60 per cent of cases. The Case Fatality Rate (CFR) stands at 0.26 per cent with cases highest in Beledhawi, Kismayo, Afgoye and Baidoa districts in that order. In counter action, UNICEF is collaborating with state and national governments and other stakeholders in delivering a coordinated, decentralized and multisectoral Cholera/AWD intervention. Integrating multiple strategies including advocacy and awareness, cross-border monitoring, risk communication, civic engagement (RCCE) and accountability to affected populations (AAP) to enable access to information and amplify voices of affected populations, vaccination campaigns, case management, and monitoring and surveillance has been central to UNICEF's Cholera/AWD response. The sector is targeting to vaccinate more than 350,000 children against measles in line with the World Health Organization Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030).

Somalia ranks as one of the world's highest in proportion of population with no access to clean water due to climatic factors, poor infrastructure and instability. Nationwide, 8 million people are in need of WASH assistance including intersectional needs in gender-based violence in emergency (GBViE) prevention and response, menstrual health hygiene and protection services. In addition, children's access to education and their protective environment has degraded with more than 3.1 million children out of school, and a further 900,000 at risk of dropping out. Approximately 3 million children are in need of education support.

The country is hosting a staggering 1.4 million internally displaced populations as a result of converging crises including half a million due to conflict events occurring particularly in South West States where government military forces are

conducting a counter insurgency. Africa transition mission in Somalia (ATMIS) phased withdrawal and handover to Somalia Security Forces is delayed as the offensive against armed groups continues resulting in Newly or Recently Recovered Areas (NRAs) where children are in critical need of basic services. Responses to children and families impacted by conflict in Laas Canood and military offensives are ongoing targeting 22,000 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and children released from armed forces and groups (CAAFAG).

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

UNICEF continues to monitor the situation, engage, and implement El Nino response plans with frequent updates on partners and resources mapping as the situation evolves. In partnership with the government and cluster partners, between January and October 2023, UNICEF reached 517,090 under five (U5) children (227,187 boys, 289,903 girls) in 70 out of 74 districts with lifesaving treatment services for severe wasting, against an annual target of 477,446 children. For the month of October 2023, UNICEF with partners reached 45,083 under five (U5) children (25,701 girls, 19,382 boys). UNICEF nutrition response coverage is 97 per cent for treatment of severe wasting with 47 per cent of the required funding due to the consumption of excess ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) brought from 2022 and utilization of the buffer stock. Essential nutrition commodities and partnerships prepositioned in flood affected areas ensured service continuity and UNICEF does not anticipate any pipeline breaks during this response. In partnership with Health and the World Health Organization (WHO), an integrated polio and vitamin A national campaign was launched in October 2023. In September and October 2023, more than 3 million children were reached with at least one dose of vitamin A, and mop-up supplementation is ongoing with the round two Polio national immunisation days (NiDs). Nutrition partners will further leverage the mop up to conduct deworming campaign (Albendazole), critical for reducing morbidity in children aged 12 to 59 months. Mitigation against post-delivery aid diversion continues to be a priority for Somalia. UNICEF continues to monitor the consumption of ready to use therapeutic feeding (RUTF) supplies with updated risk register and increased monitoring footprint. A mass data reconciliation to estimate actual consumption per child is ongoing and findings are expected to further rationalize the number of supplies delivered per child wasted. In addition, a national RUTF market survey with objectives to quantify leakage and misuse is ongoing and results are expected to be available by the end of December 2023.

Health

UNICEF continued with response focused on areas of highest needs and promoting essential healthcare. UNICEF's response intervention continued to focus on the provision of essential emergency health services, through static, outreach, and mobile services. Emergency interventions were complemented by FCDO bridge support to health service delivery from January to end of October maintaining health service delivery in around 190 facilities in emergency districts and beyond. This has contributed to the 100 per cent coverage targets of access of the affected population to health services in spite of only 66 per cent funding availability. During the October 2023 reporting, a total of 61,479 people (33,628 children, 15,967 women, and 11,884 men), benefited from outpatient consultation (OPD) service for curative care. This is a significant decrease when compared with the previous month and is due to end of health emergency interventions through 'Better lives initiative' supported facilities in September 2023. Through the routine immunization program, 5,197 children (2,657 girls and 2,540 boys) were vaccinated against measles. UNICEF also sustained its support for the provision of maternal health services, reaching 9,209 pregnant women with first Antenatal care (ANC 1) and 3,511 with ANC 4. Health care workers assisted 1,454 pregnant women with skilled birth attendants. Additionally, 2,757 mothers and newborn received first postnatal care services within 48 hours after giving birth.

WASH

In response to floods caused by heavy rains, particularly in Galmudug, Southwest State, Hirshabelle and Jubaland, UNICEF is scaling up its response to address the needs of the affected people including children at risk of water-borne disease outbreaks due to the contaminated water. UNICEF in collaboration with partners and counterparts reached a total of 127,554 emergency-affected internally displaced persons and vulnerable hosts with life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) services including water source chlorination and hygiene promotion in Southwest (11,047), Jubaland (64,507) and Banadir (52,000) to avert outbreak of waterborne diseases. UNICEF is also supporting the replenishment of essential emergency WASH supplies at nine regional WASH supply hubs. During the reporting period, UNICEF has reached a total of 40,800 flood-affected people through the distribution of hygiene kits, and another 25,800 with improved sanitation facilities.

Besides addressing the immediate emergency needs of the affected communities, UNICEF continued to support the drilling of new boreholes or rehabilitation and construction of 11 water supply systems including pipeline extensions to schools, health facilities, and community water kiosks, reaching 66,000 people with sustainable access to safe water. Since January, UNICEF has reached 544,238 people (54 per cent of the 1,000,000 annual target) with sustainable access to water. With 56 per cent of the annual required funding UNICEF with partners have achieved 16 per cent of the targeted support with immediate water supply as focus has been on medium to longer term water solutions. Prioritization of the emergency needs is coordinated through the Cluster and UNICEF will offer support as partner of last resort.

UNICEF cholera response is primarily through the Case Areas Targeted Intervention (CATI) approach. The CATI has been implemented in different district including Dollow, Luuq (Gedo region) and in Kismayo and Afmadow (Lower Juba region reaching some 2,721 households with Community Outreach Response Teams to collect Transmission Context information via KOBO surveys and to provide hygiene promotion.

Education

In October, the education programme's emergency education initiative for displaced children across drought-affected regions reached a high of 28,156 (12,929 girls) from 160 schools and temporary learning sites in 12 districts within the Federal Member States. One of the focus areas for education partners this month was addressing potential flooding in schools. In the Southwest State, challenges like inadequate sanitation and flooding were pre-emptively addressed. Partners conducted awareness-raising campaigns in IDP sites with temporary learning spaces to educate the school communities about flood risks and the importance of addressing overflowing septic tanks for a safe and healthy learning environment. Partners also worked to repair damaged school latrines from the recent rainfall in Baidoa. Additionally, there was a concentrated drive to enhance academic resources across all Federal Member States. The delivery and distribution of over 25,000 Arabic textbooks and teachers' guides was notably significant, supporting the 28,156 students across all regions.

Child Protection

In October, UNICEF extended community-based mental health and psychosocial support services to a total of 19,516 children and caregivers, reflecting a notable increase from previous months. This demonstrates an ongoing commitment to addressing mental health needs in the community while also the ability to respond to evolving needs in face of the recent flooding. For example, partners in Beletweyne and Baidoa continued providing essential child protection services throughout the flooding in month of October to 6253 children (1650 girls and 1547 boys) and caregivers (1843 women and 1213 men) with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, assistance to unaccompanied and separated children (54 girls and 69 boys) along with GBV prevention, response and mitigation. Regarding the reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFAG), 11 boys were successfully released and reintegrated with their families and communities. For unaccompanied and separated children, 752 (339 girls, 413 boys) were supported with reunification services, family-based care, or appropriate alternatives. This indicates a continued effort to provide care and protection for children in vulnerable situations. On gender-based violence (GBV) interventions, 22,927 women, girls, and boys accessed risk mitigation, prevention, and response services in October. This signifies a sustained focus on addressing the risks and impacts of GBV in the region. Safe reporting channels for sexual exploitation and abuse reached 26,463 people in October. This emphasizes the ongoing commitment to providing avenues for reporting and addressing incidents of exploitation and abuse. At end October, UNICEF supported CSOs working on GBV in Emergencies to attend a regional workshop for women led organisations to reinforce localisation while also building a regional community of practice. Despite a 53 per cent funding gap in the 2023 requirement, UNICEF with partners were able to reach 67 per cent of target for mental health and psychosocial services due to many interventions being near semi-urban centers and partner flexibility to receive a greater number of children and caregivers.

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

Response interventions focussed on life-saving assistance to populations affected by floods in priority areas reaching 689,317 people. UNICEF worked closely with government and civil society organisations among its partners, UNICEF enhanced community awareness and participation through mass media, community mobilization through social mobilizers, schools, religious leaders and young people. The main objective was to increase the demand for essential services and facilitate their uptake. Feedback through hotlines, social mobilizers and suggestion boxes was provided by

383,320 people. As at October, UNICEF with partners have attained 56 per cent of the planned reach with only 10 per cent of the funding due to extended reach of the regular programming interventions to those affected by new shocks.

Feedback from the affected communities predominantly consisted of questions, with fewer complaints being registered as a positive development. To ensure a closed feedback loop, referrals were made for response by relevant humanitarian clusters, while some required NGO partners to make programmatic improvements. As co-lead of the Community Engagement and Accountability task force, UNICEF, cofacilitated the development of technical standards on community feedback mechanisms at inter-agency level to guide in common coding and analysis of feedback. Furthermore, UNICEF with partners are operationalising digital engagement platforms including [Ureport](#) and Talk to Loop platforms which are free and anonymous for all users to enhance reporting and closing of the loop.

In collaboration with Federal Member States, social and behaviour change has also supported civic engagement, advocacy and media engagement intervention as a response to cholera/ AWD thus 370 community social mobilizers have been trained and deployed by Federal Member States Ministries of Health to conduct house to house (H2H) community social mobilization to contain the cholera outbreak. The mobilizers are delivering integrated messages on prevention and health education and connecting affected individuals at health centres and in general with service provision points. The social mobilizers have reached 126,456 individuals at the household level, providing them with key messages on cholera outbreak prevention additionally, and Well-organized advocacy and community sensitization meetings have been held, with 12,650 individuals in attendance.

Local FMS media have developed comprehensive radio messages. These messages have been aired by 18 local FM radios, reaching a population of over 3.8 million people in all the FMS including Benadir Regional Administration (BRA). Feedback on household visits has been provided to 9,628 individuals, who have expressed appreciation for the support provided by the community mobilizers and have gained an understanding of how cholera spreads and the importance of prevention messages.

In collaboration with the UNICEF Education section, 16,841 students in Bardera have been visited and given key messages on AWD/cholera prevention. UNICEF and SMOH have jointly conducted supportive supervision visits in Dolow, Afmadow, Bardera, Luq, Belet hawa, Beletweyne Burhakaba, and Merka districts. They have also provided technical support to all H2H community social mobilizers.

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. UNICEF has revised its corporate emergency activation procedure (CEAP) from Level 3 to Level 1 and developed a transition plan to addressing residual risks within the continuing programme up to 2025.

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 and quality information management for evidence-based decision-making at strategic national and operational sub-national levels.

To facilitate preparedness for impacts of El Nino to children, UNICEF deployed more than 35 personnel to the following hotspot locations in Beletweyne, Jowhar, Balcad, Buloburte, Jalalaqsi, Kismayo Dollow and Baidoa. The multi-sector rapid response teams (RRTs) are participating in daily, weekly coordination meetings led by Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMS), State Inter-agency and Inter-cluster groups (S-ICCGs) and District Flood Task Force Meetings. UNICEF and partners engage in Rapid Assessments (37 Questionnaire tool) in flood impacted areas. Direct financial support is being provided to MoHADMS to support coordination and leadership in State level emergency preparedness and response.

As part of enhancing data readiness for improved preparedness, UNICEF 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 is moving towards GeoSight, an open-source geographical information system. Through DRIP, UNICEF aims to improve situational awareness and forecasting through robust risk mapping and analysis. The analysis also helps to better understand the impact of Somalia's increasingly complex operating environment on access to

services and programme coverage while guiding the development of agile, flexible, and conflict-sensitive programming and operations based on sound analysis to enhance preparedness and response.

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 has prepositioned emergency supplies in nine supply hubs for rapid humanitarian response and 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 through expanded 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. 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 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 Somalia routinely liaises with other UNICEF offices in Ethiopia and Kenya to monitor cholera trends and collaborates in transmission reduction through risk communication, WASH and health interventions in the border areas. 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 prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and accountability to affected populations (AAP). 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 October, UNICEF Somalia hosted the new UNICEF Regional Director for Eastern and Southern Africa [Eva Kadili](#). She saw first-hand UNICEF, government, and partner preparations and response to climate emergencies and UNICEF and partners work in policy, protection, health, education, and WASH. She welcomed coordinated efforts of the Ministry of Health, partners and the Gates Foundation and communities to stop the spread of vaccine preventable childhood diseases through strengthened [routine immunization](#) across Somalia. The Regional Director also took part in the [Day of the Girl](#) commemoration in Mogadishu where with other partners, she envisioned a world where girls have the opportunity to influence policy to determine their future.

The UNICEF team in Baidoa met with the South West State Minister of Humanitarian Affairs focusing on the devastating impact of the recent floods in the area. They discussed strategies for providing immediate support to those affected, with a strong emphasis on prioritizing the well-being of mothers and children in response to the [El Niño](#) impacts.

Health partners recommitted to an integrated approach to address health emergencies in Somalia with a focus on [polio](#). With El Nino increasing the rains and severe flooding, disease outbreaks are imminent. Getting children vaccinated is the surest way to protect them from life-threatening and debilitating childhood diseases. UNICEF handed over essential health medicines and supplies to the mayor of [Berbera](#) to support integrated health services implemented by the Berbera local government. This was through the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance.

In preparation for impacts of El Nino flooding in [Beletweyne](#), UNICEF and partners have pre-positioned hygiene kits that include water purifying tablets, soap, buckets and menstrual hygiene items. Communities must stay alert and be ready to move their families to higher ground if necessary.

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)	517,090 (289,903 G, 227,187 B)	45,083 ▲	477,446 (243,497 G 233,949 B)	517,090 (289,903 G, 227,187 B)	45,083 ▲
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received counselling on infant and young child feeding	1,525,940	1,272,491	1,992,273 (1,992,273 w 0 m)	193,967 ▲	1,272,491	1,992,273 (1,992,273, 0 m)	193,967 ▲
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 (466,583 G 409,167 B 550,637 W 351,509 M)	61,479 ▲			
# of children under 5 years old vaccinated against measles			182,058 (95,297 G 86,761 B)	5,197 ▲			
# of pregnant women receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants		52,739	73,951 (73,951 W 0 M)	1,454 ▲			
# 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)	-	5,305,780 (1,591,733 G 1,857,023 B 955,040 W 901,983 M)	1,537,664 (461,293 G 538,184 B 276,780 W 261,407 M)	45,753 ▲
# 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)	243,295 (72,259 G 75,155 B 50,933 W 44,949 M)	25,800 ▲	2,493,397 (748,019 G 872,689 B 448,811 W 423,877 M)	604,863 (181,460 G 211,701 B 108,872 W 102,830 M)	99,946 ▲
# 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)	1,009,657 (299,900 G 311,868 B 211,361 W 186,528 M)	40,800 ▲	6,087,119 (1,826,136 G 2,130,492 B 1,095,681 W 1,034,810 M)	1,804,073 (568,683 G 663,474 B 341,209 W 322,260 M)	91,553 ▲
# 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)	540,163 (160,425 G 166,857 B 113,080 W 99,801 M)	66,000 ▲	2,393,648 (718,094 G 837,777 B 430,856 W 406,921 M)	1,463,149 (438,942 G 512,104 B 263,361 W 248,742 M)	194,842 ▲
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 12,841 M)	172,199 (59,122 G 59,105 B 36,122 W 17,850 M)	19,516 ▲	634,580 (273,600 G 284,768 B 37,344 W 38,868 M)	205,306 (75,057 G 75,589 B 37,428 W 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)	13,083 (5,995 G 7,088 B)	752 ▲	43,359 (20,812 G 22,547 B)	32,708 16,147 G 16,562 B)	-
# 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)	169,477 (39,604 G 31,180 B 66,436 W 32,257 M)	22,927 ▲			
# 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)	1,244 (214 G 1,030 B)	10 ▲	39,718 (7,944 G 31,774 B)	1,234 (214 G 1,020 B)	-
# 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)	187,073 43,879 G 33,945 B 74,186 W 35,063 M)	26,463 ▲			

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 ▲▼
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)	-	965,432 (375,064 G 458,413 B)	148,568 (67,647 G 80,921 B)	9,502 ▲
# of children receiving individual learning materials		300,000 (150,000 G 150,000 B)	69,610 (33,113 G 36,497 B)	-	300,000 (150,000 G 150,000 B)	268,634 (128,642 G 139,992 B)	12,178 ▲
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)	6,606,442 (3,815,517 W 2,794,662 M)	2,196,32 ▲			
# 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)	1,782,359 (1,067,441 W 709,537 M)	1,782,35 ▲			
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	\$15,235,316	\$2,812,258	\$15,952,425.68	47%
Education	\$29,000,000	\$4,957,057	\$1,428,273	\$22,614,670.35	78%
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	\$1,636,715	\$957,890	\$905,395.22	26%
Total	\$272,300,000	\$92,163,360	\$39,465,471	\$140,671,168	52%

*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.