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Reporting Period: 01 November – 30 November

# Somalia


## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 11



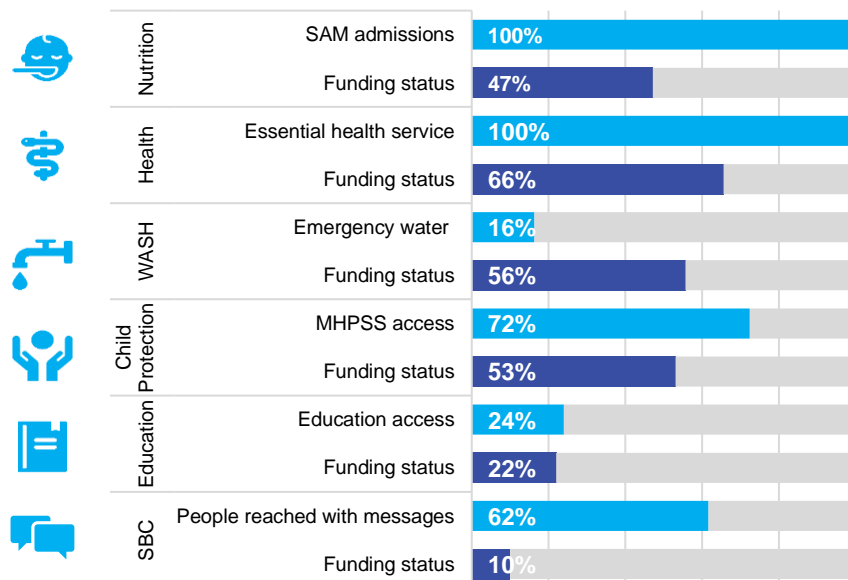
### Highlights

- Over half a million children suffered displacements and other impacts as flooding affected more than 2.4 million people.
- 243,000 children and 391,000 people in central and southern Somalia were reached with integrated services in WASH, protection, health, nutrition, and education delivered by Rapid Response Teams (RRTs).
- 213,736 people affected by the flooding were reached with WASH emergency supplies and key hygiene promotion messages through house-to-house visits, community meetings and media campaigns.
- 502,867 children under 5 years displaced by flooding were screened and 97,428 were admitted into care for wasting (40,953 for severe acute malnutrition and 56,475 for moderate acute malnutrition).
- 675 new learners (338 girls) impacted by flooding are accessing 10 temporary classrooms and latrines with handwash facilities in Matabaan and Beledweyne districts in the Hiran region.
- 2,396 children (1,201 girls) affected by flash floods received textbooks in Luuq, Buurdhuba, and Baardheere districts.
- 4,764 flood affected children (2,552 girls and 2,212 boys) were vaccinated against measles through the routine immunization program.
- 953 unaccompanied and separate children (43 per cent girls) including 2 girls and 9 boys living with disability were supported with protective services in 34 districts.

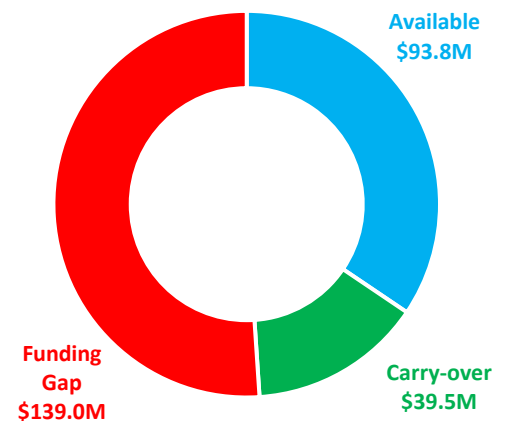
### Situation in Numbers

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

### UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



### UNICEF Appeal 2023 US\$ 272.3 million



## Funding Overview and Partnership

UNICEF Somalia has received at least US\$133 million, including carry over funding of US\$39.5 million, against the target of US\$272.3 million in the 2023 Humanitarian Appeal for Children (HAC). The aim was to reach at least 5 million people and keep 3 million children alive and thriving, safe and learning. In November, contributions from UN OCHA of about US\$1.8 million were received and directed towards water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions as the El Nino flooding deteriorated living conditions of affected children and families. Sector-specific and multi sectoral funding were made possible by generous contributions from donors such as CERF (UN OCHA), COVAX (Canada), USAID/BHA (USA), FCDO (United Kingdom), JICA (Japan), ECHO (EU) and UNICEF National Committees. The El Nino floods' catastrophic impact exceeded projected analyses and has subsequently exacerbated the need for life-saving services in the affected populace since the heavy downpours began in October. These factors have exposed children to additional shocks even as they are still reeling from the prolonged drought, displacement from conflict and heightened stress from disease outbreaks. The funding of UNICEF sectors support the provision and delivery of basic services include Health represent 66 per cent; while Social Protection, Education, and Social Behavioral Change (SBC) remain grossly underfunded even as the fourth quarter ends. Funding is still required to strengthen preparedness and response for timely action to avert disease outbreaks and prevent mortality particularly in flood affected areas.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Since October 2023, El Nino<sup>1</sup> rains have caused widespread flooding in the Horn of Africa. In Somalia, the floods have affected approximately 2.4 million people, including 1.53 million children. More than 900,000 people have been displaced including 550,000 children. More than 118 casualties have been reported in multiple districts and states. The flooding has affected 31 districts, disrupted health and nutrition services, and destroyed livelihoods. It has aggravated the inadequate water and sanitation systems across the country including the ongoing Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera outbreak that has thus far claimed 43 lives from a reported 16,500 cases. Some 52 and 54 percent of the reported cases are females and children under 5, respectively<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, records of increased risk and incidence of vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever due to presence of stagnant flood water are being documented. More than 11,500 suspected measles cases have been reported, with children under-5 making up a staggering 73 per cent.

UNICEF and other humanitarian actors are also feeling the impacts of the floods which in November limited the operations, supply and logistics functions. Moreover, security concerns complicated the response with UNICEF seeking alternative access routes due to heightened tensions between ethnic groups. These combined factors have obstructed the smooth functioning of humanitarian efforts in flood and conflicted affected areas. Nevertheless, the deployment of UNICEF staff and supplies to the field is progressing smoothly, and no reported obstacles have been encountered thus far regarding security or access to the assigned areas. In November, UNICEF donated six fiberglass boats to the flood response. Each boat came equipped with 40 Kva engine and 20 lifejackets. The boats were dispatched to Luuq, Bardhere, and Buurduubo districts in the Gedo Region, two to Jalalaqsi in Hiiraan Region, and one to Middle Shabelle Region.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

UNICEF and partners continue to offer lifesaving care in 70 of the 74 districts of Somalia through over 1,000 nutrition facilities, of which over 40 per cent are mobile. Suspected cases of cholera cases are being reported and concerns are high over the risk of water-borne diseases. Any outbreaks will disproportionately affect flood affected communities where access is limited. Outreach services and nutrition supplies prepositioned in flood likely areas have ensured service continuity post flooding and subsequent displacement. Screening for wasting as well as treatment continue to be part of the first line response through Rapid Response Teams in coordination with the Nutrition Cluster. During November, 502,867 children under 5 years (51 per cent girls) were screened for malnutrition as part of the flood response and 100,527 were admitted into care for wasting (44,052 with severe acute malnutrition and 56,475 with moderate acute malnutrition). Out of the children with severe wasting, 25,368 were girls and 18,684 were boys (Nutrition Cluster, November 2023).

UNICEF has scaled up its mitigation measures of aid diversion in the country. A large-scale nutrition supply reconciliation exercise was conducted among 60 per cent of nutrition partners to analyse their supply chain

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<sup>1</sup> El Niño is a climate pattern that occurs every two to seven years and brings with it a range of potential risks and opportunities to rural communities and their livelihoods in Somalia. The Indian Ocean Dipole is another climate pattern, also linked to sea surface temperatures but in the Indian Ocean.

<sup>2</sup> AWD/Cholera Weekly Epidemiological Report (Epi Week 48). Federal Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Health and Human Services

management strengths and weaknesses. Poor documentation of nutrition supplies and consumption data at the nutrition facility has been identified as a key weakness along the supply chain. Capacity building of supply, logistics and nutrition personnel was completed for 156 staff from 56 partners in November 2023. In addition, UNICEF has developed a market monitoring module as part of routine supervision. The market scan is expected to generate valuable data which will map illegal availability of nutrition supplies and help initiate targeted actions. The study commissioned by UNICEF to better understand where leakage and misuse of life-saving nutrition supplies might have taken place, and to quantify the magnitude of any loss that might have occurred is in its final phase, and final report is expected in January 2024.

## Health

UNICEF and partners continued with response focused on areas of highest needs and promoting essential healthcare. UNICEF's intervention continued to focus on the provision of essential emergency health services through static, outreach, and mobile services. In November, a total of 61,851 people (33,399 children, 16,284 women, and 12,168 men), benefited from outpatient consultation (OPD) services for curative care. For the second month in a row, this is a significant decrease compared to previous months and can be attributed to the end of health emergency interventions through support from a *Better Lives* initiative reaching facilities in September 2023. Through the routine immunization program, 4,764 children (2,552 girls and 2,212 boys) were vaccinated against measles. Children were reached mainly through the outreach and mobile facilities some of which were relocated to higher ground during the flooding. UNICEF also sustained the provision of maternal health services reaching 8,519 pregnant women with first Antenatal Care (ANC 1) and 3,073 with ANC 4. Health care workers provided skilled birth assistance to 1,485 pregnant women. Additionally, 2,609 mothers and newborn babies received first postnatal care services within 48 hours of delivery.

UNICEF supported essential health services in collaboration with the state ministries by either relocating health center services disrupted by the floods or shifting to mobile clinics to bring services closer to displaced population. Essential supplies have been prepositioned in some districts (Beletweyne, Jowhar, Balcad, Baidoa, Kismaayo, Dollow and Bardheere).

To improve case management for the ongoing cholera outbreak, UNICEF provided operational support and supplies to cholera treatment centers (CTC) mainly at Banadir hospital CTC, Kismaayo hospital CTC, Bayhaaw hospital CTC in Baidoa, Marka regional hospital CTC and Burhakaba CTC. UNICEF is monitoring the malaria situation through the weekly MOH surveillance reports to detect any increase in cases. Adequate malaria diagnostic and treatment supplies were distributed to all the health facilities.

UNICEF's response continued to focus on areas of highest need and providing essential emergency health services through static, outreach, and mobile services. Emergency interventions were complemented by supplies procured with UNICEF's internal resources and FCDO's bridge support to health service delivery from January to end of September. This helped to maintain health service delivery in emergency districts and beyond and contributed to the 100 per cent coverage targets, despite only having 66 per cent funding availability.

## WASH

UNICEF, in collaboration with its partners, continued to focus its response on districts most affected by the floods. With 56 per cent of the annual required funding mobilized, UNICEF and its partners have achieved 16 per cent of the population targeted with immediate water supply as focus has been on medium to longer term water solutions. During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners prioritized the distribution of WASH emergency supplies and the delivery of key hygiene promotion messages on hand washing with soap, safe water handling, safe sanitation practices, and safe personal hygiene and food handling, through house-to-house visits, community meetings and media campaigns, reaching 213,736 flood affected people. Decentralization of emergency WASH supplies in the regional supply hub has ensured the timely distribution of hygiene kits in hard-to-reach areas prone to insecurity and emergencies.

UNICEF supported 174,000-emergency affected IDPs and vulnerable hosts through water source chlorination and hygiene promotion in Southwest, Jubaland and Banadir areas to prevent the outbreak of waterborne diseases. In Baidoa, UNICEF is constructing 200 latrines in ten evacuation sites to benefit about 10,000 people.

Apart from addressing the immediate emergency needs of affected communities, UNICEF continued to support the drilling of new boreholes and the rehabilitation and construction of 15 water supply systems, including pipeline extensions to schools, health facilities, and community water kiosks. This intervention has enabled 167,024 people to have sustainable access to safe water.

## Education

The recent catastrophic flooding across the Southwest Somalia has severely disrupted education, affecting over 738,000 children and displacing 272,000, damaging at least 200 schools and affecting over 600 teachers. In Beletwayne a total of 62 schools, both some supported by UNICEF, have been completely flooded, and 120 affected by the floods, impacting over 54,00 learners hindering access to education, especially those with disabilities or injuries. The full impact on education, including non-physical losses, is continuing to be assessed. UNICEF partner Hiraan Regional Education Committee (HREC) staff members visited 17 schools of which were closed due to flooding, and interacted with community education committees (CECs), teachers and parents to assess the impact of flooding on the schools, especially the damage to classrooms and furniture. To support flood affected children the partner also constructed 10 temporary classrooms and latrines with handwash facilities in Matabaan and Beledweyne districts of the Hiran region. These facilities will accommodate 675 new learners (338 girls).

In Dullow and Luuq 20 schools have reportedly been damaged, with at least 300,000 children affected by the floods. The UNICEF education partner in this region HIRDA staff conducted a detailed evaluation of four ABE schools in Luuq District, supporting 1120 students (536 girls), which were severely impacted by flash floods, resulting in extensive damage and desertion from the schools. Himilo Relief and Development Association (HIRDA) conducted educational sessions on flash flood risks, evacuation procedures, and emergency preparedness for local communities and organized community-wide drills and collaborated with local emergency services to enhance community engagement and response to emergencies. The partner visited two schools in the Dollow district, catering to 1,460 students (723 girls). The primary goal was to deliver motivational speeches to educators and students, fostering resilience and awareness about El Niño-induced floods. The talks emphasized the importance of precautionary measures against climate change effects, including relocating to higher grounds in case of floods. In addition, the partner provided eight schools in Luuq, Buurdhuba, and Baardheere, including, with textbooks to support 2,396 children (1,201 girls) affected by flash floods.

## Child Protection

In November 2023, UNICEF's dedication to the well-being of conflict-affected children and caregivers in Somalia persisted across 34 districts. Efforts continued in supporting unaccompanied and separated children, with 953 beneficiaries identified, emphasizing a substantial 43 per cent representation of girls. Of these there are 2 girls and 9 boys with disability. Vulnerability hotspots (with high case load) continued in the Banaadir, Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle regions. The commitment to the reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFAG) remained steadfast, leading to the identification and referral of 1 boy for reintegration support in Banaadir.

A crucial aspect of UNICEF's work was the emphasis on addressing mental health and psychosocial well-being of affected children. Community-based services reached 13,869 individuals, including 69 per cent children, encompassing case management and safe spaces for both children and adults. Furthermore, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response and risk mitigation interventions continued with lifesaving multisectoral services provided to 25,035 beneficiaries, of which 62 per cent were women and girls. UNICEF and its partners continued to play a pivotal role in addressing the urgent needs of conflict-affected populations in Somalia, reflecting a holistic approach that considers mental health, child protection, and gender-based violence mitigation.

In November, the number of unaccompanied and separated children identified and supported with family reunification or alternatives care increased by 30% while the number children and women accessing GBV prevention and response services increased by 9% compared to the previous month

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

Through Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) interventions supported house-house mobilization, counselling, and dissemination of integrated key messages composed of (AWD, Measles, malaria, and other relevant water borne & communicable diseases key to 49,539 households in Banadir, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland and South-west State regions through community social mobilizers. A total of 645,102 people (411,334 female; 233,768 male) received timely information on access to services. 18 Community radio stations continued to disseminate messages using public service announcements, reaching an estimated 1,5 million people while advocacy community meetings in five target districts of Banadir reached 196 community influencers. Through engagement with 11,416 caregivers at community and health facility level, 2,200 defaulter and zero dose children were identified and referred for services. Furthermore, 28 people living with disabilities provided with comprehensive information and engaged during house-to-house visit and



sensitization sessions. Community feedback from people living with disabilities was received and resolved through social mobilizers and talk to loop hotline available in four local dialects.

To enhance partners' capacity in providing quality SBC intervention package including addressing and closing the feedback loop from beneficiaries, 57 participants received trainings in Banadir, Jowhar and Cadele. Ten partners including Ministry of Health and implementing organizations including minority led NGOs. The training ensured that data and voices from communities is systematically collected, analysed, and used for programme adjustments as well promote the use of feedback mechanisms to marginalized and excluded groups. Further, UNICEF has scaled up the toll-free line of 2023 and the Bulk short messaging service of the U-Report (292- short code) platform reaching 124,437 people. 316,143 people (205,750 female, 110,393 male) shared their feedback through existing platforms including through; face to face, hotline and Ureport<sup>3</sup>. Community feedback collected in the reporting month related mostly to the floods with affected communities requesting for immediate assistance including food and clean water, medical assistance, shelter and infrastructure repair. UNICEF through the clusters and programme sections addressed the feedback providing information on UNICEF response.

At interagency level, UNICEF continues to collaborate with the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) Taskforce to strengthen and streamline the systematic collection, referral, response/resolution, and analysis of feedback. The coordinated and common system will aggregate all Community Feedback Mechanisms and thus bring together and benefit all agencies and clusters for better management and resolution of community feedback.

### 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.

UNICEF has scaled up response arrangements to accelerate effective delivery of an integrated response to the immediate needs of women and children impacted by the El Nino phenomenon. A total of 53 personnel have been deployed to nine locations as part of a rapid response team (RRT). The multi-sector 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 progressing 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.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://somalia.ureport.in/>

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 early November, UNICEF launched the Child Sensitive Social Protection programme in [Garowe](#) and [Baidoa](#). It has three components that include cash assistance, linking families to specific social services and system strengthening.

[El Nino](#) rains have triggered flash floods in central and southern Somalia, in both riverine and non-riverine regions. The Federal Government of Somalia has declared an emergency in those areas where torrential deyr (October to December) rains have triggered the floods. UNICEF and partners are providing a coordinated rapid response of life-saving services.

Working with the Ministry of Health and in collaboration with partners, UNICEF embarked on a four-day nationwide mass vaccination campaign against [polio](#) targeting 2.5 million children in the central and southern part of Somalia. All children 0-59 months were eligible to be vaccinated.

UNICEF has dispatched 400 metric tons of nutrition [supplies](#) to people affected by floods in Somalia to save the lives of children who are susceptible to malnutrition. More supplies have been delivered to affected areas.

UNICEF Representative Wafaa Saeed was a keynote speaker at the Launch of [Social Protection](#) Systems by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. This was a significant milestone for advancing social protection programming in Somalia. Developed with UNICEF support, the [unified social registry](#) is an important step towards a government led social protection system in Somalia.

UNICEF health team visited a health centre in [Baidoa](#) run by one of the UNICEF implementing partners where vulnerable children and women from IDP and host communities, including those affected by the El Nino floods are provided integrated health, nutrition, and WASH services. The team also met with the Southwest State [Ministry of Health](#) to strengthen the coordination mechanism on the El Nino floods.

On World Children's Day which is UNICEF's annual day of action for children, by children, UNICEF Somalia produced social media [videos](#) of young people and children raising their voices on issues that matter to them. By prioritizing [children's](#) rights and participation, we can help to build a better future for all.

UNICEF [El Nino](#) rapid response teams and partners have reached about 243,000 children and 391,000 people in central and southern Somalia with integrated services in WASH, protection, health, nutrition and education.

## Next SitRep: 20 January 2024

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 ▲▼
<b>Nutrition</b>							
# 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)	558,285 (313,662 G   244,623 B)	41,086 ▲	477,446 (243,497 G   233,949 B)	558,176 (313,605 G   244,571 B)	41,086 ▲
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received counselling on infant and young child feeding	1,525,940	1,272,491	2,158,918 (2,158,918 W   0 M)	168,904 ▲	1,272,491	2,158,918 (2,121,206 W   0 M)	168,904 ▲
<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)	1,839,747 (485,392 G   423,757 B   566,921 W   363,677 M)	61,851 ▲			
# of children under 5 years old vaccinated against measles			186,822 (97,849 G   88,973 B)	4,764 ▲			
# of pregnant women receiving delivery services by skilled birth attendants		52,739	75,436 (75,436 W   0 M)	1,485 ▲			
# 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)	-			
<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)	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)	1,579,103 (473,724 G   552,687 B   284,239 W   268,453 M)	41,439 ▲
# 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)	280,020 (83,166 G   86,499 B   58,622 W   51,734 M)	36,725 ▲	2,493,397 (748,019 G   872,689 B   448,811 W   423,877 M)	657,775 (197,334 G   230,220 B   118,397 W   111,824 M)	52,912 ▲
# 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)	1,223,403 (363,382 G   377,894 B   256,109 W   226,018 M)	213,746 ▲	6,087,119 (1,826,136 G   2,130,492 B   1,095,681 W   1,034,810 M)	2,171,663 (651,494 G   760,087 B   390,894 W   369,188 M)	276,037 ▲
# 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)	707,187 (210,033 G   218,455 B   148,047 W   130,652 M)	167,024 ▲	2,393,648 (718,094 G   837,777 B   430,856 W   406,921 M)	1,715,549 (514,662 G   600,444 B   308,793 W   291,650 M)	252,400 ▲
<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)	186,068 (63,767 G   64,063 B   38,544 W   19,694 M)	13,869 ▲	634,580 (273,600 G   284,768 B   37,344 W   38,868 M)	290,277 (100,727 G   101,019 B   56,516 W   32,015 M)	57,202 ▲
# 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)	14,036 (6,406 G   7,630 B)	953 ▲	43,359 (20,812 G   22,547 B)	38,035 (18,543 G   19,493 B)	3,149 ▲
# 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)	194,512 (46,066   36,750 B   75,472 W   36,224 M)	25,035 ▲			
# 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)	-



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 ▲▼
# People with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse		<b>630,000</b> (221,733 G   232,073 B   85,012 W   91,183 M)	<b>233,663</b> 55,034 G   42,736 B   93,402 W   42,491 M)	28,343 ▲			
<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>71,875</b> (33,853 G   38,022 B)	-	<b>965,432</b> (375,064 G   458,413 B)	<b>158,119</b> (72,232 G   85,887 B)	9,551 ▲
# of children receiving individual learning materials		<b>300,000</b> (150,000 G   150,000 B)	<b>69,610</b> (33,113 G   36,497 B)	-	<b>300,000</b> (150,000 G   150,000 B)	<b>198,479</b> (94,536 G   103,943 B)	13,810 ▲
<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>7,251,544</b> (4,226,751 W   3,028,530 M)	645,102 ▲			
# 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>2,098,502</b> (1,273,191 W   819,930 M)	1,316,143 ▲			
<b>Social Protection</b>							
# of households with children under 5 years in the host communities as well as IDP camps who are registered using the Government Common Registration Form		<b>2,775</b> (1,388 W   1,388 M)	<b>2,779</b> (2,779 HH)	-			
# of people reached with UNICEF humanitarian CASH assistance		<b>2,000</b> (1,000 W   1,000 M)	<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\$	%
<b>Nutrition</b>	79,000,000	24,559,697	12,675,609	37,235,306	53%
<b>WASH</b>	70,000,000	25,356,073	15,245,394	38,958,691	42%
<b>Health</b>	41,000,000	21,005,126	5,887,531	26,892,656	34%
<b>Child Protection</b>	34,000,000	15,235,316	2,812,258	18,047,574	47%
<b>Education</b>	29,000,000	4,957,057	1,428,273	6,385,330	78%
<b>Social Protection</b>	12,000,000	700,000	436,478	1,136,478	91%
<b>C4D/SBC</b>	3,800,000	356,152	22,040	378,192	90%
<b>Cluster Coordination</b>	3,500,000	1,636,715	957,890	2,594,605	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>272,300,000</b>	<b>93,806,136</b>	<b>39,465,471</b>	<b>133,271,608</b>	<b>51%</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.