



© UNICEF Somalia/2018/ Knowles-Coursin – UNICEF health centre in Dollow, Gedo

Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report

REPORTING PERIOD: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2018

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The humanitarian situation remains dire in Somalia with an estimated 4.2 million people, including 2.5 million children, in need of humanitarian assistance and protection due to repeated climatic shocks, continued conflict and violence.
- Over 1.5 million people will require emergency nutrition support and treatment, with 954,000 children under five years projected to be acutely malnourished from August 2018 to September 2019. In 2018, 220,000 children were admitted in UNICEF-supported nutrition centres, exceeding the annual target by 28 per cent, and covering 94 per cent of the national severe acute malnutrition (SAM) burden.
- In 2018, a three-fold reduction of measles was recorded compared to 2017 following the mass supplementary immunization of more than 4.4 million children between six months to 10 years old.
- Some 3 million people are still in need of urgent healthcare and access to WASH services. UNICEF and partners also provided close to 1.1 million people in 2018 with temporary access to adequate and safe water.
- In 2018, children continued to be the most affected by crises in Somalia. More than 3 million school age children remain out of school, and child protection concerns were also on the rise with 5,279 children reported to be victims of grave violations.

4.2 million

People in need of humanitarian assistance (2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview)

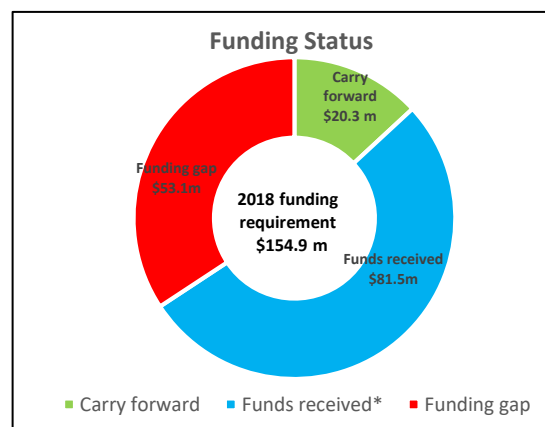
954,000

Children under-5 years that are or could be acutely malnourished in the next year (September 2018 – September 2019)

2.6 million

People internally displaced throughout Somalia

UNICEF 2018 Appeal: US\$ 154.9m



*Funds available include funding received for current appeal year and carry-over from the previous year.

UNICEF's Response with Partners

	UNICEF			Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Total Results	Target achieved (%)	Cluster Target	Total Results	Target achieved (%)
Nutrition: # children 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	173,000	220,763	128%	232,000	234,169	101%
Health: # of crisis affected people with adequate access to PHC services provided with emergency life-saving health services in high risk areas	1,400,000	1,029,896	74%			
WASH: # of emergency affected people with temporary access to adequate and safe water through chlorination, operation and maintenance, water trucking, vouchers and household water treatment	2,000,000	1,095,704	55%	3,800,000	1,676,849	44%
Education: # children affected by crisis access formal or non-formal early learning, pre-primary, primary education	120,000	84,404	70%	381,556	193,186	51%
Child Protection: # children reached with psychosocial support	50,000	35,318	71%	150,000	101,270	68%
Cash Transfers: # of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	50,000	18,979	38%			

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation remains dire in Somalia due to repeated climate shocks, continued conflict and violence. According to the recently released 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), over 4.2 million people, including 2.5 million children, need humanitarian assistance and protection. Over 1.5 million people will require emergency nutrition support and treatment, with 954,000 children aged under-5 projected to be acutely malnourished from August 2018 to September 2019, including 173,600 severely malnourished. By December 2018, over 3 million children, out of 4.9 million in the country, are estimated to be out of school¹, including 1.85 million school aged children who require urgent assistance. Disease outbreaks such as acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera and measles continue to represent a major threat to children with 9,034 suspected measles cases (73 per cent being children under-5) and 6,761 suspected cases of AWD/cholera including 46 deaths reported in 2018². There are also an estimated 2.6 million people displaced in country, including over 1 million in the last year alone,³ with women and children representing the majority of the displaced. The growing trend of forced evictions continues, and between January and October 2018, close to 235,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were evicted in Somalia. On average, over 11,000 IDPs are evicted every month, and many were subjected to multiple evictions.⁴ Exclusion and discrimination of socially marginalized groups continue to exacerbate elevated levels of acute humanitarian needs. In 2018, reported cases of child protection violations rose, with 5,565 children, including 805 girls, reported to be victims of grave violations committed by parties to the conflict. The Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) also reported that 2,300 children, including 72 girls, were recruited by armed groups, an increase of 8 per cent when compared to the same period in 2017. The 2018 *Deyr* season was below average to poor in many parts of Somalia. As a result, northeast and central regions of Somalia are expected to be affected by drought, with the overall humanitarian situation expected to worsen until the next *Gu* rainy season in April 2019⁵.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF is an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and participates in the Inter-Cluster Working Group, which leads strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF is also an active member of the Civil-Military Working Group and HCT Access Task Force. UNICEF continues to lead the WASH and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility and co-leads the Education Cluster. The operational capacity of the UNICEF-led Clusters is significant, with a network of over 140 partners, including sub-regional coordinators in over 15 regions. The network facilitates access to information, coordination and interventions in hard-to-reach and inaccessible areas. UNICEF and the, WASH, Nutrition and Education Clusters, as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster, are active members of the inter-agency Disaster Operations Coordination Centre (DOCC) in Mogadishu.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's ongoing humanitarian action focuses on an integrated, multi-sectoral response to residual drought impact, displacement, conflict, disease outbreaks and seasonal floods. In line with the 2018 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) as well as the HCT Centrality of Protection Strategy, UNICEF's priorities are to provide life-saving services to address critical malnutrition and excess mortality, effectively respond to mounting protection threats, as well as support resilience building and early recovery. UNICEF is maintaining critical service provision in the highest need areas, procuring life-saving core pipeline supplies and continually looking to expand partnerships and coverage in hard-to-access areas.⁶ Life-saving programme integration prioritizes nutrition, health and WASH services, complemented with child protection and education in emergencies. UNICEF maintains key leadership roles in support of humanitarian coordination, as well as active participation in other crucial strategic forums. Humanitarian interventions are closely coordinated with relevant ministries, disaster management agencies and clusters. Where possible, UNICEF is responding jointly with the World Food Programme (WFP) through an augmented response package, including the integrated treatment of acute malnutrition and joint humanitarian cash interventions. In line with Grand Bargain commitments, cash-based assistance is being prioritized where appropriate. UNICEF is also working towards integrated access to social services in the Somalia Resilience and Recovery Framework, informing humanitarian integration and contributing towards longer term, shared outcomes and resilience building, in line with the New Way of Working (NWOW) commitments.

¹ 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

² Situation report for Acute Water Diarrhea/cholera Epidemiological Week 52 (24th – 30th December 2018)

³ According to the UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN).

⁴ OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, October 2018

⁵ OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, December 2018

⁶ Priority regions are Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Galgaduud, Mudug, Sanaag, Sool, Bari and Nugaal given the high malnutrition rates.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

In many parts of Somalia, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate persisted above emergency levels despite a reduction from 17.4 to 14 per cent between the 2017 and 2018 *Gu* seasons. In 2018, UNICEF and partners continued to support life-saving SAM treatment to the most vulnerable children in Somalia, with 220,763 children under-5 admitted for treatment, including 52 per cent girls; while maintaining programme quality above Sphere standards, including a cure rate of 94.9 per cent, defaulter rate of 2.8 per cent and death rate of 1.1 per cent. Of these admissions, 85 per cent were in central and southern regions of Somalia, which host the highest caseload of IDPs. UNICEF and partners reached 94 per cent of the national SAM burden, and exceeded the UNICEF annual target (173,000 children under-5) by 28 per cent. This points to an initial underestimation of the malnutrition burden for 2018, partly due to sustained residue impact of the 2017 pre-famine caseloads, limited coverage of the Targeted Supplementary Programme (TSFP) to prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) children from deteriorating to SAM, and continued deterioration of the nutrition situation in hotspot locations, and in particular IDP camps. In 2018, nutrition partners and WHO revised the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines, with the expanded admission criteria (EAC) implemented in areas where access remains a challenge and integration is lacking. In seven hard-to-reach districts where the TSFP is not operational, UNICEF in collaboration with WFP, implemented the EAC to treat over 9,000 MAM cases with ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF).

To achieve these results, an estimated 3,000 metric tons of lifesaving supplies, including 231,415 cartons of RUTF, were procured to ensure the timely replenishment of supplies in nutrition sites. In addition, nutrition cluster partners endorsed a revised definition of RUTF stock-out to ensure zero stock out and presence of buffer stock at any given time. Furthermore, nutrition services adopted a life cycle approach through provision of a preventive package of nutrition services that foster longer term impacts of nutrition interventions. Over 900 community health workers engaged in the delivery of community nutrition prevention and promotion services. In addition, 385,315 pregnant women received iron folate for the prevention of anaemia, and 87,000 children between 6-23 months were provided with micronutrient powder boosted complementary feeding. Including routine and mass immunization campaigns which 70 percent of children 6-59 months received two annual doses of vitamin A supplementation. While UNICEF continued to deliver nutrition services at scale, the response was hampered by limited access to some of the areas of need, insufficient long-term development funding to break the cycle of vulnerability, the high prohibitive cost of service delivery in central and southern regions, and limited capacity of implementing partners. In 2019, the priority will be to expand resilience programming, continue efforts to further improve integrated service delivery, including through the rationalisation of partners, as well as the roll out of the cluster managed ONA online information system which for the time enabled partners to report gender disaggregated data.

Health

In 2018, UNICEF and partners provided 1,029,896 women and children (represents 74 per cent of UNICEF target), including 566,443 IDPs, with emergency life-saving health services through 143 health facilities and 72 integrated mobile and outreach teams across Somalia. Thanks to moderate rains in most areas, coupled with enhanced promotion of health education and timely response, there was a nine-fold decrease of AWD/cholera cases, from 78,853 in 2017 to 6,761 to 2018. Most of the cases were recorded in flood prone areas with high caseloads of IDPs due to limited access to safe water and sanitation. UNICEF and partners supported treatment of 4,328 patients and conducted two rounds of oral cholera vaccination (OCV) campaigns in the districts of Hudur and Afmadow reaching 175,987 people. These interventions were coupled with AWD/cholera information, education and communication materials reaching 269,387 people. Essential drugs and supplies to cover the needs of 62,500 people were also prepositioned in seven high-risk outbreak areas as a preparedness measure.

Of the 9,034 measles cases recorded in 2018, 57 per cent were children under-5. Regions with large caseloads of IDPs and cross border movements accounted for the majority of the cases, with 60 per cent of cases recorded in Banadir, Bari, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle and Togdheer. The reduction in measles cases is attributed to an increase routine immunisation from 54 per cent in 2017 to 73 per cent in 2018⁷, and the mass supplementary immunization of 4,438,725 children between 6 months to 10 years. The overall health response was however constrained by access and security challenges, affecting the transport of medical supplies and vaccines by road in parts of central and southern regions in Somalia, increasing the cost of service delivery with the use of air transportation to reach some of the areas of highest need.

⁷ WHO-UNICEF Somalia Weekly EPI/Polio Update, Week 52, 2018

WASH

In 2018, UNICEF and partners provided 1,095,704 emergency affected people with temporary access to adequate and safe water through chlorination, operation and maintenance, water trucking, vouchers and household water treatment. As a result of efforts to transition to more sustainable access to supply water, 728,925 people were reached with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points. In Somaliland, 300,000 people in four urban towns now have sustained access to safe water through infrastructure improvements and enhancement of the management structure through the Private Partnership Programme (PPP) model. UNICEF also supported line ministries at federal and regional level with capacity strengthening and technical support to increase direct service delivery. UNICEF and partners also provided 157,598 people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and open defecation free living environments, and 50,277 children accessed WASH facilities in health centres and learning environments. To further improve hygiene practices, 720,518 people were also reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes for both cholera and non-cholera hygiene promotion activities. The UNICEF WASH response was 58 per cent funded in 2018, impacting the reach of planned results. UNICEF reached 55 per cent of the annual target for emergency water and 25 per cent of the annual target for access to sanitation. Evictions, land availability and land holding also affected the construction of latrines in many IDP camps and settlements.

In 2018, UNICEF initiated the inclusion of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits as part of the standard WASH hygiene reaching 35,310 girls and women with MHM services. However, the results were lower than expected as a result of challenges in accessing some of the targeted areas due to insecurity along some of the main roads and delays in supply delivery. The same insecurity related challenges affecting the transportation of supplies, also limited long-term development funding, which is key to transition to more sustainable WASH interventions.

Education

In 2018, climatic shocks and conflict continued to pose a threat to over 3 million out-of-school children. Thanks to joint efforts of UNICEF and partners, and with the support of federal and state ministries in Education, the monthly children enrolment trend increased gradually despite a decrease of enrolment from January to June as a result of the short life span of programme implementation partnership due to limited available funding for Education in Emergency (EiE). Nationally, the cumulative monthly enrolment grew steadily throughout the year from an average of 50,791 children in the first half of the year, to 99,322 children at the end of the year; representing 83 per cent of UNICEF's annual target. New EiE interventions were implemented as a response to the flood emergencies along Shabelle and Juba rivers in central and southern regions, as well as the Sagar Cyclone in coastal areas of Somaliland. Despite the limited funding available, UNICEF was able to provide services to many children due to significant social mobilization campaigns, as well as the use of school grants strategies to increase enrolment in emergency-affected schools. In 2018, 65,490 children (47 per cent girls) from 269 schools received essential teaching and learning materials. Lifesaving support, including safe-drinking water, hygiene promotion and community-based school meals, as well tuition fees were provided to 66,188 vulnerable children (47 per cent girls) in 272 schools.

UNICEF supported the empowerment of 1,687 Community Education Committee (CEC) members, including 572 women, from 241 schools. These school community members were trained on school management, social mobilization techniques, conflict resolution in schools, hygiene and sanitation promotion, local resource mobilization, disaster early warning systems and resilience building. As a result, CECs could effectively manage school resources, including emergency cash grants and support safe-drinking water in schools, as well as provide in-kind contributions to education. In addition, 955 primary school teachers (20 per cent women) from 322 schools were provided monthly incentives and training on psycho-social support and care, pedagogical support and lifesaving skills. The interactive learning processes in classrooms improved due to the teachers training received, as well as teachers being more motivated and retained in schools for continuous teaching. Children are learning in improved and safer schools through the renovations of existing schools, as well in newly established temporary learning spaces (TLS). UNICEF and partners also supported the rehabilitation of 99 classrooms damaged by either floods, conflict or cyclones, and the construction of 44 new TLS classrooms with WASH facilities and separate latrines for girls and boys and hand-washing facilities in 85 schools in Banadir, Bay and Gedo regions, Mudug and Nugal, Sool, Sanaag, Awdal, Sahil, Togdheer and Marodijeex. The provision of safe and protective learning spaces increased access to basic primary education and improved the learning environment for more than 11,200 children (43 per cent girls) in a humanitarian situation.

Child Protection

In 2018, 77,879 people benefited from UNICEF supported child protection programmes, including the improvement on quality of services and increase of accountability of UNICEF and partners on case management to unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). UNICEF and partners identified, documented and reunified with their families 10,461 UASC, (5,580 girls), including children on the move, reaching 348 per cent of the annual target. This over achievement is a result

of the rapid and spontaneous reunification cases of short and temporary family separation. There is, however, a need to improve coordination between actors, ensure greater coverage, cross border reunifications, and the creation of sustainable systems with greater government involvement. UNICEF and partners also provided 35,318 children, including 18,964 girls, with psychosocial support (PSS) in child friendly-spaces in IDP settlements and host communities. A rights based PSS programme was delivered to children in communities, including those at the interim care centres (ICC) with a comprehensive and holistic programme that aimed to minimize children's exposure to harmful situations and risk factors. Children suffering depression, anxiety and some aspects of complex trauma resulting from continued exposure to conflict, were supported with methods such short-term group crisis interventions, which use drawing, storytelling, free play and expression of feelings. The main constraints affecting service delivery was the low achievement on mine risk education, with only 23,320 children, including 11,866 girls, reached (13 per cent of the annual target) in areas affected by landmines/other explosive weapons with prevention messages. Efforts are ongoing to scale-up a response in 2019 through the development of an operational framework with UNMAS.

In 2018, the CTFMR verified and documented 4,798 grave violations affecting 5,565 children, including 805 girls, with recruitment and use accounting for 43 per cent of the violations, affecting 2,300 children, including 72 girls. To protect children, UNICEF continued to support the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in the implementation of the signed action plans to end recruitment, use, killing and maiming of children in Somalia. At the strategic-level, the FGS led the process of drafting a National Strategy for preventing child recruitment, and facilitated the release and reintegration of CAAFAG in Somalia. The draft strategy was validated at the technical-level in November 2018. UNICEF and partners also supported 195 boys handed over by the National Intelligence Security Agency (NISA) in Southwest State. Overall, 1,466 children, including 339 girls, were enrolled in UNICEF supported reintegration centres. This includes 1,179 children who are formerly associated with armed forces/groups, as well as 287 other vulnerable children (OVC) in affected communities. The over achievement against the target (118 per cent of the annual target reached) is due to an increase in partnerships to provide reintegration services, including formal education and vocational training. In addition, 270 soldiers were trained on child protection topics to enhance their knowledge on child protection and child rights.

UNICEF and partners' prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) efforts also reached 10,956 survivors (3,640 girls, 5,396 women, and 1,920 boys) who accessed appropriate services. Amongst the GBV survivors, 364 received free legal aid representation through the formal justice system, and 754 GBV survivors accessed legal aid through the informal justice system, which encourages perpetrators to compensate survivors, shows the need to advocate against community negotiations after abuse of women. General trends indicate an increase in the number of incidents reported compared to the same period last year, and that the majority of those affected by violence were girls and women; evidence of the need to further invest in protection services for women. There is on-going capacity strengthening for UNICEF and partners on response to GBV. In 2018, 78 child protection monitors on Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) were trained to respond to GBV incidents. To minimize duplication on child protection activities, over 15 coordination platforms were established, as well as the building of synergies across different organizations with the support of the ministries – MoHRWD in Mogadishu, MOWDAFA in Garowe and MESAF in Somaliland.

Cash-Based Programming

In 2018, UNICEF delivered predictable, monthly cash assistance to displaced households in Bay and Bakool. This was done using WFP's SCOPE platform to manage transfers reaching a total of 18,979 households in Waajid, Xudur and Baidoa. Over US\$10 million were transferred directly to targeted households since the beginning of the programme in 2017, making an important contribution towards averting famine in Bay and Bakool, which were some of the worst hit areas by the 2017 drought. UNICEF also reached the targeted households with a comprehensive package of positive behavioural messages, including health, nutrition and hygiene promotion, while aiming to enhance access to basic services. Programme monitoring showed that cash transfers encouraged increased uptake of basic services, as 62.9 percent of households used part of their cash allowance towards medicine/health and 62.8 percent of them for education. Over 63 percent of households also used part of their cash for repayment of debts. The programme was limited in its scope by funding availability and hence, only approximately 27 per cent of displaced families in target areas were reached. Working with WFP, UNICEF aimed to ensure that those reached were the most vulnerable in their communities; although limited vulnerability selection criteria were available for use.

Despite improvements, acute malnutrition rates remain critical among IDP populations. To sustain the gains made through this emergency intervention, UNICEF is planning to transition into longer term cash safety net programming. In 2019, UNICEF will transition to targeting households with children suffering from severe acute malnutrition, as a proxy identifier of extreme vulnerability. Households with children enrolled in the therapeutic treatment programme will be enrolled to receive monthly cash assistance to complement therapeutic programmes by promoting improved dietary diversity, positive

feeding and hygiene practices, reducing incentives to share therapeutic commodities at household level and addressing extreme poverty – all recognized root causes of acute malnutrition. The transitional programme will initially target Bay and Bakool regions, while working in coordination with other agencies including WFP and possibly FAO to establish more expansive safety net programmes. Leveraging ongoing joint initiatives such as the Joint Resilience Action (JRA) will be crucial to enable cash interventions to become central components in resilience and longer social protection mechanisms.

Media and External Communication

In 2018, UNICEF continued to support advocacy and programmatic priorities for Somali women and children, particularly those affected by drought and floods. Seven field trips were organized for international media, donors, including UNICEF National Committees to bring much needed attention to the ongoing crises and to support fundraising. High quality multimedia products, such as photographs, videos and personal testimonials, were produced and disseminated to highlight challenges and progress, including the EU-UNICEF Urban Water Project inauguration in Somaliland, Children on the Move in Puntland and Somaliland and the first-ever Children's Reading Tent at the Mogadishu Book Fair. Through social media, these materials helped UNICEF reach hundreds of thousands of people in Somalia and beyond. The office's social media presence expanded rapidly, twitter received a 20 per cent increase, gaining 1.3 million impressions, cumulative, and Facebook a 30 per cent increase, gaining 346,000 engaged users, cumulative. Social media channels were used for donor visibility with positive results. Together with partners, UNICEF also conducted communication/child rights training for NGOs, government, the media, as well as young people themselves and supported the African Youth Conference by selecting and sponsoring four Somali change makers to participate.

In December, UNICEF issued the following press releases in the international media and through social media:

- [Photo essay: Asho's story – recovering from severe acute malnutrition](#)
- [Press release: Sustained Water Supply for Children and Women of Somaliland](#)
- [Vocational training for Somali youth #MigrantsDay](#)
- [Health and nutrition services for children and women in Dolow](#)
- [Inauguration of EU-UNICEF Urban Water Project in Tog Wajaale](#)

Funding

In line with the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan, UNICEF appealed for US\$ 154,932,574 to sustain the provision of life-saving services including critical nutrition, health, WASH, child protection and education in emergency interventions, as well as cash-based assistance for women and children in Somalia. At the end of 2018, and with thanks to generous contributions from DFID, USAID/OFDA, Japan, ECHO and other donors, including US\$ 1.9m from UNICEF's global humanitarian thematic funding, UNICEF Somalia had a remaining funding gap of 34 per cent. Adequate and timely funding support is key to not only maintain life-saving interventions, but to also respond effectively to new emergency and humanitarian situations. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all the public and private donors for their continued generosity and contributions. Continued predictable, flexible and timely donor support is critical to sustaining vital response activities and preventing further deterioration of the situation, and 2019 will be a vital year to maintain the momentum and build on the achievements of 2018.

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2018 Humanitarian Appeal)

Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Health	34,279,200	15,773,676	3,823,630	14,681,894	43%
Nutrition	32,200,000	26,481,900	9,026,406	0.00	0%
Education	19,000,000	5,692,587	1,215,650	12,091,763	64%
WASH	43,006,883	19,278,855	5,739,480	17,988,548	42%
Child Protection	11,446,491	9,668,787	511,740	1,265,964	11%
Cash-based response	15,000,000	4,642,103	-	10,357,897	69%
Total	154,932,574	81,537,908	20,316,906	53,077,760	34%

* Cluster coordination requirements were included in sub-costs for the nutrition, WASH, child protection and education sectors.

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

Next SitRep: 20 February 2019

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: <http://www.unicef.org/Somalia>

UNICEF Somalia Crisis Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia

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

**Who to
contact for
further
information:**

Jesper Moller

Representative a.i.

UNICEF Somalia

Email: jmoller@unicef.org

Tsedeye Girma

Emergency Manager

UNICEF Somalia

Email : tgirma@unicef.org

Annex A: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
	2018 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2018 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
# of emergency affected people with temporary access to adequate and safe water through chlorination, operation and maintenance, water trucking, vouchers and household water treatment	2,000,000	1,095,704	No change	3,800,000	1,676,849	913 ▲
# of people with sustained access to safe water through newly built and/or rehabilitated water points	702,000	728,925	No change	1,200,000	769,115	35,980 ▲
# people access appropriate sanitation facilities	750,000	157,598	No change	1,000,000	219,439	310 ▲
# of girls/women access menstrual hygiene management services	312,500	35,310	No change			
# children access WASH facilities in health facilities and learning environments	18,500	50,227	No change			
EDUCATION						
# children affected by crisis access formal or non-formal early learning, pre-primary, primary education	120,000	99,322 (43% F)	14,198 ▲	381,556	206,282 (45%)	13,096 ▲
# children receive individual education/early learning materials	100,000	65,490 (47% F)	No change	278,025	184,123 (44% F)	12,087 ▲
# temporary learning spaces newly established/rehabilitated with gender sensitive WASH facilities	100	140	35 ▲	683	310	117 ▲
# children from the most vulnerable and at-risk households receive support for schooling through emergency school cash grants	35,000	66,188 (47% F)	9,005 ▲	35,000	66,188 (47% F)	9,005 ▲
HEALTH						
# children (6 months-10 years) vaccinated against measles	4,400,000	4,438,725	14,464 ▲			
# of crisis affected people with adequate access to PHC services provided with emergency life-saving health services in high risk areas	1,400,000	1,029,896	135,749 ▲			
# children (0-59 months) with acute watery diarrhoea treated	44,000	28,916	3,386 ▲			
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached through antenatal and postnatal consultations	126,000	312,015	37,902 ▲			
NUTRITION						
# children 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	173,000	200,763	20,184 ▲	232,000	234,169	21,717 ▲
# caregivers of children reached with IYCF counselling	350,000	267,927	No change	463,472	414,578	99,440 ▲
% Children under-5 with SAM admitted in therapeutic feeding programme discharged cured	>75%	94.9%	0.7% ▼	>75%	95.6%	No change
# Boys and Girls screened for acute malnutrition	1,200,000	317,767	No change	1,200,000	446,150	No change
# Number of OTP sites stocked out of RUTF	<2%	0.2%	No change	<2%	0%	No change
CHILD PROTECTION						
# children reached with psychosocial support	50,000	35,318	2,741 ▲	150,000	123,279	22,009 ▲
# children separated from armed forces/groups reached with reintegration support	1,000	1,179	No change			
# of registered unaccompanied/separated children supported with reunification services	3,000	5,445	244 ▲	8,000	6,815	333 ▲
# children in areas affected by landmines/other explosive weapons reached with prevention interventions	180,000	24,981	1,661 ▲	85,250	5,216	No change
# of women and children reached with GBV prevention and response interventions	4,500	10,956	715 ▲			
CASH TRANSFERS						
# of emergency-affected households provided with monthly cash transfers to support access to basic services	50,000	18,979	No change			