



SitRep 6 Reporting Period June 2015

Somalia

Humanitarian Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

June 2015

3 million

people in need of humanitarian and livelihood support

203,000

acutely malnourished children under the age of 5

731,000

of people in crisis and emergency

(OCHA & FSNAU)

UNICEF Appeal in 2015
US\$ 111.7 million

Highlights

- The volatile **situation in Yemen** has led to a continued influx of people to Somalia. Support by UNICEF in June has so far included providing protection related information to new arrivals; identifying separated and unaccompanied children; psychosocial support; polio and measles vaccinations; distribution of WASH supplies; nutrition screening and referral of children with SAM; etc.
- As UNICEF continues to closely monitor the unfolding **humanitarian crisis in Yemen**, UNICEF is bolstering its support to implementing partners in strategic areas to ensure adequate preparedness capacity to deal with a potential surge in numbers of refugees/returnees.
- UNICEF appeals for US\$ 111,705,413** to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in 2015. As at 31 July, UNICEF's humanitarian appeal is 34 per cent funded.

UNICEF 2015 Humanitarian Programme Results	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF 2015 Target	Cumulative 2015 results (#)	Cluster 2015 Target	Cumulative 2015 results (#)
Health: # of outpatient consultations for children under-5	450,000	184,192		
Nutrition: # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	47,987	150,000	50,529
Education: # of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) enrolled in education facilities	30,000	22,455	330,000	43,816
WASH: # of people with new, sustained access to safe water	226,750	95,955	1,230,000	272,775
Child Protection: # of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) identified and registered	1,872	542	1,000	4,343
Social Protection: # of households able to meet basic food and non-food needs with improved access to services in situations of crisis	30,000	10,200		

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs¹

	Total
# of people in emergency and crisis	731,000
# of people in stress	2,300,000
# of severely malnourished children under-5	38,200
# of internally displaced people	1,100,000

Somalia's humanitarian crisis remains fragile with a total of 3 million people in need of assistance, including 731,000 in emergency and crisis. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) among internally displaced people has significantly deteriorated. According to a recent assessment by FAO's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit, (FSNAU), critical malnutrition rates were recorded in five settlements for internally displaced people (IDP): Baidoa, Dhobley, Doolow, Gaalkacyo and Garowe, out of 13 surveyed in May/June 2015. On a positive note, compared to *Deyr* 2014/15, the nutrition situation has slightly improved among displaced people living in settlements in Berbera, Bossaso, Burao and Dhuusamareb in central and northern regions. FSNAU projects a short-term deterioration of the food security situation in parts of agricultural livelihood zones mainly in southern and central parts of the country between July and December. Conflict continues to cause new displacements in southern and central Somalia, with reports indicating that people are starting to move away from towns affected by new military operations. This is also likely to have adverse impact on the overall humanitarian situation, particularly on the protection of IDPs, returnees and other civilians, notably women and children. Furthermore, areas affected by the operations are likely to face a serious food security crisis if vital supply roads, as has often been the case, are blocked. The volatile situation in Yemen has led to a continued influx of people to Somalia in June. As of 8 July, an estimated 23,680 people had arrived in Somalia from Yemen to escape the ongoing crisis, most of which are returning Somalis. The number comprises 10,227 children, 6,884 females and 6,146 males. It is estimated that Somalia will have received a total of 43,000 people of mixed nationalities by September 2015².

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The fluid security situation, inadequate funds, continuing military offensive and supply route blockages cause significant challenges to programme implementation. Nevertheless, the results achieved by UNICEF and Cluster partners demonstrate the effort made to overcome challenges. UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Cluster Working Group, which lead strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF leads the WASH and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Working Group, and co-leads the Education Cluster. Where relevant, UNICEF as Cluster lead agency is responsible for information management of the Cluster and for sharing overall results achieved by the Cluster collectively. The operational capacity of the UNICEF-led Clusters is significant, with a network of over 140 partners each (20 per cent international and 80 per cent national NGOs), with sub-regional Cluster coordinators in over 15 regions. This network ensures access to information, coordination and interventions in hard-to-reach and inaccessible areas.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF aims to prevent mortality and morbidity, increase access to services and promote community resilience by building community capacity to anticipate and cope with shocks. Eradication of polio is a top priority and efforts will be made to immunise all children. Following the declaration of a measles outbreak in May 2014, UNICEF is implementing emergency vaccination campaigns across Somalia to prevent the further spread of the disease in conjunction with continuing polio immunization activities. UNICEF provides a package of curative, promotive and preventive nutrition interventions, while strengthening the implementation capacity of Government, partners and communities. Lifesaving and resilience initiatives are promoted by increasing access to safe water; promoting emergency sanitation; extending community-led total sanitation approaches to flood, drought and disease-prone areas; and maintaining immediate response capacity through 10 supply hubs across the Central South Zone (CSZ). UNICEF supports the disengagement and reintegration of children associated with armed groups, monitors and reports on grave violations, while preventing and responding to Gender based Violence (GBV). Furthermore, UNICEF works to improve access, quality and capacity for provision of emergency education. Following the AMISOM offensives since

¹ Humanitarian Bulletin Somalia, May/June 2015, issued on 16 July 2015.

³ Somalia Yemen Response Plan (April- September).

March 2014, UNICEF is ensuring that a package of basic lifesaving interventions take place in newly accessible areas whilst maintaining neutrality and ensuring that humanitarian interventions are not associated with the offensive.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: Between January and June, a total of 4,568 cases of suspected measles (fever with rash) were detected, predominantly in children under-5. Out of these, 57 per cent stem from CSZ with Banadir, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions reporting the highest numbers. This demonstrates sustained high transmission pressure in Somalia due to low levels of routine vaccination, which is reported to have reached less than 50 per cent in CSZ. Between January and June, a total of 149 cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) have been reported. Emergency vaccination (measles and polio) screening and First Aid was provided to over 7,000 returnees from Yemen. In North East Zone (NEZ), 1,191 returning children under-10 were vaccinated against measles, and 4,156 people (all ages) were vaccinated against Polio. Notably, 309 out of the 4,156 people vaccinated against Polio in June, had never been vaccinated before. Refugees and returnees received Vitamin A and were vaccinated against polio and measles on arrival at Bossaso port, Ninety-three of these received emergency referral and five children were transferred to the nutrition stabilization centre. 808 children under-10 received Vitamin A (243 of them <5). In North West Zone (NWZ), 940 returning children under-10 were vaccinated against measles and polio at the ports in Berbera bringing the cumulative number vaccinated at these ports to 6,564.

NUTRITION: In June, UNICEF-supported nutrition centres across Somalia admitted 4,506 severely malnourished children with 89.3 per cent recovery rates, 0.8 per cent death rates and 6.8 per cent defaulter rates achieved. The FSNAU June 2015 Nutrition Update highlights high residual levels of acute malnutrition amongst IDP populations with sustained critical levels reported across IDPs in Doolow, Bossaso and Gaalkacyo, as well as a significant deterioration in Dhobley. UNICEF is closely coordinating with relevant cluster partners to strengthen implementation of integrated public health interventions amongst IDPs. Joint missions by UNICEF nutrition, health and WASH teams to affected IDPs will be undertaken with the objective of assessing gaps and responsiveness of current interventions and to gain a better understanding of the possible drivers of the enduring high levels of acute malnutrition. As UNICEF continues to closely monitor the unfolding humanitarian crisis in Yemen, UNICEF is bolstering its support to implementing partners in strategic areas to ensure adequate preparedness capacity to deal with a potential surge in the numbers of refugees/returnees from Yemen, as well as adequate capacity for screening of malnourished children and referral of severely malnourished children to the nearest Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) or Stabilization Centres. UNICEF supported MUAC nutrition screening for 1,223 children under-5 who arrived at Bossaso Reception Centre from Yemen. Among the children screened, 16 of them were identified to be severely malnourished and were referred to existing OTP sites in Bossaso.

EDUCATION: Schools in Somalia closed at the end of June for the summer break, and this ended the 2014/15 school year. In June, UNICEF continued to support 252 teachers (92 female) with incentives in Banadir, Bay, Bakool and Middle Shabelle in CSZ. Agreements with nine partners implementing Education in Emergency (EiE) for 22,455 children (10,125 girls) came to an end in June. Additional support is required to continue and scale up EiE interventions. UNICEF is supporting the Education Cluster to conduct a rapid education baseline survey in CSZ. Forced evictions of IDPs and demolition of temporary education facilities in these IDP areas have continued in Banadir region. The exact figures of the affected population and school-age children is not currently available.

WASH: UNICEF, through strategically placed regional supply hubs, provided hygiene kits to 3,257 families, mainly to those affected by floods in Doolow, Luuq, Kismayo and Jowhar. Access constraints are, however, causing significantly low availability of supplies in seven out of nine WASH Regional Supply Hubs. UNICEF is working closely with Cluster partners to overcome this. An additional, 2,300 families benefited from chlorination of their shallow wells. In Mogadishu, experiencing an influx of IDPs, UNICEF supported the daily chlorination of 156 unprotected shallow wells to ensure an estimated 80,000 people access water. UNICEF also supported desludging of 50 pit latrines in Doolow IDP camps, with an estimated 2,500 IDPs regaining access to sanitation facilities. In June, the Minister of Health from the federal Government of Somalia signed a declaration adopting the use of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

approach for the elimination of open defecation in Somalia as opposed to subsidy based latrine construction. CLTS is an approach to achieve sustained behaviour change in mainly rural populations, by a process of "triggering" leading to spontaneous and long-term abandonment of open defecation practices. Responding to the Yemen crisis, supplies were distributed to returnees and refugees at reception centres.

CHILD PROTECTION: 4,136 refugees/returnees fleeing Yemen arrived in Puntland, during the first two weeks of June. Puntland authorities relocated families to their areas of origin with most returning to Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Lasanod. Children and their families in need of support have received psychosocial support (from UNICEF) and assistance in relocation to their areas of origin (from IOM and UNHCR). UNICEF continued to provide child protection support in Bossaso and Berbera. The Country Task Force documented 167 grave violations against children in June, an increase from the 125 cases in May. The majority related to abduction of children (68 boys). In the current reporting period, 148 children (122 boys and 26 girls) were affected by violations. There are currently 439 (80 girls, 359 boys) children enrolled into UNICEF supported community-based reintegration programmes for children associated with armed forces/groups in Baidoa, Afgoye and Mogadishu. UNICEF and partners assisted 1,290 GBV survivors in June (1,246 women/girls, 44 boys and men) with psychosocial and medical support. 136 survivors of GBV and other violence received material assistance including dignity kits and non-food items. The Community Based Child Protection Mechanisms (CBCPMs) referred 1,064 survivors (666 girls and 398 boys) of child rights violations. The Child Protection Committees in collaboration with the Child Protection Advocates rescued girls from female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and child marriages. Similarly, they – in collaboration with Community Education Committees, intervened to ensure school continuation for children who had dropped out of school as a result of corporal punishment. Child Protection Advocates also advocated with the security committees and the police to have children in conflict with the law released from prisons. 267 children (211 girls and 56 boys) were referred for specialised services which included medical care, psychosocial support and family reunification (of children rescued from the clan militia, children in trafficking and children living on the street).

CASH TRANSFERS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION: UNICEF supported lean season cash transfers to 10,200 vulnerable households in Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan and Lower Shabelle during January-April. This support consists of unconditional cash transfers to provide supplementary income to poor households who are at risk of negative food security and nutritional outcomes. UNICEF provided two additional months of cash transfers to households in Hiraan and Galgaduud (May and June), to respond to continuing food security needs. UNICEF is in the process of extending the cash transfer programme in Hiraan and Galgaduud through December 2015. Insecurity in Gedo continues to impact delivery of cash benefits and monitoring activities in the region. Needs are substantially in excess of available funding. The majority of the country has a food security rating of Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with IDPs in particular experiencing a high rate of food insecurity. Food insecurity and high rates of malnutrition are an everyday feature of life in Somalia, even outside of the traditional lean seasons. This points to a need for a longer-term, scalable social protection cash transfer that provides predictable support to families throughout the year, to help prevent households from falling into crisis following a bad harvest, delayed rains, or an idiosyncratic shock.

Cluster Coordination

Nutrition: A total of 4,636 cases of severe acute malnutrition were admitted into the OTP/SC programmes for the month of June. The admission is stable with no significant increase or decrease compared to the past month. The Gu 2015 nutrition survey conducted by Somalia FSNAU indicates deterioration in the nutrition situation in five out of the 13 IDP camps surveyed during the period of May/June 2015. These are Dhobley, Baidoa, Doolow, Garowe and Gaalkacyo where there is critical concern. The Garowe nutrition situation is still within emergency threshold and is better compared to the same period last year. Other IDP camps such as in Bossaso, Mogadishu and Kismayo will remain areas of concern. In Doolow, critical acute malnutrition levels among IDPs, with highest GAM and SAM rate of 26.4 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively was observed on latest Gu 2015 nutrition survey conducted by FSNAU. Nutrition cluster partners had also found similar results of proxy GAM of 30.9 per cent based on rapid MUAC screening conducted by mid-June in Doolow IDP camps. A separate inter-cluster response analysis has been made for Doolow and actions are underway. Similarly a joint mission is planned in the rest of critical areas.

WASH: In June 2015, Cluster partners supported a response to the needs of 2,457 vulnerable IDP households affected by floods in Middle Shabelle and Gedo regions. WASH and health partners have also been working together since the beginning of May against an AWD/cholera outbreak in Dhobley town and surroundings that has affected more than 200 people and threatens 15,000 others. Partners have been able to control the outbreak through distribution of hygiene kits, chlorination of wells, community mobilization and awareness, but more funds are needed to enable a scale up of on-going hygiene promotion campaigns to completely halt the outbreak. Capacity building tools to develop the capacity of WASH Cluster partners and Government counterparts were finalised in April and discussions are on-going with different stakeholders to recruit a dedicated person to roll out the tools and provide further training. As of June 2015, Cluster partners had only received 10 per cent of the SRP 2015 WASH appeal (US\$ 60.9 million). If there is no imminent improvement, the situation of an already highly at-risk population will deteriorate; water borne disease outbreaks will increase; and a degradation of the malnutrition situation, notably in most of the IDP camps, should be expected. Levels of supplies in seven out of nine WASH Regional Supply Hubs are alarmingly low due to constraints in access for transporters. Efforts are being made to overcome this. More military offensives are expected to further disrupt supply routes.

Education: Of the more than 78.3 per cent of children estimated to lack access to education in emergencies in Somalia, significant numbers are internally displaced. These children are not only denied their educational development but also deprived of other important benefits such as psychosocial support and protection from sexual exploitation, physical attack and military recruitment. In Tarebunka IDP settlements in Hodan district of Banadir region, an estimated 2,000 children have no access to education. The only three functional primary schools do not have the capacity to accommodate these extra 2,000 learners. There is an additional school within the IDP settlement which is not functional and has sheltered evicted IDPs from other sites in Mogadishu. In the neighbouring host community there two learning centres that charge schools fees. Recognizing that many IDPs have particular difficulty paying school fees, this has resulted in many IDP children unable to access education. Teachers' incentives and lack of learning supplies continue to remain a challenge to education access in IDP settlements. Conflicts and other types of emergencies continue to prevail with IDPs being hardest hit. Lack of education continues to deprive these children the protection and support that going to schools provides. Bridging the gaps in education for the IDPs is critical to their development, safety and well-being.

Child Protection Working Group (CPWG): During the month of June, CPWG members assisted 4,434 beneficiaries (1,636 girls, 1,579 boys, 745 women and 474 men) through various child protection, capacity building and awareness raising activities. The main activities include protection and other service delivery to vulnerable, conflict and other emergency affected children and families including Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR); psychosocial support; material assistance; interim care; capacity development; and monitoring and referral services. Out of the total number of beneficiaries reached, 73 per cent are children. CPWG members also provided 798 referral and IDTR services to separated and unaccompanied children. Access to programme areas has been difficult due to security constraints leading to challenges in programme monitoring. The current humanitarian needs, due to internal IDP movements and the Yemen refugees, has further stretched programming. Apart from UNICEF support, CPWGs members are on standby in Mogadishu, Bossaso, and Berbera to mobilise a child protection response for returnees from Yemen. While in Huduur, Wadajir and Galgaduud, CPWG member organisations are monitoring the situation.

Security: The fragile political process in the regional administrations continued to have a negative impact on security across Somalia. The period of Ramadan saw an increased number of terrorist attacks by extremists targeting government security agencies (NISA/SNAF/SNPF). Armed conflict and terrorism levels increased in Mogadishu and Central-South locations. In Somaliland, pressure mounts on President Salanyo in regard to the extension of his term and the delay of elections. The situation has still not been formally resolved and there remains potential for demonstrations and insecurity in the area. The disputed areas to the East of Somaliland remain volatile with a build-up of troops and an increase in tension. In Puntland, tensions remain high due to the firing of the former Puntland Intelligence Director Abdi Yare, with Abdi Yare and former Deputy Police Commissioner Muhiyadiin forces clashing against Government forces, resulting in clan tensions. In Galmudug, progress was made in the state formation process with 68 MPs sworn in, as well as the speaker and 2 deputy speakers elected. Nevertheless, a cloud of uncertainty

persists, with the moderate group, the Ahlu-Sunna-Wal-Jamaa vowing to continue with their own parallel state formation process in which they hope to include Hiraan region. In Lower-Shabelle, at least 25 AMISOM forces were reportedly killed when extremist fighters carried out a complex terrorist attack at an AMISOM base located at the Buur Leego settlement, in Wanwanlayn district, forcing the AMISOM troops out of the area.

Political: The second phase of the state formation process in Cadaado started in early June and made good progress. The Federal Parliament passed a motion to terminate the Jubba regional assembly which has implications for other state formation processes including defining the powers of the Federal Parliament in assembly formation processes. The Interim Jubba Administration has denied having issued a statement attributed to its leadership recognising Somaliland. Consequently, there is a growing pressure on the FGS to move quickly with a resolution of the dispute. The tenure of Somaliland's President Silanyo technically expired on 26 June and the impasse over the dates of the next elections remains unresolved. The Puntland President Abdiweli Mohamed Ali "Gaas" made changes to his Cabinet affecting the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Justice. Interim South West Administration (ISWA) President Sharif Hassan Sheikh Aden recently appointed Saida Sheikh Ahmed as State Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Fatuma Omar Abuu as the State Minister of Women and Human Rights, and Fatuma Mohamed Hussein as Deputy State Minister for Resettlement and Diaspora. The three women stated that growing violence against women and lack of women representatives in the South West Regional Assembly are of main concern.

Communication for Development (C4D): During the June polio campaign in CSZ and Somaliland a total of 2,140 community mobilisers were deployed and reached more than 346,000 households with key messages. 255 mosques and more than 800 schools announced polio messages. Five radio and three TV stations aired five spot messages per day reaching an estimated four million people. In Puntland, 12 MCHs (Dhahar, Gasrowe, Sunijif, Uuskure, Qarhis, Awrculus, Bocame, Tukaraq, Buran, Armo, Ufeyn and Iskushuban) developed social maps for each of their catchment areas to enable the tracing of children under-1 to be immunised, as well as pregnant women targeted for ANC and health facility delivery. A total of 80 community leaders including local authorities and religious leaders were oriented on Maternal Neonatal Child Health (MNCH) to be able to advocate key behaviours. Radio Daljir of Garowe was identified as the most popular community Radio based in Garowe and aired eight radio discussion programmes and three spot messages twice daily. It is estimated that radio Daljir reaches about one million people and has FM transmitters in Bossaso, Qardo, Garowe, Gaalkacyo, Buuhoodle, Burtinle, Borhobe and Abudwaq. A total of 15 public and 20 religious schools have been identified and earmarked for the planned school health programmes to be implemented during the month of July 2015.

Media and External Communication: To mark the Day of the African Child (DAC) on 16 June there was a 'twitter takeover' of the main UNICEF Twitter account by five activists including Ilwad Elman from the Elman Peace and Human Rights Centre in Mogadishu which was organised by UNICEF. Ilwad sent out 25 tweets in an hour with photographs from the UNICEF Mogadishu office focusing on GBV, child marriage and other issues, as well as the work that her centre and UNICEF undertake.

<http://blogs.unicef.org/2015/06/12/five-female-activists-to-take-over-unicefs-twitter-for-day-of-the-african-child/>
http://www.unicef.org/somalia/reallives_16613.html

Funding

In 2015, UNICEF appeals for US\$ 111,705,413 to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in line with the country's inter-agency SRP. As at 31 July, UNICEF has a funding gap of 66 per cent. UNICEF does wish to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private sector donors for the contributions so far received in 2015, most recently by USAID-OFDA. UNICEF would like to especially thank donors who have contributed un-earmarked funding, as it gives UNICEF essential flexibility to direct resources to ensure delivery of lifesaving supplies and interventions where they are needed most. UNICEF continues to encourage longer term and predictable funding to be able to strengthen preparedness and resilience building. Continued donor support is critical to maintaining and scaling up the response.

2015 Funding Requirements				
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds received*	Funding gap	
			US\$	%
Health	37,438,024	7,481,358	29,956,666	80%
Nutrition	30,076,458	14,342,385	15,734,073	52%
Education	4,418,875	850,514	3,568,361	81%
WASH	15,124,813	5,941,408	9,183,405	61%
Child Protection	6,967,373	5,936,068	1,031,305	15%
Cash-based response	17,679,870	3,044,841	14,635,029	83%
Total³	111,705,413	37,596,575	74,108,838*	66%

'Funds received' does not include pledges.

*Includes US\$ 74,108,838 not allocated.

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: www.unicef.org/Somalia

UNICEF Somalia Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia

UNICEF Somalia Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/somalia.html>

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³ The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 8 per cent. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

Annex A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Cluster Response		UNICEF and IPs	
	2015 Target	Total Results	2015 Target	Total Results
HEALTH				
# of outpatient consultations for children under-5			450,000	184,192
# of children under-5 treated			70,000 diarrhoea	30,366
			62,000 pneumonia	28,771
# of children receiving DPT3 vaccination through routine services			85,000	31,210
# of women attending their first Antenatal Care visit			130,000	75,320
NUTRITION				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding programmes	150,000	50,529	150,000	47,987
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	91%	88.7%	75%	91.7%
% nutrition centers stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	6.5%	<10%	0.5%
EDUCATION				
# of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) enrolled in education facilities.	330,000 (154,000 F)	43,816	30,000 (15,000 F)	22,455 (10,125 F)
# of children (girls/boys) benefitting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials	330,000 (154,000 F)	26,119	30,000 (15,000 F)	22,455 (10,125 F) ⁴
# of teachers (women/men) receiving training (including lifesaving messages, psycho-social support and pedagogical support skills) and monthly incentives	3,096 (900 F) training	196	700 (140 F)	667 (159 F)
	2,870 (850 F) incentives	961	700 (140 F)	394 (158 F)
# of CEC members trained to participate in school management			1,400 (420 F)	1,106 (413 F)
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
# of people with new, sustained access to safe water	1,230,000 ⁵	272,775	226,750	95,955
# of affected people accessing safe water through temporary means including chlorination; operation and maintenance; water trucking; vouchers; and household water treatment	1,265,000	265,830	570,000	196,592
# of affected people with new access to sanitation facilities	600,000	110,562	105,000	18,821
# of villages self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	250	74	145	74
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through water filters, purifiers, jerry cans, aqua tabs, etc.	600,000	302,322	475,000	302,322
# of children benefitting from WASH facilities			34,300 in schools	9,600
			39,300 in health or nutrition centres	12,852

⁴ The number of children benefitting from education supplies and the number of teachers receiving training and incentives were erroneously reported on in April, where some results from non-emergency interventions had been added. Results have been corrected to reflect actual humanitarian interventions.

⁵ This target represents a 10 per cent increase as it is based on the new population figures of 12.3 million.

CHILD PROTECTION				
# of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) identified and registered	1,000	4,343 ⁶	1,872	542
# of survivors of GBV assisted	4,000 legal counselling	1,930	3,122 legal counselling	4,721
	5,000 material assistance	267	1,126 material assistance	1,175
# of violations identified and resolved by Community-Based Child Protection Committees			3,500	1,769
# of referrals made by Community-Based Child Protection Committees	3,000	994	2,500	2,323
# of children received psychosocial support and care	6,000	4,618	3,530	2,540
# of caregivers received psychosocial support and care	4,000	726	408	48
# of former children associated with armed forces/groups (CAAFAG) and children/minors at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes	1,000	24	1,000	439
SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CASH TRANSFERS				
# of households able to meet basic food and non-food needs with improved access to services in situations of crisis			30,000	10,200

⁶ This sharp increase is linked to a surge in clan fighting, as well as the joint military offensive, which resulted in population displacement/movement with ensuing cases of separation of families.