One Month Post-Matthew Highlights

One month after Hurricane Matthew, UNICEF has provided urgent services to over 208,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, including nearly 90,000 children. UNICEF interventions prioritize: access to safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene; cholera prevention, including through vaccination; the return of children to school; and specialized child protection services. Despite urgent needs, UNICEF’s 2016 funding appeal of 36.6 million remains severely underfunded, with a funding gap of 44%. The UNICEF Health response remains critically underfunded, with only 20% of humanitarian funding needs met. This means UNICEF’s response could be compromised, putting the health needs of over 800,000 affected people at risk, including ongoing cholera treatment and prevention services.

Cholera

- 13 out of 46 damaged or destroyed cholera treatment centers are currently being rehabilitated by UNICEF
- 13 additional rapid response teams activated in South and Grand’Anse Departments

WASH

- 208,000 individuals (87,360 children) receiving safe water daily
- 4,000 individuals (1,680 children) benefitting from hygienic toilets and handwashing stations in 22 collective shelters
- 62,000 individuals reached with hygiene sensitisation

Education

- 1,096 children benefitted from School in a Box and ECD kits
- 59 affected schools are being rehabilitated, benefitting 15,000 children

Nutrition

- UNICEF is restoring the Nutrition data collection system to allow for accurate reporting of services
- UNICEF has delivered nutrition commodities to the Departments of Grand’Anse, South and Nippes to ensure adequate supply for functioning facilities

Child Protection

- 3,552 children benefitting from social work services and continuous monitoring of their situation
- 3,805 children benefitting from recreational or PSS Support

Health

- Preparations started for Cholera vaccination campaign targeting 816,998 individuals above 1 year old in Grand’Anse and South
- UNICEF is replacing damaged cold-chain equipment for 67 hurricane affected health facilities

05 November 2016

894,057 children affected out of 2,128,708 total people affected

592,581 # of children in need of humanitarian assistance

1,410,907 # of people in need of humanitarian assistance

3,423 suspected cholera cases, of which 958 estimated to be children (MSPP)

716 number of schools damaged (MoE)

UNICEF Appeal 2016*

US$ 36.6 million

Funding Status

*Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry forward from the previous year.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In the one month since Hurricane Matthew hit Haiti, considerable progress has been made towards meeting the needs of those most affected, estimated to be 1.4 million people of which approximately 592,581 are children. Despite progress, the situation remains critical, with portions of the population still cut off from humanitarian aid due to their remote and geographically challenging locations. Furthermore, the security situation continues to present challenges and, at times, inhibit the delivery of humanitarian aid. Large scale destruction of infrastructure in the most-affected Departments of Grand’Anse, South, and Nippes presents significant hurdles to rapid resolution. For example, approximately 40%-45% of the pre-existing water system in the most affected Departments have been damaged, as have and upwards of 95%-100% of evaluated schools in Grand’Anse. Health services have been disrupted and hospitals and health centres physically damaged, adding a burden to an already weak system, in particular with the observed rapid upsurge of suspected cholera cases. The national election coming up on 20 November is adding to an already tense environment in the affected areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Affected Population</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Estimates calculated based on figures from OCHA, 04-Nov-2016)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start of humanitarian response: 03-Oct-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected Population</td>
<td>2,128,708</td>
<td>1,053,710</td>
<td>1,074,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Affected (U18) (42%)</td>
<td>894,057</td>
<td>442,558</td>
<td>451,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population in need of Humanitarian Assistance</td>
<td>1,410,907</td>
<td>698,399</td>
<td>712,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (U18) in need of Humanitarian Assistance (42%)</td>
<td>592,581</td>
<td>293,328</td>
<td>299,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (US) in need of Humanitarian Assistance (12%)</td>
<td>169,309</td>
<td>83,808</td>
<td>85,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (US) at risk of malnutrition</td>
<td>112,500</td>
<td>55,688</td>
<td>56,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women of Reproductive Age</td>
<td>546,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>546,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Government of Haiti is leading the response through the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) and the activation of the National Emergency Operations Center (COUN) since the first day of the disaster. Co-leadership/secretariat is provided by different UN-Agencies in the relevant sectors. Inter-agency sectoral coordination is co-led by OCHA and includes all sectors.

UNICEF is co-leading in WASH, Education, Nutrition and the sub-sector of Child Protection. UNICEF is working very closely with DINEPA (Water and Sanitation Directorate), Ministry of Education (MENFP) the Nutrition office of the Ministry of Health (MSPP) at the National and Departmental levels and with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Research (IBESR). UNICEF is also closely coordinating with WHO/PAHO for all health related interventions.

While the government is taking the lead at Departmental level, through the Department of Emergency Operations Center (Coud), information management and coordination of activities in the field remains a challenge.

Production of a 3W, last updated on 27 October is available at: [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/haiti/infographic/haiti-aper%C3%A7u-de-qui-fait-quoi-et-ou-3w-27-octobre-2016-fr](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/haiti/infographic/haiti-aper%C3%A7u-de-qui-fait-quoi-et-ou-3w-27-octobre-2016-fr)
A Critical Needs Overview exercise is ongoing and will provide the basis for a revised version of the initial Flash Appeal. A Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) is also ongoing, for which UNICEF is co-leading the WASH and Education sectoral working groups. A preliminary report is expected to be available in the week of 7 November.

Humanitarian Strategy
UNICEF’s emergency response is taking an integrated approach, working to address the immediate basic needs of children and families affected by Hurricane Matthew and cholera.

UNICEF’s first priority remains to provide safe water and sanitation to people affected by the hurricane, controlling cholera and ensuring dignity to those affected, particularly those displaced by the crisis. Bringing children back to school in a safe learning environment through rehabilitation of damaged schools, the provision of necessary supplies. The support to unaccompanied children and prevention of family separation are also core objectives of UNICEF action to date. UNICEF is prepared to scale up activities to prevent malnutrition and treat those children already affected. In close collaboration with government and PAHO/WHO, UNICEF is restoring health services and planning the upcoming cholera vaccination campaign in the affected areas.

UNICEF is also scaling up cholera prevention interventions not only in the affected areas but also in other high risk areas in the country as part of its commitment to the National Cholera Elimination Plan 2016-2018.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

CHOLERA
Cholera continues to be of grave concern in Haiti, since its arrival in 2010 and subsequent spread. In the month since the landfall of Hurricane Matthew, 46 of the 219 Cholera Treatment Centers are in need of repair, ranging from minimal to complete. UNICEF will support the repair and rehabilitation of 29 centers and has begun repairs in 13 with partners.

Rapid response activities to cut the transmission of waterborne diseases remains a key priority. This includes community sensitisation, disinfection of houses, oral prophylaxis, chlorination of water sources and household chlorination. UNICEF partners have increased the number of mobile rapid-response teams active in Grand’Anse, South and Nippes from 5 to 19.

UNICEF’s partners are continuing their daily response to cholera alerts, and have also focused on scaling up their capacity in order to reach the pre-hurricane sector target of 80% of responses within 48 hours. During the two weeks following Matthew there have been 2,238 reported suspected cases of cholera nationally, out of which 1,077 were reported by South and Grand’Anse which are normally the least affected departments.

Going forward, the WASH and Cholera updates will be merged, to reinforce their strong inter-dependence and linkages. Other sections’ contributions to the Cholera response will be included in their individual sections as they are deeply integrated with the Hurricane Response.

WASH
208,000 individuals (87,360 children) are receiving safe water daily as a result UNICEF partnerships to treat water in mobile treatment units, repair the existing water system, and distribute chlorination products.
UNICEF is supporting 5 NGO partners in the three most-affected Departments: ACTED, CARE, OXFAM, Solidarités International and Water Mission. See map below with colours ranging from light orange (one partner) to dark orange (3 partners) per affected commune:

UNICEF is making progress in its advocacy with city councils and DINEPA, encouraging them to authorize NGOs to install temporary emergency toilets which create adequate hygienic conditions and dignity for families hosted in temporary and collective shelters.

With the support of UNICEF, DINEPA has consolidated data coming from field assessments on the functionality of water systems: Of 65 functional water supply networks prior to Matthew 45% have been damaged to such an extent water is not running.

22 collective shelters have been supported by UNICEF partners, ensuring access and use of hygienic toilets and access to hand-washing stations which benefits at least 4,000 individuals, including approximately 1,680 children.

UNICEF, in coordination with DINEPA, is planning to undertake a one-day workshop in mid-November in Jeremie and Les Cayes to define a more precise immediate and medium-term action plan with DINEPA communal water and sanitation technicians.

Education
To date 1,496 schools have been assessed for damage, and reports have been submitted to the Ministry of Education for validation. The Ministry has so far reviewed and validated assessments on 716 schools, increasing the number of affected schools from the initial 200. As assessments continue to be completed and validated, UNICEF anticipates this number to rise to 1,200 affected schools which will put the education of more than 300,000 children, as well as some 3,000 teachers and principals, at stake.

At the same time, families have lost their homes and belongings, including their plantations and livelihoods. Given the high cost of education in Haiti, there is concern that these families, who were already struggling before Matthew, might not be able to afford to send their children back to school, further exacerbating educational exclusion in Haiti.
Days after the progressive reopening of the schools in the South Department, 215 out of 1,357 primary schools have reopened. Schools remain closed in Grand’Anse and will reopen progressively starting 7 November.

UNICEF, with its partners AVSI, CEEC and CARE are currently rehabilitating 59 schools in the South and Grand’Anse Departments, benefitting 15,000 children. UNICEF and its partners will commence rehabilitation work in an additional 50 schools in the North West, South, Nippes and Grand’Anse Departments shortly. UNICEF support provided 1,096 affected children, including 400 preschool aged children and 30 teachers, with learning materials in the South Department, just 15 days after the disaster.

Nutrition

The Emergency Food Security Assessment conducted between 7-10 October revealed that a total of 1.4 million people were in need of food assistance of which 806,000 people (338,520 children) needed urgent food assistance (red areas on the map). Despite some progress made by partner agencies, 75% of the urgent food assistance needs remain unmet. This is a matter of concern as household food insecurity with the reported increase of diarrheal diseases can both negatively impact the nutrition situation. In parallel, a UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, MSPP rapid health and nutrition assessment identified the inability of the health system to provide routine nutrition services aimed at the prevention and treatment of malnutrition. Prior to the hurricane there were a total of 6 stabilization units and 94 outpatient care units in Grand’Anse, South and Nippes Departments. It is estimated that between 25%-50% are still operational in Nippes and Grand’Anse. The situation in South is not yet known, as some areas remain inaccessible.

UNICEF has agreed with partners to provide mobile clinics for delivery of essential nutrition services to treat and prevent malnutrition in areas where these services have been disrupted.

- UNICEF reactivated the emergency nutrition platform on 5 October, to coordinate the nutrition response through regular weekly meetings.
- UNICEF has engaged in the mapping of capacities, and identification of needs and gaps in the affected areas.
- Management of acute malnutrition is ongoing in functioning health facilities either as in-patient or out-patient care. Numbers of treated cases over the past month are not available due to the disruption in the information management system.
- UNICEF has delivered nutrition commodities to the Departments of Grand’Anse, South and Nippes to ensure adequate supply for functioning facilities.
With support from UNICEF a rapid assessment of IYCF practices was conducted by Tech RTT, experts on IYCF in emergencies, in Grand’Anse and South on 26-29 October; data are being analysed, and findings will be incorporated into the IYCF-e response plan.

**Child Protection**

Since the Hurricane, UNICEF and its partners have been continuing their usual support to the IBESR, the governmental agency in charge of social affairs which includes child protection issues.

- UNICEF and its partners have provided material assistance to 29 residential care centers in the South and Grand’Anse Departments benefiting 2,547 children.
- UNICEF –supported Child Friendly Spaces are starting activities in Les Cayes, Roche a Bateau and Jeremie while 60 volunteers have been trained to operate mobile child friendly spaces targeting 17,200 children and communities in remote areas.
- UNICEF has reached 3,805 children with psychosocial activities both in shelters and residential care centers.
- UNICEF is providing ongoing support to activities aimed at preventing institutionalization of children and voluntary separation, which targeted 23,000 persons in shelters as well as in public stations and commuting areas.
- Protection sector monitoring activities enabled social services and the Child Protection Brigade (BPM) to prevent the opening of two additional residential care centers in Grand’Anse. These centers, known also as orfanages, do not offer protection guarantees for children at risk of family separation, while a large number of children in these centers are, in fact, not orphans.
- UNICEF efforts continue in identifying unaccompanied minors, family tracking and referral; ensuring children without appropriate care receive adequate assistance and care; supporting local authorities in
setting up mechanisms to prevent voluntary separation of families and institutionalization of children; and providing psycho-social support to parents and children in affected areas.

- UNICEF and the HCT have advocated strongly to the Ministry of Interior, to avoid forced eviction from schools currently acting as temporary shelters that are designated voting stations for the 20 November elections. As a result, tents should be installed, allowing people to vote near these schools.

**Health**

UNICEF and partners conducted a joint health and nutrition damage assessments to determine the extent of damage to the health system and to propose short- and medium-term solutions at both a structural level as well as the status of medical equipment and supplies for managing activities in health facilities. Initial findings show that on a total of 73 evaluated; 9 (12%) are completely destroyed; 15 (21%) are severely damaged; 27(37%) are slightly damaged and 22 (30%) not damaged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health facilities</th>
<th>Grand Anse</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>Nippes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completely destroyed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely damaged</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly damaged</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not damaged</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total facilities assessed</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To support identified needs:

- UNICEF has delivered medical supplies to the three most-affected Departments (Grand’Anse, Sud, Nippes) to ensure 1,200 safe deliveries and 500 cesarean sections. Included in these supplies were medical provisions for infectious disease treatment and prevention including treatment for up to 2,000 cases of acute diarrhea; and almost a million ORS sachets for the control of diarrheal episodes.

- UNICEF communication and social mobilisation support has been provided to the Ministry of Health in advance of the upcoming cholera vaccination campaign (8-15 November), as well as provision of cold chain supplies (vaccine carriers and icepacks) to ensure the vaccines are stored at appropriate temperatures throughout the campaign.

- UNICEF provided technical assistance to undertake the rehabilitation of 6 refrigerators in Grand’Anse that will benefit routine and campaign immunization.

- UNICEF is finalising an agreement with MdM France to include an integrated package of preventive interventions, including routine vaccination and nutrition, in their Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) in Grand’Anse that already provide primary health care services.

- UNICEF supported the South, Grand’Anse, and Nippes health departments to develop communication plans regarding hygiene promotion using a C4D approach. These plans will be implemented for a period of 4 months (November-February 2017) and will promote hygiene practices in a particularly high-risk context, and enhance key family practices within the population which contribute to prevention of cholera and other water borne diseases.

- UNICEF C4D section provided training on social mobilization and community awareness in a joint workshop with PAHO/WHO and PEV (Expanded Programme on Vaccination) in support of the Cholera Vaccination campaign planned to be carried out between 8 to 15 November.
UNICEF is currently supporting the MOH South health department to finalise both a mapping of mobile clinic interventions and an integrated package of preventive interventions for Mobile Medical Units (MMUs). A PCA with St Boniface is about to be concluded and efforts to expand other partnerships continues.

Supply and Logistics
Access to remote areas continues to be challenging, however UNICEF has advocated with the Government for the use of helicopter drops in some of the most-affected, most-remote areas, and is now pushing agencies involved in food and non-food items (NFI) assistance to find ways to reach these communities by terrestrial means. A number of UNICEF partners have reported that aid is successfully reaching isolated mountain communities; distribution areas are being set up in valleys and people are coming down from inaccessible mountain areas by motorcycle, donkey; etc. Efforts continue to find ways to secure access and distribution of much needed humanitarian aid over the longer-term to these communities.

Resulting from the seizure of at least 5 deliveries of humanitarian aid en-route to the most-affected areas, all humanitarian aid truck convoys are now being escorted by MINUSTAH as well as by the National Police.

Funding (as of November 1st)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Original 2016 HAC Requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Revised 2016 HAC Requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Funds Available* (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap US$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>4,400,000</td>
<td>3,337,000</td>
<td>1,063,000</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>9,034,000</td>
<td>1,797,320</td>
<td>7,236,680</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>6,100,000</td>
<td>14,073,532</td>
<td>9,602,199</td>
<td>4,471,333</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>1,734,406</td>
<td>3,149,496</td>
<td>1,723,930</td>
<td>1,425,566</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,265,594</td>
<td>3,465,594</td>
<td>1,467,000</td>
<td>1,998,594</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster transition support and emergency preparedness**</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>2,445,000</td>
<td>2,445,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,400,000</td>
<td>36,567,532</td>
<td>20,372,449</td>
<td>16,195,173</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Funds available include funding received against current appeal as well as $US 4.9 million carried forward from the previous year.
** Cluster transition and Emergency preparedness is currently overfunded, as it incorporates prepositioning of supplies, coordination and operational components.

UNICEF Haiti Facebook: https://web.facebook.com/UNICEFhaiti/

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## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPM Indicators</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Progress</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Progress</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of persons provided with safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene use</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>302,000</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>208,000</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80% cholera alerts responded in less than 48 hours by November 2016</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons sensitized to hygiene behaviour including handwashing related risks in hurricane affected areas</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>174,000</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>62,000</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons having access to safe, secure and hygienic sanitation (50 pers/toilets in the first weeks and then 20 per/toilet as soon as possible)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people that received cholera vaccination in selected communes</td>
<td>817,000</td>
<td>817,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>817,000</td>
<td>817,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children under 5 who receive routine vaccinations in Grande Anse, South and Nippes</td>
<td>413,000</td>
<td>2,904*</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>165,000</td>
<td>2,904*</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># (and % of target) of pregnant women who receive at least 2 pre-natal visits both institutional and mobile clinics</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># (and % of target) of children with acute watery diarrhea who received ORS/zinc</td>
<td>413,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>165,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 6-24 months receiving micronutrient powders</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>31,500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># functional OTP for SAM management</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children under 5 years suffering from severe acute malnutrition received treatment</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,540</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Unaccompanied and separated children as well as children in residential care centers benefitted from family tracing and reintegration support**</td>
<td>5800</td>
<td>5800</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people (children and their family members) accessing preventative social work interventions that avoid placement of children in institutions</td>
<td>4800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># foster care families supported to maintain capacity to be part of alternative care system</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people (children and their family members) who received recreational and/or psychosocial support activities.</td>
<td>98,000</td>
<td>3,805</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>3,805</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people who receive information on violence, child abuse and GBV</td>
<td>155,000</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 5-14 y.o. receiving school and learning materials</td>
<td>116,000</td>
<td>1096</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>1096</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers benefited with educational materials (such as the School in a Box Kit)</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of schools that received furniture (benches, blackboards and chairs)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of schools rehabilitated to ensure an adequate learning environment</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Under 1 year old