



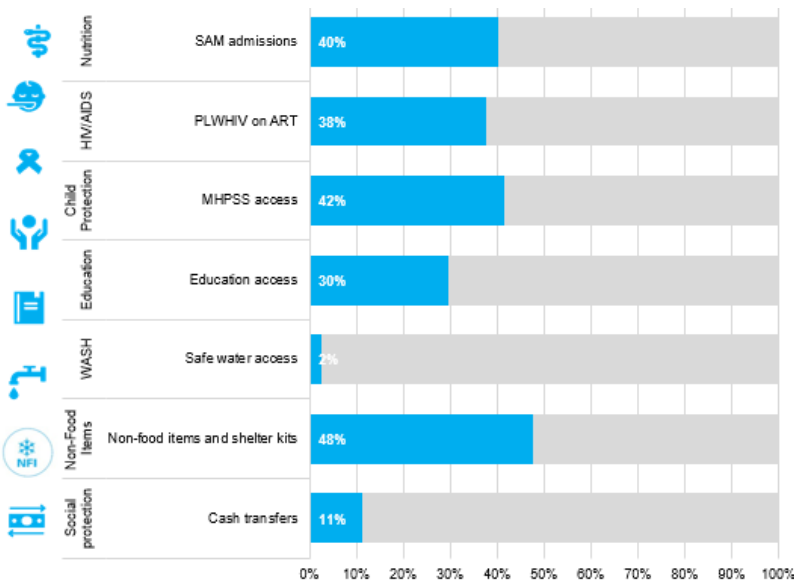
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Reporting Period: 1 January to 30 June 2021

Highlights

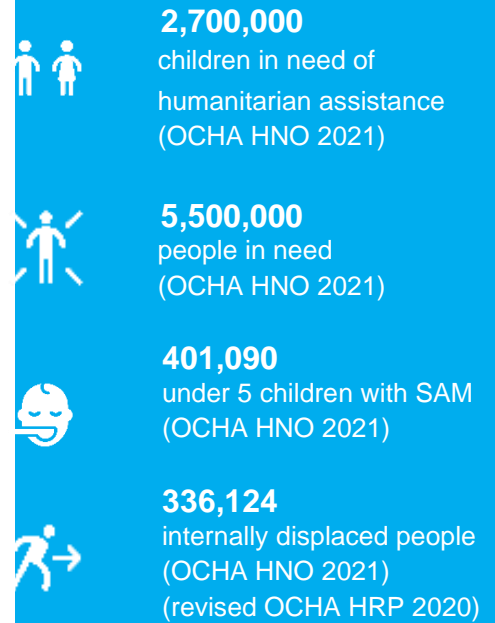
- During the reporting period, 117,130 malnourished children under five years of age were admitted and treated in the supported health centres, with a cure rate of 94.7 per cent.
- 3,696,305 children were vaccinated against measles in a two-block nationwide immunization campaign in January and March with 100% coverage. UNICEF provided substantial assistance and mobilized and deployed 40 UNICEF staff (from N'Djamena and the four Field Offices) in support of the campaign.
- 12,500 children (5,837 girls and 6,663 boys) received access to psychosocial support sessions, in child-friendly spaces, in the provinces of Lac, Borkou, Ouaddai, Guera, Salamat, Logone Oriental and Moyen Chari.
- 85,890 (40,144 girls and 45,746 boys) crisis-affected children received learning materials in the provinces of Ennedi Est, Ouaddai, Sila, Wadi Fira, Lac, Salamat, Logone Oriental and Moyen Chari.
- 28,000 (14,582 women and 13,818 men) people had access to appropriately designed and managed latrines in the provinces of Salamat, Logone Occidental, Mandoul and Lac.
- During the reporting period, Chad saw an evolving socio-political situation, with a change in Government and increasing numbers of refugees and Chadian returnees in need of humanitarian assistance throughout the country. UNICEF was able to reach 38,074 people with NFI kits.

UNICEF's Response (as of June 2021)

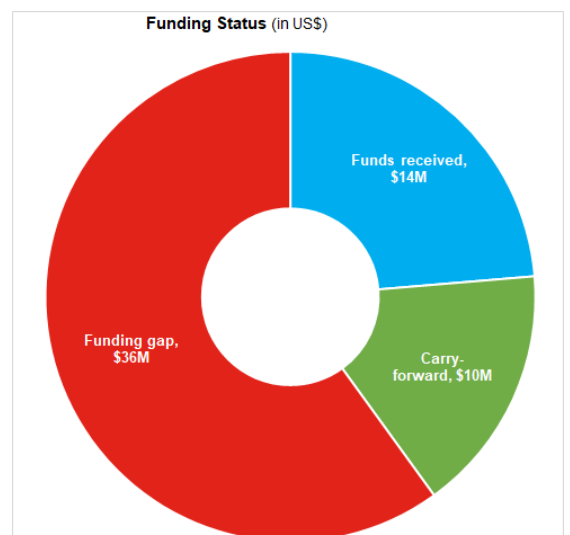


Chad Humanitarian Situation Report No. 02, 2021 (mid-year report) unicef for every child

Situation in Numbers



UNICEF Appeal 2021 US\$ 59.5 million



Humanitarian Action for Children: Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF is requesting US\$ 59.5 million to meet the emergency needs of nearly 1.1 million vulnerable children in Chad in 2021. In line with the inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan, this funding will enable UNICEF to support a multi-sectoral response to the multiple crises facing Chad, such as the nutrition crisis, internally displaced persons (IDPs), particularly children and the most affected communities, and to support sustainable prevention and control of outbreaks, especially in the context of COVID-19. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF Chad has received US\$ 14 million (24 per cent of the needs) from ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office), Japan, Canada, Sweden, Norway, Germany, UK and the United States. Global thematic humanitarian funds of US\$ 525,000 is also supporting flexible allocation of funds. Carried over funds from the previous year are providing an additional US\$ 9.8 million from the European Commission/ECHO, the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, the World Bank, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and global thematic humanitarian funds.

UNICEF will continue to adapt and respond to critical humanitarian needs as they evolve and will advocate for flexible thematic and multi-year funding to reach the most vulnerable children and families with life-saving support. UNICEF is grateful to all partners for their continued support and collaboration and appeals for further assistance to children.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The reporting period was marked by historical socio-political developments, with Chadians going to the polls to participate in Government elections in April. Preliminary results of the presidential elections proclaiming the victory of the outgoing President of Chad were released on 19 April 2021, followed by the announcement of the death of the President on 20 April 2021. A transitional military council was established to rule the country for 18 months, until the new elections. On 26 April, this situation led to protest marches across the country, and on 2 May, a new government was announced headed by a civilian prime minister a roadmap focusing on dialogue has been developed for the transition period. The situation has remained relatively calm since.

Population displacements continue across Chad, with people fleeing non-state armed groups in the Lake Chad Basin and those seeking refuge from neighboring countries. Some 508,307¹ refugees reside in Chad, and some 336,124² Chadians are internally displaced, including 77,650³ Chadian returnees from Central African Republic (CAR). There were over 19,500 newly arrived registered refugees during the reporting period⁴. Insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin continues to limit humanitarian capacity to respond, and clashes in Kanem Province prevented humanitarian action for several weeks from the end of April into mid-May. In addition, 2021 continues to see moderate influxes of refugees from the CAR and Sudan. Due to electoral related violence in CAR, some 7,212⁵ Chadians left CAR (Central African Republic) and crossed into Chad seeking refuge. A high percentage among them are women and children (with only 8 per cent males over 18 years old)⁶. In the east of the country, due to renewed conflict in Western Darfur, a total of 6,449⁷ refugees have been registered since the start of the year. In Batha Province, over 2,293 Chadians returned from Niger to escape violence perpetrated by non-state armed groups. In Salamat Province, over 7,000 Chadians were left displaced after intercommunal violence resulted in multiple villages and stocks burnt. The population has found itself vulnerable, sheltering in the open and under trees⁸ with limited access to basic services.

Chad remains susceptible to extreme floods and droughts, which have the potential to severely impact livelihoods and stretch limited coping capacity of an already vulnerable population. The end of June 2021 saw the first alert raised in Tandjile Province related to heavy rains. The risk for extreme flooding remains relevant for the year 2021 across Chad as does the risk of related disease outbreaks. During the reporting period, an alert to the increasing cases of cholera in neighboring Nigeria was received. Given the economic trade routes between the two countries, a cholera outbreak in Chad cannot be ruled out.

The COVID-19 outbreak continues in Chad, with 4,951 cases recorded as of 29 June. Challenges include limited capacity for surveillance, tracing, case management, isolation of contacts, laboratory testing capacity especially at land borders, inadequate sanitation facilities in quarantine sites and public spaces, and limitations in provincial-level preparedness. A third wave of COVID-19 outbreak may further strain the resources already insufficient to deliver essential health programmes. Chad welcomed its first batch of COVID-19 vaccines on 2 June, allowing the Government of Chad to start the roll-out of the vaccination programme.

1 <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/tcd>

2 OCHA HNO 2021

3 idem

4 Idem

5 Displacement tracking Matrix IOM – Sido

6 Idem

7 UNHCR Chad Emergency Update 7 June 2021

8 OCHA Multisectoral Evaluation May 2021

UN agencies and NGOs continue to assist the Government to respond to the identified needs, in accordance with the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021, and the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) (which was released in April) and the National Contingency Plan for Preparedness and Response to the COVID-19 outbreak.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

There are fears that like in many countries across Africa, Chad may experience a third wave of COVID-19 cases. There are currently 4,951 recorded cases in Chad as of the end of the reporting period (29 June), including 174 deaths, with 3,299 cases identified in N'Djamena. The first COVID-19 vaccines were received on 2 June, with 200,000 doses of Sinopharm and 100,620 doses of Pfizer. The immunization campaign was launched on 4 June, with 10,400 people having received their first vaccine by 29 June.

During the reporting period, N'Djamena registered 330 confirmed cases (85 per cent), followed by Logone Oriental Province (24 cases), in other locations the transmission rate seems to have reduced significantly. UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Public Health and National Solidarity (MSPSN) in the response through the provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), oximeters, soap and bottles of oxygen. Given the shortage of test kits in the country, UNICEF provided 500 additional test kits (to test 5,000 people) to the centralized COVID-19 Coordination team, but this remains insufficient to cover the gap. Other UN agencies have also procured additional test kits to support the response.

A total of 262 cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) and 246 contacts have been reported. Overall, 94 districts out of 129 have reported and collected at least one case of AFP. No cases of Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) have been laboratory confirmed as of 31 May.

According to IDSR (Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response); 1999 cases of measles were notified, 405 cases sampled and investigated in case-by-case surveillance, of which 200 were positive and 173 negatives since the beginning of 2021 in the country. During the reporting period, 3,696,305⁹ children were vaccinated against measles in a two-block nationwide immunization campaign in January and March with 100% coverage. UNICEF provided substantial assistance and mobilized and deployed 40 UNICEF staff (from N'Djamena and the four Field Offices) in support of the campaign.

Nutrition

To date, UNICEF supported the treatment of 117,130 malnourished children within the supported health centres with 102,870 Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) from January to June. During April and May 2021, Chad experienced a RUTF stockout at national level. Previously, in anticipation of the stockout, UNICEF explored all possible options for delivering RUTFs to Chad, including borrowing RUTF from Nigeria Country Office and ordering RUTF from the Regional Hub in Cameroon and Sudan Country Office. As a result, end of June, 22,608 cartons of RUTF were received from Sudan and Cameroon and started to be distributed. The office received dedicated support from UNICEF Regional Office (Nutrition Advisor and Logistics Manager) for a period of ten days in June, to be able to provide solutions to sustainably avoiding stockouts.

To improve the quality of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) services, 256 health workers (138 in Abeche, 50 in Bol and 68 in Logone Oriental Province) were trained on the SAM management protocol from January to June and 53 health staff from the district management team (Mayo Kebbi Est, Mayo Kebbi Ouest, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mandoul, Moyen Chari, Tandjile) were trained on nutrition data management in April. In addition, 290 community health workers benefited from a briefing session on SAM management and the promotion of optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. Using community platforms, 28,751 mothers and caregivers were reached with awareness raising activities including the promotion of optimal IYCF practices. To oversee the implementation of activities, joint missions were conducted, and technical support was provided at field level.

Child Protection

Child protection activities across the country were deeply impacted by the political instability during the reporting period, limiting the ability of child protection actors to carry out their work.

To date, 12,500 children have access to psychosocial support sessions in child-friendly spaces in Lac, Borkou, Ouaddai, Logone Oriental, Salamat, Moyen Chari and Guera provinces.

⁹ Campaign funded with GAVI funds

During the reporting period, in Lac Province, the Provincial Delegation of Social Action (DPAS) and UNICEF's partner were able to reach 1,855 children (970 girls and 885 boys), while in the east of the country in Ouaddai, UNICEF and partners provided psychosocial support to 7,836 refugee children (3,759 girls and 4,077 boys) affected by the renewed conflict in neighboring West Darfur, Sudan. The DPAS in Borkou provided psychosocial support to 2,005 children (738 girls and 1,267 boys) on the move. In Salamat Province, the DPAS provided medical and psychosocial support to 151 children (52 girls and 99 boys) including mouhajirines¹⁰ and children in conflict with the law to date. The DPAS Logone Oriental facilitated psychosocial activities for 433 children (219 girls and 214 boys) in Doholo and Bekonga refugee camps.

The continuous inter-agency efforts between UNICEF and IOM allowed the family reunification and provision of alternative care to 64 boys working in mines in Faya; 78 internally displaced people (IDPs), including 51 women in Lac Province and 20 children including 10 girls in Logone Oriental Province.

As part of the prevention and response to the COVID-19 outbreak, UNICEF in partnership with the DPAS, local and international NGOs continued to sensitize populations across Chad, in local communities including vulnerable children on the preventive measures against COVID-19 and key child protection messages and Gender-Based Violence (GBV), reaching a total of 4,566 women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions throughout the reporting period.

Education

As part of the national 3.4 million textbook distribution campaign, 85,890 children (40,144 girls and 45,746 boys), from schools in the refugee camps and IDP sites in the East and South, received books in mathematics, reading, and science from the 3rd to the 6th grades in April and May. In addition, 458 teachers (76 women and 382 men) received teaching guides to improve the quality of teaching. A total of 1,213 school kits, 4,101 Lafia¹¹ Comic Books (explaining COVID-19 for children), 5,444 textbooks and 48,229 school bags were distributed to 53,773 children, including 24,443 girls, in Logone Oriental Province.

In response to the Lake Chad crisis, UNICEF supported the Education Delegation with school supplies and school bags for 8,727 children including 4,248 girls. UNICEF supported the Education Delegation of Lac Province to strengthen and build the capacity of 171 animators (including teachers from Koranic schools identified in 2017 and craftsmen to deliver psychosocial care at the renovated Koranic schools¹² which is supporting 2,831 children (232 girls and 2,599 boys).

As part of the response to the CAR refugees, UNICEF contributed to improve the quality of learning for 24,464 children (10,797 girls and 13,485 boys) by supporting the Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion (MENPC) in the organization of trainings on disaster risk management and the COVID-19 pandemic for 285 teachers (35 women and 250 men) in Logone Oriental Province. In order to support MENPC to ensure quality, coordination and monitoring of education indicators, UNICEF has provided the MENPC with equipment including 23 multifunction printers, 26 computers and 21 HP color copiers.

WASH

During the reporting period, the response provided by UNICEF enabled 28,400 people (14,582 women and 13,818 men) to access emergency latrines. This intervention reduced the risk of diarrheal disease transmission at the IDP sites of Fourkoulom, Amma and Diamerom in Lac Province. To manage the upkeep of the 933 latrines built, 60 management committees were set up, trained and provided with maintenance kits made up of sakhane, soap, brooms, squeegees and gloves. At these sites for displaced persons, 141 hand washing devices have been installed in public spaces to limit COVID-19 contamination. 60 community relays trained in prevention methods against COVID-19 facilitated the sensitization of 15,691 people including 8,002 women and 7,689 men on barrier measures against COVID-19. To reach more people, UNICEF has partnered with the community radio station "Kadaye de Bol" to spread awareness and information messages on barrier actions against COVID-19.

In Batha Province, while awaiting for the finalization of the autonomous 10 m3 water station under construction, UNICEF has met the drinking water needs of the 2,400 Chadian returnees from Niger by providing 500 boxes of pure water for home water treatment in the host village of Tanzawat.

In order to strengthen infection prevention and control (IPC) in health facilities in Chad, UNICEF in collaboration with WHO and UNFPA supported the MSPSN, to strengthen the capacities of 242 health workers (including 47 women) composed of nurses, midwives, sanitation technicians and doctors working in 31 health facilities in the provinces of Ouaddaï, N'Djamena, Logone Oriental and Kanem. To reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission in maternity wards, UNICEF has made available hygiene kits consisting of soap, bucket / canister and sakhane for 9,054 women who have given birth (including 2,844 women in N'Djamena, 2,447 in Ouaddaï, 1,299 in Kanem and 2,464 in Logone Oriental). 31 health facilities in the provinces of N'Djamena,

¹⁰ Mouhajirine – A child separated from the parents in order to study the Quran and placed under the care of a Muslim religious teacher known as a marabout

¹¹ BD Lafia is a comic book entitled Lafya, which means 'peace' in Ngambaye, one of Chad's local languages. Lafya, the 8-year-old heroine who cannot go to school because of the spread of COVID-19, learns the symptoms of the disease and how it affects children.

¹² Renovated Koranic school does not mean that it is a renovation in terms of construction but rather it has introduced the teaching of subjects such as reading, science, mathematics in addition to the Koranic education that the children receive

Logone Oriental, Kanem and Ouaddaï, received 504 hygiene kits composed of 440 boxes of soap, 32 boxes of hydroalcoholic gel, 11 barrels of calcium hypochlorite (HTH) 45 kg and 21 disinfection sprayers. To strengthen the surveillance of IPC in WASH activities in health facilities, 31 hygiene committees of 124 members including 37 women (56 in N'Djamena, 24 in Ouaddaï, 12 in Kanem and 32 in Logone Oriental) have been set up and provided with IPC/WASH assessment tools.

As part of the response to the nutritional crisis, UNICEF in partnership with the National Directorate of Food Technology (DNTE) supported the training of 35 health workers (in the provinces of N'djamena, Kanem, Tandjilé, Ouaddai and Chari Baguirmi) on WASH in Nutrition. In the provinces of Lac and Kanem, UNICEF and its partners distributed 1,943 WASH kits (soap and water treatment product) for children under 5 suffering from SAM and 11,427 mother-child couples (8,181 women and 3,246 men). Mother-child couples were sensitized on good hygiene and sanitation practices and on the conservation of water at home and the use of hygienic toilets in 12 health facilities including 11 Ambulatory Nutrition Units (ANU) and 1 Therapeutic Nutrition Unit (TNU). In the provinces of Logone Occidental and Tandjile, 20 ANU and TNU received 542 boxes of bleach, 357 boxes of soap and 21 plastic buckets with lid (DLMs) as part of support for the treatment of children with SAM. In Ouaddaï Province, 66 health centres with ANU and 7 TNU were provided with nutritional WASH inputs consisting of 181 boxes of 80-piece soap, 31 120-liter handwashing devices and tap and 384 boxes of bleach of 24 bottles (250ml) to ensure the continuity of care of severely malnourished children.

To better prepare for the risks of epidemic transmission of cholera announced in Nigeria, three coordination meetings were organized by Bol WASH sub-cluster, and the cholera response plan was revised. In the east and south of the country, in response to the arrival of Sudanese and CAR refugees, UNICEF and UNHCR have established a joint WASH response plan to conduct interventions in the refugee camps of Doholo and Kouchaguine -Moura.

HIV/AIDS

To date, 17,853 pregnant women (in Ouaddai, Sila, Ennedi Est, Ouadi Fira, Lac Logone occidental, Logone Oriental, Mandoul and Moyen Chari) agreed to be tested for HIV as part of the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. The women who took part in the screening are from the displaced, returnee and refugee community in Lac Province. During this period, Lac Province received supplies for the screening and the treatment of HIV cases in pregnant women and children. The supplies include 30 cartridges and 100 blotting papers for the early detection of children born to seropositive mothers, 1,500 boxes of Antiretrovirals (ARVs) for the treatment of seropositive mothers, 100 boxes of paediatric ARVs for children, and 200 boxes of reactive agent for the HIV screening test.

Access to pregnant women and children who live on islands in Lac Province remains a challenge. Additionally, the nutritional status of people infected with HIV under treatment remains a concern, as a poor nutritional status will have a detrimental impact on the immune system.

Non-Food Items

In April, UNICEF prepositioned emergency contingency stocks for 2,920 households. To date, a total of 38,074 people has been assisted with NFI kits across Chad.

In Batha Province, NFI kit distribution benefited 2,293 Chadian returnees from Niger, who returned to their point of origin in Chad which they left in the 1984 drought, due to violence from non-state armed groups in Niger.

Following the inter-community conflicts in Salamat Province (sub-prefecture of Mouraye) which resulted in 146 reportedly killed and 73 people injured. UNICEF and partners carried out an NFI distribution reaching the entire 710 affected households (3,894 people).

In Lac Province, a NFI kit distribution took place in 6 IDP sites (Kaliarom, Maar Kollom, Maar Selia, Maar autochthones, Bibi et Blamah), 12,296 people were reached between January and June 2021.

To assist the 7,212 people of Chadian nationality and 4,325 people of Central African nationality that have crossed the border to take refuge in the town of Sido, following armed clashes, UNICEF and partners have assisted 2,421 people with NFI kits in Sido (Grande Sido Department, Moyen-Chari Province).

As part of the emergency preparedness and response efforts, and to avoid delivery delays, UNICEF Chad is in the process of acquiring a second contingency stock to be able to meet the needs of up to 25,800 people (4,300 households).

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF continued to lead the Nutrition, Education and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene clusters, as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster, at national and subnational levels, in line with the inter-agency humanitarian strategy to save lives and protect affected populations. UNICEF and its partners persevere to respond to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations and strengthen the links between humanitarian action and development efforts. UNICEF supported the prioritization of community-based approaches while continuing to build the capacity of line ministries and the National Directorate of Civil Protection to better plan, coordinate and implement preparedness and response activities.

In order to be able to respond to crisis as and when they occur, UNICEF throughout the reporting period procured and distributed NFI stocks to the four field offices across Chad (Abeche, Bol, Mongo and Moundou). This will allow UNICEF in collaboration with our partners to reach the most vulnerable populations without delay, accelerating the response time. UNICEF continues to monitor the situation across the various borders (Nigeria, Niger, Sudan, CAR and Libya) and exchange with our UNICEF offices to remain up to date on the multiple evolving humanitarian situations which have direct implications for Chad.

In response to the alert regarding increasing cholera cases in neighboring Nigeria, UNICEF has supported the MPHNS in revising its cholera outbreak contingency plan. The WASH cluster in Lac Province held a dedicated meeting to discuss the capacity of partners to be able to respond, and existing programmes are incorporating cholera prevention messaging as part of hygiene awareness and COVID-19 prevention messaging.

From April to June 2021, through the Nutrition cluster coordination, UNICEF supported three coordination meetings with all the partners and discussed, among other subjects, the nutritional situation and the RUTF pipeline. The Nutrition cluster brought together the main actors who were in possession of RUTF contingency stocks in Chad, to sign a bilateral agreement with UNICEF, to use these contingency stocks to prevent stockouts in health facilities. To further highlight the nutritional situation in Chad, an advocacy note was drafted jointly between the Nutrition cluster and the Food Security cluster. The Nutrition sub-cluster in Lac Province was supported in the development of an action plan in response to the critical nutritional situation. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC-MA) exercise was conducted with UNICEF support in collaboration with WFP. The results are available and have been shared with all partners.

As part of the Initiative to Strengthen Programmatic Integration to Fight Hunger in Kanem and Barh El Gazel (Nexus), promoted by the Global Network Against Food Crises and implemented in Chad, the Nutrition cluster participated in coordination activities with other clusters. These coordination activities have resulted in the validation of a Joint Multisectoral Response Plans for the provinces of Kanem and Barh El Gazal.

The Education cluster continues to facilitate the coordination of interventions under the multi-year programme funded by Education Cannot Wait. UNICEF and the Education cluster are mandated by the programme's Steering Committee to strengthen collaboration with other programmes being implemented in the provinces of Logone Oriental and Lac to avoid duplication of interventions. To this end, a map of all interventions is being developed. To improve coordination between programmes, the cluster has initiated work to harmonize the Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits between UNICEF, UNFPA and partner NGOs so that they have the same standards in this area.

In terms of data collection on education in emergency situations, the Education cluster supported a G5 Sahel initiative on children deprived of education. The Education cluster contributed to the collection of data that will be used to prepare a situation note to support advocacy for the strengthening of education systems in countries affected by terrorism in the sub-region. In addition, the Education cluster and the MNECP agreed on a plan to strengthen the coordination skills of the Lake sub-cluster and the Education Working Group in Gore.

During the reporting period, the Child Protection sub-cluster focused on strengthening capacities of protection actors through the updating of tools including the Standardized Operational Procedures for alternative care of separated and unaccompanied children and other vulnerable children. These procedures are awaiting validation by the Child Protection sub-cluster in July 2021. For data collection of activities implemented related to HRP 2021, a data collection matrix has been developed and validated by members of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster (SCPE) and shared with field actors to launch data collection on birth registration and grave violations of children's rights.

To facilitate integration of child protection issues in other sectors, the SCPE has developed and validated tools for education, health, nutrition, wash/hygiene/sanitation, distribution, and food security sectors. Within the framework of inter-cluster activities, SCPE contributed to the development of a pilot project on anticipatory action on flood and drought by integrating child protection elements.

The WASH cluster coordination team held bilateral meetings with WASH partners to establish an important level of communication i) to build understanding on the added value of the coordination for them and for the affected population and ii) to reinforce the sectorial partnership. In addition, a new Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) has been established to strengthen the participatory nature of sector management. Throughout the reporting period, the WASH cluster participated in the elaboration of the operational humanitarian response plan for Lac Province.

UNICEF continues to implement a multi-sectoral humanitarian response consistent with the National Development Plan (NDP) 2017-2021, the newly released Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2021 and the COVID-19 response plan, while further harmonizing humanitarian responses and development interventions.

UNICEF will continue to support epidemic and disease outbreak prevention and control, including for COVID-19. In addition to supporting improved coverage of routine immunization and scheduled vaccination campaigns against measles, including displaced children. UNICEF will also provide IPC support to health centers, schools, and communities. This support will focus on access to clean water, adequate sanitation, and hygiene promotion, including preventive and protective practices, and the effective participation of communities in preparedness, response, and resilience building.

Support for distance and school-based learning and the provision of school materials to displaced, returnee and refugee children will continue, incorporating lessons learned from previous years including the 2020 COVID-19 response.

UNICEF will continue to identify solutions that address the needs of women and girls, including through GBV mitigation, prevention, and response; and engage women and girls as active community members. The response will also focus on building the capacities of specialized services and community-based structures to identify vulnerable children and provide adequate care, referrals, and psychosocial support.

UNICEF's humanitarian action will be carried out in coordination with national authorities, United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners, and will reinforce national emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, such as inter-cluster coordination.

Next SitRep: 30 September 2021

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Summary of Programme Result

Sector	Overall needs	Cluster/Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2021 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲ ▼	2021 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲ ▼
Nutrition							
Number and per cent of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care	401,090	292,279	117,130	59,604	292,279	117,130	59,604 ¹³ ▲
Number of children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements	813,403	813,403	653,715	601,183	370,000	653,715	601,183 ¹⁴ ▲
Health							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6-59 months vaccinated against measles					370,000	0	0 ¹⁵
WASH							
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene		217,739	15,596	15,596	100,000	2,400	2,400▲
Number of people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines		184,947	24,140	14,160	20,000	28,400	18,660▲
Child Protection							
Number of children with access to psychosocial support, including in child-friendly spaces	256,489	37,000	12,500	7,124	30,000	12,500	9,255 ¹⁶ ▲
Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.					28,000	4,566	4,017 ¹⁷ ▲
Number of unaccompanied and separated children reunified with their primary caregiver or provided with family-based care/alternative care services.		3,000	176	100	2,500	170	94 ¹⁸ ▲
Education							
Children accessing formal or non-formal education including early learning		62,495	7,290	0	24,500	7,290	0
Children receiving individual learning materials		254,726	27,162	27,162	223,500	85,890	85,890▲
HIV/AIDS							
Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services					42,385	17,853	16,684 ¹⁹ ▲
Non-Food Items							
Number of displaced people who received non-food items and emergency shelter.					80,000	38,074	26,904 ²⁰ ▲
Social protection							
Number of households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors					9,600	1,070	1,070 ²¹ ▲

¹³ Including 20,230 from March 2021

¹⁴ Including 601,183 from March 2021

¹⁵ During the reporting period, 3,696,305 children were vaccinated against measles in a two-block nationwide immunization campaign in January and March with 100% coverage, on GAVI funds.

¹⁶ Including 1,853 from February and March 2021

¹⁷ Including 473 from January to March 2021

¹⁸ Including 62 from February to March 2021

¹⁹ Including 8,561 from January to March 2021

²⁰ Including 6,000 from March 2021

²¹ Including 880 from March 2021

Annex B

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	34,278,751	8,107,843	6,134,273	20,036,635	58%
Health	1,513,942	524,151	248,209	741,582	49%
HIV/AIDS	400,000	0	0	400,000	100%
WASH	7,388,500	1,714,075	1,559,827	4,114,599	56%
Child Protection	3,017,886	1,070,279	297,711	1,649,896	55%
Education	6,641,811	756,000	622,753	5,263,058	79%
Emergency Preparedness	2,660,000	1,906,021	874,528	-120,549	0%
Social Protection and Cash transfers	3,600,000	0	51,166 (**)	3,600,000	100%
Total	59,500,890	14,078,369	9,788,467	35,634,054	60%

Note: (*) Funds carried over for the Cash Transfer programme are internal UNICEF resources and have not been received via the HAC.