Highlights

- To date, 770,523 children in humanitarian situation aged 6-59 months were vaccinated against measles in the provinces of Ennedi Est, Ouaddai, Sila, Wadi Fira, Lac, Batha, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mandoul, Mayo Kebbi Est, Moyen Chari and Tandjilé.

- During the reporting period, 64,248 malnourished children under five years of age were admitted and treated countrywide, with a cure rate of 87.0 per cent.

- 3,381 children (1,519 girls and 1,862 boys) had access to psychosocial support sessions, in child-friendly spaces, in the provinces of Lac, Borkou, Ouaddai, Guera, Salamat, Logone Oriental and Moyen Chari.

- 111,000 (57,720 women/girls and 53,280 men/boys) people had access to a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene in the provinces of N’Djaména, Batha, Ouaddai, Kanem, Lac, Logone Oriental and Moyen Chari.

UNICEF’s Response (as of September 2021)

UNICEF Appeal 2021
US$ 50.5 million

Funding Status (in US$)

Funds received, $16,789,973
Carry-forward, $9,737,301
Funding gap, $23,528,876
Humanitarian Action for Children: Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF is requesting US$ 50.5 million to meet the emergency needs of nearly 900,000 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 communities who have been most affected, and to support sustainable prevention and control of outbreaks, particularly in the context of COVID-19. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF Chad has received US$ 16.8 million (28 per cent of the needs) from ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office), Japan, Canada, Sweden, Norway, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). 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 of America, Japan, the World Bank, CERF and global thematic humanitarian funds. Therefore US$ 26.5 million representing 53 per cent of the appeal (USD 50 million) were made available in 2021, leaving a gap of US$ 23.5 million (47 per cent of the appeal).

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 dominated by two major crises, flooding and forced displacement of people. The 2021 rainy season was characterized by an unequal distribution of rainfall across Chad. Some areas have already recorded rainfall exceeding the average for the last five years, while others have a worrying rainfall deficit which, if there is no change, could potentially result in food and nutrition insecurity in the months to come. Information available shows that 255,044 people (42,531 households) have been affected by the floods especially in the provinces of Tandjile and Mandoul with 160,955 and 35,634 people affected respectively. The other affected provinces are Logone Oriental and Moyen-Chari.

Population displacements are still on the rise across Chad, with people fleeing non-state armed groups in the Lake Chad Basin and those seeking refuge from neighboring countries. Between 11 and 12 August, 2021, intercommunal conflict broke out in the Cameroon Far North region between the Mousgoum (fishermen) and Arab (cattle herders) over access to shared water resources. This resulted in an estimated 11,000 Cameroonian refugees crossing from Logone-Birni (Cameroon), into Chari-Baguirmi (Chad), about 45 km south of N’Djamena. Among these refugees 8,749 are now registered by UNHCR, of which 93 per cent are children and women.

According to the most recently published data, as of August 2021, over 1 million people are displaced in the country. Among these displaced persons, 520,129 are refugees, 4,613 asylum seekers and 107,810 Chadian returnees (30,160 from Lac province and 77,650 from Central African Republic). 401,511 people are internally displaced in Lac Province, where insecurity continues to limit humanitarian capacity to respond to critical needs.

Regarding the cholera alert previously reported, UNICEF Chad Country Office and Ministry of Public Health and National Solidarity (MSPSN) continues to follow carefully the situation in neighboring countries and remains vigilant to the possibility of cases in Chad. Given the economic trade routes between Chad and neighboring infected countries, a cholera outbreak in Chad cannot be ruled out.

There are currently 5,029 recorded cases in Chad as of 21 September 2021, including 174 deaths, with 67 per cent of all cases identified in the capital N’Djamena, having registered 57 confirmed COVID-19 cases (95 per cent), followed by Logone Oriental Province with three per cent (two cases) and Mayo Kebbi Ouest with one case (two per cent). Despite fears of a third wave of COVID-19 cases, the situation seems to remain stable. However, given the unpredictable nature of this crisis, the authorities remain vigilant. The main challenges include insufficient number of vaccination centers, slow deployment of cold chain equipment and 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 insufficient preparedness at the provincial level. The COVID-19 immunization campaign started on 4 June 2021 in N’Djamena and subsequently reached 41 districts of 14 provinces out of 23 during the reporting period through 59 immunization sites and 42 mobile teams.

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1 Revised HAC 2021
2 UNOCHA, snapshot#6 inondations
3 UNHCR, sitrep#2, 10 September 2021
4 UNHCR report, August 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.

Since the beginning of 2021, a total of 2,214 cases of measles were notified, 473 cases sampled and investigated in case-by-case surveillance, of which 231 were positive, 206 negative, and 36 undetermined.

At the 37th epidemiological week of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance, 595 AFP cases and 295 contacts were reported. Overall, 114 districts out of 129 have reported and collected at least one case of AFP and no cases of Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) have been laboratory confirmed as of 8 August, 2021.

The 2022 Humanitarian Programm Cycle (HPC) process was launched in July 2021 and UNICEF as lead of the Nutrition, WASH, Education clusters and the Child Protection Area of responsibility is actively contributing to the process.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

To date, 770,523 children in humanitarian situation aged 6-59 months were vaccinated against measles in the provinces of Ennedi Est, Ouaddai, Sila, Wadi Fira, Lac, Batha, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mandoul, Mayo Kebbi Est, Moyen Chari and Tandjilé, including 705,436 through the response campaign that took place in March in 21 health districts declared to be in an outbreak situation.

The first COVID-19 vaccines were received on 2 June, with 200,000 doses of Sinopharm (19 per cent consumption) and 100,620 doses of Pfizer (86 per cent consumption) as of 21 September. The immunization campaign has facilitated 103,604 people to receive their first vaccine by 21 September and 26,765 to be fully immunized.

UNICEF has supported the MSPSN through the provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), 9,659 kits of 50 masks, 700 pair of boot covers and 241 thermoflashes, but this remains insufficient to cover the gap. Other UN agencies have also procured additional test kits and equipment to support the response. UNICEF has supported the revision of the national COVID-19 contingency plan in close partnership with the MSPSN and other UN agencies. To date, 59 vaccination sites and 42 mobile teams are offering vaccination in 41 districts of 14 provinces. At the central level, an advocacy session chaired by MSPNS engaged 55 Women's associations and 28 leaders of Youth associations in activities to promote COVID-19 vaccination. This action permitted to increase the demand for vaccination among the female population, whose vaccination rate has subsequently increased. Likewise, 71 traditional and religious leaders and 75 health professionals were called upon to encourage vaccination among their peers.

As part of preparedness to an eventual cholera outbreak, two cholera kits (treatment of 200 people) and 1,000 testing kits were prepositioned at the MSPSN and in Bol (Lac province).

Nutrition

To date, UNICEF ensured the provision of treatment to 181,378 children under five suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) within the supported health centers across all provinces of the country, of which 64,248 children were treated in the emergency-affected provinces during the reporting period. Support has been given to respond to the needs of new Cameroonian refugees through the provision of supplies for the treatment of children under five suffering from SAM.

To date 47,113 Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) cartons are physically in stock and based on the estimated arrival time of current orders in the pipeline, a gap of 9,256 RUTF cartons is expected in December. The office received dedicated support from the UNICEF Regional Office (Nutrition Advisor and Logistics Manager) for a period of ten days in June, to be able to provide solutions to help the country to sustainably avoid stock-outs. The mission recommended, among other, that the malnutrition management programme be resized by consolidating some of the nearby located nutritional units. To this end, an evaluation form for these nutritional units is being implemented. Furthermore, UNICEF reviewed the supply of RUTF to health centers based on targets instead of new admission data, as a measure to reinforce compliance of the duration of the treatment, as per the protocol.

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6 Source: Ministry of Health and National Solidarity weekly update
To improve the quality of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) services and the data collection, eight joint and formative supervision missions have been carried out in the provinces of Borkou, Sila, Ouaddai, Wadi-Fira, Guera, and Ndjamena. Through these missions, IMAM data quality control was carried out in order to address poor quality data such as false admissions and admission errors. In addition, 87 health workers have been made available to health centers (18 in the eastern provinces, 23 in the central provinces, 21 in the western provinces, 12 in the southern provinces and 13 in Ndjamena); 228 community health workers have been trained on Essential Nutrition Actions (EAN) in the districts of Adre and Abeche. Using community platforms, to date 29,189 mothers and caregivers have been reached with awareness raising activities including the promotion of optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding practices. To oversee the implementation of activities, joint missions were conducted, and technical support was provided at field level. As part of nutritional surveillance, the national SMART nutritional survey was launched on 4 September.

Child Protection

The reporting period was marked by a focus on psychosocial care, alternative care and reunification of unaccompanied and separated children, as well as awareness raising on prevention against child marriage and harmful practices.

A total of 3,381 children, including 1,862 boys and 1,519 girls have benefited from psychosocial care in the provinces of Lac, Ouaddai, Guera, Logone Oriental and Ndjamena.

52 new Nigerian refugee children including 20 girls were provided with protection services in the child-friendly space in Dar Salam camp (Lac Province). UNICEF and its partners have reached 2,451 children including 1,247 girls in Ouaddai Province and 775 children including 252 girls in Logone Oriental Province with psychosocial care.

A total of seven mouhadjirine6 children, all boys benefited from psychosocial care by Provincial Delegation for Social Action (DPAS) Guera with UNICEF’s support. In Ndjamena, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Women, Family and Child Protection to provide alternative care (psychosocial, health and food assistance) to 96 children formerly associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFAG). This support was provided through three Transit and Orientation Centers (CTOs) equipped for this purpose.

300 unaccompanied and separated children, including 144 girls were provided with alternative care in host families by UNICEF and its partner in Ouaddai Province particularly in the Sudanese refugee camp of Moura and the surrounding villages. 200 unaccompanied and separated children of which 20 (10 girls and 10 boys) benefited of reunification services in Logone Oriental Province and two unaccompanied and separated children in the Dar Salam refugee camp (Lac Province).

UNICEF and its Partners (DPAS) organized awareness raising activities on topics including child marriage and harmful practices reaching a total of 1,939 people, including 1,340 women and girls in the provinces of Ouaddai, Guera, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental and Tandjile.

Education

The reporting period months were dominated by the organization of national examinations, school holidays and preparations for the new 2021/2022 school year.

UNICEF has supported the training of 498 peoples (teachers and members of parent-teacher associations (PTA)) including 20 women, on the data collection system using EduTrack in August 2021 in Lac Province.

In order to promote girls’ enrolment, 318 teachers including 25 women in Gore and 204 teachers including 32 women in Lac Province were trained on gender issues in August 2021, with the objective of building and strengthening national capacities for formulating strategies to keep girls in school, especially adolescent girls.

Similarly, in August 2021, to prevent violence in schools, 150 members of the PTAs, including 75 women in Gore, and 150 members including 60 women in Lac Province were trained on the prevention and peaceful management of conflicts, as well as on peaceful cohabitation.

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6 Mouhadjirine - 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
As part of the fight against COVID-19, five schools in the camp of Amnabak "Iriba" in Wadi Fira Province with 2,678 students including 1,345 girls received five boxes of hand sanitizers.

To strengthen educational responses for children affected by humanitarian crises, UNICEF purchased materials for the contingency stock for approximately 77,700 children.

**WASH**

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to provide WASH assistance to Sudanese and Central African refugees, contributing to the reduction of the risk of transmission of diarrheal diseases by providing access to safe water to 37,500 people (10,200 women, 11,600 girls, 8,200 men and 7,500 boys), including 1,500 in the Doholo refugee camps (Logone Oriental), 12,000 in the Kouchaguine-Moura camp (Ouaddai) and 24,000 people in the Moussoumba/Maro camp (Moyen Chari). In the Moura-Kouchaguine and Doholo refugee camps, 6,000 households were provided with WASH/NFI kits: 750 cartons of soap, 6,000 20-litre jerry cans and 6,000 sakanes, and 60 hand-washing devices installed in public spaces to reinforce barrier measures against COVID-19.

In Lac Province, 13,500 people (3,800 women, 4,800 girls, 2,900 men and 2,000 boys) living in the IDP sites of Fourkouloum, Koussery and Amma were given access to safe water to improve their hygiene and sanitation practices. To ensure the sustainability of the water points, 40 water point management committees have been trained and are regularly monitoring these facilities.

In support of Cameroonian refugees in Chari Baguirmi Province, UNICEF participated in a multi-sectoral assessment (Health, Protection, WASH) in four villages.

In Batha Province, UNICEF assisted Chadian returnees from Niger by building a 10m3 autonomous water station equipped with a solar pump. This intervention enabled 12,000 people (2,875 women, 3,806 girls, 2,219 men and 3,100 boys) to prevent the risk of cholera transmission and to maintain barrier practices against COVID-19, including regular handwashing with soap in the host village of Tanzawat.

In order to strengthen the prevention and control of COVID-19 infection in health care facilities, 48,000 patients and health services were given access to new sources of drinking water equipped with solar pumps in the provinces of N’Djaména, Logone Oriental, Ouaddai, and Kanem. In addition, sanitation services have been improved through the construction of 15 latrines/showers, which have reduced the risk of disease transmission for 300 patients and health staff in the same provinces. To ensure the continuity of hygiene services in the health centers, eight chlorine production units were installed, in the districts’ hospitals of N’Djaména, Mao (Kanem Province), Abéché and Adré (Ouaddai Province), Doba and Bébédja (Logone Oriental Province).

UNICEF in partnership with the National Directorate of Food Technology (DNTA) organized a national WASH in Nutrition workshop. 40 executive staff from the Ministry of Public Health and National Solidarity and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Hydraulics, NGOs and donors reviewed the practical approaches for integrated programming WASH and Nutrition interventions to reduce malnutrition rates and to strengthen the multisectoral fight against malnutrition in Chad.

During the reporting period, UNICEF distributed WASH in Nutrition kits for 4,766 children suffering from SAM in the provinces of Lac, Guera and Tandjilé.

**HIV/AIDS**

Within the overall prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, UNICEF has supported the implementing partners in prevention and care, while providing them with necessary supplies. During the period from July to September 2021, seven provinces were supplied with Antiretrovirals (ARV) and screening tests.

9,389 pregnant women seen in Antenatal Care (ANC) received counseling and were tested for HIV. As part of the response to emergencies and humanitarian situations, 57 individuals tested HIV positive and were put on treatment. The areas concerned by these interventions are the provinces of Lac for the Western zone, Logone Oriental, Logone Occidental, Mandoul and Moyen-Chari for the Southern zone, and Ouaddai, Wadi-Fira, ennedi-Est and Sila for the Eastern zone. The screenings take place in IDP/returnee sites or in refugee camps through health centers or mobile clinics.

Regarding the COVID-19 prevention activities, 11,556 people including 1,582 young people/adolescents and 9,974 pregnant women have been sensitized on the prevention measures against COVID-19 in ANC or in delivery rooms.
Non-Food Items

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 (Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger, Sudan, CAR and Libya) and exchange with our UNICEF offices to remain up to date on the multiple evolving humanitarian situations which may have direct implications for Chad.

As part of emergency preparedness, including floods, a stock of 3,000 NFI kits has been prepositioned in the Field Offices and N’Djamena office to meet the most urgent needs of 3,000 households.

Following the heavy rains of 18 and 19 July in Mandoul Province, UNICEF and its partners responded to the immediate needs of 300 households (1,959 people) out of 400 identified in the commune of Koumra. Preparations are underway to meet the needs of another 1,100 households, for which kits have already been prepositioned at the Moundou Field Office.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF continued to lead the Nutrition, Education and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Clusters, as well as the Child Protection Area of Responsibility, 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.

Throughout the reporting period, the Nutrition Cluster supported three coordination meetings and discussed, among other issues, the nutritional situation and the RUTF pipeline in country. The Nutrition Cluster coordinated a mission to assess the implementation of the COVID-19-adjusted SAM treatment protocol adaptive measures for the management of acute malnutrition. This mission allowed for the identification of bottlenecks in implementing the protocol and resulted in recommended adjustments to improve the quality of SAM treatment. The Nutrition Cluster also coordinated the drafting of a guidance note on the steps to take in the event of an RUTF stock out, with a view to standardizing practices among actors. As part of the data collection on the nutritional situation, UNICEF through the Nutrition Cluster coordinated and monitored the SMART 2021 survey. Additionally, the Nutrition Cluster organized a training on accountability to affected people (AAP) to increase awareness, responsibility to integrate AAP across all nutrition programmes.

During the reporting period, the Education Cluster through its coordination meetings discussed the need to improve the collection of educational data by considering the geolocation of schools. With partner agreement, this has resulted in the Education Cluster developing a simplified data collection form which will then show geographical location of schools (including GPS), the number of children disaggregated by type of population, by disability and gender. This tool will support the production of maps and allow for closer monitoring of interventions.

The Education Cluster organized a joint mission with the Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion (MENPC) in Logone Oriental Province in order to understand the challenges faced by the partners and to decide on actions for appropriate support. The findings led the secretary general of the MENPC, during the final debriefing of the mission, to list the points of follow-up actions to be taken by the MENPC. Amongst several recommendations, the following were included: 1) commitment to reduce children/teacher ratios, redeploy overstaffed supervisory personnel from urban centres to rural areas; 2) revitalize the Education Working Group through the leadership of the local education authority and ensure co-facilitation by UNICEF; 3) prepare and submit quarterly financial requests to cover the cost of Education Working Group meetings and training workshops.

During the reporting period, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility contributed to the capacity building of 45 actors on the protection of children in mobility situations in Doba (Logone Oriental Province). In addition, 25 Child Protection Area of Responsibility members were trained on child rights and protection before, during and after armed conflict. During this training, emphasis was placed on grave violations against children during armed conflict and the content of resolution 1612 on the monitoring and reporting mechanism.
The WASH Cluster organized a specific meeting with WASH actors to discuss the cholera and flood response plan at the national level during the reporting period. In Baga Sola (Lac Province), the WASH sub-cluster organized two meetings on cholera prevention in border areas. The WASH Cluster contributed to the humanitarian context analysis organized in the provinces of Lac, Ouaddai and Logone Occidental in the framework of the elaboration of the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2022 currently underway.

During the reporting period, all UNICEF Clusters and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility actively participated in the CERF Underfunded fund allocation process, ensuring equitable and fair disbursement of funds to all Clusters active in Chad.

UNICEF continues to implement a multi-sectoral humanitarian response consistent with the National Development Plan (PND) 2017-2021, the newly released 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 Gender Based Violence (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: 31 December 2021

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## Annex A

### Summary of Programme Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Overall needs</th>
<th>2021 target</th>
<th>Total results*</th>
<th>Change since the last report ▲▼</th>
<th>2021 target</th>
<th>Total results*</th>
<th>Change since the last report ▲▼</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care</td>
<td>401,090</td>
<td>292,279</td>
<td>181,378</td>
<td>64,248</td>
<td>292,279</td>
<td>181,378</td>
<td>64,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements</td>
<td>813,403</td>
<td>813,403</td>
<td>653,715</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>370,000</td>
<td>653,715</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6-59 months vaccinated against measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>370,000</td>
<td>770,523</td>
<td>770,523</td>
<td>770,523</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>217,739</td>
<td>126,596</td>
<td>111,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>113,400</td>
<td>111,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines</td>
<td>184,947</td>
<td>28,700</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>28,700</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of children with access to psychosocial support, including in child-friendly spaces</td>
<td>256,489</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>15,990</td>
<td>3,490</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>15,881</td>
<td>3,381</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>6,505</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>6,505</td>
<td>1,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of unaccompanied and separated children reunified with their primary caregiver or provided with family-based care/alternative care services.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>537</td>
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<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Children accessing formal or non-formal education including early learning</td>
<td>62,495</td>
<td>7,290</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24,500</td>
<td>7,290</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children receiving individual learning materials</td>
<td>254,726</td>
<td>86,190</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>223,500</td>
<td>85,890</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HIV/AIDS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services</td>
<td>42,385</td>
<td>27,242</td>
<td>9,389</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Food Items</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of displaced people who received non-food items and emergency shelter.</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>40,033</td>
<td>1,959</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Social protection</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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7 Revised 2021 HAC SAM target
8 Including 819 from January to May and 14,136 from June 2021
9 Data from January to July including 705,436 from the riposte campaign that took place in 21 health districts declared to be in an outbreak
10 Including 1,333 from June 2021
11 Including 796 from June 2021
12 Including 332 from June 2021
13 The data reported in the previous sitrep should have been 86,190 instead of 27,162
14 Including 4,368 from June 2021
## Annex B

### Funding Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Received Current Year</td>
<td>Carry-Over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>24,834,011</td>
<td>8,748,935</td>
<td>6,134,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1,513,942</td>
<td>1,478,849</td>
<td>248,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>400,000</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>7,388,500</td>
<td>1,843,169</td>
<td>1,559,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>3,017,886</td>
<td>1,215,275</td>
<td>297,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6,641,811</td>
<td>756,000</td>
<td>622,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Preparedness</td>
<td>2,660,000</td>
<td>2,747,744</td>
<td>874,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection and Cash transfers</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50,056,150</td>
<td>16,789,973</td>
<td>9,737,301</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>