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Reporting Period: December 2021

Madagascar Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 7

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Highlights

- Based on the recent SMART survey, and the preliminary findings from the IPC results of December 2021, there is a slight improvement in the nutrition situation. Despite this temporary improvement, it is expected that the onset of the lean season will lead to a deterioration of the nutrition situation.
- The Nutrition, WASH and Food security clusters were officially activated on the 7th December 2021.
- Government approved the release of an updated version of the Flash appeal
- UNICEF's WASH interventions have reached 415,000 people who are most affected by the drought in the regions of Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana from the total of 624,000 reached by the cluster and thus out of the 807,000 targeted by the WASH cluster.
- Thanks to visits by 29 UNICEF-supported mobile clinics during December, an additional 28,700 people received essential health services, bringing the total number of people reached since January to 282,500, or 135% of UNICEF's annual target. The people reached this year included 257,900 children under five and 24,600 pregnant women, covering 143% and 82% of the 2021 targets respectively.
- **UNICEF** continued to coordinate the cash response to the drought through the Cash Working Group, UNICEF covered about 35,000 people (22,500 children) in November and currently **urgently requires an additional US\$ 960,000 to continue humanitarian cash assistance until May 2022.**
- In response to the challenges faced by populations, service providers and humanitarian actors in identifying, reporting and seeking/providing quality assistance to victims of GBV or SEA, and in response to exacerbate risk situations detected, UNICEF is carrying out a series of dedicated trainings on GBViE and PSEA, including a training of trainers that will enable an acceleration in preventive and risk mitigation measures.

Situation in Numbers



1,285,000
people facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and 4)

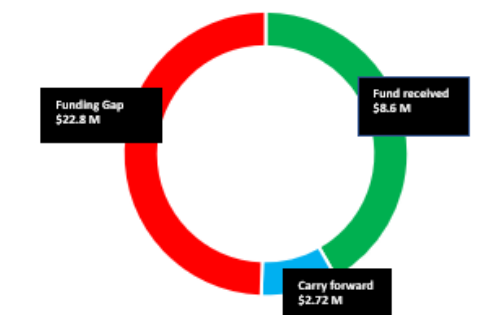


28,000
people critically food insecure (IPC Phase 5)

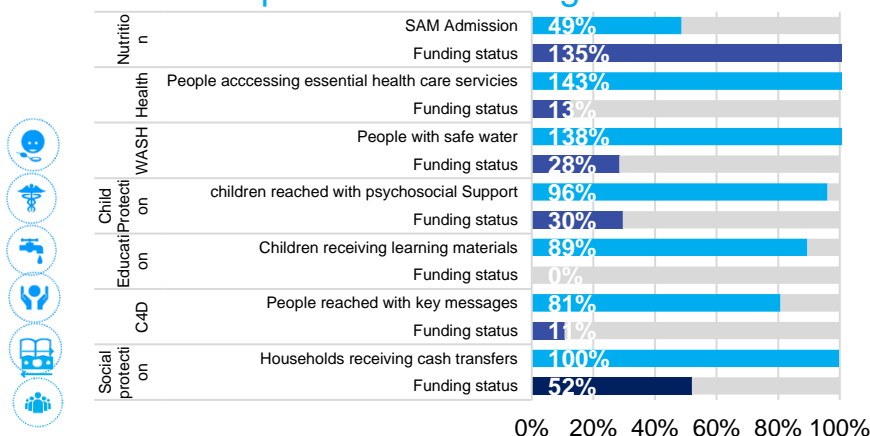


500,000
children in need

Funding status 2021



UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



Funding Overview and Partnerships

To immediately respond to ongoing humanitarian crisis, and to prepare for potentially worsened emergencies particularly in southern Madagascar, UNICEF Madagascar launched a US\$ 34.2 million appeal to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of children and women. As of 31 December 2021, 50 per cent had been received from the European Commission/ECHO, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), SDG Joint Fund, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO), Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) and the Government of Japan. An additional 8 per cent was carried over. The original 2021 appeal was revised due to exponential increase of humanitarian needs accelerated by climate change and environmental degradation in a context of covid-induced general economic degradation.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The SMART survey data collection and analysis took place from the 17th of October 2021 to 19th November 2021 while the IPC workshop followed, from the 26th of November and ran till the 05th of December 2021. Preliminary results from the SMART survey show an average prevalence GAM of 7.6% and SAM of 1.5% for the 10 districts. It is a slight improvement compared to last year's SMART survey which showed GAM prevalence of 7.6% and SAM prevalence of 2.0%. The IPC Acute Malnutrition was published in December 2021. Further, 60,000 children under age 5 are at risk of severe acute malnutrition, with an overall acute malnutrition burden of 309,000 children in Madagascar's Grand South who are likely to suffer through August 2022.

Projections show a deterioration of the nutritional situation due to the early start this year of the lean season (i.e. starting in October instead of December usually with a peak of admissions of acutely malnourished children usually occurring in March/April, at the end of the lean season when the first harvests become available).

The main cause is a pronounced and prolonged drought since 2019/2020 leading to high food insecurity against a background of vulnerabilities and very low resilience capacity of the affected populations. Identified aggravating factors are increases of basic food item prices because of the COVID-19 pandemic, poor results of the main agricultural season in the first semester of 2021, late rains in Q4 and poor access to health care and water.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

Latest IPC analysis, conducted during November and December 2021, classifies 6 districts in southern Madagascar in food insecurity phase 3 (Crisis: Toliara 2, Betioky Atsimo, Beloha, Bekily, Betroka, Taolaganro), and 4 districts in phase 4 (Emergency: Ampanihy, Tsihombe, Ambovombe, Amboasary).

In general, thanks to the support provided to date, the results indicate an improvement in both food security and malnutrition when compared to May 2021. Nearly half of the population (49%, or about 1,470,000 people) are in phase 3 or higher. In addition, fewer households are in phase 4. The multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance is believed to have prevented an increase in the number of people in a disaster situation (14,000 people). Despite these improvements, we expect a seasonal worsening between January and April 2022 when the lean season is expected, resulting in a deterioration in food and nutrition security.

UNICEF has enhanced its human resources and technical capabilities to deal with the worsening situation as we enter the lean season. With the support of Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC), UNICEF is providing capacity building training to the Sub-National, Regional and National cluster. This includes 48 regional and district subcluster leads (9 regional cluster leads and 39 sub nationals). UNICEF has also sought the support of a surge cluster Rapid Response Team, to provide support to the current coordination structure co-lead by a UNICEF supported national cluster coordinator and the coordinator from the ONN (Office National de Nutrition). In early January, additional surge support (an Information Management officer and subnational level coordination) will be deployed.

UNICEF and its partners continue to monitor closely the nutrition situation. The results of an integrated phase classification of acute malnutrition have just been completed. The IPC used the SMART surveys conducted through technical and financial support from UNICEF. Furthermore, 207 health clinic heads have been trained on SMS data collection for real-time monitoring. The system will allow UNICEF to generate weekly information on the nutrition services, such as admissions of acutely malnourished children and essential commodities stock levels.

The nutrition cluster through UNICEF support, finalized and approved a standard operating procedure (SOP) for emergency mobile team provided outreach emergency nutrition and health services. The SOP will help standardize and harmonize health and nutrition mobile team operations.

To strengthen the capacities of all the 278 health centers and 9 hospitals, in the 10 affected districts offering community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) services, UNICEF supported the recruitment and deployment of 121

health workers (83 in Androy region and 38 in Amboasary region) for 6-month period. To complement fixed site nutrition services, 62 mobile teams across the districts are now operational, led by various nutrition partners.

The Q4-2021 therapeutic supply distribution has been completed to serve an anticipated 20,000 SAM children in line with forecasted admission trends. Currently the ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) pipeline is secured up-to the Q2-2022 (44,053 cartons in stock and 40,513 cartons in the pipeline). Between January and November 2021, **58,433**: 29801 girls and 28632 boys (with a 50% reporting rates for Nov 2021) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (UNICEF) were admitted into inpatient care. The cure rates remain within acceptable spheres standard: at 88.8%, with a mortality rate of 0.3% and a defaulter rate of 4.2%.

110,214 MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition) : 56209 girls and 54004 boys were admitted in CMAM (CRENAM) from January to October 2021 (WFP-supported), with 13.769 new admissions in October. After a slight decrease in July-August, admissions significantly went up again. **130,922** : 66770 girls and 64151 boys (6 to 59 months) were screened monthly (January to October 2021) and received Lipid-Based Nutrient supplements for the prevention of acute malnutrition. 78,008 PLW (Pregnant and Lactating Women) received Super Cereals.

WASH



Water Distribution in Androy @unicef

During December 2021, **163,514** (83392 female and 80122 male) people received WASH assistance (essentially through water supply), as a WASH cluster response. The beneficiaries were mothers and MAS children (at the health and nutrition centres) and some community members in the Anosy, Androy and Atsimo Andrefana regions. This includes 4,329 persons that received 856 kits WASH in Anosy and Androy region. 400 other WASH kits were distributed to 406 prisoners in Ambovombe (prison house). Additionally, 15 technicians were trained on water infrastructure maintenance.

For this month of December, UNICEF's contribution represented 100% of the cluster response in water trucking and UNICEF is completing additional 35 new boreholes equipped with handpump (10 in Anosy and 10 in Androy region) and rehabilitated 15 waterpoints (in Anosy region). Beneficiary figures will be added to the next month sitrep.

Since January 2021, out of the **807,000** persons targeted by the WASH Cluster, over 624,000 people have received the WASH assistance (which represents 77% of the target) through mainly construction of water points, water trucking and hygiene supplies distribution. CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation) is also been carried out in the communities targeted by the emergency response and 95% of them are already living in the ODF area. From the above-mentioned cluster results, UNICEF direct contribution reached 415,000, therefore UNICEF's own contribution represents 66% of the cluster response.

Reference: [Water Sanitation Hygiene | HumanitarianResponse](#)

Challenges

Drought continued this year and underground water level is continuously depleting rendering difficult extraction (increase in pumping time etc) and the water trucking (reduced available quantity to be distributed).

The WASH cluster is closely monitoring the aquifer quantity and quality and publishing regular alert bulletin. The latest bulletin indicated that 62% of the territory is affected by drought in the Vigilance category, 36% by the Severe category (Alarm) and 1% affected by the Extreme category (Emergency). Compared to the previous month, there is an increase in the areas affected by severe drought. Regarding the groundwater resource, 47% of aquifers show low to very low water levels (Emergency Alarm), 18% show moderately low water levels and 35% show normal water levels with a downward and stable trend. In terms of quality, the electrical conductivity varies from 52.5 <C.E <3100µS / cm with an average of 1007.84 / µS cm. Water price keep fluctuating as well and vary from 50-2500 Ar /20l jerrican. [Bulletin d'alerte sécheresse du Grand Sud de Madagascar - 2021 | UNICEF](#)

[Synthèse trimestrielle de la variation des nappes phréatiques dans le Grand Sud de Madagascar - 2021 | UNICEF](#)

The WASH Cluster response plan estimated budget of **10 million** USD to cover WASH needs for the **807,050** targeted people. While there is still a gap, substantial humanitarian gap was covered by development projects funded and implemented by all partners (through World bank, USAID funding etc)

Health



As part of the integrated health and nutrition response, based on the results of mass screening of malnourished children in the Grand Sud, the 29 mobile clinics continue to cover 138 priority sites in 47 communes of the 09 emergency districts. They offer expanded maternal, neonatal and child health packages reinforced by screening and management of malnourished children. During the month of December, **14,600** girls, **13,800** boys and **300** women benefited from essential health services, bringing the number of people covered since January 2021 to 147%, 140% and 82% of the planned targets, respectively, corresponding to **257,900** children under the age of five and **24,600** pregnant women.

With these 28,700 additional people covered by integrated health and nutrition services, **282,500** (144,000 female and 138,500 male) people have been reached by the emergency response in the South, representing 143% of UNICEF's planned targets and 100% of those of the cluster.

Of the 28,700 people (14600 female and 14100 male) reached during the month of December, 16,200 children under the age of five received treatment for various illnesses, including 6,400 for diarrhoea, malaria, and acute respiratory infections. In addition to the children vaccinated in the health facilities, 3,100 children were immunized against various vaccine-preventable diseases according to their status, including 1,300 vaccinated against measles. 9,100 children were screened for malnutrition, with 454 severely malnourished and 914 moderately malnourished children. 350 of these severely malnourished children were treated by these clinics. 300 women received their fourth prenatal visit by health staff. 933 received their first prenatal care, of which 817 received free iron and folic acid supplementation to prevent anaemia.

Key Messages:

To prevent the major deterioration of the situation, it is important to extend the coverage of interventions and maintain them for progressive support to the routine system at the end of the crisis.

For the funding gap, currently, the available fund covers only a few months of interventions and no longer allows to expand into other areas in need. Compared to what is planned, there is a gap of 87%.

Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued its support to the MoE by strengthening the coordination mechanism. With the contribution of UNICEF, four comprehensive contingency plans for preparedness, response and resilience interventions including intersectoral interventions as well as gender and handicap were finalized at central level and decentralized level for the regions of Atsimo Andrefana, Fitovinany and Vatovavy while the process is ongoing for the other regions. The strengthening of the monitoring mechanism resulted in the decentralized education authorities of the three drought-affected regions, in a monitoring report that revealed an increased rate of children and teachers absenteeism. In 42 primary schools in Ampanihy district (Atsimo Andrefana region), this rate increased in one month from 4.76% to 6.28% for school children and from 12.87% to 23.43% for teachers. With the displacement of the population due to the drought, some schools with canteens are however reported to be crowded. Monitoring of the situation is ongoing.

UNICEF contributed to the finalization of the questionnaire for joint evaluation intersectoral missions. UNICEF procured individual school kits for 325,000 children from pre-primary (60,000), primary (240,000) and to lower secondary (25,000) in the three drought-affected districts. The distribution is planned for the beginning of the second semester in early January 2022 following Christmas break to prevent school dropout.

To date, 138,700 children (71,100 girls and 67,600 boys) were reached out of 155,000 targeted and received learning materials from UNICEF. Out of the 21,700 children and adolescents (11,800 girls, 54%) in CRAN including 16,573 (8,880 girls, 54%) in primary schools and 4,830 adolescents (2,675 girls, 54%) in lower secondary schools in the three drought-affected regions., reportedly reintegrated school

Shock-Responsive Social Protection and Social Policy

The joint response plan prepared by the Cash Working Group (CWG) – led by the Government and UNICEF – and the Food Security Cluster (SAMS) continues to be implemented. The plan covers about 900,000 people who continues to receive monthly humanitarian cash transfers (100,000 MGA/per household). In November, six members of the Cash Working Group (*Fond intervention pour le Developpement*, FID through the World Bank and UNICEF; WFP; Save the Children; Action Against Hunger; the Malagasy Red Cross; Welthungerhilfe) were able to reach 92% of the forecast target for the month: **171,200 households out of 185,000 planned.** A hybrid assistance option has been operational since December in priority 1 communes. Hybrid assistance consists of 50% of the cash and 50% of the food ration. The communes in priority 1 are communes that have more needs and require coverage of 100% of households.

As part of the Mionjo programme funded by the World Bank, the FAO cash plus project started this December to cover around 67,400 people in 40 communes in southern Madagascar. The project will provide a cash support component (75,000 MGA) and additional support to agriculture. The project complements the interventions already underway by the other members of the CWG and focuses in particular on supporting the recovery and agricultural production of households. Among the 40 communes originally identified by the FAO, there were already some partners in 2 communes implementing similar interventions and new communes are being identified.

Data collection relating to the 3rd round Post Distribution Monitoring is currently underway in the south under the leadership of the Ministry in charge of Social Protection and it will better include people living with disability.

Positioning of new cash funding: currently some organizations are extending their intervention for a period of between six months to eight months (SAF FJKM, Save the Children, CBM, CRM) Overall, about **65% of the target population have received assistance thus far.**

Thus far and since December 2020, UNICEF has been able to provide regular assistance to about 22,500 children (7,500 households), however, the current funding (by FCDO, Joint SDG Fund, and Norad) is ending in January 2022. **A funding gap of about US\$ 960,000 is hampering the continuity of the response by UNICEF from February to May 2022.**

Child Protection

1- Strengthening coordination and response capacity for child protection during emergencies in the South

The preparation of the files of 2,000 children who will benefit from late birth registration in Amboasary district has been completed by community social work volunteers. The exercise is expected to take place in January after the annual court closure.

In collaboration with the PSEA task force, co-led by UNFPA and CRS, 337 people (152 men and 185 women), including PSEA focal points, social workers, humanitarian actors and members of local level watch groups, were trained on PSEA and GBV. The training provided details on the role of focal points in cases of SEA, sexual harassment and GBV, on the zero-tolerance approach of the UN in relation to SEA, the six fundamental IASC principles relating to PSEA, measures to mitigate, manage and prevent GBV, and the need for and the implementation of a safe and accessible community complaint mechanism. Three different sessions were implemented. Already in December, 219 additional people (107 men and 112 women) have been initiated on the theme of PEAS in the Androy region by the persons who have been trained.

2- Strengthening of services and care for child victims or children at risk during emergencies

The provision of psycho-social support through the deployment of child-friendly spaces for 518 children (350 girls and 168 boys) from 12 fokontany, as reported on in November, continues. The child-friendly spaces provide space and time where children at risk of violence and / or exploitation, aged between 6 and 8 years old, who are not in school, benefit from a fun, educational and socializing programme, and psycho-social support from 12 trained community social work volunteers.

To strengthen the protection system for children and women, 100 (47 women and 43 men) members of municipal child protection networks in Betroka and Tolagnaro were trained on key messages related to violence, including gender-based violence, exploitation, including child labor, and child marriage, and on available reporting mechanisms and response services, so that they are helped to conduct mass awareness sessions in their respective communities. During the second half of December, these trained network members organized awareness raising sessions during weekly market days, reaching 8,213 children and adults (2,940 women, 3,540 adult men, 848 girls and 885 boys).

The members of the Amboasary District local watch groups continue their awareness-raising initiatives in their communities, reaching 1445 community members (808 women, 283 adult men, 223 girls and 131 boys) in December 2021. Altogether in December therefore, a total of 9,658 children and adults were reached by awareness raising on these themes conducted by members of child protection networks and local watch groups.

15 community social work volunteers (4 men and 11 women) from the Districts of Amboasary and Betroka have received training in providing psychosocial support. They will intervene in 5 communes of Amboasary and 5 communes of Betroka. The participants consist of already active community social work volunteers, as well as new ones, district level staff of the Ministry of Population, and staff of SOS Children's Villages. In the Androy region, 42 people (32 women, 10 men) from the Androy Region have also received training on providing psychosocial support. These include already active as well as newly identified community social work volunteers.

38 cases of children (29 girls, 9 boys) who experienced violence and exploitation have been reported and the children have been provided with care and support during the month of December. Among these children, 9 girls had experienced sexual violence, 1 in Atsimo Andrefana and 8 in Anosy region, who received support from the Vonjy Center in the Anosy region, 5 children (3 girls, 2 boys) experienced psychological violence; 12 children (9 girls, 3 boys) suffered physical violence; 4 children (1 girl, 3 boys) were victims of neglect, 2 girls were exploited in domestic work, 4 pregnant girls were referred by the Ifotaka local watch group for psychosocial support, and 1 boy with albinism, who was kidnapped and then had his eyes removed. In the Androy region, an attempt to kidnap and sell a 7-year-old girl with albinism was reported in early December by a member of his community. The child was rescued and together with his family received psychosocial support from community social work volunteers. UNICEF plans to support more communication aimed at countering stigma related to children with disabilities and other differences. Care and support for children who have experienced violence, exploitation and neglect consists of psychosocial support, family mediation, medical care and legal care, and is adapted to their specific experience and situation. 405 females (99 girls and 306 adult women) who experienced gender-based violence (economic, sexual, psychological and physical) were provided with psychosocial support by community social work volunteers trained with UNICEF support.

Food support in the Ambovombe prison in Androy region is being provided to 21 minors and 8 women accompanied by babies, who are severely or moderately malnourished. A hot meal a day has been offered to them since 24 December and will continue for 3 months.

3- Prevention of violence, abuse, exploitation, child marriage and neglect during the drought period.

To increase the capacities of local watch groups for community monitoring of cases of violence, 34 members (10 men and 24 women) from the three regions of Anosy, Androy and Atsimo Andrefana have been trained on gender-based violence. This training session aimed to provide conceptual clarifications and details on the role of the watch groups and how to report GBV.

To enhance prevention of child protection violations in the emergency context, four training sessions for 75 youth peer educators (41 girls, 34 boys) on the life skills approach were conducted in the Atsimo Andrefana region, in the districts of Ampanihy, Tulear I and II, and Betioky South in December. In the Anosy region, life skills sessions with adolescents aged 10 to 19 in the 3 districts are continuing, as well as those with parents.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

As part of the contribution to the prevention of acute malnutrition in the context of drought in the south, multiple communication channels were used (folklore shows, community dialogues, media communication, puppet shows, sporting events, animation sessions with young people, collective listening with card radios at community level, etc...) in collaboration with multisectoral regional departments and ASOS NGO, allowing to reach 647,000 people from 8 most affected districts with behaviour change and use of services messages (502,000 people during the promotion of key family practices, and 145,000 people in line with the specific promotion of maternal, infant and young child nutrition). These actions have seen the mobilization and engagement of more than 5,000 community actors, 13,000 influential people, 24 local media and hundreds of health workers.

In this context, the drought-related media communication in the south is strengthened following an advocacy meeting with 12 out of 18 local radio station managers and an orientation session with the participation of more than 30 journalists, JRC coach and radio animators from Anosy and Androy regions. Each local radio station has developed a media plan for 2 months (December 2021 and January 2022) amplifying the broadcasting of drought-related programs. In addition, in collaboration with the regional department of youth and sports, the mobilization of youth community actors and volunteers in the 2 districts of Ambovombe and Tsihombe is strengthened. 27 Young Men and 24 Young Women for the District of Ambovombe and 10 Young Women and 16 Young Men for the District of Tsihombe from 14 to 35 years old have been trained in terms of communication and community engagement and have mobilized 180 young people and 30 youth associations to actively participate in drought-related community actions (at community level, at school level and at association level). They will cover 30 Communes in the 2 Districts. Besides, additional IEC materials have been disseminated in Anosy and Androy regions (1000 units of WASH-NUT flipchart related to drought, and 1400 units of multi-hazard flipchart) for the use of community actors.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Wash and Nutrition clusters were officially activated on 7th of December 2021 and UNICEF will rapidly upgrade its capacity to respond as per standards. Websites are already available for each cluster :

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/madagascar/nutrition>
<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/madagascar/water-sanitation-hygiene>

UNICEF ensures that its interventions are in line with humanitarian leadership, whether from the Humanitarian Country Team and from government authorities including the National Office for Disaster Management (BNGRC).

This coordination is relayed to the clusters UNICEF is responsible for (Nutrition, WASH, Education, CWG) and to the field. UNICEF's strategy aims at ensuring a nexus between its humanitarian and development interventions, at reinforcing partners' capacity in all elements of social systems (data, HR, planning, supply, advocacy) and in giving priority to "scale up" potentially innovative interventions. Partnership and coordination with key UN Agencies (WFP, FAO, OCHA), international NGOs (MSF, ACF, MEDAIR, CRS, SOS Children's Villages) and local NGOs (FJKM and ASOS) is indispensable to ensure proper response and coordination of information.

UNICEF plays a leadership role in coordinating partners and co-chairs sector meetings with the National Nutrition Office (ONN) for Nutrition, the Ministry in charge of WASH for WASH, Ministry of Population for Social Policy and for Child Protection Area of Responsibility/sub-cluster.

A major element that must be highlighted is the complexity of operating in Madagascar: the COVID-19 pandemic has severely restrained aerial capacity, with severe restrictions being put on external arrivals, even for humanitarian teams. Roads to the south are structurally damaged, and insecurity slows logistics transports. UNHAS flights have however started to serve the south of Madagascar, in addition to a biweekly flight to the two cities bordering the region (Fort Dauphin and Tulear). Electricity and internet coverage are excessively limited making information gathering and compilation complex.

Human Interest Stories and External Media ‘

Media

Following previous media coverage, the UNICEF Deputy Representative gave interview to BBC World and BBC UK on the situation in the south as well as UNICEF's interventions to increase international visibility.

UNICEF Madagascar is producing a video on integrated mobile health and nutrition teams in the south to show the interventions especially those in remote locations. The video will be release early next year.

Social media

- [Mobile clinics to reach children in remote areas without health centers](#)
- [Visit of the representative in the South West and meeting with colleagues and partners who are facing many challenges including drought](#)
- [UNICEF is scaling up life-saving water, nutrition and health services in drought affected southern Madagascar](#)
- [USAID and UNICEF working together to address the challenges imposed by the crisis in the South especially in WASH and nutrition](#)

Contact for further information

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector		Total needs	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
			2021 target	Total results	Change* ▲ ▼	2021 target	Total results	Change* ▲ ▼
Indicator	Disaggregation							
Health								
# people provided with access to essential and life-saving health care Services	female	225,600 (children)	180,000 children	131,600	▲	210,000	N/A	
	male			125,800	▲			
	women pregnant	56,400	30,000	25,300	▲			
Nutrition								
# of children under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic treatment sites	girls	120,000	120,000	29,801	▲	120,000	29,801	▲
	boys			28,632	▲		28,632	▲
	women							
Child Protection								
# of children reached with psychosocial support	girls	8,000	8,000	4046	▲	8,000	N/A	
	boys			3635	▲		N/A	
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	girls	30,000	2500	8573	▲	137,000	TBD	
	boys			10093	▲			
	women			4700	12169			▲
Education								
# Children Receiving learning materials	girls	155,000	155,000	71,100	No change	160,000	71,100	No change
	boys			67,600	No change		67,600	No change
WASH								
# of people who accessed the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	girls	300,000	300,000	122,700	▲	807,000	175,700	▲
	boys			117,000	▲		169,000	▲
	women			122,700	▲		175,700	▲
	men			117,000	▲		199,000	▲
C4D								
# of people reached with access to services and behavioural change messages (through interpersonal communication activities)	girls	800,000	800,000	69,000	No change	1,000,000		
	boys			56,400	No change			
	women			304,000	No change			

People participating in engagement action	men	64,000	64,000	217,000	No change	80,000		
	girls							
	boys							
	women	64,000	97,500	no change				
	men		52,500	no change				
Social Protection								
# households receiving cash transfers		30000 people (6500 households)	30000 people (6500 households)	7,000	No change	900,000 people (180,000 households)	900,000 people (180,000 households)	▲

Annex B

Funding Status*

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal 31 December 2021)						
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	Total	\$	%
Nutrition	7,650,000	8,635,152	1,686,085	10,321,237	-	0%
Health	7,000,000	471,145	406,069	877,214	6,122,786	87%
WASH	9,900,000	2,596,686	217,465	2,814,150	7,085,850	72%
Education	2,100,000	182,381	-	-	2,100,000	91%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	1,500,000	345,000	97,873	442,873	1,057,127	70%
Communication for Development	1,500,000	76,403	83,686	160,090	1,339,910	89%
Cash-based transfers	1,430,000	607,250	136,784	744,034	685,966	48%
Cross sectoral / Cluster coordination	-	241,802	93,633	335,435	-	0%
Total	31,080,000	12,973,438	2,721,595	15,695,033	15,384,967	50%