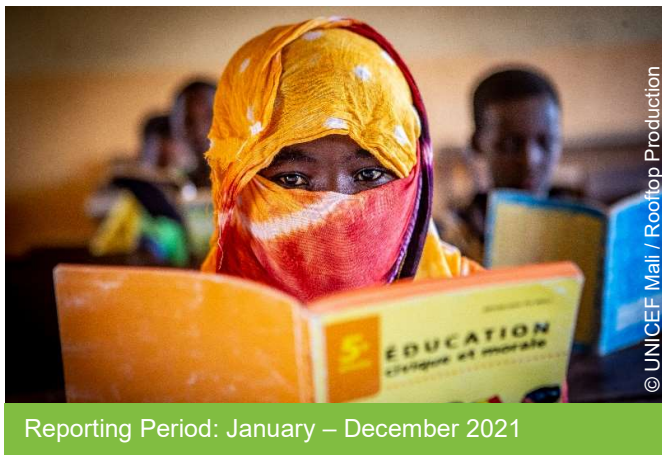




MALI

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 12

unicef 
for every child

Highlights

- The humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate in 2021 with a 20 % increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance (from 5.9 to 7.1 million); 52% of whom are women and 56% children.
- The number of child protection incidents including grave violations were still important: 1,628 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and 554 Children Associated with Armed Groups and Forces (CAAFAG) were identified and assisted by UNICEF and partners.
- The education infrastructure was still affected by the insecurity: 1,664 schools were closed due to the insecurity (23 % compared to the year 2020 (1,344)), affecting more than 499,200 children.
- As of 31st December 2021, the COVID-19 outbreak has affected all regions of Mali, with a total of 21,008 confirmed cases, of which 660 deaths.
- In 2021, 99,276 people affected by humanitarian crises in Bamako, Mopti, Gao, Menaka, Timbuktu and Sikasso regions were provided with short-term WASH emergency kits distribution, including water treatment products. 56,145 children received a child protection assistance, in the regions of Gao, Kidal, Menaka, Timbuktu, Mopti, Segou and Bamako. 131,221 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM); 131,034 students received individual learning kits in Gao and Mopti regions, while 345,057 children were vaccinated against measles.

Situation in Numbers



3,900,000
children in need of
humanitarian assistance
(OCHA Mali, HNO Dec. 2021)

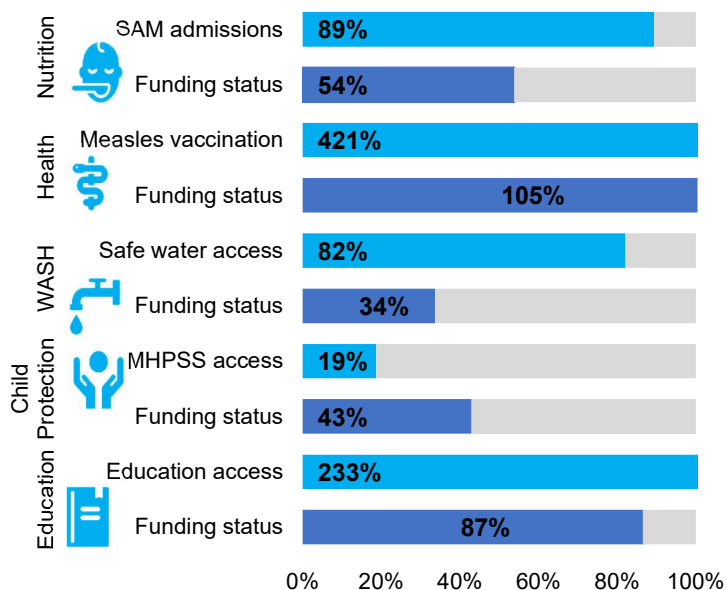


7,100,000
people in need
(OCHA Mali, HNO Dec. 2021)



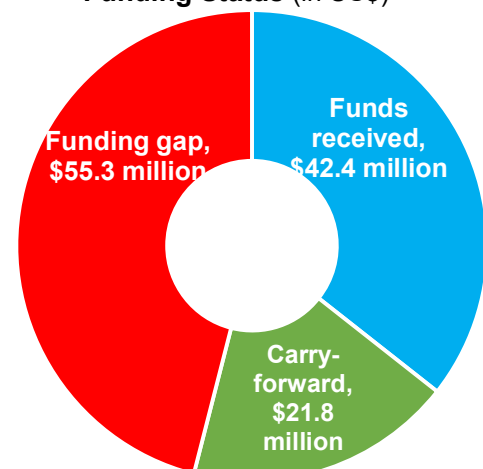
401,736
IDPs (National Directorate of
Social Development - DNDI.
Commission Mouvement de
Populations (CMP) Sept. 2021)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2021 US\$ 119,1 million

Funding Status (in US\$)



Funding Overview and Partnerships

As of 31st December 2021, US\$ 64.27 million representing 53.9 % of the appeal (US\$ 119,08 million) were mobilized, leaving a gap of US\$ 55.3 million, particularly in the sectors of WASH (66% underfunded), Social inclusion (60% underfunded) and Child Protection (57% underfunded).

Overall, the Governments of the USA (USAID- OFDA), Germany, Austria, Canada, Japan, Denmark; Romania, Czech Republic, British Government (DFID), Switzerland, USA (State), the European Commission / ECHO; SIDA-Sweden, UNICEF-China, German Committee for UNICEF, UNOCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Action, European Commission / ECHO; UNOCHA, GAVI The Vaccine Alliance, USAID/Food for Peace, Global Partnership for Education, Education Cannot Wait Fund, Spanish Committee for UNICEF, Canadian UNICEF Committee, Spain, USAID/Food for Peace, have generously contributed to UNICEF Mali humanitarian response. UNICEF is grateful and expresses sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Community Violence and Armed Conflict

In 2021, the humanitarian situation continued to worsen due to the effects of the conflict and multiple forms of violence, including inter- and intra-community conflicts, the activism of non-state armed groups (NSAGs), crime and banditry. The constant insecurity has thus exacerbated the vulnerability of the population and challenged access. This situation has affected humanitarian interventions, making access to some localities difficult, causing new displacements of populations and exacerbating vulnerabilities of host communities.

As a result of this insecurity, violations of civilian rights including children remained particularly of concern in central and northern regions. Child protection actors noted an increase of child protection incidents and grave violations: in 2021, 1,628 *Unaccompanied and Separated Children* (UASC) and 554 *Children Associated with Armed Groups and Forces* (CAAFAG) were identified and assisted by UNICEF and partners.

People in Need and Internally Displaced Persons

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has increased by 20% in 2021 (from 5.9 million in 2020 to 7.1 million people in 2021) as a result of the deteriorated humanitarian situation; 52% of whom are women and 56% children. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has exceeded 400,000¹, an increase of about 100,000 over the past year².

Epidemics

During this year, Mali has seen an emergence of diseases with epidemic potential: yellow fever, cholera, polio with vaccinations, malaria, and measles have been recorded³.

As of 31st December 2021, the COVID-19 outbreak has affected the 20 regions, with a total of 21,008 confirmed cases, of which 660 deaths. The humanitarian crisis was further complicated by the pandemic exacerbating protection risks and threats, including gender-based violence as well as increasing the risks of collapse of income-generating activities (IGAs) and businesses.

Nutrition

A SMART survey was conducted in September 2021, revealing high rates of acute malnutrition. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) increased from 7.8% in 2020 to 10% in 2021. The prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is 1.8% compared to 1.5% in 2020.

Natural Disasters

Seasonal flooding affected 19,000 people; a significant reduction compared to 102,000 people for 2020⁴.

Access to Education

1,664 schools were closed due to insecurity, a clear increase compared to the year 2020 (1,344), affecting more than 499,200 children.

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected the implementation of humanitarian activities but also increased the level of psychological distress of a population already weakened by several years of conflict. More than 3,000,000 children have been delayed in their schooling since the beginning of the year due to the pandemic, increasing the risk of girls and boys dropping out of school permanently, facing more violence including in their family environment, human trafficking in its various forms and, for girls, the risk of early marriage.

¹ According to the Population Movement Commission (PMC) report of 30 September 2021,

² Of these IDPs, 55% are female, 64% are children and 2% are elderly.

³ Yellow fever (2 deaths), cholera (13 suspected cases, 2 deaths), malaria (72,653 cases, including 22,650 cases of children under five years of age), measles (716 suspected cases, 2 deaths).

⁴ Of which 62%, 12%, 11% and 7% respectively for Ménaka, Bamako, Gao and Ségou

Summary Analysis of Programmatic Response

Nutrition

In 2021, 144,110 children (including 77,819 girls) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) accessed treatment at UNICEF and its implementing partners⁵ supported treatment canter trough the country⁶. This represents over 89 % of UNICEF's target for 2021.

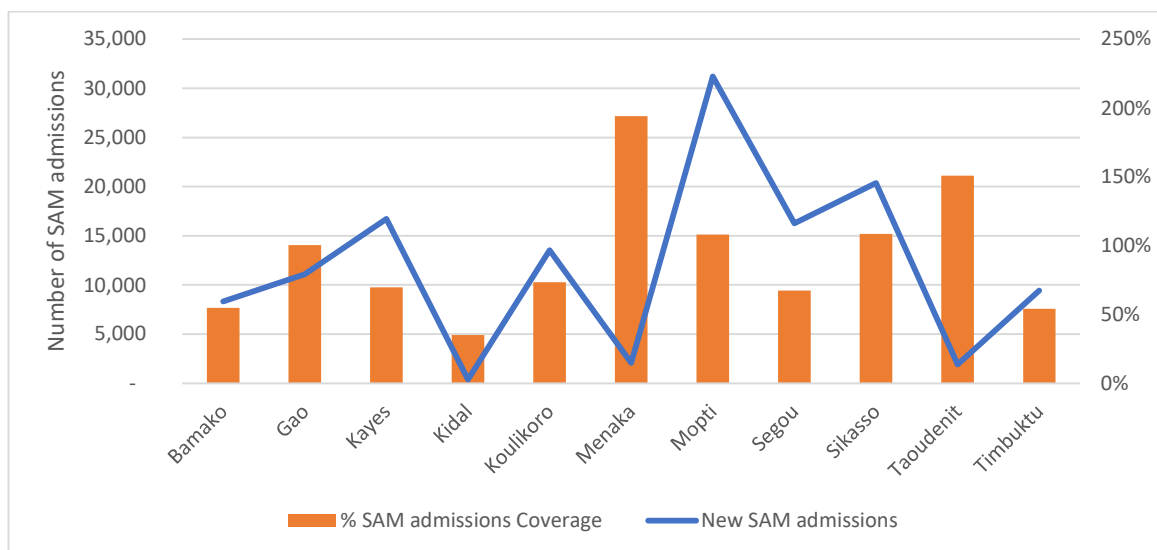
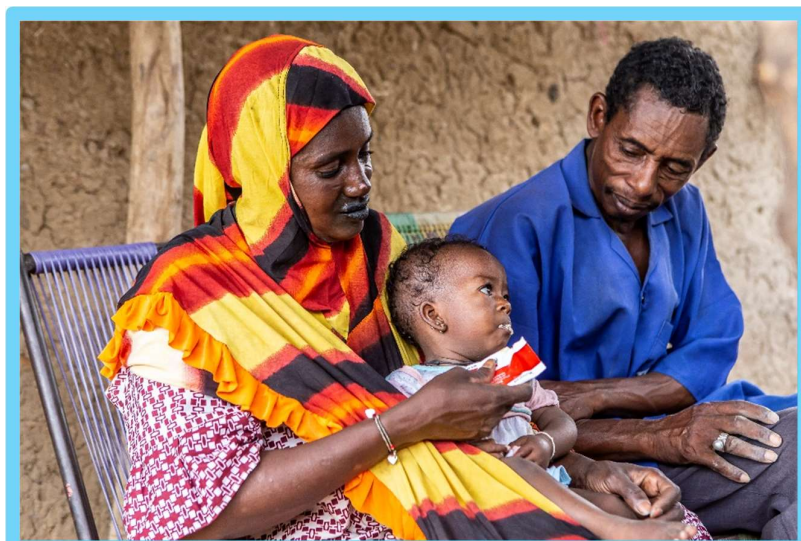


Figure 1 SAM admission by regions (January to December 2021)



© UNICEF/UN0579698/Keita A young girl suffering from SAM is cared for through the distribution of therapeutic food.

A total of 201,106 people (including 156,973 pregnant and lactating women and 44,133 caregivers) were reached with in Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) messages. Additionally, 2,076,375 children aged 6 to 59 months received the two annual doses of vitamin A supplementation, while 485,404 children aged 12 to 59 months were de-wormed and 10,691 children aged 6 to 23 months received multiple micronutrient supplements in Mopti region.

UNICEF was the main provider of therapeutic food (95%) with the Government contribution at 5% and strengthened the capacity for health workers and managers through training on data (DHIS2) and supply management⁷.

At the national level, there are wide disparities in admissions, reflecting both the difficulties of access due to the security context, but also the differences in the scale of nutritional crises. The increase in admissions coverage of more than 150% in Menaka and Taoudenit regions can be explained by a deterioration of the nutritional situation as revealed by the results of the SMART survey. Conversely low coverage of admissions in Kidal and Timbuktu regions are mainly linked to reduced humanitarian access.

⁵INGOs (ACTED, COOPI, ALIMA/AMCP, Save the Children, IMC, PLAN) and national partners (Ministère de la sante, Direction générale de la Sante, Institut de statistique, Système d'Alerte Précoce, Cellule de coordination nutrition

⁶ More specifically, UNICEF is supporting 1495 health facilities and 1048 community sites in Mali

⁷ 77 health workers (including 12 women) trained throughout the country on the management of nutritional inputs and 254 health workers trained on IMAI (100 health workers and 152 community health workers)

Health

In 2021, 828 cases of measles were reported in Mali, compared to 455 in 2020. Despite the limitations in the implementation of activities due to fund shortages and the constraints related to the COVID-19, 345,057 children aged 6 months to 9 years living in fragile contexts were vaccinated against measles.

Polio epidemic due to the circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV2) remained a public health problem since its onset in February 2020. As of December 31st, the country recorded a total of 56 cases, including four from environmental surveillance and 52 Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) cases, all diagnosed on 2020 sample. UNICEF, among other partners⁸, supported a campaign in 12 health districts, allowing 875,277 children under 5 to receive monovalent oral polio vaccine (mOPV).



© UNICEF/UN0579698/Keita A state nurse vaccinates a 9-month-old child against measles, yellow fever and meningitis in the presence of his mother at a Community Health Centre

As of 31st December 2021, the COVID-19 outbreak has affected the 20 regions, with a total of 21,008 confirmed cases, of which 660 deaths. There was an exponential increase in cases in December, with 3,574 confirmed cases and 52 deaths, compared to 1368 confirmed cases and 43 deaths in November 2021, an increase of 261%.

Regarding the COVID-19 vaccination campaign organized by the Government and supported by UNICEF and WHO, as of 31st December 2021, 405,720 people benefitted from a full immunization schedule in Mali.

In order to facilitate the transportation of vaccines in the country, UNICEF has collaborated with UNHAS and ECHO flights to deliver the vaccines even to the most remote areas of the country.

To support the Government's response, UNICEF also provided the Ministry of Health with six trucks to facilitate the transport of vaccines to the central and southern regions of the country and helped strengthening the cold chain equipment to accommodate Pfizer vaccines including 10 ultra-cold equipment/freezers (-80 to -60°C) each having a storage volume of 602 liters. In addition, UNICEF finalized the construction of new buildings for the National Immunization Center and provided 3,910 disposable non-woven isolation gowns to the National Institute of Public Health (INSP) laboratory staff as well as a large batch of laboratory equipment (labculture, UV lamp, mounted electrical outlet, support stand and filters).

WASH

Over the course of 2021, with about 34% funding, UNICEF and its implementing partners⁹ reached more than 99,276 (including 56,414 children) conflict-affected people in the central and northern regions with short terms emergency kits distributions.

UNICEF enabled 32,349 people (including 18,342 children) to gain a sustained access to safe drinking water in IDP sites, in Mopti, Timbuktu and Kidal regions. In addition, 314,892 people (including 178,938 children) gained access to safe water in Bamako, Sikasso, Timbuktu, Gao and Menaka regions.

As part of the Ebola preparedness and prevention in the regions bordering Guinea (Sikasso, Kayes and Koulikoro), WASH supplies were pre-positioned in six community health centers. Ebola infection prevention control capacity assessment was conducted in 21 health centers; WASH committees were installed or revitalized in 20 communities.

UNICEF, as the cluster lead agency, mobilized WASH actors to ensure a coordinated response. A total of 28 organizations reported WASH interventions which covered 834,870 people (including 474,415 children) affected by the

⁸ GPEI (global polio eradication initiative) which includes WHO, CDC, Rotary

⁹ Regional Directorates of Hydraulic, Regional Directorates of Social Development and Solidarity Economy, Regional Directorates of Civil Protection, Regional Directorates of Health and NGOs including NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council), IRC (International Rescue Committee), IMADEL (Initiative Malienne d'Appui au Développement local), GARDL, Solidarités Internationale (SI), ALPHALOG (Association Libre pour la Promotion de l'Habitat et du Logement), ARDIL (Action Recherches pour le Développement des Initiatives Locales), CARD (Carrefour Développement).

various humanitarian crises in Mali, of whom 203,600 (including 115,696 children) had access to sustainable access to safe drinking water and 168,888 to temporary water access. Several innovations were identified in the WASH sector and have been shared among WASH actors¹⁰.



© UNICEF Mali - Water system at the CSCom of Aldjanabandja in Gao region (incl. 1 borehole, 1 water tower of 5 m3, 1 Solar Field of 8 panels; 1 standpipe of 2 taps and a ramp of 4 taps for the population outside the CSCom and 1 washing area, 4 sinks)

COVID-19 interventions were strengthened with the continuation of the pandemic, which justifies the 126% achievement compared to the annual target to the detriment of the WASH in Nut and WASH in schools' components that have not received funding. This funding gap leads to a reduction in the efforts of the nutrition actors since more than half of the cases of malnutrition are associated with WASH-related diarrheal diseases.

Education

In 2021, there were 558,400 children and teachers in needs of humanitarian assistance in education in Mali¹¹, while 1,664 schools were closed due to insecurity, a clear increase compared to the year 2020 (1,344) and affecting more than 499,200 children.

Mopti is the most affected region (with 953 schools closed) followed by Menaka (with 87 schools closed). The humanitarian crisis was further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, while the large presence of IDPs in urban centres has put additional pressure on the already weak school infrastructure.

UNICEF and partners¹² improved access to education for 209,643 children (including 104,522 girls) in conflict affected areas through formal and non-formal education, out of which 131,034 children (including 67,300 girls) were provided with learning materials to improve their access to quality education.

In addition, 810 teachers benefitted of the trainings on psychosocial support, basic pedagogy and classroom management in conflict and disaster risk reduction to finally assist a total of 47,384 (including 24,434 girls).

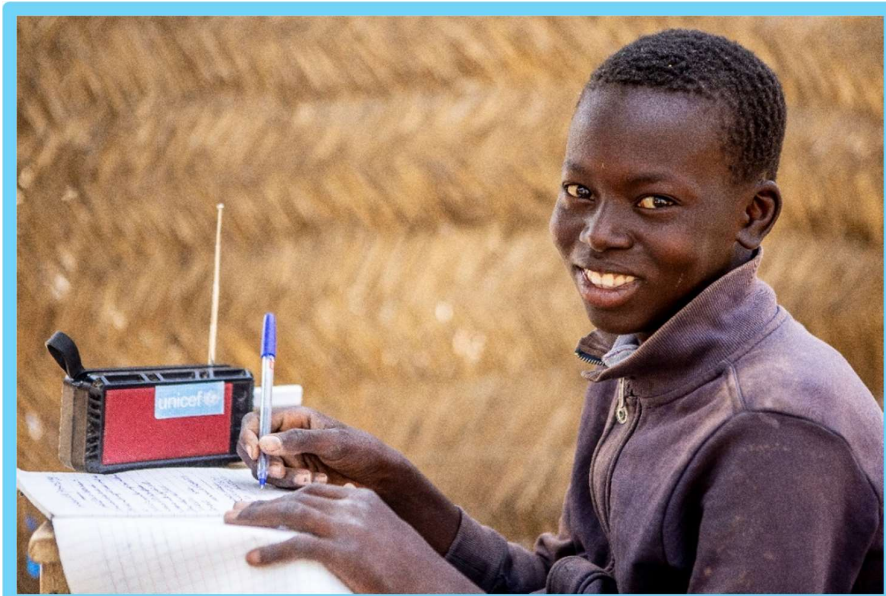
Finally, in the efforts to further strengthen the prevention against COVID-19 in schools, UNICEF delivered COVID-19 WASH kits to 2,474 schools/learning spaces.

As the Education cluster lead agency UNICEF continued to strengthen the coordination, through the elaboration of the cluster annual work plan, which included the organization of the Joint Education Needs Assessment, and the implementation of Safe School Declaration.

¹⁰ Regional Solar Technical Initiative set up at the regional level made it possible to provide specialized technical support on all aspects related to solar drinking water supply systems and to build capacities of 35 WASH actors in Mali. Mobile solutions to connect individuals and organizations with digital technology presented to partners to help them make better decisions through feedback, impact and insight systems. We can also cite new technologies such as DOSATRON which is a new water chlorination pump allowing proportional dosing and operating without electricity as well as new approaches such as hygiene for all through the promotion of new models of devices hand washing.

¹¹ HNO Mali 2021

¹² National NGOs AMAED, APIDEV, OMAES, ACODIS, ASREF, APADL and GARDL, INGO Search For Common Ground, EDUCO and IEDA Relief, Studio Tamani, Teaching Academies and Pedagogical animation centres



© UNICEF/UN0430941/Keita UNICEF supported, broadcasting of education programmes via community radios, distribution of solar radios and the establishment of listening groups.

In a context characterized by significant humanitarian access constraints and the dangers faced by partners as a result of increased security tensions, UNICEF mobilized 87% the \$14,5 million appealed for the Education sector which enabled a significant part of the needs to be covered.

Child Protection

In 2021, Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Mopti, Menaka, Segou and Bamako remained the main hotspots with the highest rates of severe violations affecting children: 654 graves violations registered from January to September. The Mopti region alone accounted for more than 50% of the incidents against children, including separated children, recruitment of children by arm groups, attack, and threats against school.

UNICEF and its implementing partners¹³ reached 56,142 children (including 26,941 girls) through psycho-social support services, against 55,551 children assisted in 2020¹⁴.



© ATDED Community based psychosocial activity for children attended by ATDED in Gao

554 children (including 70 girls) released from armed groups received comprehensive and individual care/assistance reaching 125% of the 2021 target, while 1,628 (including 698 girls) unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) benefited from temporary care, protection and family tracing services (163% of the 2021 target).

UNICEF's and partners provided Gender-Based Violence (GBV) response service to 1,084 GBV survivors (745 girls), with a holistic package of services including access to health and psychosocial support and/or safe and legal services and economic reintegration.

¹³Peace One Day (POD), Kanuya, COOPI, ACTDED, GARDEL, DRC, AVSF, Samu Social,

¹⁴However, the indicators represent a completion rate of only 19%. This underachievement is due to the change of the 2021 targeting HAC strategy which is based on children in need instead of the operational capacity of the actors.

Also, more than 159,210 women, girls and boys in humanitarian situations were provided with risk mitigation and prevention interventions to address gender-based violence through UNICEF-supported programmes, (190% of the 2021 target)¹⁵.

In addition to funding gaps, the low achievement of some targets is mainly related to the impact of COVID-19. The pandemic has indeed worsened the child protection situation, especially for children and adolescents already affected by other humanitarian crises.

Other challenges include i) difficulties to verify serious violations affecting children in conflict zones due to humanitarian access constraints, ii) the limited number of quality partners and iii) the short lifespan of funding face to the needs of long-term reintegration programs.

Social Inclusion

In 2021, more than 8,5 million Malians already living in poverty - with significant variations between rural areas (54%) and urban areas (4% in Bamako and 25% in other cities) - were impacted by the COVID-19¹⁶. Among children (0-17 years), non-monetary poverty averages 54%, and over 80% in the regions of Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Meneka.¹⁷

Under the joint programme “Responding to COVID-19 through social protection systems in Mali”, the Government of Mali, with the support of UNICEF, aimed to deliver cash transfers to the households particularly affected by COVID-19 effects through the national cash transfer programme.

In 2021, UNICEF provided US\$2,9 million of cash transfers to 29,927 vulnerable households affected by the COVID-19, 24,858 families with children under 5 years of age as part of the prevention of malnutrition as well as to 5,149 women saving groups. These distributions were conducted through the national social protection system, using the Unified Social Registry (RSU) mechanism and Government transfer modalities under the lead of the Direction Nationale de la Protection Sociale et de l'économie solidaire (DNPSES) and the “Jigisemejiri” social safety net program¹⁸.

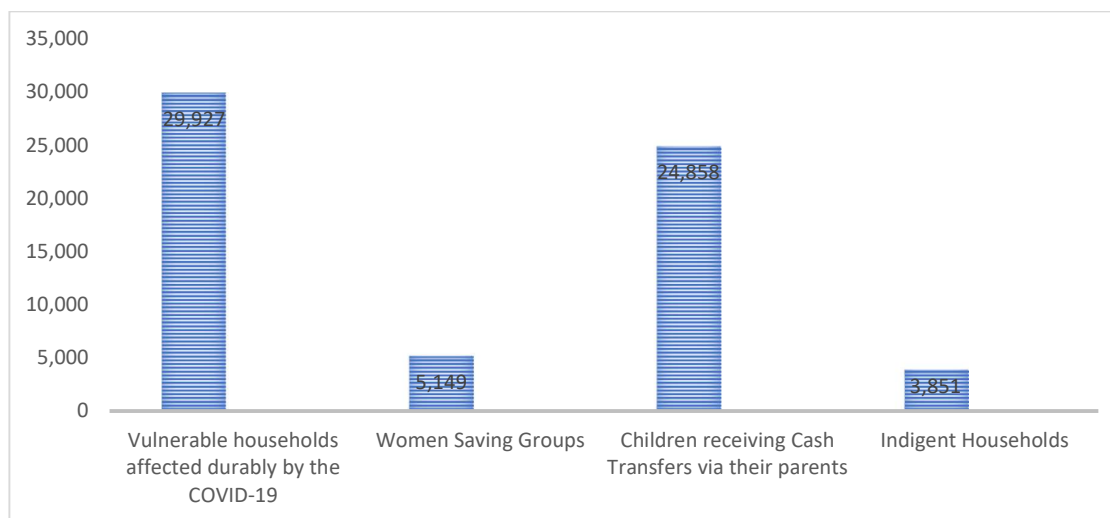


Figure 2 Disaggregation of beneficiaries who received a monetary transfer in 2021

UNICEF and partners organised the monitoring and control operations¹⁹ of these cash transfer activities in the regions of Ségou, Koulikoro, Sikasso and Kayes to ensure the effectiveness of the payments. This monitoring is also essential for in the identification of anomalies related mobile payment process (SIM cards) as well as the confirmation of the lists of beneficiaries in collaboration with local leaders and committees.

The project was also implemented in a challenging security context; an implementing partner was briefly kidnapped by an armed group in the town of Nara. In addition, the beneficiary identification process took longer than expected to identify and integrate new vulnerable people who were not included in the RSU.

¹⁵ The increase in the number of vulnerable children reached by protection activities compared to previous years is linked both to the persistence of the crisis in the centre and north of the country, which has led to an increase in vulnerability, and to the strong commitment of actors in the field through strategic partnerships

¹⁶ According to the Malian government data and OCHA,

¹⁷ The disruptions caused by COVID-19, particularly in the area of education, will further increase non-monetary poverty according to a UN report (Rapid analysis impact covid, May 2020, page 15)

¹⁸ Both actors working closely with local actors such as Orange Money company, Telia Group and WIZUAL to provide electronic money transfers to beneficiaries. In areas where the mobile network is deficient, transfers have been organized manually payment and on a very limited basis

¹⁹ The joint monitoring missions were made up of UNICEF staff from the central level and national actors including staff from DNPSES and ANAM (Agence Nationale d'Assurance Maladie).

Communication for Development (C4D)

In 2021, UNICEF, in close collaboration with Governmental partners²⁰ intensified communication and community engagement activities to support the campaign against COVID-19, reaching around 14,3 million people.

Over 2,3 million people benefited from key messages through door-to-door sensitization while over 12 million people were reached through interpersonal communication²¹.

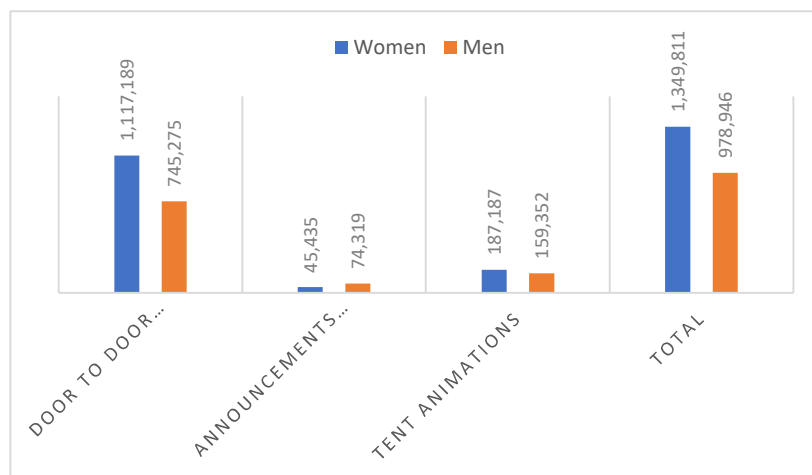


Figure 3 Number of people who received prevention messages against the COVID-19 in 2021

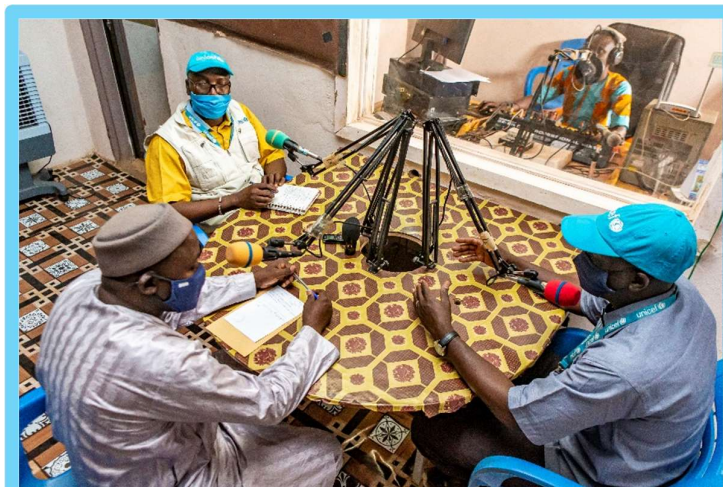
To prevent the spread of the Ebola Virus Disease following the outbreak alerts in Guinea, from June to August 2021, UNICEF and its implementing partners²² organized community sanitization activities, raising alerts on Ebola. Community feedback was collected and responses to the points raised were disseminated. About 538,895 people, of which more than 52% women were informed and sensitized on the preventive measures and the barrier methods against the Ebola virus disease (EVD) in the border areas of Mali with Guinea²³.

regions of Mopti, Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu) raised awareness among parents and peers about the importance of enrolling and re-enrolling children in school. To reinforce the interventions of the ambassadors, 10 community dialogue sessions were held for effective community engagement and radio programs were conducted on the importance of education in general and girls' education. More than 4,244 children have returned to school as a result of the ambassador's interventions.

To support the Back-to-School Campaign in October 2021, 1 500 child ambassadors (including 750 girls) in the

Several U-Reports surveys were conducted during the year to support the activities of the different UNICEF sections, allowing them to have a more precise approach of the priority needs and perceptions of the beneficiaries.²⁴

Through the conflict prevention project ("An Be Gnogon Bolo"²⁵) the promotion of peace, social cohesion and peacebuilding was done mainly in the regions of Bamako, Koulikoro, Sikasso, and Kayes. Nearly 27,679 people (including 13,949 women) benefited from these messages, delivered by 7,505 youths and 26 community leaders.



© UNICEF/UN0579727/Keïta awareness-raising programme in a radio studio in Mopti

²⁰ CNEICS, DNDES, DRDES, Ministère de la Jeunesse, DRS, DRJ, ANCD, SI, ORTM, AMAP

²¹ Prevention messages disseminated through 400 billboards and 280 radio broadcasts, 2,000 public announcements in places of worship and 500 in markets thanks to the involvement of community leaders, youth associations and religious dignitaries who played a major role in disseminating messages using their platforms.

²² AEJT, FEMACU, RENAJEM

²³ 10 districts Kayes (Kenieba, Kita, Bafoulabé) Koulikoro (Kangala, Kati, Ouelessebougu) Sikasso (Kolondieba, Selingue, Yanfolila, Bougouni).

²⁴ La Mutilation Génitale Féminine cas de l'excision <https://mali.ureport.in/opinion/5007/>

- Perception des jeunes sur les nouvelles opportunités <https://mali.ureport.in/opinion/4956/>
- Le déni face à la Covid19 dans la région de Mopti et Ségou <https://mali.ureport.in/opinion/4812/>
- Connaissance de la politique cadre développement de la jeunesse <https://mali.ureport.in/opinion/5045/>
- Perception des jeunes de l'accompagnement de l'État, CNJ et des projets de développement <https://mali.ureport.in/opinion/5061/>
- Perception des jeunes sur la vaccination contre la Covid19 <https://mali.ureport.in/opinion/5092/>
- Sondage sur l'engouement pendant la vaccination <https://mali.ureport.in/opinion/5312/>
- La vaccination contre la COVID 19 <https://mali.ureport.in/opinion/5456/>

²⁵ Under the funding of UN Peacebuilding Fund

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Humanitarian action coordination is led by the Ministry of Health and Social Development with the support of the Humanitarian Country Team. UNICEF is leading three clusters, WASH, Nutrition and Education and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster. UNICEF co-led clusters are all part of the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) led by OCHA at the national and sub-national levels. UNICEF also participates in the in-country interagency PSEA Task Force and interagency Gender Task Force.

UNICEF Humanitarian strategy is aligned with the inter-agency humanitarian response plan (HRP) which aims to save lives and protect affected populations. The process of developing the 2022 Humanitarian National Overview HNO and HRP is underway with the active participation of UNICEF both at central and field levels. UNICEF continues to address urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations in crisis-affected in north and central regions, while strengthening the linkages between humanitarian action and development programming and prioritizing community-based approaches.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

During the reporting period, UNICEF's support to the World Children Day and Children's voices was highlighted in press releases [World Children's Day](#) and [Landmark intergenerational poll](#). UNICEF also welcomed the reopening of schools [200,000 Malian children return to class](#). Publications on social networks supported the launch of this important event. Other UNICEF activities have been covered by national medias [The Diallo Family's path to resilience](#), ["Thanks to this help, I did not need to take out a loan this year"](#), [For the education of 200,000 students in northern Mali: UNICEF launches the "back to school" campaign](#) and [Op-Ed by Back to School young ambassador and UNICEF Mali Representative](#)

Next SitRep: 31st January 2022

UNICEF Mali Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/unicefmali/>

UNICEF Mali Twitter: <https://twitter.com/unicefmali>

UNICEF Mali Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/Mali.html>



© UNICEF/Rehabilitated Office of UNICEF in Mopti, hosting WFP and FAO



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Annex A - Summary of Programme Results

Sector		UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
		2021 target	Total results	Change* ▲ ▼	2021 target	Total results	Change* ▲ ▼
Indicator Disaggregation							
Health							
# children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	girls	81,900	175,979	0			
	boys		169,078	0			
# children aged 0 to 59 months vaccinated against polio	girls	81,900	1,776,193	0			
	boys		1,939,759	0			
Nutrition							
# children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	girls	161,210 ²⁶	77,819	5,008	87,053	77,819	5,008
	boys		66,291	4,266	74,156	66,291	4,266
# primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Women	480,853	155,184	6,065	686,933	238,332	6,065
	Men ²⁷		52,626	1,815		80,432	1,815
Child Protection							
# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	girls	300,000	26,941	4,997	828,728	32,232	4,997
	Boys		29,201	5,756		34,416	5,756
# children released from armed forces and groups reintegrated with their families/communities or provided with adequate care and services	girls	400	70	10	800	70	10
	Boys		484	48		492	48
# unaccompanied and separated children reunified with their primary caregiver or provided with family-based care/alternative care services	girls	1,000	698	142	1,500	802	142
	boys		930	124		1,041	124
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response intervention		40,400	159,210	108,475	N/A	N/A	N/A
Education							
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	girls	90,000	104,522	6,801	159,000	128,212	6,801
	boys		105,121	7,499	0	134,607	7,499
# children receiving individual learning materials	girls	200,000	67,300	8,402	485,832	172,136	8,402
	boys		63,734	3,358	2	176,249	3,358
# schools implementing COVID-19 -19 protocols (infection prevention and control)		2,000	2,274	350	6,500	12,441	350
WASH							
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	girls	543,800	124,248	780	1,002,661	184,704	7,802
	boys		129,486	813		192,493	8,132
	women		98,228	616		146,024	6,168
	men		94,555	593		140,564	5,938
# people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	Men	50,000	9,963	996	100,000	21,955	1,269
	Women		9,917	1,013	0	21,830	1,289
# people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services	Women	430,200	206,374	1,412	926,000	346,839	9,033
	Men		207,794	1,390	0	349,068	8,886
Social Protection							
# households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors		60,000	22,015	0			
# households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding		40,000	30,000	0			
C4D							
# people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change	Women	800,000	957,990	0			
	Men		862,161	0			
# people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms	Women	300,000	100,409	17,738			
	Men		104,983	7,738			

26 UNICEF target is the same as the Nutrition cluster target (161,210 for SAM) based on HRP 2021

Annex B – Funding Status*

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2021	Resources available from 2020 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Nutrition	22,764,211	5,550,419	6,705,258	10,508,534	46%
WASH	21,828,960	6,555,086	804,186	14,469,688	66%
Health	10,829,700	10,990,911	396,300	-	-
Child Protection	23,210,000	7,974,190	1,996,806	13,239,004	57%
Education	14,539,649	8,870,839	3,714,748	1,954,062	13%
Social Inclusion	20,807,766	0	8,230,867	12,576,899	60%
C4D	2,948,400	2,285,869	0	662,531	22%
Emergency Coordination	2,156,609	201,078	0	1,955,531	91%
Total	119,085,295	42,428,394	21,848,164	55,366,249	46%