UNICEF supported the rollout of the COVID-19 vaccination programme that scaled-up in mid-2021. Highlights included direct cold chain support to the Department of Health and playing a lead role in the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) working group. This included social listening, data and evidence collection and community engagement, such as the UNICEF ‘multimedia truck’ and Zwakala campaign, encouraging vaccination and non-pharmaceutical COVID prevention. UNICEF reached about 50 million people with key messages during the COVID-19 campaigns.

- UNICEF supported the Department of Basic Education to keep schools open throughout the year. New data showed that rotational attendance resulted in a 75 per cent to a full year of lost learning. The development of a risk adjusted strategy to school opening and closing, as well as advocacy to build confidence among education stakeholders, pupils, parents, and caregivers helped to keep classrooms open safely as much as possible.

- UNICEF scaled up its existing partnerships to tackle pre-existing child rights issues which were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The broader impact of COVID-19 on children and young people was devastating throughout 2021, including a drop in routine childhood immunization coverage and primary health care visits, high levels of violence against children and youth unemployment and a rise in teenage pregnancies. UNICEF scaled up its existing partnerships to tackle pre-existing child rights issues that have only been exacerbated since the pandemic outbreak.

Situation Overview
The deadliest third COVID-19 wave hit South Africa hard in mid-2021. The vaccination of most medical personnel helped to provide some protection to frontline workers. However, the vaccine roll-out was yet to reach large number of people. Vaccination was opened to all, including children above the age 12 and older in South Africa in October 2021. The ‘Vooma Vaccination Weekend’ drives helped to regain momentum around the roll-out. By late 2021, youth aged 18-34 years of age, a cohort of 17.8 million people, had a vaccination coverage of only 32.8 per cent compared with the 67 per cent coverage of the 5.5 million 60+ cohort.

- The Omicron variant that was first identified by South African scientists in December 2021 thankfully did not translate into large numbers of deaths and the fourth wave was milder compared to the previous three. The move to Alert Level One that was announced in October 2021 was maintained and the greatest economic impact was through the travel bans announced by countries outside southern Africa.
Since the identification of the Omicron variant in South Africa and in the wake of infections fueled by the variant, concerns over a fifth wave remain. Of particular concern are the 8.2 million people living with HIV in South Africa, particularly those who have missed treatments or don’t know their status and are immunocompromised individuals.

The implications of the widespread unrest that hit parts of KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng provinces in July continue to be felt, from an increase in child hunger in affected areas and access to education affected through damage and destruction of 144 schools.

Summary of Emergency Preparedness and Response Actions (COVID-19)

Education

1. UNICEF’s early learning and basic education response reached more than 4.2 million children from birth to 18 years. This included providing materials to support some 800,000 parents through distance and home-based learning for children during COVID-19 waves, as well as for more than 764,000 early learning and basic education educators.

2. UNICEF’s technical support to the Department of Basic Education (DBE) included:
   - The coordination and planning of the education sector’s COVID-19 emergency response through an embedded consultant. Guidance and advice were provided to the Department of Basic Education on the re-opening of schools and on the education sector COVID-19 vaccination campaigns.
   - Working with the DBE and Department of Social Development (DSD) on the revision of the current Standard Operating Procedures for Early Childhood Development Programmes to address, prevent and combat the spread of COVID-19. This included government risk adjusted levels to avoid ongoing revisions when the risk levels changed, while also providing practical information on how to apply the Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs).
   - UNICEF provided technical support to the DBE in the development of SoPs for the management and containment of COVID-19 in schools, including for the re-opening and operating of schools in line with evolving measures announced by the Department of Health (DoH).

3. UNICEF’s support on programme adaption and capacity resulted in:
   - The development and update of content for the COVID-19 Emergency Response through the distribution of videos, posters and pamphlets promoting a safe learning environment for teachers and learners.
   - The development of training materials for workers under the Community Works Programme (CWP) to screen learners and clean classrooms. The programme helped to alleviate the burden on educators.
   - Distance and home-based learning support for 3.3 million children. This included some 2.9 million Grade R to 9 (ages 6 to 15) children reached through the distribution of the ActiveLearning@Home series, including through 654,000 parents/primary caregivers, 212,000 children 6 years and younger through the Tshwaragano ka Bana and the ‘Let’s play, learn and grow together’ series reaching 142,500 parents/primary caregivers and 780,000 children in schools through the 2Enable (online) content.

4. UNICEF’s support to the Care and Support in Teaching and Learning (CSTL) pillar included:
   - Construction of 227 handwashing stations in 198 schools and 12 Early Childhood Development programmes, across three provinces reaching 91,000 children.
   - The provision of psychosocial support for learners and teachers aligned to the back to school/reopening programme, including with Childline and the design of the ‘Common Elements Treatment’ with the DBE and the Psychological Association of South Africa. 32,000 children have been reached with learners receiving direct advice, support and referrals when necessary.
   - UNICEF participated at the national level in the ECD Employment Stimulus Relief Fund, supported by the Presidential Employment Stimulus, that disbursed funding (ZAR 496 million) to assist the ECD sector and its workforce following the massive impact of COVID-19.
   - UNICEF supported the DBE in communicating related aspects for the vaccine roll-out to educators and school support staff.

Child and Social Protection

1. The Department for Social Development (DSD), with support from UNICEF and Strategic Analytic Management, used the Real Time Monitoring Tool (RTMT) in KZN and Gauteng to gauge the impact of the July social unrest on children. Field teams, consisting of child and youth care workers, returned to households in two districts originally assessed in December 2020. The findings showed the impact of the unrest and riots on children and their households’ food security, economic well-being and safety. The findings were presented to the DSD Minister
during a UN field mission, with lessons learned from the use of the RTMT also presented at an international social development conference assessing the impact of COVID-19 on children.

2. UNICEF intensified community engagement, peacebuilding initiatives and dialogues in Tembisa and Umlazi with partners Action for Conflict Transformation and the Child Protection Faith Based Movement following data that showed an increase in gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against children (VAC). Some 10,006 people reported being raped and 5,760 murdered between April and June 2021.

3. UNICEF supported the DSD and partners to identify support services for girls coping with teenage pregnancies. The Gauteng Health Department announced that there had been 23,000 teenage pregnancies between April 2020 and March 2021, with 934 babies delivered by girls between the ages of 10 and 14.

4. UNICEF with multiple partners continued to provide technical and financial support for birth registration for undocumented people, while advocating for strengthened legal services for migrants and refugees in need of documentation.

5. The Children’s Institute, with support from UNICEF, mapped mental health and psychosocial support services for children across the country ahead of the upcoming 2022 Child Gauge on child and adolescent mental health. This comes as UNICEF supports partners to provide intensified mental health and psychosocial services at scale as children and young people in particular face a mental health crisis.

**Health and Nutrition**

1. 5 Cold chain consultants appointed by UNICEF supported the provincial health authorities in the COVID-19 vaccine roll-out, childhood immunization and cold chain activities in Kwa-Zulu Natal, Western Cape, Eastern Cape, North West and Gauteng provinces. This provided critical support to strengthen monitoring and utilisation of all vaccines.

2. UNICEF supported COVID-19 vaccination work through training of cold chain managers; implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination field guide; plans for training health care workers on the implementation of the Med Safety Application, an electronic tool for reporting adverse events following immunization and adverse drug reaction; and communication work promoting vaccines and adherence to COVID-19 prevention measures.

3. UNICEF continued to provide financial and technical support for the implementation of routine immunization and child health catch up drive activities in all districts, while monitoring and analysing immunization coverage data for action.

4. To ensure the continuity of care for adolescent girls and young women during the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF expanded the peer mentor program to an additional district in Limpopo and Gauteng provinces.

5. UNICEF scaled up work to tackle the triple-burden of malnutrition, with a specific focus on the modifiable risk factors of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including diet and physical activity. Data shows that NCDs has been associated with poor outcomes in adults infected by COVID-19. This included strengthened advocacy on ensuring evidence-based Front-of-Pack Labelling. The DoH convened consultative meetings to present research findings on the proposed Front-of-Pack Labelling system, with the establishment of a legislative framework as one strategy to tackle overweight and obesity issues among children and adults. NCDs and their associated risk factors are linked to the high levels of consumption of ultra-processed foods.


**WASH**

1. UNICEF in collaboration with partners: Envirosan, WaterAid, World Vision, Media In Education Trust (MIET) and the National Education Collaboration Trust (NECT), installed 287 handwashing with soap stations in 9 provinces, including in vulnerable communities, schools, and healthcare facilities. This improved access to handwashing for 155,000 people. Social distancing markers, and stickers above each tap encouraged optimal handwashing practices. (See intervention map below)

2. UNICEF worked with World Vision to develop and distribute an end-user monitoring tool to assess quality and end-user satisfaction with handwashing stations installed in four provinces as part of UNICEF South Africa’s WASH strategy and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) programme. Over 92 per cent of respondents noticed the blue social distancing markers installed around the tanks and 79 per cent of learners observed social distancing around the tanks in schools.
3. Visits to health facilities for routine child vaccination and chronic medical conditions was enhanced because of the 10,000 WASH kits that were distributed in the Eastern and Western Cape provinces. The kits contained information on the importance of ventilation, handwashing and other COVID-19 preventive measures, as well as contact details for the emergency and vaccination registration hotline and messaging.

4. The Tippy Tap Challenge, implemented through the Zlto online incentive platform, was extended with activities modified to hit targets and outcomes. 1,400 young people participated in building Tippy Taps, with 10,240 participants completing nano-courses on how to build a Tippy Tap. Activities were rounded off with the production of a video to capture the success of Tippy Tap activations.

5. Through UNICEF’s partnership with Partners in Development (PID), the WASH-in-schools program was rolled out in KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Eastern Cape, and Mpumalanga, through interactive materials aimed at encouraging and promoting good hygiene practices to slow the spread of COVID-19. An assessment was conducted related to COVID-19 knowledge, as well as barriers to handwashing and good hygiene in schools and learners engaged in songs and poems as learning and sharing mechanisms.

6. WaterAID, UNICEF implementing partner developed a set of videos based on a behaviour-centred approach, highlighting five key hygiene messages. The videos were aired on eNCA and SABC 1, as well as social media platforms. WaterAID also partnered with UNICEF to ensure that COVID-19 messages were broadcast in communities in Gauteng, Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Free State and North West provinces, through UNICEF’s multi-media truck.

Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation

1. UNICEF conducted an End-User Monitoring (EUM) assessment on selected handwashing stations installed in partnership with World Vision South Africa. The EUM was conducted through primary data collection in selected schools, health centers and community centers. The report was finalized in July 2021 with key findings and recommendations recorded for learning and programme improvement. A shortage of water, vandalism, refilling of soap were key challenges identified. A total of 11.7% of respondents reported feeling unsafe when accessing the handwashing stations. It was noted that a greater proportion of females reported feeling unsafe (12.78%), while 10.17% of male respondents reported feeling unsafe. Further work is ongoing with partners on how to tackle these challenges.

2. Internally, revisions to the Humanitarian Response Plan, Humanitarian Performance Monitoring indicators and budgets were done in coordination with the various programme sections. The Planning, Monitoring and Reporting team supported the collection of data on the second phase of the Real Time Assessment (RTA) of UNICEF’s response to COVID-19 and the report has since been finalized and disseminated.
3. The office produced and validated its COVID-19 dashboard to monitor key sectors and visualize progress of interventions. The dashboard will help to monitor and map COVID-19 infections and recoveries across provinces; highlight coverage of district level UNICEF interventions; visualize key indicators for health, nutrition and child protection, and map the implementation progress of handwashing stations and of Tippy Tap users. The dashboard brings together data on activities implemented by programme sections as soon as they become available.

**Communication, Risk Communication and Community Engagement & Partnerships**

**Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)**

1. Through the Multi-Media Truck, a total of 14 provincial engagements were covered and 1,928,375 people were reached across all provinces with vaccine information and COVID-19 prevention messaging. The Truck even hosted the President when he launched the ‘Vooma Vaccination Weekend’. The campaign meant that more vaccination sites were opened, which proved essential in improving access and increasing the numbers of people getting vaccinated.

2. Through the partnership with Community Media Trust (CMT), the Zwakala campaign played a critical role in providing clear and facts-based information about the COVID-19 vaccine to young people, to help increase the number of vaccinations in this age group. Zwakala also hosted 4 vaccine activations in Gauteng, the Eastern Cape, the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces. Zwakala activations in KZN saw 608 people vaccinated over the year’s final “Vooma Vaccination” weekend, while a festive season campaign with Clicks Pharmacy reached 124 people. The Zwakala related messaging reached more than 20-million people using traditional and social media, as well as on the ground activations.

3. UNICEF played an important role in RCCE capacity building and led the development and launch of a free on-line RCCE course for the DoH. This is hosted and managed by the Foundation for Professional Development through its online training platform and aimed at provincial district and stakeholder communicators. Fifty-three participants registered in the first two months.

4. UNICEF facilitated and co-hosted an RCCE and Social Listening Webinar with the Wits School of Public Health, as part of the build-up to the International Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) Summit to be held in Morocco in December 2022. UNICEF’s role in the establishment of South Africa’s social listening workstream and social listening system was highlighted at the launch.

5. The weekly social listening report continued to be distributed through online channels, including the SACoronavirus website, and presented to, among others, the Ministerial Advisory Committee on Social and Behaviour Change. It served as a strong baseline for content development and creative work streams in crafting communications. The reports also informed weekly national communication priorities identified by the national vaccine Demand Acceleration Task Team (DATT), formed to strengthen vaccine roll out.

6. UNICEF continued to consolidate research studies looking into vaccine perceptions, hesitancy and uptake. Results from the 3rd round of the Community Rapid Assessment is one example. A survey aimed at gauging vaccine readiness among youth was also conducted through the U-Report platform via Facebook and the Internet of Good Things. Results from the survey indicated that 55 per cent of young people would get vaccinated against COVID-19. Results from both sets of research were shared widely through the RCCE TWG and the weekly Provincial Communicators’ Forum to inform vaccine demand programming and communication content development, with the U-Report study receiving wide media coverage.

7. A health workers’ communication guide was developed in partnership with Heartlines to support health workers to engage with vaccine hesitant youth around vaccine uptake. The guide was translated into five languages for printing and WhatsApp distribution.

8. Youth-led research, dialogue and broadcasting was strengthened through a partnership with the Children’s Radio Foundation (CRF). Through the multi-country Children and Young People’s Participatory research project, 17 youth – CRF reporters and vulnerable young people recruited from their communities – were trained in research and basic data analysis. Youth researchers identified mental health as the most pressing research topic and developed and validated the research questions through extensive engagement. Research tools received ethical approval from UNICEF’s Institutional Review Board and data collection is underway.

9. Trained youth reporters led 16 interactive community radio shows on peacebuilding, as part of peacebuilding dialogues initiated in response to the July unrest. Some 271 community members were directly engaged in dialogues. The podcast audio clips which formed the basis for the shows were broadcast on SAFM, reaching a further 835,000 listeners and were widely shared on social media.
10. Fifty youth community radio reporters were trained in communicating about the vaccine, evidence showed that the number who planned to then get vaccinated increased from 59 per cent to 75 per cent. Capacity building through weekly WhatsApp factsheets and discussions were initiated and public service announcements and audio clips produced to help reporters initiate discussion and debate on their shows across 10 community radio stations. Messaging emphasised the need for vaccination and other COVID-19 prevention measures and the importance of asking questions about health issues.

11. UNICEF’s partner, the South African Red Cross Society, engaged with communities on COVID-19 prevention and vaccination messaging across six provinces to improve knowledge and motivation for vaccination uptake. Feedback from engagements was compiled into regular social listening reports for local response teams.

12. UNICEF supported 4 vaccine confidence campaigns: the “Myth or Vax” campaign with Tik Tok, African Union, ONE Campaign; the Zwakala campaign, broadcast across TV and radio channels, alongside digital materials and physical activations; and finally Gen V, which was televised and on digital platforms. Partner, Project Last Mile, amplified the campaigns through the purchasing of broadcasting airtime on television and radio.

Communication

1. Media coverage increased significantly in 2021, with 175 media mentions recorded on national, regional and community media covering issues related to children and UNICEF, and partners work in response. This included reactive and proactive press releases and statements, as well as op-eds to inform the public facing narrative. This work strengthened advocacy and fundraising efforts particularly related to school opening and the July unrest response.

2. Multimedia content production focussed on compelling storytelling using the voices of people affected by COVID-19 and its broader impact, as well as youth role models to influence behaviour related to vaccine uptake and broader COVID-19 prevention measures. UNICEF also engaged with external partners, such as Bill Gates Blogs and Magnum Photos to produce content jointly for international audiences. UNICEF’s social media engagement increased significantly in particular related to content around the vaccine roll-out and a partnership with Tik Tok, the AU and ONE Campaign tackled the ‘Myth or Facts’ related to the vaccine.

3. 3,700 UNICEF volunteers acted in 2021 to support children and their communities. This included activating to help elders register for the COVID-19 vaccine, hitting the streets on Nelson Mandela Day to support clean-up efforts following the unrest and looting in KZN and Gauteng, as well as other bespoke activations such as the distribution of sanitary pads in Western Cape.

4. UNICEF worked with the UN Communications Group throughout the year, in particular on communication around the July unrest response and on UN Day related to the rebuilding of a Umlazi community radio station damaged during the looting, as well as on broader communication related to the UNs work on the ‘District Development Model’.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

- UNICEF’s private sector fundraising in-country increased significantly with specific support for the COVID-19 WASH response coming from Woolworths, Unilever, as well as USAID. Following the July 2021 unrest, UNICEF also received generous resources from Standard Bank, Grey Advertising and P&G to support immediate emergency needs, local businesses, social cohesion, and the education response. Further funds were leveraged for partners, such as those from Nedbank to help rebuild community radio stations affected by the unrest.

- UNICEF South Africa’s emergency COVID-19 and unrest response plan was 80 per cent funded with US$4 million received against the US$5.2 million ask.

- The UNICEF South Africa Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Network members met three times during the year to engage in dialogue on critical issues affecting children, including a session on the COVID-19 vaccination roll-out in quarter 1 that brought together the Department of Health with a range of corporates.

Challenges

- In the beginning, COVID-19 vaccination roll-out was affected by delays but quickly picked up pace in the second quarter of 2021 before levelling off again. The opening of the vaccine for youth aged 18+ in late August 2021 helped to gather momentum. However, youth hesitancy to receive the vaccine posed a challenge from mid-2021 onwards. UNICEF engaged in vaccine confidence campaigns to respond to legitimate concerns with evidence and to build vaccine demand. Misinformation related to the vaccine and COVID-19 more broadly was also rife across age groups and UNICEF and partners tackled this both on and offline through disseminating correct information.
The biggest challenge for children and young people was on the broader impact of COVID-19. Disrupted education affected learning outcomes and the physical and mental health of children and young people were affected throughout the year. UNICEF’s response with multiple partners helped to mitigate some of this impact and will be focussed in 2022 to reach the most vulnerable children who have been the most impacted by COVID-19 and its fall out.

Who to contact for further information:

Christine Muhigana  
Representative  
cmuhigana@unicef.org

Muriel Mafico  
Deputy Representative  
mmafico@unicef.org

Toby Fricker  
Chief of Communication and Partnerships  
tfricker@unicef.org

Annex A
2021 Response Plan Monitoring Framework, UNICEF South Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Target Jan – Dec 2021</th>
<th>Jan-Dec 2021</th>
<th>Results Achieved (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children supported to continue their learning through distance/home-based learning/ mixed of school-based/home-based learning</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>12,381,336</td>
<td>516%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children without parental or family care provided with appropriate ALTERNATIVE CARE ARRANGEMENTS</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children, parents and primary caregivers provided with community based MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>118,961</td>
<td>238%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of UNICEF personnel &amp; partners that have completed TRAINING ON GBV RISK MITIGATION &amp; REFERRALS FOR SURVIVORS</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children and adults that have access to a SAFE AND ACCESSIBLE CHANNEL TO REPORT SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>8,060,000</td>
<td>806%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of households (affected by COVID-19) receiving humanitarian MULTI-SECTOR CASH GRANT</td>
<td>7200000</td>
<td>7807000</td>
<td>108%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people reached with CRITICAL WASH SUPPLIES</td>
<td>235,000</td>
<td>194,094</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health and Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children and women receiving ESSENTIAL HEALTHCARE SERVICES in UNICEF supported facilities</td>
<td>1,050,000</td>
<td>172,195</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children 6-59 months admitted for TREATMENT OF SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION (SAM)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>6,510</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk Communication &amp; Community Engagement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people reached on COVID-19 through MESSAGING ON PREVENTION AND ACCESS TO SERVICES</td>
<td>4,840,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people engaged on COVID-19 through RCCE ACTIONS</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Number of children and women receiving ESSENTIAL HEALTHCARE SERVICES in UNICEF supported facilities - this data uses the DHS data, which is two months behind, the annual target will only be reached in 2022 February. For December, the data is no yet available.

2. Number of people reached on COVID-19 through MESSAGING ON PREVENTION AND ACCESS TO SERVICES - this indicator is reported by two section (which are Education and RCCE); they each have their own target and result for each month. Which we combine to one.

Annex B
2021 Funding Requirement, UNICEF South Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic Area</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and leadership</td>
<td>395,858</td>
<td>328,637</td>
<td>67,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk communication and community engagement</td>
<td>893,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>93,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19 vaccination support</td>
<td>610,000</td>
<td>610,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection prevention and control through WASH</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuity of essential services/mitigation of unintended consequences</td>
<td>1,887,000</td>
<td>1,390,000</td>
<td>497,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health, nutrition, and HIV services</td>
<td>490,000</td>
<td>490,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection (incl. MHPSS, GBV &amp; PSEA)</td>
<td>490,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>290,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social policy</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>745,000</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics and Operations</td>
<td>841,000</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>141,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SACO Programmable Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,786,858</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,150,637</strong></td>
<td><strong>636,221</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>