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Reporting Period: March 2022

# Madagascar Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 9



## Highlights

- Nutritional situations remain better compared to the same period last year. As expected, there was a slight increase in the number of admissions in March compared to January and February 2022 due to the lean season.
- UNICEF's WASH interventions have reached 102,000 people (52 000 women with 26 000 girls and 50 000 man with 25 000 boys) who are most affected by the drought in the regions of Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana, out of the 800,000 targeted by the WASH cluster and 500 000 by UNICEF,
- Supporting the national response plan to increase access to essential and life-saving health care for women and children in the Greater South, UNICEF has covered the year to date. A total of 32,500 people, or 16 per cent of the annual target, have received essential and life-saving health services. March used to replan the intervention through a bottom-up process.
- UNICEF continued to coordinate the cash plus response to the drought through the Cash Working Group. In February, UNICEF covered about 45,000 people (approximately 24,000 children) with Humanitarian Cash Transfers.
- In response to the challenges faced by populations, service providers and humanitarian actors are identifying, reporting and seeking/providing quality assistance to victims of GBV or SEA, and in response to reduce 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)

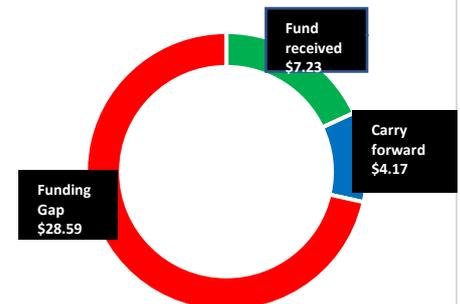


**28,000**  
people critically food insecure (IPC Phase 5)

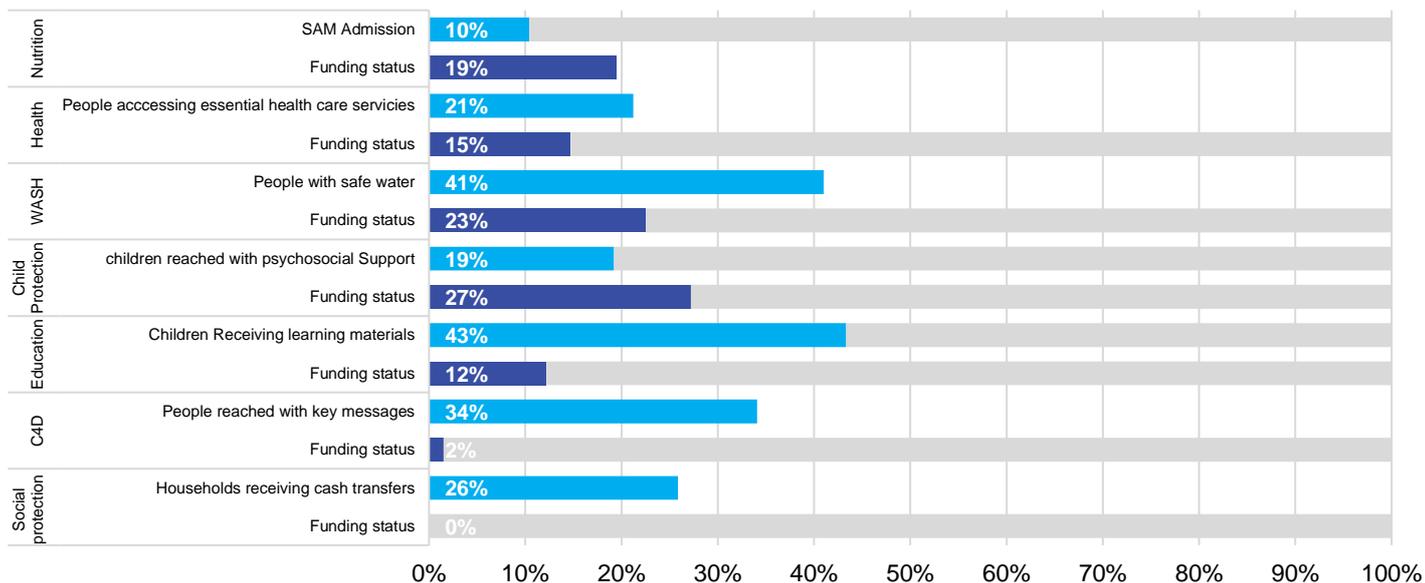


**500,000**  
children in need

## Funding Status 2022



## UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



**Important note: these figures only refer to 2022 activities (month 03)**

## Funding Overview and Partnerships

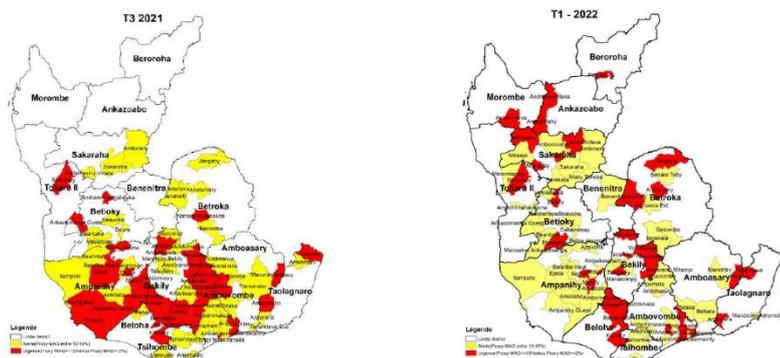
To immediately respond to ongoing humanitarian crisis, and to prepare for potentially worsened emergencies due to drought and cyclones, UNICEF Madagascar launched a US\$ 40.08 million appeal to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of children and women. As of 31 March 2022, 29 per cent of the appeal had been received.

UNICEF supported the preparation and the coordination of the response in partnership with other actors, especially under clusters and in coordination with BNGRC, thus reinforcing the common response during the crisis, with UNICEF prepositioning supplies in most at risk areas, providing reports on the situation and facilitating sectoral coordination – especially with its NGO partners - and response especially in Nutrition, WASH, Health, Shock-Responsive Social Protection (Humanitarian Cash Transfers), and Education, while promoting and advocating for specific attention to be given to protection and gender concerns in assessment and response.

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Based on latest IPC results, the acute malnutrition prevalence is estimated at 7.6% for the 10 districts, and with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence is estimated at 1.5%. The GAM (global acute malnutrition) prevalence is slightly improved compared to last year's SMART survey, which found SAM prevalence to be 2.0% and GAM prevalence to be 7.6%.

The latest seasonal screening demonstrates that International efforts to tackle malnutrition have proven their efficiency with still high figures (SAM at 0.7%) but less than at the same period last year and less than last quarter. However, population resilience to shocks is severely eroded following two years of intense drought, and – despite recent rains – aquifers and vegetation demonstrate that the water situation remains dire.



Comparison T3 2021 and T1 2022 of nutrition screening

21% of municipalities in alert (yellow) and 13% in emergency (red) phases

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

UNICEF continues to provide technical and financial support to its implementing partners. All the activities put in place for the response to the nutritional emergency have been closely monitored. a) 98,529 parents (50,250 women and 48,280 man) have been trained on the technique of measuring the brachial perimeter and have been provided with MUACs to ensure the continuity of the screening of acute malnutrition at home, b) following the scaling up of infant, young child and women's nutrition MIYCF/ECD in the two new districts, all 248 community dialogues have been carried out, and community communication plans have been elaborated. As a result of the community dialogue sessions, 4,439 (2,264 women and 2,175 man) people living in these fokontany have been able to benefit from sensitization and communication for behaviour change, d) the coordination mechanism of the sub-clusters at the regional and district levels has been strengthened with the Global Nutrition Cluster team (2 regional sub-clusters and 2 district sub-clusters) have been able to benefit from a formative supervision.

From January to March 2022, 11,668 SAM (57% of the target) children have been admitted in CMAM programme with **218** children with complications admitted into in-patient treatment. Services covered 100 per cent of all health centres (**278**) and hospitals (**9**) in the 10 Southern affected districts, plus **62** Mobile health & nutrition teams. The cure rates remain within acceptable spheres standard: at **88 per cent**, with a mortality rate of **0.4 per cent** and a defaulter rate of **5.4 per cent**

### WASH



During March 2022, just over **105,000 people** received WASH assistance (essentially through water supply-water trucking; over **97,000 persons**). Some 104m3 of water were distributed in Androy. 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. In March UNICEF's contribution represented 76% of the cluster response in water trucking

Since January 2022, out of the **800,000** persons targeted (408 000 male ; 392 000 female ) by the WASH Cluster, just over **430,000** people ( 219 300 female with 111 900 girls and 103 200 boys ) have received WASH assistance (which represents over **54 per cent** of the target) mainly water supply through water trucking, and hygiene activities.

From the above-mentioned cluster results, UNICEF direct contribution reached over **260,000** therefore UNICEF's own contribution represents around **60%** of the cluster response<sup>1</sup>.

### Challenges

#### Drought surveillance:

With continued drought continued in 2022, underground water levels have continuously depleted rendering difficult water extraction (increase in pumping time etc) and the water trucking (reduced available quantity to be distributed). However, the situation has improved slightly with the latest data indicating that 18 per cent of the territory presents Favourable to Normal and Vigilance situations, 18 per cent in Alarm alert, and 61.37 per cent affected by Extreme or Emergency category drought.

The rains brought by Emnati cyclone have had an impact on the water tables, and the percentage of water tables that show normal levels has increased by 10 per cent in comparison to last month. In February, 47 per cent of the sites presented low to very low water tables (Alert to emergency), 10 per cent showed moderately low levels (vigilance) and 42 per cent showed normal levels.

#### Information sharing:

<sup>1</sup> [Madagascar Cluster WASH](#), 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2022

Because of partners' capacities, not all the activities from the field are being reported on the 5W on a timely basis, and this influences the accuracy of the information being reported. The cluster's IM will give direct field support to the sub-clusters on reporting and the sharing of information<sup>2</sup>.

The WASH Cluster response plan estimated a budget of **US\$ 6 million** to cover WASH needs for the **800,000** targeted people for the drought. Considering the recurrent cyclone situation that drastically increased the number of people in need (from +10,000 to 25,000 for WASH), there is a huge funding gap to be covered and advocacy need to be continued toward the FCDO (Foreign Commonwealth Development Office), World Bank, USAID (United States Agency for International Development), ECHO (European Community Humanitarian Aid Office) among others, to support WASH response in 2022.

## Health

The latest visits by UNICEF supported mobile clinic teams covered the 137 priority sites for the latest comprehensive nutrition surveillance (fourth quarter of 2021). The surveillance results showed that since the beginning of the year, 32,500 people (16,150 girls, 15,700 boys and 658 pregnant) or 16 per cent of the 2022 target, have gained access to essential and life-saving health services.

UNICEF has continued to regularly participate in the national health cluster meeting, which was triggered since the beginning of response to the cyclone and floods. During these meetings, a presentation of the situation and perspectives for the Great South is shared with all stakeholders. An analysis to update the needs in relation to the results of the nutritional surveillance of the first quarter of the year was made to mobilize the necessary resources. New intervention plans were produced covering the next periods of the response.

To strengthen access to services in basic health centers, personal protection kits for health workers, consisting of masks and visors, were sent to the Great South to reduce the risk of transmission of other diseases, including COVID-19. In addition, drugs to prevent anaemia for 15,000 pregnant women and HIV testing kits were received and are being sent to the south.

To improve the comfort of health workers and pregnant women during prenatal consultations in mobile clinics, 30 tents and 30 examination beds were acquired and will be made available to these teams. As was the case during this first initiative with mothers, the capacity of health centers and mobile clinics to treat children's illnesses will be strengthened. Medicines for the treatment of 32,000 cases of diarrhoea and 27,000 cases of ARI were received and are being sent to the Great South.

UNICEF has also provided support to the Great South in the preparation and response to cyclone Emnati. For the South West region, IEHK kits (Inter Agency Emergency Health Kits) covering nearly 7,000 people for 3 months were sent and used for the management of diseases that occurred after this cyclone, especially among children. In addition, thanks to the presence of staff on the ground, support for the response to malaria epidemics has been provided, through the redeployment of DHP (Di-hydro-Piperazine) in districts experiencing an upsurge or an epidemic, and distribution in priority communes. UNICEF is also involved in indoor residual spraying, including training of actors in these activities.

Finally, in addition to support for routine immunization in the basic health centers in the Great South, support for immunization against COVID-19 for all groups has been provided by ministry of health with UNICEF support in the 10 districts

## Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partner MoE responses to damages to education infrastructure and loss of school material in the wake of the cyclones BATSIRAI and EMNATI in the Fitovinany, Vatovavy and Atsimo Andrefana region, all three regions were hit by the cyclone Emnati. This exacerbated the needs of education sector in the Grand Sud. Approximately 26,000 students were left with no access to education in at least 200 schools because of damage or destruction to school infrastructure (roofs blown away, walls collapsed, damaged school furniture and equipment, etc.). Responses were immediately initiated to cope with these increasing needs following the cyclone. UNICEF in collaboration with the regional directorate of national education (DRENS) consolidated the coordination mechanism and organized the education actors and communities to support the rehabilitation of learning spaces with prepositioned material (tarpolins, tents). The distribution of prepositioned stock namely tents tarpaulin and school kits that already benefited to approximately 11,343 children (5,648 girls) in 61 schools in the ANOSY region were organized in collaboration with UNHAS/OCHA for the delivery. In Atsimo Andrefana, 30 tarpaulin packs and 24 SIB (School in a Box)

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<sup>2</sup> Link to [the drought alert bulletin for the great south of Madagascar - 2022](#)

were distributed that benefited 8,372 children (4,429 girl) in 53 schools. In total, 19,715 children (10,077 girls) benefitted from this immediate response.

Despite accessibility constraints during the cyclone period, UNICEF continued with the delivery of 325,000 individual school kits to pre-primary (60,000), primary (240,000) and secondary (25,000) students in the three drought-affected regions of Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana. 325,000 individual kits already received in 9 CISCOS and the distribution in school of 96,000 individual kits has started and continue during April. UNICEF pursued its support to the 3 DRENs for the delivery of the emergency material from the school district (CISCO) level to the 325,000 beneficiary children in 1,050 pre-primary/primary schools and 100 secondary schools.

### 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 February, eight members of the Cash Working Group (Fond intervention pour le Développement, FID through the World Bank and UNICEF; WFP; Save the Children; Action Against Hunger; the Malagasy Red Cross; Welthungerhilfe, Catholic relief Services and SAF FJKM) were able to reach 90 per cent of the forecasted target for the month: 139,000 households out of 153,000 planned, reaching out to approximately 420,000 children. **UNICEF covered about 45,000 people (approximately 24,000 children) with Humanitarian Cash Transfers.** The cash transfer is implemented with accompanying measures that improve the well-being of households and strengthen their access to basic social services such as nutrition, education and health of children and stabilize their income. These accompanying measures include essential family practices, early childhood development, financial and productive education, family planning, etc.

After 16 months of intervention of the shock-responsive social protection programme, the people participating in the programme expressed their satisfaction about the many benefits they have gained through the programme, including the improvement of children's well-being in terms of education, nutrition, and health. According to the 3rd Post Distribution Monitoring survey, majority of the people were satisfied with the improvement of their household's routine following the distribution of assistance (70 per cent for food consumption and 57 per cent for non-food consumption). The programme has also contributed to improvement of living conditions. The survey report mentions that "If we do not consider the contributions of the cash transfer, and we only take into account personal income and self-consumption, the proportion of beneficiary households displaying an economic capacity to meet their basic needs is only 0.9 per cent."

Similarly, many behavioural changes have been reflected in the lives of beneficiaries because of the awareness campaign that has been systematically conducted by the programme. Examples are better hygiene, the application of family planning by all women of childbearing age, the ability to manage the money received, and most importantly, the beneficiaries were able to restore their livelihoods after the devastating crisis that hit the south of Madagascar.

Some organizations are beginning to prepare for the post-humanitarian, resilience-building programming. **For UNICEF, the new child benefit and equal opportunity benefit programme (for children and adults living with disability), known as Zara Mira, will be implemented in the south of Madagascar (Anosy region) starting in May. The programme will initially cover about 17,000 children,** and it aims to support households to invest in the well-being of their children and provide them with the best opportunities in life by minimizing any form of exclusion and discrimination. It is a climate-responsive, universal, and inclusive social protection programme that aims to provide equal and sensitive social protection to pregnant women, children and people living with disabilities, while building their resilience to future shocks and climate risks. Additional funding is sought from development partners to support the modelling and expansion of the programme in the next three years to better respond to the root causes of poverty in the south of Madagascar and build resilience to climate change and other shocks.

### Child Protection

#### 1. Strengthening of care and support services for children and women who have experienced or are at risk of violence and exploitation during the emergency situation

46 child victims of violence (33 girls and 13 boys) were registered and treated by the Ministry of Population and other referral services, including the Vonjy Centers, the Gendarmerie and the Police. They included children who experienced sexual violence, physically violence, abduction, negligence, abandonment, and psychological violence. The mutilated body of a 6-year-old boy with albinism was found, and the search for his family is underway. 220 cases of GBV against adult women were reported to the Ministry of Population in Tsihombe district, including economic violence, sexual violence, psychological violence and physical violence. The survivors received psychosocial support from social work volunteers, and other services as relevant.

#### 2. Prevention of violence, abuse, exploitation, child marriage and neglect during the drought period.

### **Community sensitization for the prevention, reporting and referral of cases of violence, abuse, exploitation and GBV:**

In March, 100 members of municipal level child protection (51 women and 49 men) networks received refresher training on key messages related to violence against children, child labour, child marriage gender-based violence (GBV), and reporting channels. The trained members of child protection networks then raised awareness within communities of the three districts of the Anosy region. Moreover, the members of the local watch groups continued their awareness raising activities in their respective fokontany, on themes related to violence and reporting channels. The celebration of International Women's Day was an opportunity to reach a larger number of women who gathered for the occasion. In total, 39,928 people, including 18,159 adults (7,952 men and 10,207 women) and 11,753 children (5,176 boys and 6,577 girls) were reached through these community awareness actions.

### **Child friendly spaces:**

To provide psychosocial support to children affected by the drought crisis and to better protect them from the risk of violence, animation activities conducted by social workers and peer educators/animators in child-friendly spaces continued in two communes of the Amboasary District (Ifotaka and Tanandava). A total of 300 children (171 girls and 129 boys) benefited from the protection activities in these spaces.

### **Birth Registration:**

3,704 children from 4 districts of the Androy and Anosy regions benefited from late birth registration through court orders, in close collaboration with the Regional Directorate of Population, municipalities and the health sector. The operation took place in the districts of Amboasary (1,844 children), Beloha (94), Bekily (285), Tsihombe (538) and Ambovombe (943, including 100 in SOS Children's Villages).

### **Training of trainers and regional supervisors on child marriage:**

As part of the implementation of the National Strategy against Child Marriage, training sessions for 19 trainers (11 men and 8 women) and 55 regional supervisors (29 men and 26 women) were conducted (Beloha and Tsihombe districts). These trainers and coaches will now go to municipalities and fokontany to support community dialogues to end child marriage.

### **Social and Behaviour Change Communication, Community Engagement & Accountability**

In March, following the multiple shocks that the children suffered in the South such as drought, malnutrition, cyclones, SBC (Social Behaviour Change Communication) support a schooling campaign in Anosy and Androy regions. 25 technicians from the Regional Education Directorate team (12 women and 13 men) were engaged to support in advocacy orientation sessions and in learning about conducting community dialogue and interpersonal communication; 04 coaches (3 women, 1 man) of young reporters' clubs (JRC) participated in advocacy briefing sessions. In addition, 16 young people from Taolagnaro (9 young men and 7 young girls), 8 young Amboasary South (5 men and 3 girls) and 9 young Betroka (5 men and 4 girls) conducted Interpersonal Communication (Meeting of small groups, educational talk and participatory theatre). Furthermore, 19 ZAP (Pedagogical Administrative Area) leaders supported in conducting Community dialogue (8 Taolagnaro, 6 Amboasary-Sud, 5 Betroka, including 17 men and 2 women). Moreover, 60 members of young reporters' clubs (JRC) conducted awareness activities on integration, reintegration into school and reduction of the dropout rate key messages through production and broadcasting of radio programs.

### **Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy**

Wash and Nutrition clusters were officially activated on 7<sup>th</sup> of December 2021 and UNICEF will rapidly upgrade its capacity to respond as per standards. Websites are already available for each cluster: the [Nutrition Cluster Dashboard](#), and the [WASH Cluster March 2022](#).

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 where 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, Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Empowerment of

Women for Social Policy (Social Protection Working Group and Cash Working Group) and for Child Protection Area of Responsibility/sub-cluster.

Cyclonic season is starting, with a first cyclone having hit Antananarivo on 17<sup>th</sup> of January, and a complex cyclonic season had occurred in February. This situation has contributed to fragilize current support, may divert resources and attention.

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

### Human Interest Story

[In Madagascar, access to water is vital to regain some dignity | UNICEF](#)

### International Media

The communication section supported a visit to the south and south-east by Al Jazeera. The visit was focused on the response areas of education, WASH, nutrition and cyclone response.

The nutrition section conducted an Interview with France Inter, about the causes of malnutrition in the south: <https://www.franceinter.fr/emissions/un-jour-dans-le-monde/un-jour-dans-le-monde-du-mardi-22-fevrier-2022>

[France 24 provided coverage of UNICEF's cyclone response in Mananjary : Madagascar, pays dévasté par cinq catastrophes naturelles en un mois et demi - Focus \(france24.com\)](#)

The section also supported the UK embassy in issuing a press release on an FCDO donation to support cyclone response:

[The UK is donating 600,000 to help Madagascar after the storms](#)

[A travers l'UNICEF Madagascar, le Royaume Uni apporte une aide d'urgence continue à Madagascar](#)

[Through UNICEF Madagascar, UK provides continued emergency support to Madagascar](#)

### Global campaigns

The section contributed to a global Child Alert with a video focussed on UNICEF's nutrition response in the south and the training of parents in the use of the MUAC band. A photo essay, and photo library, were produced on UNICEF's interventions in the south.

### Social media

- [Water trucking to meet urgent water needs in Ampanihy in south of Madagascar hit by intense drought](#)
- [Water supply to health centers in southern Madagascar has reduced the number of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition](#)
- [Community convention for the protection of children in the drought-prone south of Madagascar](#)
- [Mobile clinics reach remote areas of southern Madagascar and provide integrated health services to families vulnerable to drought](#)
- [In southern Madagascar, UNICEF and its partners continue to provide multi-sectoral emergency assistance to vulnerable families affected by drought](#)
- [Marovato is one of the villages supplied by the Ampotaka pipeline](#)
- [In drought-stricken southern Madagascar, social protection programs and cash transfers help empower women](#)
- [A new learning method called "Teaching At the Right Level - TARL" to keep children in school despite the difficult situation caused by the intense drought in southern Madagascar](#)
- [New UNICEF and World Bank report on the impact of COVID-19 on children, along with climate shocks and drought in the South](#)

## Contact for further information

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## Annex A

### Summary of Programme Results (Reference HAC 2022)

Sector		Total needs	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
			2022 target	Total results	Change * ▲▼	2022 target	Total results	Change * ▲▼
Indicator	Disaggregation							
<b>Health</b>								
# people provided with access to essential and life-saving health care Services	female	169,000 (children)	169,000 children	23,049	▲	213,500	N/A	
	male			18499	▲			
	women pregnant	31,000	31,000	868	▲	31,000		
<b>Nutrition</b>								
# of children under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic treatment sites	girls	110,000	110,000	5819	▲	110,000	5819	▲
	boys			5668	▲		5668	▲
	women							
<b>Child Protection</b>								
# of children reached with psychosocial support	girls	13,000	13,000	1367	▲	13,000	N/A	
	boys			1130	▲		N/A	
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	girls	106,000	106,000	16796	▲	137,000	TBD	
	boys			14967	▲			
	women			19966	▲			
#people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	persons		261,000				TBD	
<b>Education</b>								
# Children Receiving learning materials	girls	440,000	440,000	97,177	▲	637,250	-	-
	boys			93,538	▲		-	-
<b>WASH</b>								
# of people who accessed the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	girls	800,000	500,000	54,000	▲	800,000	65,000	▲
	boys			48,000	▲		58,500	▲
	women			54,000	▲		67,751	▲
	men			49,000	▲		59,000	▲

C4D						▲			▲
# of people reached with access to services and behavioural change messages (through interpersonal communication activities)	girls	705,000*	705,000*	37,781		▲			
	boys			31,183		▲			
	women			55,234		▲			
	men			116,127		▲			
# people who transmit their feedbacks and questions through available mechanisms	girls	397,000	397,000	514		▲			
	boys			321		▲			
	women			4354		▲			
	men			3665		▲			
<b>Social Protection</b>									
# Households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding	Households	200,000 (households)	29,000	7500		▼	200,000	189,000	▲

\*target C4D on cyclone and drought

N/A :

TBD

## Annex B

### Funding Status

Reference: HAC 2022

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal 31 March 2022)						
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	Total	\$	%
Nutrition	15,794,500	3,072,267	1,751,121	4,823,388	10,971,112	69%
Health	6,840,000	1,004,951	39,698	1,044,649	5,795,351	85%
WASH	9,895,000	2,228,499	1,381,921	3,610,420	6,284,580	64%
Education	2,284,000	278,302	303,007	581,309	1,702,691	75%
Child Protection, GBVIE and PSEA	1,702,000	463,193	138,938	602,131	1,099,869	65%
Cross sectoral (C4D, RCCE and AAP)	1,642,500	24,933	16,683	41,616	1,600,884	97%
Cash-based transfers	1,850,000	-	267,066	267,066	1,582,934	86%
Cross sectoral / Cluster coordination	-	162,000	275,907	437,907	(437,907)	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,008,000</b>	<b>7,234,146</b>	<b>4,174,340</b>	<b>11,408,487</b>	<b>28,599,513</b>	<b>71%</b>