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# Burkina Faso

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 10



Reporting period: December 2019 and overall 2019

### Highlights

- The security situation continues to deteriorate throughout the country. In December 36 security incidents were reported, 588 incidents for the entire year with 1,082 people (29 children) killed.
- The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) officially reported is 560,033 ([OCHA, 9 December 2019](#)), more than six-fold increase compared to early 2019.
- Nearly 1.2 million people remain affected by the lack of health and nutrition services, as 95 health centers are still closed and 135 are operating at a reduced capacity (Ministry of Health, 9 December 2019).
- 2,087 schools remain closed, affecting 303,090 students and 9,264 teachers ([MENAPLN, 19 December 2019](#)). Two schools were burned down by unidentified armed individuals in December in the Boucle du Mouhoun region (the College of Bonou and the Bouni primary school)
- On 11 December, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) confirmed the activation of 7 clusters in Burkina Faso. UNICEF leads the Nutrition, Education, WASH clusters and the Area of Responsibility for Child Protection (under the protection cluster)

### Situation in Numbers



**855,000**  
children in need of humanitarian assistance



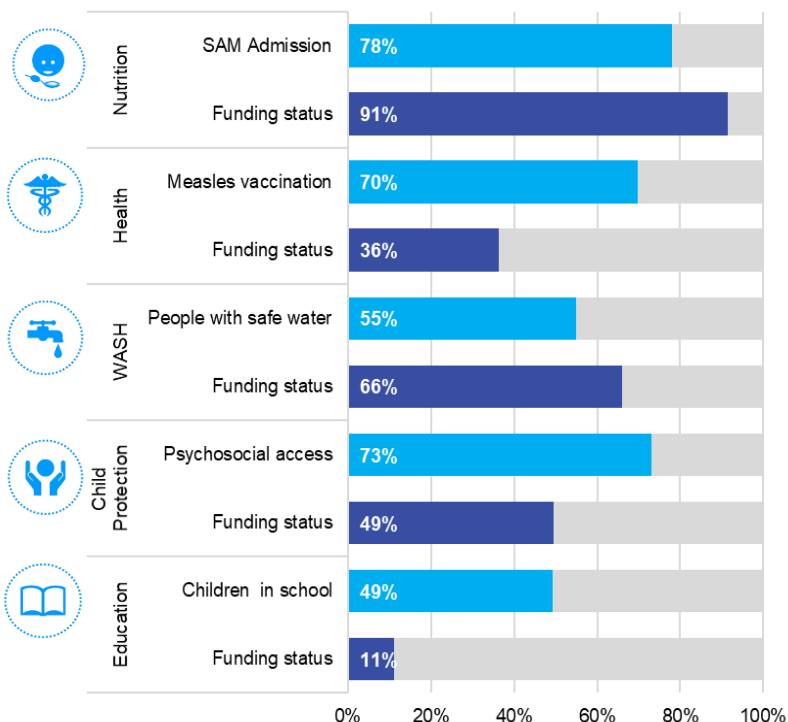
**1,500,000**  
people in need (OCHA July 2019)



**560,033**  
Internally displaced persons (IDPs) registered  
300,004 Children (53.57%)

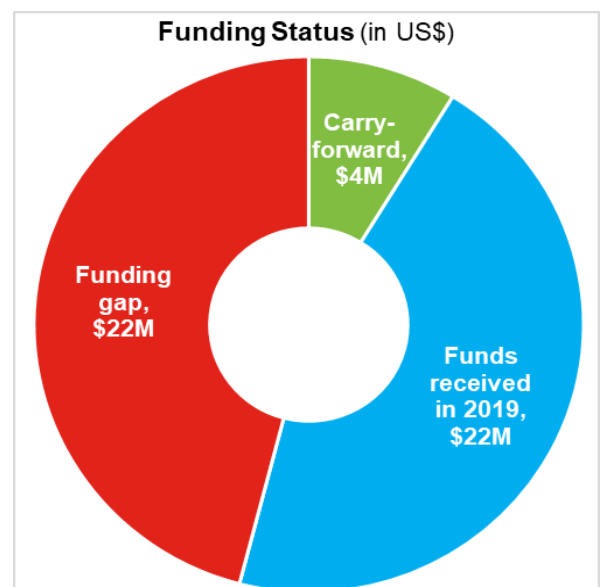
**1,192,173**  
# people without access to health (MOH, 9 December 2019)

### UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



### UNICEF Appeal 2019

**US\$47.6 million**



## Funding Overview and Partnerships

In line with the 2019 UNICEF's [Humanitarian Action for Children appeal](#) (HAC) and the revised [2019 Burkina Faso Humanitarian Response Plan \(OCHA, July 2019\)](#), the funding gap as of the end of December 2019 was 47 per cent, a significant decrease (24 per cent) compared to the end of November. During the reporting period, in fact UNICEF-Burkina Faso received US\$11.4 million from DFID, Sweden, Danida, which will contribute to the implementation of the HAC 2020. UNICEF Burkina Faso would like to recognize the generous contributions from these key partners, as well as those who have already contribute along the year 2019, including Japan, Sweden, Austria, CERF, USAID and ECHO. Also, UNICEF recognizes the flexible and unearmarked funding received through the Global Humanitarian Thematic Fund.

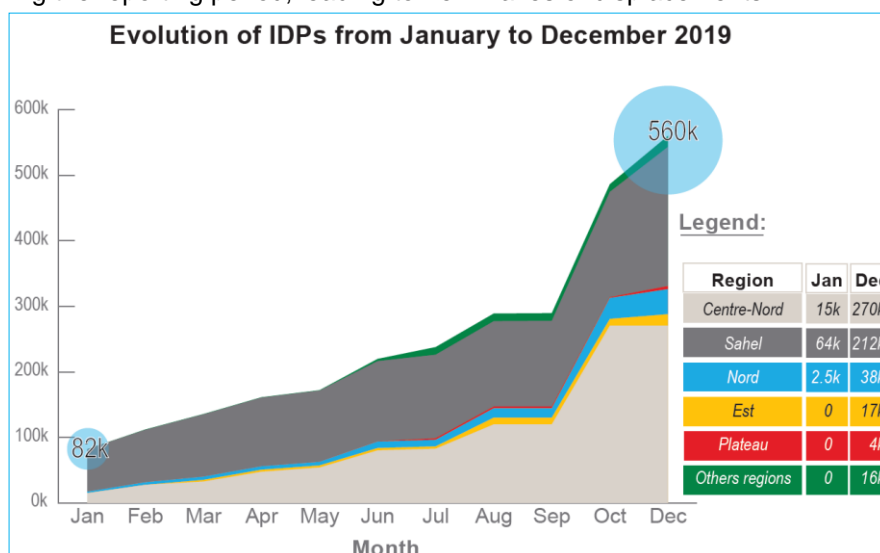
In 2019, given the funding gap and the exceptional rapidity in the aggravation of the crisis, UNICEF had to reorient some of its own and other donors' regular resources to implement the emergency response. In education, in consultation and with the approval of the donors concerned, some funds that had been allocated for the preparation of schools to respond to the crisis were used to extend the emergency interventions to newly affected areas such as the Centre East. This was the case, in particular, of the regular funding for the *Safe School for Education* programme of the Swiss Cooperation'. In health, some regular resources were used to purchase critical supplies, particularly mosquito nets and for emergency response.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Attacks against civilians have continued during the reporting period, leading to new waves of displacements.

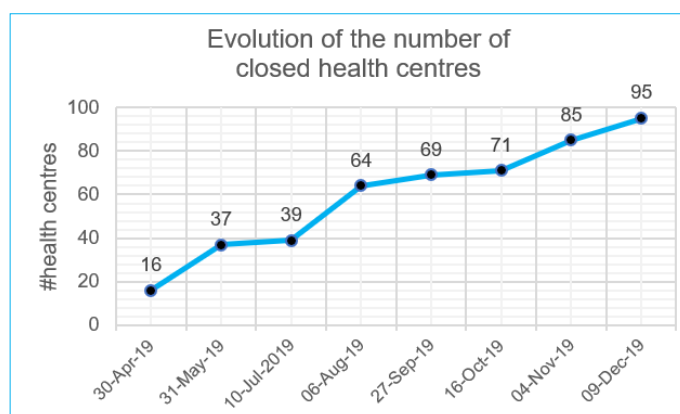
Registration of new IDP is regularly conducted by the *Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de rehabilitation* (CONASUR), the government institution in charge of data collection and humanitarian response. As of 9 December 2019, 560,033 IDPs (53.7 per cent children) had been registered in the country. While all the 13 regions are now hosting IDPs, the most affected regions remain the Centre-Nord (48.3 per cent) and Sahel (37.8 per cent).

In 2019, the number of IDPs had increased exponentially, from 82,000 in January 2019 to 560,000 in December 2019, more than six-fold. Only 3 out of 13 regions (Centre-Nord, Sahel and Nord) were hosting IDPs in January 2019.



As of 31 December, 95 out of 1,140 health centres (8.3 per cent) in emergency-affected regions<sup>1</sup> were closed. An estimated 1,192,173 people have no or limited access to nutrition and health services. The Sahel region continues to register the highest number of closed health centres, 52 out of 119 (44 per cent).

[Djibo health district](#) (Sahel region) is the most affected, with 26 closed health centres and the remaining 22 working with minimum operations. Out of the 135 health centres operating at reduced or minimum services, 38 are in the Sahel region, 26 in the Boucle du Mouhoun, 23 in the Nord, 21 in the Centre-Nord, 19 in the Est and 8 in Centre-Est regions.



On December 11, 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator confirmed the activation of 7 clusters in Burkina Faso. UNICEF is the lead agency for the Nutrition, Education, WASH clusters, and the Area of Responsibility (AoR) for Child Protection. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) closely monitors the activation of the clusters to ensure that lead agencies respect their commitments through the recruitment of dedicated coordinators and information management specialists, as well as operational capacity in the five target regions within three months from the activation.

<sup>1</sup> Sahel, Centre-Nord, Nord, Est, Boucle du Mouhoun)

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

In 2019 UNICEF strengthened the coordination of interventions in the nutrition sector by:

- Deploying one nutrition and health staff to Kaya zone office to support the coordination framework according to the scaling up planning by the country office
- Supporting training in emergency nutrition that reached 66 health workers in the five priority regions, and 85 other health workers and NGO staff on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in emergencies.
- Coordinating the development of a comprehensive emergency response plan and an emergency response plan for the nutrition sector

In 2019 under the leadership of the nutrition directorate, a simplified protocol for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition was elaborated and adopted. The protocol includes the use of a single product for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition and the transfer of skills to community-based health workers (CBHWs) for case management at the community level.

The deterioration of the security context that led to the increase in the number of closed health facilities, accelerated the discussion between the Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF and partners on the effective implementation of such protocol and approach in 2020. As of December 2019, health districts have been identified to start the implementation.

The results of the national nutritional survey carried out from the 10 October to the 2 November 2019, showed a prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) which ranged from 6 per cent in the Centre-Sud region to 11.3 per cent in the Sahel region, with a national prevalence of 9.2 per cent.

The five emergency regions have a prevalence above the national average of 9.2 per cent, except the Est region where the GAM is 8.3 percent),

In terms of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) management, throughout 2019, it was estimated that 103,844 SAM children (52,960 girls and 50,884 boys) were admitted and treated out of the 146,320 planned, representing 78 percent of the 2019 target. This number is an estimation done by the directorate of nutrition based on effective number of boxes of Ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) distributed by the CAMEG (*Centrale d'Achat des Médicaments Essentiels Génériques et des Consommables Médicaux*).

In 2019, the Sahel region recorded the highest number of admissions (14,510), followed by the Nord region (13,493), Centre Ouest (12,404) and Centre Nord (10,585) with more than 10,000 new admissions.

The number of new SAM admissions recorded in the five emergency regions represents 54 per cent of the overall annual admissions, which indicates a worsening of the nutritional situation in these regions and is coherent with the results of the rapid national survey held in October in the 5 communes of these regions with the highest presence of IDPs.

Due to the 6-month strike recorded in the health sector characterized by the retention of data for this period, the annual performance rate of health facilities is not yet available.

In 2019, 558,767 pregnant and lactating women of children aged 0 to 23 months received IYCF counselling through the media and educational talks sessions.

Finally, following the activation of the cluster approach in December 2019, a mapping of stakeholders in the five targeted regions was finalized and a response strategy for the nutrition cluster drafted.

In 2019, the main challenges in the nutrition sector included the strike in the health sector, insecurity and population displacement, the closure of health facilities, and the challenges in the assurance of the transportation of nutritional supplies to decentralized structures.

### Health

According to the last epidemiological bulletin of the year (week 52), in 2019, 1,148 cases of measles (including eight new cases in December) had been reported (3 deaths) in Burkina Faso. In 2019 UNICEF has procured 202,100 measles vaccine doses to support the Ministry of Health and reached 145,589 children aged 6-59 months with vaccination against measles (70 percent of the target).

In terms of mosquito nets, UNICEF provided two long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 39,541 women (22% of the target) in emergency affected areas. UNICEF's low objective is mainly because a campaign for the universal distribution of mosquito nets was organized in the country under the coordination of the Ministry of Health and to avoid duplication UNICEF did not distribute additional mosquito nets.

In 2019 UNICEF invested significant efforts in the strengthening of its community-based strategy, including in 28 health districts in 5 emergency affected regions. Overall, 8,441 Community Health Workers (CHWs) have been trained, equipped and provided with medicines for free health care delivery at the community level for diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria to 117,700 children under five years old. In the Sahel region, in villages where health facilities have been

closed the 690 CHWs, trained by UNICEF on the provision of oral immunization, vaccinated 6,159 children. Additionally, 447 traditional birth attendants trained by UNICEF on the promotion of safe motherhood practices, and maternal and new-born home care, guaranteed postnatal visits to 17,088 pregnant women and 7,975 new-born children (target 17,088). In December 2019, 63 additional community volunteers were recruited through a CERF-funded project and were trained on community free health care for mothers, new-borns, vaccination and home-based care.

UNICEF supported 389 health centers in Centre-Nord and Sahel regions through the provision of new-born resuscitation kits, ten baby weighing scales, feeding and aspiration tubes, and midwifery kits. In December, UNICEF supported Foubé, Kelbo and the only functional health facility in the Gorom district (after the murder of one health worker) with more emergency equipment.

Overall, UNICEF contributed to strengthening emergency preparedness and response by participating in national coordination mechanisms, including the health sectorial emergency group lead by WHO, leading to the activation of the health cluster in December 2019.

Major challenges hindering emergency preparedness and response activities included access constraints due to persisting insecurity, the departure of health workers from insecure areas, the increased pressure on health centres of host communities, the low level of completeness of data in the national reporting system<sup>2</sup> due to the strike of the health sector<sup>3</sup> and the insufficient funding.

## WASH

In 2019, UNICEF reached 55 percent of its annual targets on water, 27percent on sanitation, and 49percent on hygiene promotion. Thanks to UNICEF's interventions, 97,629 people gained access to WASH services throughout the year. UNICEF contributed to approximately 38 per cent of the sector's achievements. The main challenges, preventing UNICEF from reaching the planned targets, are related to the funding gap (33 per cent received the ten million US\$ required) and insufficient human resources. Efforts to reorient development funding have been made but have been inadequate to cover the needs.

At the sector level, 112 per cent of targets were reached in water, 46percent on sanitation and 92percent on hygiene. However, the 2019 revised targets were largely underestimated compared to needs which have been dramatically increasing in the last six months of the year. The meagre results in terms of sanitation, for both UNICEF and the sector, are due to funding gap, low prioritization, insufficient capacities of partners, technical and administrative difficulties to reach beneficiaries dispersed in host families, lack of clear sector strategy and approach to scale-up the response in sanitation, structural (pre-existing) reduced access rates.

Although the sector funding situation is improving, the gap persists and represents one of the main challenges, together with the insufficient capacity of sector stakeholders to face the gravity of the crises and the rapidly increasing vulnerabilities and needs. Climate change and water resources depletion, poverty, and structural weaknesses of the WASH sector contribute to worsening humanitarian needs.

In December, the WASH cluster approach was activated. The activation will enable the sector to benefit from additional external support in terms of tools, methodologies, and human resources. The cluster also initiated exchanges with the *Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation (CONASUR)* to improve data exchange and operational collaboration, and with the *office national de l'eau et de l'assainissement (ONEA)* to better assess the challenges in urban centers and jointly estimate and prioritize the support required. Overall, in 2019, the coordination mechanisms have been established but their basic tools were not set up. These tools will be strengthened and consolidated as a priority in 2020.

## Education

In 2019, UNICEF and partners improved access to education for 98,408 children (51,173 girls and 47, 235 boys) in conflict affected-areas through the provision of through the distribution of school supplies, the establishment of 5 temporary learning spaces (TLS), the basic rehabilitation of 10 classrooms and the distribution of bench tables for 26 classrooms. Besides, a total of 340,590 boys and girls have benefitted from education in classrooms where teachers had been trained on psychosocial support in the Sahel, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun regions. A total of 1,762 schools were equipped with emergency preparedness and response plans (one plan per school) achieving 87 percent of the 2019 annual targets of the Safe School project.

In December, UNICEF reached a total of 305 (160 girls and 145 boys) in terms of access to formal education, while 836 new and old students (girls and 449 boys) received learning materials in Kaya (Centre -Nord) region. In the same

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<sup>2</sup> District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2)

<sup>3</sup> In 2019, the rate of transmission of routine data dropped significantly from 96.1% to 58% (as of December 2019) due to the consequences of several months of strike (May to October) and of the increasing number of health facilities closing down

reporting period, 9,197 students (4,631 girls and 4,566 boys) benefitted of education in classrooms where teachers had been trained on psychosocial support in the Sahel, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun regions.

Access remained a major constraint, which affected the achievement of planned actions for the education sector. In 2019 the non-state armed groups actions led to the closure of 2,087 schools<sup>4</sup>, the assassination of 13 teachers, two kidnappings of three educational staff (a Koranic teacher, an educational adviser and a student), the destruction of school investments (4 schools burned down, including 2 in December; school supplies destroyed; school canteens looted). It is also important to note that while the school year officially opened on 1st October, access for displaced children remained challenging for several reasons, such as the lack of capacity of already overcrowded schools in the five regions that are hosting the majority of IDPs and occupation of 62 schools.

Also, despite the Safe school declaration, the use of schools by Security Forces remained a concern in the Centre – Nord region during the latest school holidays between May/July and September: 4 schools (primary and secondary in Barsalogo; Dablo and Pensa villages). These schools are amongst those closed in the 2018-2019 school year.

## Child Protection

As of 31 December 2019, UNICEF reached over 90 percent of its annual target of 95,000 children affected by the emergency. However, this represents only 32 percent of the children in need of this period due to the increased number of IDPs over the second half of the year. UNICEF and its partners reached 28,290 new children, including 14,607 girls, with child protection services, including psychosocial support activities. Key partners include : the Danish refugee council (DRC), Children believe, Coordination nationale des enfants et jeunes travailleurs (CN-AEJTB), Croix rouge Burkinabé and Union des jeunes pour le développement du Soum/Afrique (UNIJED). In December, UNICEF started the implementation of its child protection scaling-up plan which targets 67,000 additional emergency affected children.

Using the case-management approach, 150 children (77 girls) survivors of violence and abuse, including one case of sexual exploitation and abuse, and 31 children (including 15 girls) with disability received psychosocial support, medical care, and referral to other services (such as legal assistance, non-food items, family mediation and reintegration) in the five affected regions. In the Barsalogo commune, 609 displaced children and children from host communities including 296 girls, benefitted from birth certificates. Protection services were also provided to 122 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) including 77 girls through identification, listening, psychological first aid and emergency care. Family tracing for the reunification of those children is ongoing. The biological families of 22 children including 10 girls were reunified.

Emergency kits benefitted 4,093 children, including 2,250 girls from 410 households in Centre-Nord and Sahel regions, to respond effectively to the basic needs for most vulnerable children and their families. The kit includes toys, oral hygiene items, clothing, shoes, soap and bucket. Beneficiaries have been identified by agreed criteria of vulnerabilities such as being orphans, unaccompanied or separated, living in very low-income families, or living with disabilities. Information for prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence reached 837 women and children while awareness-raising activities, in particular on the prevention of family separation, violence against children reached 2,634 people (1766 women). Training on positive parenting to prevent violence against children benefited 600 families affected by the emergency (355 mothers and 245 fathers).

In December 2019, a jointly organized workshop by UNODC and UNICEF resulted in the effective engagement of the Ministry of Justice on the coordination of the protection of children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAFAAG). The main outcomes from this workshop include the draft of national handover protocol on CAFAAG and an Action Plan for the prevention and protection of CAFAAG taking into account international standards.

As part of the sector's efforts to improve the quality of services for children, UNICEF supported capacity strengthening sessions, in Kaya, for 121 child protection service providers in the UNICEF supported child friendly spaces, including 68 women on child protection minimum standards. Additional training sessions on child protection information management have been organized for 93 (41 women) to strengthen the child protection reporting mechanism in an emergency context, using technological solutions such as RapidPro to facilitate weekly data collection and reporting.

## Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF supported communication and community engagement interventions to provide affected people with life-saving and behavior change messages and information (health, nutrition, WASH, and child protection), their rights and services available as well as to engage the community in response to the humanitarian crisis including the promotion of peace and social cohesion. Working with partners such as *Action communautaire pour le développement* (ACD), local radios and the Ministries of health, communication, education, over 1,5 million people (200,000 children) in the Centre-Nord,

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<sup>4</sup> [Ministry of Education, Schools closed, 19 December 2019](#)

Sahel and Nord regions were reached with life-saving messages, good practices and services available in health, education, child protection and nutrition through radio programs, community dialogues, theatres and door-to-door visits. In the Centre-Nord, the hotspot of the humanitarian security crisis, UNICEF-led C4D interventions have directly reached over 250,000 people through interpersonal and community-led communication activities including community dialogue in 30 villages and home visits by community relays.

In addition to advocacy with 230 community and administrative leaders, UNICEF trained 350 community relays, including 150 from affected communities and 22 media workers on humanitarian information and health, nutrition, wash, protection and education-related issues. Community relays boost the engagement of communities through the delivery of relevant and accurate messages. Furthermore, UNICEF and partners engaged over 20 local radios which broadcasted programs on restoring family links, peace and pacific cohabitation, children's rights in emergency, to reduce potential community conflicts, promote peace and strengthen social cohesion.

In the context of security threats and attacks to schools, UNICEF interventions included strategic alliances and synergy between the Ministry of communication, eight community-based radio stations, teachers, parents' associations and engagement with traditional and religious community leaders to deliver information, sensitization messages and community engagement activities to protect and keep schools a safe place for children.

During the meningitis outbreak in the Est region, UNICEF supported radio-based programmes broadcasting, including microprograms, public/open debates in villages and live air time programs to deliver timely relevant and accurate information as well as the diffusion of messages on measles prevention and vaccination in Sahel and Centre-Nord regions. UNICEF partnered with WHO and the MoH to train 40 health agents from 35 health districts and regional directorates on risk communication, and 30 journalists on epidemics prevention and response, to improve planning and to communicate correct messages during epidemics and crises.

## Media and external communication

The media and external communication team reached out to international and national media to raise awareness of the humanitarian situation and response. The work of UNICEF Burkina Faso was highlighted in [La Croix](#), [Amnesty Press](#), [The New Humanitarian](#), [La Croix](#), [The Guardian](#), [Europe 1](#) (32'), [Al Jazeera](#), [La Tribune de Genève](#), [HUFVUDSTADSBLADET](#) and [TV5 MONDE](#). The CO embedded the Ambassador of Canada in a field mission to show UNICEF's emergency programs. The visit was covered on both [Canadian](#) and UNICEF social media platforms [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#). Following the visit to Kaya, the Ambassador committed to supporting actions to protect vulnerable children. On the occasion of the launch of the [Humanitarian Action for Children 2020](#), the CO developed a comprehensive package ([Twitter](#), [Facebook](#)) to raise awareness on the needs of children amid the crisis and highlighted the UNICEF-supported response for displaced children by producing a photo story ([French](#) and [English](#)) widely shared on [UNICEF regional platforms](#).

Moreover, social media coverage was effective on the occasion of a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) distribution of non-food items ([Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#)) in Ouahigouya. In partnership with the Spanish National Committee, a [3 hours show](#) focusing on the field mission of Miguel Poveda to Burkina Faso was broadcasted on the Spanish public TV Canal Sur. Thanks to the show more than US\$ 200,000 were collected to provide 41,516 kits for children including school furniture and therapeutic food.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF Burkina Faso emergency response plan addressed the urgent needs of the population in 14 provinces in Sahel, Nord, Centre-Est, Centre-Nord, Hauts-Bassins, Boucle du Mouhoun, and Est regions. UNICEF aligned its response plan with the Country programme document ([CPD 2018-2021](#)), the revised [2019 Emergency plan Burkina Faso](#) and the government's extended emergency plan [Stratégie d'extension du programme d'urgence pour le Sahel 2019-2021](#). UNICEF continued to support community-based interventions in areas where the government had suspended basic social services or where the insecurity severely restricted access to the most vulnerable population. UNICEF continued to strengthen the national health and nutrition systems to deliver services in emergencies, including SAM prevention and treatment, and measles vaccination. UNICEF prioritized access to formal and informal schooling for children affected by crises and schools' resilience building. Conflict-affected children are also receiving comprehensive child protection services through the decentralized child protection networks supported by UNICEF. With the drastic increase in IDPs, UNICEF's interventions in emergency WASH services in communities affected by the crisis have been essential. With the two new sub-offices in Kaya (Centre-Nord region) and Fada N'Gourma (Est region), UNICEF strengthened its preparedness and response capacity at the sub-national levels.

In December 2019, with support from ECHO, UNICEF supported the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) interventions and other rapid responses to population movements through the provision of 1,803 essential household / WASH and dignity kits to 1,052 families in the Nord, Centre-Nord and Est<sup>5</sup>.

UNICEF Burkina Faso Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/2020-HAC-Burkina-Faso.pdf>

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

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<sup>5</sup> UNICEF developed two partnerships for Rapid Response: one with Action Contre la Faim (ACF), leader of the RRM consortium (which also includes DRC , Solidarités and Humanité et Inclusion) and one with ACTED

## Summary of Programme Results

Sector*	Cluster/Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
	2019 target	Total results	Change since last report ▲▼	2019 target	Total results	Change since last report ▲▼
<b>Nutrition</b>						
# Children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programmes	133,100	103,844	▲7,757	133,100	103,844	▲7,757
# Pregnant and lactating women of children aged 0 to 23 months received IYCF counselling	510,000	558,767	-----	465,000	558,767	-----
<b>Health</b>						
# Children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles				209,000	145,589	-----
# Pregnant women in emergency affected areas received two long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets				180,000	39,541	-----
# Mothers with newborn children in emergency-affected areas received at least one postnatal visit by a community health worker				17,088	7,975	-----
<b>WASH</b>						
# People accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	157,785	176,098	▲36,339	136,000	74,761	▲20,412
# People accessing appropriate sanitation facilities	149,481	68,181	▲19,506	136,000	36,932	▲8257
# People accessing hygiene awareness interventions in the targeted regions	276,816	255,112	▲57,035	200,000	97,629	▲27529
<b>Child Protection</b>						
# Children reached with psychosocial support, including access to child friendly spaces/other safe spaces	112,000	98,059	▲28,290	95,000	86,105	▲28,290
# Women and children provided with prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence	5,000	5,134	▲837	5,000	5,037	▲837
<b>Education</b>						
# Out of school children aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis accessing formal or non-formal basic education	320,000	114,624	▲1,814	200,000	98,408	▲305
# Children aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis attending education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support and conflict/disaster risk reduction	374,839	341,341	▲1,587	374,839	340,590	▲836
# Girls and boys aged 3-17 years affected by crisis receiving learning materials	320,000	32,425	▲2,719	200,000	15,835	▲836

\*In nutrition and health, sectors are the same for UNICEF and the sector



## Annex B

### Funding Status\*

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	15,520,000	9,997,004	3,648,900	1,874,096	12%
Health	2,060,000	607,637	140,000	1,312,363	64%
WASH	10,060,000	6,519,389	107,500	3,432,861	34%
Child Protection	5,060,000	2,272,424	230,500	2,557,094	51%
Education	14,900,000	1,610,353	57,288	13,232,359	89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,600,000</b>	<b>21,006,806.45</b>	<b>4,184,188</b>	<b>22,408,774</b>	<b>47%</b>

\* As defined in Humanitarian Actions for Children (HAC) Appeal 2019 (revised in September 2019) for a period of 12 months (January-December 2019)