Situation in Numbers

- 3,500,000 children in need of humanitarian assistance (OCHA Mali HNO revised August 2020)
- 6,800,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance (OCHA Mali HNO revised August 2020)
- 332,957 internally displaced people (National Directorate of Social Development - DNDS, Matrix for Monitoring Displacement (DTM), 31 December 2020)

Reporting Period: 01st January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Highlights

- 138,457 children aged 0-59 months (63,690 boys and 74,767 girls) were treated for severe acute malnutrition in the 1,488 health centers across the country January to December 2020.
- 1,344 schools are non-functional in northern and central Mali due to insecurity, affecting 403,000 children and 8,000 teachers.
- An outbreak of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV2) with 31 cases confirmed in the country. 3,673,410, under five children reached with polio vaccine mainly in central and northern Mali in 2020.
- UNICEF provided 55,551 children (26,498 girls) with psychosocial support and other child protection services, of which 4,060 were reached in December 2020.
- In 2020, UNICEF provided short term emergency distribution of household water treatment and hygiene kits as well as sustainable water supply services to 184,300 people (134,100 for temporary access and 50,200 for sustainable access) in Mopti, Gao, Kidal, Timbuktu and Taoudenit regions.

Funds Received $ 21 M (41%)
Funding gap $ 26.9 M (52%)
Funding available includes carry-over and funds received in the current year.
Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2020, UNICEF appealed for US$ 51 million to meet the humanitarian needs of children in Mali and facilitate access to quality basic social services and protection of children affected by the crisis. The Spanish, German and Norwegian Committees for UNICEF, UNICEF-China, SIDA, the Central Emergency Response Funds (CERF), the European Commission / ECHO, USAID/Food for Peace, the Governments of the USA, Spain, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Canada, USA (State), Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development), Germany and the United Kingdom (DFID) positively reacted and have generously contributed to UNICEF Mali humanitarian response. UNICEF in Mali wishes to express its deep gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received. As at 31st December 2020, US$ 21,050,035¹ have been received in addition to the US$ 3,800,000 carry-forward for a total of US$ 24,897,597, representing 48 per cent of the Global Appeal. The HAC 2020 had a funding gap of 52 per cent, and consequently far from covering the needs especially in the WASH, Health and Education which remain the most underfunded sectors with respectively 12; 15 and 34 per cent of funds received.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The socio-political and humanitarian situation remained complex, fragile and volatile alongside 2020 in the country. On the socio-political level, 2020 was marked by a multitude of corporatist strikes especially in the Education sector which led to school closures for more than 3 months. Multiple demonstrations against the President ended with the August 18, 2020 military coup. An embargo on the country – with closure of border with neighboring countries and financial restrictions- was decided by ECOWAS and lifted later on. A 18-months transition period was initiated and marked by the installation of a transitional president and vice president on September 25, 2020 and the formation of a National Transitional Council that assumes legislative role.

On the humanitarian front, the situation in the northern and central regions was characterized by the presence of non-state armed groups with an extension of insecurity along the borders in the Liptako Gourma countries (Burkina Faso and Niger), recurrent inter-communal conflicts, the presence of improvised explosive devices and attacks against national and international armed forces as well as against humanitarian organizations. As of December 2020, 332,957² internally displaced persons fleeing armed conflict and insecurity were reported, concentrated in the northern and central regions (Gao, Mopti, Segou and Timbuktu). From January to July 2020, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance countrywide increased by 58 per cent between from 4.3 million to 6.8 million including 3.5 million children³. In 2020, 1.2 million⁴ children were identified with the need of protection. The conflicts and the COVID-19 pandemic continued to negatively affect children’s rights and welfare and increase their vulnerability and protection risks. Insecurity in central and northern regions was accompanied by violations of the rights of individuals, particularly of children - victims of recruitment by armed groups and forces, gender-based violence and family separation. With the COVID-19 pandemic and extended conflicts, the Nutrition Cluster revised the estimated number of children 6-59 month with severe acute malnutrition, from 166,000 to 188,000 nationwide (an increase of 13% compared to initial 2020 estimates).

The country reported 7,086 confirmed coronavirus cases, with 278 death (fatality rate: 3.8 per cent) from March to December 31, 2020 in 15 regions (out of 20) as well as in the district of Bamako. UNICEF in collaboration with WHO and partners, is actively supporting the Government of Mali to implement the national response plan and is engaged in activities across all priority areas including risk communication and community engagement, hygiene, and stunting.

¹ The Canadian-funded Grant SM800706 that was already accounted for in the October 2020 Sitrep COVID-19 has been removed to avoid double counting.
² National Directorate of Social Development - DNDS: Matrix for Monitoring Displacement (DTM), 30 October 2020
³ OCHA Mali, HRP révisé, Juillet 2020
⁴ OCHA Mali, HRP révisé, Juillet 2020
reinforcement in health facilities and communities, support to continuity of preventive and curative health and nutrition services, Infection Prevention and control (IPC) support, and support to access to education.

In addition to insecurity in the central and northern regions, the COVID-19 pandemic has also affected the Education sector with the closure of schools from March to June 2020; schools were reclosed following the August 18 coup d’état- affecting the right to education for 3.8 million children.

Furthermore, Mali is still facing to a circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) epidemic. As of December 2020, 31 cases were confirmed over the country. Considering the high risk of the virus spreading, the Government of Mali and Global Polio Eradication Initiative Partners (WHO, UNICEF, BMGF, GAVI) implemented mass immunization campaign in the regions of Gao Menaka, Segou, Mopti and Timbuktu, reaching 3,673,410 under five children.

In 2020, heavy rains caused floods with nearly 80,760 people who suffer material damage (thousands of damaged houses, tons of food destroyed, more than a hundred of damaged schools and hundreds of hectares of crops washed away). Despite the assistance already provided by the Malian authorities and humanitarian partners, gaps in assistance remained (particularly for WASH services and Non-Food items provision).

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

As of end December 2020, 138,457 children aged 0-59 months (63,690 boys and 74,767 girls) were treated for severe acute malnutrition in 1,488 health centers across the country (including 13,641 hospitalized patients, representing 11% of the total admitted). The 2020 admissions correspond to 83% of the initial target (166,529) and 74% of the revised target (188,053). Programme performance indicators are in line with recommended standards: cure rate 92% (target > 75%), mortality rate 0.7% (target <10%), dropout rate 7% (target <15%) and 0.8% not responding to treatment.

296,3803 children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition during campaigns throughout the country. 1,2924,76 children aged 6-59 months received vitamin A supplementation during intensive nutrition activities in March 2020, while 125,233 caregivers were reached with infant and young child feeding counselling (ANJE).

The main challenges faced in the nutrition sector in 2020 were difficulties of access, particularly in northern and central Mali, which were aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic and consequently an increase in humanitarian needs.

To overcome these challenges and ensure adequate coverage of SAM prevention and treatment in hard-to-reach areas, UNICEF signed partnership agreements with the NGOs ACTED, Plan, IEDA, IMC, COOPI, for the implementation of a package including Nutrition, Health and WASH interventions. This package includes activities adapted to the COVID-19 context, including community-based approaches for the prevention, detection and treatment of acute malnutrition, such as training community health workers in the management of simple cases of acute malnutrition and teaching mothers to screen their children for acute malnutrition.

UNICEF, as lead of the Nutrition Cluster, contributed to the mid-year review process of the 2020 HRP and to the funding of nutrition sector needs which are now estimated at US$61.8 million (an 11% increase over the initial appeal), as well as to the Humanitarian Nutrition Needs Assessment (HNO), the proposed Humanitarian Response Strategy (HRP) for 2021. Coordination activities continued through remote and online meetings. These meetings were challenged with difficulties in ensuring the participation of national counterparts due to problems of internet access, but also led to the identification of good practices and opportunities for stakeholders at the regional or international level.

In addition, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs, supported the National Nutrition Survey 2020 process (SMART method) which is underway and which for the first time will integrate data collection on IDPs and adolescents, while questions on infant and young child feeding practices are already included.
Health

As of 30 November 2020, a total of 31 cVDP2 cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV2 were confirmed including 28 Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases and three from environmental surveillance). These cases were reported in the regions of Menaka (three cases), Sikasso (twelve cases) and Mopti (five cases), Gao (one case), Koulikoro (three cases) as well as in Bamako district (four cases AFP and three environmental). UNICEF supported the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs in the implementation of the national response with the deployment of 52 Consultants (18 C4D officers, 13 communication officers, 17 vaccine Managers, one data manager, one C4D specialist, one logistic specialist and one Outbreak Coordinator) in the field. Two rounds of poliomyelitis vaccination campaign were organized in the regions Gao and Menaka in October 2020, reaching respectively 236,960 (103%) and 250,636, over 228,483 under five children targeted as the same children are targeted in the two regions.

Two rounds of vaccination were organized in the regions of Mopti, Segou and Timbuktu as well, reaching 1,703,623 in the first round and 1,749,229 for the second round over 1,828,660 children under 5 targeted in the tree regions. Globally in Mopti, Segou and Timbuktu regions community mobilisers visited 180,698 households, sensitizing 1,566,475 people (including 821,408 women) on poliomyelitis disease detection and prevention measures and facilitating 146 educational talks. 2,227 spots were broadcasted on 53 radio stations. In Gao and Menaka, sensitization activities were implemented in 49 schools reaching 300 teachers and 11,000 pupils. In addition, 66 advocacy meetings were held with administrative, religious and customary leaders. UNICEF has supplied 4,612,720 doses of polio vaccine mOPV2 and supported the supply of vaccine management materials. All these results were achieved in partnership with the Regional health Directorates and health districts in the regions of implementation.

The big challenge of 2020 response was the vaccine and material distribution in Gao Menaka and Tombouctou (very high insecurity zones) and some insecure areas of Mopti and Segou like districts of Gourma Rharous, Douentza, Djenne et Youwarou. This has seriously limited the movement of supervisors. National supervisors were deployed by air with UNHAS for Menaka and Gao.

WASH

In 2020, UNICEF supported the Government of Mali in assisting the population affected by the crises in the centre and northern regions through the Regional Technical Services (the Directorates of Hydraulic, Directorates of Social Development and Solidarity Economy, Directorates of Civil Protection). In total 134,100 people (72,076 children) in Mopti, Gao, Kidal, Timbuktu and Taoudenit regions benefited through short-term emergency kits distribution including water treatment products. Some 50,200 people (26,977 children) gained access to safe water through the rehabilitation and construction of 125 water points either through boreholes equipped with hand pumps, solar pumping systems or by protected wells. Some 7,250 Children accessing WASH facilities in learning environments.

In total some 191,550 people (106,303 children) benefited from both temporary and permanent drinking water services in Mopti, Gao, Kidal, Timbuktu and Taoudenit regions. These results were achieved in partnership with the Regional Directorates of Hydraulic, Regional Directorates of Social Development and Solidarity Economy, Regional Directorates of Civil Protection, UNICEF implementing partners including the NGOs NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council), IMADEL (Initiative Malienne d'Appui au Développement local), TASSAGHT, Solidarités Internationale (SI).

Education

In 2020, following the insecurity in the center and north of the country, the number of non-functional schools increased by nearly 17% from 1,151 schools in January to 1,344 in November 2020, affecting 403,200 children and 8,064 teachers. A total of 36 direct attacks and threats on schools were reported in these regions including 26 verified
attacks and 10 in process of verification for the last quarter of 2020. This reveals a complex and changing situation as some schools reopen, others close; this versatility requiring flexibility in programme implementation, particularly in targeted schools, host communities, and children in these unstable contexts.

The COVID-19 pandemic has further complicated the situation and slowed efforts to reopen schools and establish alternative educational services. In 2020, as part of the measure adopted by the Government to face the pandemic, all schools were closed between mid-March and mid-September, affecting all children previously in school (3.8 million) as well as 2 million of Out-Of-School Children. Community learning centres and temporary learning spaces were also closed, directly affecting children living in areas affected by the security crisis. In December 2020, all school children have been on vacation before the new school year planned for 25th of January 2020. Teacher strike for the second consecutive year has also contributed to the aggravation of the situation - as 65% of teachers took part to this strike which affected 2,171,966 children (63% of the national children population) for several months.

In this context, UNICEF worked with Ministry of Education (MoE) and partners to set up a national catch up strategy to start early January 2021 provided the back to school is effective. UNICEF and implementing partners (NGOs NRC, ACODIS, EDUCO, GARDL, IMADEL, IEDA Relief, Search for Common Ground, MoE, Academies and Centre d’Animation Pedagogique-CAP) managed to support 51,747 children (of which 26,185 are girls) accessing formal and non-formal education.

As part of the efforts to implement distance learning modalities, UNICEF has built new partnership with Studio Tamani (who worked with community radios) to broadcast education lessons via radio, starting in January 2021.

Furthermore, UNICEF and partners reached 33,027 children (17,149 girls) with individual learning materials in the central and northern parts of Mali. In these regions, 2,735 internally displaced children were supported to participate to end of the year-examination (transportation, food, housing and little materials).

In 2020, the Education sector increased the collaborative work with Protection to extend the psychosocial support to the teachers. The collaboration with the WASH sector has also been strengthened to increase Wash in school activities in the context of COVID-19, specifically focused on COVID-19 prevention and control in schools.

**Child Protection**

In 2020, UNICEF and partners reached 55,551 children (26,498 girls) who benefited from community-based psychosocial support in child friendly spaces, transit centres or through child protection mobile teams in Northern and Central Mali. The result represents 35% of the overall target of children accessing psychosocial support. Mobile teams was a new approach adopted in the context of COVID19 to continue to deliver psychosocial support to the most vulnerable children directly in their communities or families in the respect of COVID19 prevention measures put in place by the government. While adapted mobile strategies enabled continuity of services, several challenges remained and impacted UNICEF and partners achievements, notably the restrictions of movements, the prohibition of gathering of more than 50 people and the closure of some child friendly spaces as measures to contain COVID-19.

A total of 485 children formerly associated with armed forces and groups, including 82 girls, benefited from socio-economic reintegration support including income generating activities, vocational training and education in the regions of Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Menaka, Segou and the district of Bamako. 959 unaccompanied and separated children (369 girls) benefited from interim care including shelter and family tracing and reunification. Moreover, 435 children (399) girls were reached with multisector Gender Based Violence services including medical and psychosocial support, shelter, physical security and counselling. These results were achieved in partnership with the National and Regional Directorates for the promotion of Women, Children and Family with a decisive implication of UNICEF and community-based child protection mechanisms.

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5 MRM Mali
Communication for Development

In an effort to strengthen the Government coordination of C4D at all levels, an assessment of the existing regional C4D coordination committees had been carried out aiming to identify their strengths and weaknesses. Twelve existing regional C4D committees were assessed and key recommendations for the improvement of their functionality and contribution to the key results for children are available, pending to be validated and implemented in 2021.

In line with the implementation of the integrated and multi-sectorial approach of the new Country Programme Document (CPD) including efforts on building resilience, four regions (Mopti, Koulikoro, Gao and Timbuktu) were supported to develop locally data driven multisectoral communication and social mobilization plans to be implemented in 2021.

In order to reinforce peace and social cohesion in central Mopti and Timbuktu regions over 3,400 young (10-19 years old) fishermen, farmers and breeders including 1,360 girls were trained in for second decade for peace Do’Kaydara project. The Do’Kaydara traditional training is a synthesis of several traditional models of education and training that have taken place in sedentary and semi-nomadic communities in West Africa, to sensitize adolescents and young people against extreme forms of abuse and violence as well as peace and social cohesion, in particular targeting adolescents, young girls and boys and women. They conducted community dialogue, home visits, and focus group discussions aimed at achieving peace and social cohesion in 24 municipalities (8 in Timbuktu and 16 in Mopti regions) reaching a total of 120,901 people including 65,225 women/girls.

As part of the cVDPV 2 outbreak response, district level C4D plans were developed and implemented both for Menaka and Bamako, aiming to raise awareness around different polio rounds and get the 0-5 years old children vaccinated. Overall nearly 93% of children were vaccinated during the Menaka campaigns.

The Mali COVID-19 response had been strongly supported through i) deployment of two international and two national C4D staff to strengthen the RCCE capacity; ii) Robust RCCE plan developed and implemented with key partners; iii) production of 360 giant billboards, 360.000 posters, 180.000 leaflets, 180.000 stickers, 25.000 poster specifically for health centers and 280 kakemonos. More than 400 young people from eight networks were deployed in all regions of the country to raise awareness including involvement of 204 community radios. In total, through mass media, social media and other unilateral communication activities, around 12 million people were reached. 629,960 people (363,726 girls/women) were engaged through door to door activities, community dialogues, interactive radio programmes and other bilateral approaches. At least 216,000 people shared their views and concerns through feedback mechanisms such as interactive radios shows and the digital feedback mechanism from the ANTIM.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The humanitarian action coordination is led by the Ministry of Health and Social Development with the support of the Humanitarian Country Team. WASH, Nutrition and Education clusters and Child Protection sub-cluster are held by UNICEF, which participates in the Inter-cluster coordination forum at national and subnational levels.

A COVID-19 Task Force instituted by the Humanitarian Country Team since March 2020, continues to orientate and coordinate inter-cluster activities, and the health cluster and humanitarian coordination structures engaged in the COVID-19 response. The development of a new COVID-19 plan is still in process while the old Humanitarian response plan has been implemented.

In line with the inter-agency humanitarian strategy to save lives and protect affected populations, in 2020, UNICEF has addressed the urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations in crisis-affected regions in Mali, while strengthening the linkages between humanitarian action and development programming and prioritizing community-based approaches.
UNICEF in Mali, with partners, contributed to strengthen the national health and nutrition systems, delivering emergency services, including the provision of water and sanitation packages, the management of SAM cases, measles and Poliomyelitis vaccination, and providing psychosocial support to conflict-affected children. UNICEF continued to promote the continuity of education through community mobilization, community learning centres and the provision of school supplies. UNICEF also reinforced the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism and supported the release of children from armed forces and groups and provided girl survivors of gender-based violence with community care and socio-economic reintegration.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

In 2020, UNICEF in Mali enhanced its presence on all organisational digital spaces with the publication of timely and high-quality products in both written formats and audio-visual stories. The office used the stories of colleagues from the field and children from across the country to highlight the evolving situation and UNICEF’s response. The volume of stories told by children themselves rose significantly, beginning with a series of one-minute Q&A pieces from five regions and the capital to mark the Day of the African Child. The issues raised complemented the advocacy which their own delegates made through the national children’s parliament, intergenerational dialogues and the meetings they held with high level international officials, including the Under Secretary of the United Nations during her mission to Mali in November.

The communication strategy, updated to reflect the Life-cycle approach, harnesses synergies from complementary child protection, inclusive education, health, nutrition, WASH and social protection interventions to ensure holistic development at each life stage of the child. Communication implemented two strategic prongs - Voice and Engagement; and Child-Led advocacy.

UNICEF strategic partners, including the Agence Malienne de Presse et de Publicité (AMAP), Office de Radio Diffusion Television du Mali (ORTM), Action pour la Promotion des Jeunes et Enfants Communicateurs (APJEC) and other media partners (30 in total) have capacities to enhance sensitivity to child and gender issues in reporting. Print remains the preferred channel to reach decision makers with child-related issues and emerging trends. 900 articles were published in print, on air and on digital channels mentioned UNICEF and/or the country programme. UNICEF formalized a partnership with a network of digital influencers to extend public and private advocacy reach on behalf of Mali’s children. Using blogs, articles, video, photo, slams and theatre, influencers shared skills with 60 children during the annual OXYJEUNES, themselves learning the principles of reporting on children.

UNICEF Mali’s website audience increased by 34%. The office shared new products (25 human-interest stories, 8 videos and over 630 new photos) about programmes and the impact of COVID-19. Eight multimedia products from the Mali featured on the global website during the International Day of the Girl, Global Food Day, World Immunization Week, World Mask Week and World Children’s Day, and on UK’s BBC and The Independent. Although COVID-19 curtailed planned missions on the field, two virtual field missions were organized with National Committees for Hungary and France around malnutrition and provided Education B-rolls to the Korea National committee for their respective fundraising drives.

Child-led advocacy was broadened and intensified during the COVID-19 pandemic. 85 adolescents and young journalists, from different social backgrounds across the country were trained on facts about COVID-19 and prevention measures are able to handle and curtail misinformation on the outbreak in their communities and families. Their activities were shared globally, and the photographer received an award from “the Other Hundred” project for his coverage. Two adolescents featured in the global video series “Fifteen and Fearless” – COVID-19 as viewed through the eyes of a girl. This was successful and received 223,000 visits.

Children from all regions conveyed their messages via photos, drawings, poetry, music and two televised intergenerational debates around fostering peace and social cohesion during international day commemorations. Eight children “took over” leadership in organizations for a day, and two “blue walls” of drawings and messages about
child rights were inaugurated on World’s Children’s Day, totalling 8 around the country to boost their advocacy for the respect for children’s rights. Child reporters, U-reporters and youth used artistic performances, and produced 46 photo/video reports, 152 radio and TV programmes, and 258 social media posts to support their advocacy efforts on various themes throughout the year.

UNICEF Mali Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/unicefmali/
UNICEF Mali Twitter: https://twitter.com/unicefmali

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## Annex A - Summary of Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs Response</th>
<th>Cluster/Sector Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overall needs</td>
<td>2020 target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children under 5 years affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment</td>
<td>188,053</td>
<td>188,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Caregivers of children reached with infant and young child feeding counselling (M/F)</td>
<td>558,212</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children under 5 vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>806,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children under five reached each round of polio campaign in northern regions</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1,240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>953,103</td>
<td>406,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people accessing appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children accessing WASH facilities in learning environments</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># SAM children receiving a WASH kit and hygiene promotion session</td>
<td>57,853</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children accessing psychosocial support, including in child-friendly spaces and other safe spaces</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>55,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children separated from armed groups accessing socio-economic reintegration support</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Unaccompanied and separated children accessing family-based care or appropriate alternative services</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># women and children accessing GBV response interventions</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children accessing formal and non-formal education</td>
<td>564,327</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children receiving individual learning materials</td>
<td>564,327</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Table footnotes.
Annex B

Funding Status*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Received Current Year</td>
<td>Carry-Over</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>20,500,000</td>
<td>13,977,653</td>
<td>1,754,071</td>
<td>4,768,276</td>
<td>23%</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>14,400,000</td>
<td>1,364,222</td>
<td>357,842</td>
<td>12,677,936</td>
<td>88%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>116,091</td>
<td>120,613</td>
<td>1,363,296</td>
<td>85%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>4,850,000</td>
<td>2,055,223</td>
<td>1,232,416</td>
<td>1,562,361</td>
<td>32%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>2,994,157</td>
<td>34,326</td>
<td>5,971,517</td>
<td>66%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cluster Coordination</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>542,689</td>
<td>348,294</td>
<td>609,017</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>51,850,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,050,035</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,847,562</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,952,403</strong></td>
<td><strong>52%</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>