

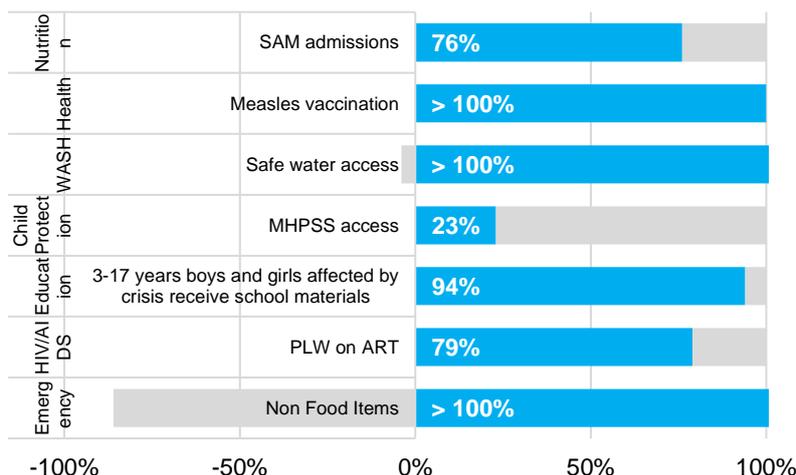


Reporting Period: 1 November to 31 December 2020

Highlights

- During the reporting period, 90,072 malnourished children were admitted and treated in the supported health centres, bringing the year-to-date total to 308,070 in the targeted provinces, representing 74.3 per cent of expected cases, with a cure rate of 92.0 per cent.
- 1,853 children received psychosocial support, including in child-friendly spaces, bringing the year-to-date total to 9,625 children.
- 9,750 newly internally displaced people across Kousseri and Fourkoulom Nord site received access to drinking water through the construction of six (6) boreholes equipped with pumps.
- Floods affected 20 out of 23 provinces (388,000 people affected), UNICEF provided support to 8 of the most affected provinces. 12,228 households or 67,138 people in these provinces were assisted.
- 35,448 people (5,908 households) had access to non-food items in the Lake Province through four cycles of distribution organised between June and November 2020. A total of 102,586 people (1,8136 households) received NFIs during displacement and flooding.
- In support of the National Contingency Plan for Preparedness and Response to the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF focused on limiting human-to-human transmission through the procurement and distribution of 40320 masks to protect individuals from exposure to COVID-19 and minimising morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19 through the procurement and provision of 70 oxygen concentrators, 95 oxygen cylinders and 720 IR non-contact thermometers. An additional 500 masks (FFP2/N95), and 2 Oxygen concentrators have been provided to the district of Maro (Moyen-Chari Province).

UNICEF's Response (as of December 2020)



Chad

Humanitarian
Situation Report
No. 07

unicef 

for every child

Situation in Numbers



2,860,000
children in need of
humanitarian assistance



6,400,000
people in need
(revised OCHA HRP 2020)

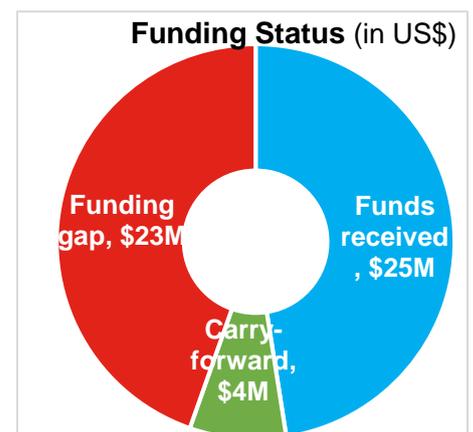


414,301
under 5 children with SAM
(revised OCHA HRP 2020)



236,426
internally displaced people
(revised OCHA HRP 2020)

UNICEF Appeal 2020 US\$ 52 million



Humanitarian Action for Children: Funding Overview and Partnerships

For 2020, UNICEF is requesting US\$ 52,180,000 to assist 478,400 people including 448,600 children in humanitarian emergencies in Chad through the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal*. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF Chad has received US\$ 24.8million (47.5per cent of the needs) from the European Commission, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Japan and Sweden. Global thematic humanitarian funds of US\$ 500,000 from the UNICEF National Committees of Norway, Denmark and the United States is also supporting flexible allocation of funds. Carried over funds from the previous year is providing an additional US\$ 4 million, from the European Commission, the United Kingdom, the United States, and global humanitarian thematic funds.

UNICEF will continue to adapt and respond to critical humanitarian needs as they evolve and will advocate for flexible thematic and multi-year funding to reach the most vulnerable children and families with life-saving support. UNICEF is grateful to all partners for their continued support and collaboration and appeals for further assistance to children whose needs have increased due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**HAC 2020 does not include the funding requirements for the COVID-19 pandemic, for which the office issued a separate HAC appeal.*

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Chad is facing multiple humanitarian crises in 2020. According to an analysis conducted in August 2020 by the Nutrition Cluster, with support from UNICEF and the World Food Programme, food insecurity, combined with the impact of COVID-19, has increased the number of children aged 6 to 59 with acute malnutrition from 1,711,090 to 1,893,199 including 526,984 children with severe acute malnutrition. UNICEF is targeting 414,301 of these children aged 6-59 months, as per the revised Chad 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan¹.

A measles outbreak has been persisting since April 2018, despite the various response campaigns conducted in epidemic affected districts. Since the beginning of 2020, as of epidemiological week 51 (20 December), the country has reported 8,717 measles cases including 41 registered deaths. However, a decreasing trend of reported cases has been noted since epidemiological week 14 (5 April), likely due to the onset of the rainy season. Between October and December, 186 children were newly infected. As of 20 December, three districts are suspected of reaching epidemic levels.

As of the epidemiological week 49 (6 December), 489 cases of meningitis were reported in 43 districts, including 45 deaths (9per cent), with most of the cases in the Mandoul province (324 cases).

The country has also been affected by an outbreak of cVDPV2 (circulating vaccine-derived polioviruses) since 2019. The temporary deferral in the outbreak response due to COVID-19 has seen continued cases of cVDPV2 across the country. As of epidemiological week 50 (13 December) a total of 97 cases have been confirmed which includes 94 Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) cases with an onset date in 2020 and three environmental cases with collection date in 2020.

Against this backdrop, the March 2020 outbreak of COVID-19 has further exacerbated the weakness of the health system. As of 31 December 2020, there has been 2,141 cases with 104 deaths reported across 17 provinces. 295 new cases were reported in November and 441 in December. Nearly 43,000 people have been quarantined since the beginning of the pandemic, of which 322 were still under surveillance as of 31 December 2020. Health personnel represent 10.2per cent of the total reported cases.

The Chadian authorities lifted the international travel ban on 1 August 2020, yet passengers are required to present COVID-19 negative results followed by a seven-day quarantine and a negative control test before any movement. Given the country's limited health structures and capacity, key challenges remain, and the spread of the virus is still of great concern. The procurement and provision of protective equipment and essential supplies has improved but remains limited. Other challenges include limited capacity for surveillance, tracing, case management, isolation of contacts, laboratory testing capacity especially at land borders, inadequate sanitation facilities in quarantine sites and public spaces, and limitations in provincial-level preparedness. The pandemic is expected to further strain the resources already insufficient to deliver essential health programmes. Vulnerable groups include the elderly, women and children, people with pre-existing conditions, urban populations dependent on daily earnings, and displaced persons. An increase

¹ The target was increased from 345,000 under-five children in the revision of the Chad 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan

of COVID-19 cases has been noted in December especially in N'Djamena, leading to establishment of preventive measures of containment and land border closure for N'Djamena

Overall, it is estimated that by the end of 2020, some 6.4 million people², more than a third of the population of Chad, will require humanitarian assistance. The needs have increased from 5.3 million people³. As a result of insecurity in the Lake Chad basin and neighbouring countries, Chad is hosting over 480,000 refugees⁴, mainly from the Central African Republic and Sudan, and 370,000⁵ people are internally displaced. Humanitarian needs are increasing due to new population displacements in the Lac province which are exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The country is also extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change and natural disasters⁶. Following heavy rains in August and September, over 32,000 people (or 5,812 households) were initially affected by the flooding in N'Djaména. Many of the victims, who lost their homes to the floods, have been hosted by family members and friends in less affected areas of the capital.⁷

UN agencies and NGOs are assisting the Government in responding to these needs, in accordance with the revised 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the National Contingency Plan for Preparedness and Response to the COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF is contributing to the response also in line with the 2020 WHO global Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan and the 2020 UNICEF COVID-19 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

During the reporting period, 90,072 malnourished children were admitted and treated in the supported health centres, bringing the year-to-date total to 308,070 in the targeted provinces. The admissions in the provinces of N'Djamena, Lac, Guera and Kanem represent more than half of total admissions. Among the 308,070 malnourished children, 13,836 children were admitted in the provinces Mandoul, Mayo-Kebbi Est, Mayo-Kebbi Ouest, Moyen-Chari by the end of November as part of the COVID-19 response.

192,405 boxes of RUTF, 2,504 boxes of F-75 et 967 boxes of F-100 therapeutic Milk and others drugs were distributed to the supported health centres for the treatment of children. To ensure access to quality services, 157 health workers were trained on the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) protocol in three provinces (65 in Ouaddai, 60 in Chari Baguirmi and 32 in Mayo Kebbi- Ouest). Under the initiative "Stronger only with breast milk", UNICEF supported the celebration of the World Breastfeeding Week in December.

In order to assess the nutritional status of children under five years of age, a national SMART nutrition survey was carried out in November across the country. The preliminary results were presented to the technical committee and at the coordination meeting. At the national level, the nutritional situation shown a slight improvement with the prevalence of global acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition at 10 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively (vs 12.9 per cent for GAM and 2.9 per cent for SAM in 2019).

As part of preparedness action, UNICEF supported the National Directorate for Nutrition and food Technology to develop and validate a guidance on the use of Micronutrients in Chad. As of the end of December, UNICEF has secured 101,569 RUTF out of 403,437 boxes needed for the treatment of malnourished children targeted in 2021. This represents a gap of 301,868 cartons (75 per cent).

Health

A measles outbreak response campaign funded by the Measles and Rubella Initiative initially planned in March 2020 but delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, is now scheduled to start in mid-January 2021. The campaign will target 667,303 children aged 6-59 months in 22 districts. This measles response campaign will be conducted along with the

² Revised Chad 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan, June 2020, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

³ Chad 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

⁴ Revised Chad 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan, OCHA Table: Personnes en situation de déplacement, page 9.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ In 2019, Chad scored 7.8 on the INFORM Risk Index, which measures the risk of humanitarian crises and disasters, and how the conditions that lead to them affect sustainable development.

⁷ OCHA, Situation report, last updated 10 November 2020, <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/chad/>

national measles follow-up vaccination campaign funded by GAVI and targeting 3,282,521 children aged 9-59 months. In the meantime, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and partners are focused on maintaining and strengthening routine immunization, measles case management and epidemic surveillance.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the country, all the mOPV2 immunization activities were postponed including the preventive National Immunisation Days (NIDs) targeting more than 4 million children under the age of five which were planned for March 2020. A response campaign covering 91 districts of 16 provinces and targeting 3,490,212 under-five children has been implemented in 2 rounds from 13 to 15 November and from 27 to 29 November. UNICEF supported mainly communication and vaccine management activities and deployed its staff and consultants to monitor field activities.

UNICEF continues supporting the Government with various measures such as capacity building, cold chain and vaccines supply deployment, as well as communication for development activities to ensure continuity of routine immunization services.

UNICEF contributed to the implementation of the National Contingency Plan for Preparedness and Response to the COVID-19 pandemic by focusing on two critical strategic approaches: (i) Limit human-to-human transmission through the procurement and distribution of 40320 masks and protect individuals from exposure to COVID-19; and (ii) Minimise morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19 through the procurement and provision of 70 oxygen concentrators, 95 oxygen cylinders and 720 IR non-contact thermometers. During the reporting period, additional 500 Mask, (FFP2/N95) and 2 Oxygen concentrators have been provided to the district of Maro (Moyen-Chari Province). Since the beginning of the outbreak UNICEF has distributed masks and other personal protective materials and equipment in multiple sites to protect health personnel and has provided the MoH with 14 rental vehicles (10 from April to October; and 4 from October to December), 30 internet connection kits and 10 laptops to facilitate the operations of the response teams, including data collection and analysis, as well as virtual meetings.

Previously in May, UNICEF, in collaboration with the MoH and WHO, trained 34 laboratory technicians from N'Djamena, Logone Occidental, Moyen-Chari, Lac, Guera, Ouaddai, Borkou, Ennedi and Tibesti with the aim of decentralising COVID-19 screening with GeneXpert devices. Currently, lab testing using GeneXpert screening is available one site in N'Djamena and in Abéché, Sarh, Mongo, Bol, Mao, Moundou and Doba.

In September and October, UNICEF provided to the MoH 1,000 kits of 10 lab test Xpert Xpress SARS-CoV-2 tests and 2,500 viral transport medium (VTM) with nasopharyngeal (NP) and oropharyngeal (OP) swabs to improve lab diagnostic capacity.

A total of 851 health staff have been trained on case management and disease surveillance including laboratory testing with UNICEF technical and financial support

WASH

The water, hygiene and sanitation interventions continued in November and December and focused on the flood response, COVID 19 health response, support for displaced populations and assistance to children malnourished in the provinces most at risk. In the province of Lac, the construction of six (06) boreholes equipped with manual pumps and the water pumping installation has improved access to drinking water for 9,750 new internally displaced people of the Kousseri and Fourkoulom Nord site. On the Kousseri and Fourkoulom displacement site, 3,449 households received NFI kits (1,350 on the Kousseri IDP site and 2,069 on the Fourkoulom site) to promote good hygiene practices. On the Amma site, the construction of 125 emergency latrines enabled 2,500 people to stop the practice of open defecation.

As part of the responses to the floods, the CAIDEL partner built 645 emergency latrines during the period and this enabled 4,515 people to improve their sanitary condition in the provinces of Batha, Salamat, Mandoul, Logone Occidental. By pursuing the efforts, UNICEF continued to help the population affected by the floods, by providing WASH Kits and NFIs to 18,714 households between November and December 2020 in the provinces of Batha, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mayo-Kebbi -East, Mandoul and Salamat and in Ndjamen through the partners World Vision, CAIDEL and ALIMA.

The response to the COVID-19 pandemic has intensified with responses in 15 provinces in collaboration with national and international partners. During the reporting period, 183 health workers were trained in IPC / WASH. The sensitization on barrier measures made it possible to reach 31,516 people including 9,038 men and 22,478 women who were

sensitized on preventive measures against COVID-19 in N'Djamena, and 25,402 people in the provinces of Lac, 175,501 people including 69,901 women and 105,600 women in Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental and Mayo-Kebbi Est thanks to the support of the partner World Vision International. During the flood response, 49,983 people were made aware of the barrier actions against COVID-19 in the provinces of Batha, Salamat, Mandoul, Logone Oriental and Mayo-Kebbi Est.

In support of the National Emergency Plan for the preparation and response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the training of trainers in hygiene promotion and preventive measures against COVID-19 continued in all the provinces affected by the pandemic. During the reporting period, the capacity of 225 trainers and community leaders were strengthened, bringing the total to 1,857 since the start of the pandemic.

UNICEF continued to support the prevention and treatment of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition, through the implementation of WASH in Nutrition activities. During the period of November and December, 5,814 SAM children in the city of Ndjamenā received the minimum WASH kit including 2,446 boys and 3,368 girls.

Education

During the reporting period (November to December 2020) UNICEF continued to support the Ministry of Education (MoE) to ensure the schooling of children and the capacity building of teachers and the members of Parent's Associations (PTA) and the Mothers Association (AME) in the Lac and Logone Oriental provinces.

In parallel, UNICEF and its partner TECHNIDEV continued with the implementation of distance learning programmes. As a result, 16,684 school students, including 2,564 girls and 14,120 boys in N'Djamena, Logone Oriental, Moyen Chari and Lac provinces benefited from distance learning. UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE) distributed school supplies for 37,000 refugees, internally displaced and host communities' students of which 14,727 girls and 22,173 boys in the department of Mandi, Kaya and Foulī in the Lac province to provide access to education in an improved learning environment programme. Additionally, UNICEF has promoted access to education for 6,984 out-of-school children, including 2,763 through the construction of 60 temporary learning and protection spaces in 13 schools in Mamdi, Kaya and Foulī with ECHO-HIP funding. These 6,984 newly enrolled children were supervised by teachers trained in psychosocial support. UNICEF supports also the enrolment of 59,838 children, including 24,815 girls, through the contracting 317 teachers, including 26 women in 180 schools, including 2 non-formal basic education centers and 3 renovated Koranic schools. UNICEF supported improving the quality of learning and promoting a safe environment for 9,897 students, including 4,156 girls, and training 140 teachers, including 63 primary school and 63 middle teachers on discipline teaching and life-skills. 250 members of the Parents' Associations and Mothers' Associations of children from 13 schools in Lac Province were trained on school management and life skills and the management of school infrastructure and facilities. In addition, as part of the educational responses to the influx of CAR refugees, UNICEF supported the improvement of the quality of learning and the school environment to 10,300 children, including 3,005 girls, through by the training of 206 teachers, including 32 primary school women, and 112 teachers, including 2 secondary teacher women in the Logone Oriental on discipline teaching and lifeskills.

In the southeast of Chad, intense floods have made some schools inaccessible, preventing the return to school after the COVID-19 restrictions for more than 37,772 primary school students in Salamat, Sila and Mandoul provinces. More than 200 schools have been reported as damaged. 2000 tarpaulins were purchased and transferred to the Moundou, Mongo zonal UNICEF offices and the Ministry of Education's store located in N'Djamena to ensure their distribution in flood-affected schools in provinces listed above.

Child Protection

During the reporting period, 1,117 children received psychosocial support, in child-friendly spaces in Lac province, N'djamena and Abéché.

The Rapid Response Mechanism enabled UNICEF's partner INTERSOS to provide psychosocial support to 357 boys and 330 girls who were affected during the large-scale internal displacement movement (families relocating to settlements (camps) from their villages that are close to the water after being attacked by Boko Haram) that is still ongoing in the Lac province.

Since the beginning of the year, 9,548 children (5,475 boys and 4,073 girls) have been reached with psychosocial support in mobile and static child friendly spaces, while 969 children (765 boys and 204 girls) without parental and family care were provided with family reunification services or alternative care arrangements.

As part of the prevention and response to the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF in partnership with the Provincial Delegations of Social Action (DPAS), the Direction de l'Enfance and local and international partners continued to sensitize across Chad local communities including vulnerable children on the preventive measures against COVID-19 and key child protection messages. To date 82,423 beneficiaries including vulnerable children were sensitized on COVID-19 prevention measures and key child protection messages.

HIV/AIDS

During November and December, UNICEF supported point-of-care testing and family of adult or child 'index' cases which served as an entry point for identification of children living with HIV. These approaches will improve retention and offer a more convenient service for families affected by HIV. A total of 10 462 index case were tested for HIV in four provinces (Mandoul, Mayo-Kebbi, Logone Occidental, et Lac). The total number of people identified as HIV infected was 247 or 1.6 per cent of all people tested.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF continued to lead the Nutrition, Education and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Clusters, as well as the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, at national and subnational levels, in line with the inter-agency humanitarian strategy to save lives and protect affected populations. UNICEF and its partners persevere to respond to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations and strengthen the links between humanitarian action and development efforts. UNICEF supported the prioritisation of community-based approaches while continuing to build the capacity of line ministries and the National Directorate of Civil Protection to better plan, coordinate and implement preparedness and response activities.

In response to COVID-19, all UNICEF-led clusters have actively participated in inter-agency efforts on the revision and integration of the COVID-19 response into the Humanitarian Response Plan 2020 for Chad. Indicators, targets and funding needs were adjusted in consultation with partners and based on response capacities and identified sectoral priorities.

The coordination activities of the Health Cluster, led by WHO, are being strengthened with the participation of UNICEF. The main activities carried out over the last months included regular monitoring of the epidemiological situation and response to ongoing outbreaks, particularly COVID-19, preparations for the vaccine-derived polio and measles campaigns. They also entailed mapping of partners and their response to the COVID-19 pandemic in districts and provinces to monitor supplies for COVID-19, and their deployment in the field, to train providers and community health workers in epidemiological surveillance, case management and laboratory testing, and take advantage of the opportunities offered by the COVID-19 inter-agency supply chain coordination mechanism.

In accordance with the UNICEF commitment, as a Cluster Coordinator Agency, to place the coordination as a key element of the newly revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs) the performance evaluation of the clusters has been launched. At the end of the year all clusters have finalized the 2 surveys (coordination leadership and cluster members), the process is under review with the Global Clusters. The education cluster has already completed the process and published the data.

All the sectors for which UNICEF is a lead have finalized the sector strategic frameworks, the calculation of targeted population in need for the elaboration of HRP 2021. In addition, the clusters are supporting partners in the ongoing project submission process for the implementation of HRP 2021.

In order to improve the performance of the protection sub-cluster, assistance was provided during the identification process of the cluster co-facilitator, the NGO EAHAS was chosen as the sub-cluster co-facilitator. During the reporting period, case reporting tools, Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR) forms for separated children were reviewed and validated by the members of the sub-cluster

UNICEF will continue to coordinate with donors, other UN agencies, NGOs, and local authorities to strengthen the national health and nutrition systems to deliver emergency services. In addition, further efforts will be invested to improve the provision of water and sanitation packages, the management of SAM cases, polio and measles vaccination, and the provision of psychosocial support.

UNICEF will reinforce the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism, advocate for the release of children from armed forces and groups and support female survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) with community care and socio-economic reintegration. Furthermore, UNICEF will continue to promote inclusive education through community mobilisation, community learning centres, and the provision of school supplies.

Efforts to strengthen the complementarity of humanitarian response and development programming are integrated in all these interventions. This is done through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), which reinforces community-based programming. The principle of the RRM is to provide a rapid multi-sectoral response package to IDPs and affected host communities, based on a vulnerability approach. UNICEF's RRM strategy is based on a collective approach of complementarity with the NGO consortium to establish a rapid response mechanism governed by a common framework. UNICEF hosts and coordinates the RRM in the Lac province, while the RRM Coordinator is a member of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICC), allowing for an effective relationship between the RRM programme and the humanitarian community.

Next SitRep: 15 March 2021

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

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Summary of Programme Result

Sector	Overall needs	Cluster/Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2020 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼	2020 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼
Nutrition							
Number and per cent of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care	461,000	414,301	308,070	90,072 ▲	414,301	308,070	90,072* ▲
Number of children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements	268,537	268,537	356,514	0	268,537	356,514	0
Health							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles					160,000	387,544	17,441 ▲
WASH							
Number of crisis affected people who have access to basic sanitation facilities (latrines) in accordance with the WASH Cluster standards and norms	169,272	169,272	5,580	1,480 ▲	7,000	40,440	38,920* ▲
Number of crisis affected people who have access to quantity potable water in line with the standards (15L/per/Day)	487,500	219,272	49,947	5,000 ▲	71,000	74,097	24,150* ▲
Child Protection							
Number of children with access to psychosocial support, including in child-friendly spaces					42,200	9,625	11,170 ▲
Number of reported cases of children who have experienced sexual violence received an age- and gender-appropriate response					200	0	0
Education							
Number of out-of-school boys and girls (aged 3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education	315 740	193,196	2,526	2,526 ▲	14,800	9,510	6,984* ▲
Number of school aged boys and girls (aged 3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	527,121	386,384	59,209	5,448 ▲	102,600	96,209	37,000 ▲
HIV/AIDS							
Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services					51,000	40,495	9,674* ▲
Non-Food Items							
Number of girls and boys reached through cash transfer programmes					6,000	500	0

*adjusted to correct error in last reporting

UNICEF and partners' response in the Lac Province

Sector	Overall needs	Cluster/Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2020 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼	2020 target	Total results*	Change since the last report ▲▼
Nutrition							
Number and per cent of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition	22,186	22,186	35,852	5,147 ▲	22,186	35,852	5,147 ▲

(SAM) admitted for therapeutic care							
Children aged 6 to 59 months who received vitamin A supplements	102,044	102,044	0	0	102,044	0	0
Health							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles					52,688	7,216	1472 ▲
WASH							
Number of crisis affected people who have access to basic sanitation facilities (latrines) in accordance with the WASH Cluster standards and norms	67,708	67,708	4,400	0	7,000	23,040	13480 ▲
Number of crisis affected people who have access to quantity potable water in line with the standards (15L/per/Day)	126,560	75,640	44,947	0	47,000	67,197	10350 ▲
Child Protection							
Number of children with access to psychosocial support, including in child-friendly spaces					20,000	7,331	687 ▲
Number of reported cases of children who have experienced sexual violence received an age- and gender-appropriate response					120	0	0
Education							
Number of out-of-school boys and girls (aged 3 to 17) affected by crisis accessing education	126,234	91,515	2,526	2,526 ▲	2,058	9,510	6984 ▲
Number of school aged boys and girls (aged 3 to 17) affected by crisis receiving learning materials	196,612	183,989	27,893	5,448 ▲	26,829	27,893	37,000 ▲
HIV/AIDS							
Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services					13,250	11,261	1,868 ▲
Non-Food Items							
Number of girls and boys reached through cash transfer programmes					5,000	0	0

*adjusted to correct error in last reporting

Annex B

Funding Status (as of 31/12/2020 before CFWD)

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	per cent
Nutrition	32,300,000	15,429,308	2,755,902	14,114,790	44%
Health/ HIV/AIDS	1,680,000	914,980	0	765,020	46%
WASH	4,800,000	3,880,394	383,679	535,927	11%
Child Protection	3,000,000	999,751	401,617	1,598,632	53%
Education	6,000,000	369,459	0	5,630,541	94%
Emergency Preparedness	2,000,000	3,208,559	547,395	0	0
Cash transfer programming	2,400,000	0	0	2,400,000	100%
Total	52,180,000	24,802,451	4,088,593	23,288,956	48%

LCB Funding

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	per cent
Nutrition	5,183,998	2,210,560	-	2,973,438	57%
Health/ HIV/AIDS	366,995	-	-	366,995	100%
WASH	1,489,800	1,395,466	342,645	-	-
Child Protection	1,551,085	633,185	263,435	654,465	42%
Education	1,403,000	1,083,436	-	319,564	23%
Emergency Preparedness	1,300,000	295,785	165,621	838,594	65%
Cash transfer programming	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	100%
Total	13,294,878	5,618,431	771,701	7,591,241	54%