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Yemen

Humanitarian Situation Report

February 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- With 17.1 million food-insecure people in Yemen - 7.3 million of them in need of emergency food assistance to survive – the country is currently on the brink of famine. 462,000 children under 5 are suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition and require immediate assistance.
- Intense hostilities continued in the western coast forcing more than 55,000 people to leave their homes. UNICEF and partners continue providing life-saving assistance to displaced children and their families and supporting basic services. Some locations are unreachable due to security constraints.
- Contributing to maintain the polio-free status in the country despite the ongoing crisis of the health system, UNICEF supported a nationwide polio vaccination campaign, reaching over 4.5 million children in all governorates. During the campaign, over 4.3 million children received Vitamin A supplementation.
- As part of the ongoing Cholera Outbreak Response, chlorination of water sources and water storage tanks reached over 171,000 people in at-risk communities. Distribution of hygiene kits and water tanks, as well as community awareness sessions are part of the integral response.
- Eight schools were rehabilitated in February bringing the total number of schools renewed by UNICEF to 618, allowing more than 456,000 children to access education during the 2016-2017 school year.

February 2017

9.6 million

of children affected out of

18.8 million

of people affected

1.6 million

of children internally displaced (IDPs) and returnees out of

3 million

of IDPs and returnees

(Task Force on Population Movement 13th report, Protection Cluster, March 2017)

462,000 children under 5 suffering Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

14.5 million People in need of WASH assistance

14.8 million People in need of basic health care

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US\$236.6 million

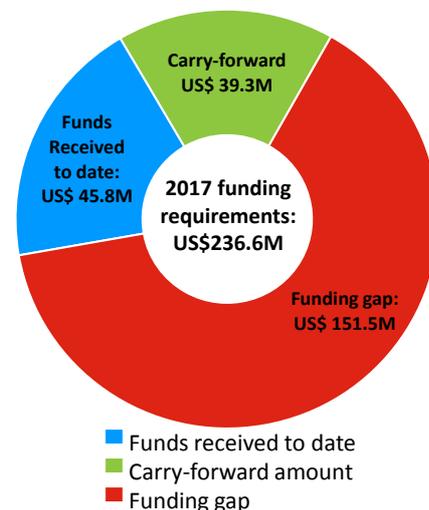
2017 Funds available*

US\$85 million

UNICEF's Response with Partners

| | UNICEF | | Sector/Cluster | |
|---|---------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | UNICEF Target | Cumulative Results | Cluster Target | Cumulative Results |
| Number of children under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic care | 323,000 | 6,394 | 323,000 | 6,394 |
| Number of children under 5 vaccinated against polio | 5,352,000 | 4,688,208 | | |
| Number of people served with support to operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of public water systems | 4,068,039 | 609,397 | 5,492,703 | 893,194 |
| Number of children in conflict-affected areas receiving psychosocial support | 545,814 | 100,455 | 682,268 | 109,026 |
| Number of affected children supported with basic learning supplies | 560,624 | - | 704,515 | 300 |

Funding Status



*Funds available include funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Intense hostilities continued in February along the western coast. Widespread fear of ground fighting and airstrikes since late January resulted in over 55,000 people fleeing from Al Mukha and Dhubab districts (Taizz governorate), as well as from other locations in Taizz where hostilities have expanded. Families have been displaced within Taizz governorate or to other districts in Al Hudaydah, Lahj, Ibb, Aden and Al Dhale'e governorates. Most of Al Mukha's population has displaced, while the remaining families are not able to afford transportation to safer locations. The majority of displaced families are staying with families and friends, overstressing the already poor housing conditions of host communities. Food, water, health care and non-food items remain as priority needs. UNICEF, through local partners, has been able to deploy urgent humanitarian aid but access to some of the affected communities is still challenging as many areas have effective military fighting zones. In addition, the escalation of hostilities in the western coast is affecting the flow of commercial and life-saving humanitarian supplies through the Al Hudaydah port.

The total number of displaced people across Yemen now adds up to a total of 2 million people. A report released in February by the Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM),¹ portrays the crisis of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Yemen. The report highlights the lack of access to income and basic services as one of the main reasons pushing IDPs to return, at least 1 million have returned but are still struggling to survive.

On February 6, preliminary findings of the Emergency Food Security and Nutritional Assessment (EFSNA) were released. The countrywide EFSNA was conducted by FAO, UNICEF and WFP, finding that 65 per cent of Yemen's population is currently food-insecure, compared to 41 per cent pre-crisis. Of 17.1 million food-insecure people, about 7.3 million are considered to be in need of emergency food assistance. In four governorates, malnutrition rates have passed the "emergency" threshold, meaning an acute malnutrition rate of more than 15 percent. In seven governorates, rates now exceed the "serious" threshold, which indicates an acute malnutrition rate of more than ten percent. As stressed by UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake, thousands of children in Yemen are at imminent risk of death from severe acute malnutrition, and this largely man-made looming famine demands faster action.

Urgent calls to resume peace talks, to protect civilians and to allow humanitarian access across the country were made by the UN Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, during his visit to Saudi Arabia; and by the Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien, during his recent visit to Yemen.

| Estimated Affected Population (Humanitarian Needs Overview, Nov. 2016) | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Start of humanitarian response: March 2015 | | | | | |
| | Total (Million) | Men (Million) | Women (Million) | Boys (Million) | Girls (Million) |
| Total Affected Population | 18.8 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 5 |
| People in acute need ² | 10.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| People in moderate need ³ | 8.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) ⁴ | 2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| People in need of assistance – WASH (Estimated) | 14.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| People in need of assistance - Health (Estimated) | 14.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| People in need of assistance – Nutrition (Estimated) | 4.5 | - | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| People in need of assistance – Child Protection (Estimated) | 6.2 | - | - | 3.2 | 3 |
| People in need of assistance – Education (Estimated) | 2.3 | - | - | 1.2 | 1.1 |

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF works in coordination with the Yemen Humanitarian Country Team (YHCT), leading the WASH, Education and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, and is an active member of the Health Cluster. Sub-national level Clusters for WASH, Child Protection and Nutrition are functional in all five field offices (Sa'ada, Sana'a, Al Hudaydah, Aden and Ibb), and Education sub-national Clusters are active in Aden, Ibb and Al Hudaydah. In addition, UNICEF leads humanitarian hubs in Ibb and Sa'ada. UNICEF monitors programme implementation through field staff—where access allows—or through a third party monitoring partner. UNICEF has maintained both its political neutrality and good working relationship, partnering with technical ministries and sub-national government entities to deliver impartial humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy is guided by its Core Commitments for Children (CCCs) in Humanitarian Action. UNICEF HAC 2017 is aligned with the strategic objectives and cluster operational response plans, as in the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) 2017.⁵ The YHRP was officially launched on 8 February, requesting US\$2.1 billion to reach an estimated 12 million conflict-affected people with life-saving assistance, this is the largest consolidated humanitarian appeal for Yemen ever launched.

¹ Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment of IDPS, Returnees and Host Communities in Yemen Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM) February 2017.

² Acute Need: People who require immediate assistance to save and sustain their lives.

³ Moderate Need: People who require assistance to stabilize their situation and prevent them from slipping into acute need.

⁴ Figures include people displaced by conflict and natural disasters. Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM), 13th Report (Mar 2017).

⁵ Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2017, OCHA. <http://ochayemen.org/hrp-2017/>

Life-saving health, nutrition, WASH, education, child protection and social protection services will be delivered to 9.8 million people, including 6.9 million girls and boys. UNICEF will promote integrated activities; scale up nutrition services; focus on increased procurement of vaccines, outbreak response and new-born and obstetric care; and strengthen national systems and institutions, particularly the nearly collapsing health system, including by providing essential supplies and covering basic operational costs. Cholera prevention and response activities will continue to be implemented. Malnutrition prevention and treatment will be expanded. UNICEF plans to support the operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of water systems and some 1.8 million children will gain sustained access to education through the rehabilitation of schools, establishment of temporary learning spaces and distribution of school materials. UNICEF will also scale up psychosocial services to prevent long-term harm linked to exposure to violence and expand the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM). The humanitarian cash transfer programme will be also expanded.

UNICEF advocates at the country, regional and global levels for unhindered humanitarian access and protection, and remains focused on ensuring the availability of basic social services to the most vulnerable including internally displaced persons (IDPs), host communities and other conflict-affected populations.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Health and Nutrition

Since 2006, no wild polio virus cases have been reported in Yemen. Despite the enormous challenges the health system is facing at the moment, UNICEF and partners have spared no effort in their attempts to maintain the polio free status in the country. On 20 February, the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), in partnership with UNICEF and WHO, launched a three-day door-to-door polio vaccination campaign, reaching over 4.5 million children under 5 years of age in all governorates. UNICEF was in charge of procurement of OPV vaccine (6 million doses) and Vitamin A (5 million capsules), covered the cost of communication and social mobilization activities, and supported monitoring, supervision, and operational costs in six governorates.

With the health system in danger of breaking down, mobile teams have been helpful in delivering medical assistance to the most hard-to-reach communities especially those most affected by the conflict, however these won't be sustainable in the long run and efforts are needed to restore urgently the health system capacities. During the reporting period, 43 mobile teams provided a package of health services to mothers and children in 12 governorates, mainly in areas with internally displaced people (see Table 1) - including a mobile team deployed by the Governorate Health Office, with UNICEF support, to provide services to IDP families in Mawza district (Taizz governorate).

In February UNICEF continued its support to cold rooms functioning, 104,556 litre of Diesel were provided in 21 governorates to MoPHP and Expanded programme on immunization (EPI) stores.

Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme activities reached 131,976 children (6 to 59 months) screened for acute malnutrition through routine nutrition services; of these, 5,041 were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and 9 SAM children were referred to inpatient treatment programmes due to medical complications. As a supplementary activity, hygiene kits were provided to 754 children with SAM. During the polio vaccination campaign, vitamin A supplementation was also provided to over 4.3 million children from 6 months up to 5 years of age. During the reporting period, 5,394 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) benefitted from infant and young child feeding counselling, and 4,887 received iron folate supplementation. Capacity building activities on nutrition-related subjects reached 584 health workers and volunteers in six governorates (see Table 2).

UNICEF health and nutrition programme activities, continue to be challenged by the cessation of health facilities' operation expenditures, difficulties in communication and delayed reports are one of the main effects of the weakened system. Implementation was also affected by security issues, particularly in districts of Abyan and Hajjah governorates.

Table 1: Beneficiaries of mobile team services⁶

| February 2017 | |
|---|----------------------|
| Services | No. of Beneficiaries |
| Routine vaccination | 23,610 children |
| Integrated management of childhood diseases (IMCI) services | 27,749 children |
| <i>Deworming</i> | 5,521 children |
| <i>Pneumonia treatment</i> | 7,968 children |
| <i>Diarrhoea treatment</i> | 4,286 children |
| <i>Dysentery treatment</i> | 1,339 children |
| <i>Malaria treatment</i> | 502 children |
| <i>Other treatments</i> | 9,807 children |
| Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) services | 23,504 PLW |
| <i>Antenatal care</i> | 5,753 women |
| <i>Postnatal care</i> | 2,639 women |
| <i>Iron folate supplementation</i> | 7,842 women |
| <i>Tetanus vaccination</i> | 7,270 women |

Table 2: Capacity building activities supported by UNICEF - February 2017

| Activity | No. of Beneficiaries |
|--|----------------------|
| Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) trained on CMAM and IYCF (Al Hudaydah, Taizz) | 116 |
| Health workers (HW) trained on basic CMAM and IYCF (Marib) | 57 |
| HW received refresher training on CMAM and IYCF (Raymah) | 20 |
| Community Volunteers review meetings (Amran, Marib, Taizz, Ibb) | 391 |

⁶ 43 Mobile teams deployed during the reporting period. Abyan (2), Shabwah (1), Al Dhale'e (4), Al Hudaydah (2), Hajjah (4), Al Mahwit (2), Sana'a (6), Amran (6), Marib (4), Al Bayda (3), Ibb (4), Taizz (5).

The Cholera and Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak declared in October 2016 continued to spread but at a slower pace than in previous months. By the end of January, 21,790 suspected cases had been reported, 103 associated deaths had been confirmed.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

By providing fuel to Local Water Authorities (LWCs), UNICEF supported regular access to drinking water for over 567,000 people in four capitals: Hajjah, Sa'ada, Al Mahwit and most of them in Taizz.⁷

Proper water storage capacity, particularly in informal IDPs settlements, is crucial to prevent outbreaks and diseases. During the reporting period, UNICEF supported the installation of 60 water tanks benefiting 6,906 IDPs in Al Hudaydah, Sa'ada and Lahj governorates, five water tanks were installed in a rural hospital benefiting 8,515 IDPs, as well as two water tanks serving 1,179 individuals in Sa'ada city.

In partnership with Islamic Relief, UNICEF is providing WASH assistance in response to the emergency in Al Mukha, Al Wazi'yiah, Mawza, Dhubab, and Maqbanah districts (Taizz governorate). WASH interventions are critical in these communities considering that, in addition to the current heightened conflict, these are also cholera-affected districts. UNICEF is providing fuel to the Local Water and Sanitation Corporation in Al Mukha to ensure water pumping. Water trucking is provided in areas not covered by the LWSC and in rural locations. Distribution of hygiene kits is ongoing, aiming to reach 6,000 IDP families. Chlorination of water sources and water tanks at household and community level is also ongoing in targeted districts.

As part of the ongoing Cholera Outbreak Response, chlorination of water sources and water storage tanks has been completed in Sana'a and Dhamar governorates, reaching over 171,000 at-risk people.⁸ To complement the water chlorination interventions, UNICEF supported the distribution of chlorine tablets benefiting 70,318 people in Al Hudaydah, Taizz, Sana'a, Dhamar and Lahj. In similar efforts, UNICEF distributed 1,060 basic hygiene kits to 7,420 people in Al Hudaydah and Lahj; and 3,975 consumable hygiene kits to 28,228 people in Al Bayda, Ibb and Sana'a.

Rehabilitation of urban water supply schemes continues in Aden, Abyan and Lahj, once completed, these water schemes will serve about 1,127,000 people. In other conflict-affected governorates, including Al Dhale'e, Amran, Sa'ada, Abyan, Lahj and Shabwah, UNICEF is working with local partners to finalize the rehabilitation of 32 rural water supply projects that will serve more than 157,000 people including IDPs and other affected communities.

Regarding sanitation and hygiene promotion, UNICEF supported the construction of 132 emergency latrines to serve 290 IDPs and affected families in Al Hudaydah and Lahj. To prevent the spread of vectors, UNICEF supported solid waste disposal campaigns in Amran, Ibb and Sa'ada, these activities benefit more than 474,000 people. In addition, aiming to build capacities at the community level, UNICEF provided training for 158 community volunteer in hygiene promotion and cholera awareness messages in Sana'a, Sa'ada and Lahj. Finally, UNICEF supported hygiene promotion sessions and cholera awareness campaigns reaching more than 52,500 people in Al Dhale'e, Abyan, Sana'a, Dhamar, Lahj and Shabwah.

Child Protection

Child rights violations have not ceased in Yemen. As a result of continuing efforts by the CTF MR⁹ and implementing partners working with communities to address grave child rights violations, the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave violations of children's rights in situations of armed conflict was able to verify 86 cases of boys associated with armed force and armed groups in 13 governorates during the reporting period, furthermore 12 children were killed (9 boys, 3 girls) and 13 children were injured (11 boys, 2 girls). Over the last months, by increasing community awareness and building their capacity to respond to children's needs, the verification of the recruitment and use of children under 18 years of age has been improved. UNICEF continue support victims assistance, in February at least 150 children who suffered the loss of their limbs were provided with prosthesis, physiotherapy treatment and psychosocial support (PSS), their caregivers also received PSS.

The current circumstances and events occurring in Yemen can have immediate and long-term consequences for children's social and emotional well-being, therefore psychosocial support for children remains an urgent priority. PSS activities conducted via child friendly spaces (CFSs) and mobile teams reached at least 48,303 children¹⁰ and 1,031 adults¹¹ during the reporting period in 12 governorates.¹² During these activities, 1,314 cases (284 boys, 1,030 girls) were identified for individual counselling and child protection services (mainly legal and psychosocial support; referral to education, medical, birth registration services; and livelihoods support). Moreover, 379 children (162 girls, 217 boys) were trained as Peer Educators on Psychological First Aid.

During February, with UNICEF support and in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL), case management and social workers in eight governorates reached 627 vulnerable children (221 girls, 406 boys), 382 received specialized services (142 girls, 240 boys).

⁷ Hajjah city: 84,000 people; Sa'ada city: 62,980 people; Taizz city: 400,000 people; Al Mahwit city: 21,000 people.

⁸ Sana'a: 3,246 people, Dhamar: 167,864 people.

⁹ UN CTF MR: United Nations Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting of Grave Child Rights Violations in Armed Conflicts.

¹⁰ 22,588 girls, 25,715 boys.

¹¹ 449 women, 582 men.

¹² Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Raymah, Aden, Abyan, Lahj, Hadramaut, Amran, Amanat Al Asimah, Dhamar, Taizz and Ibb.

UNICEF-supported mine risk education (MRE) activities during the reporting period included: MRE campaigns conducted by the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) in Hajjah and Al Hudaydah; MRE sessions in CFSs conducted by Intersos in Aden, Amanat Al Asimah, Hadramaut and Ibb; and activities conducted by MoSAL in 11 districts of Taizz. At least 147,507 community members, including 93,734 children (42,763 girls, 50,971 boys) and 53,773 adults (21,754 women, 32,019 men) were reached.

In a concerted effort, between UNICEF, DRC and IOM, 113 unaccompanied and separated Ethiopian children (91 boys, 22 girls) have been identified as Unaccompanied and Separated Children (non-Yemeni migrant children), and 99 of them were interviewed and registered in Al Hudaydah for the purpose of family tracing and reunification, and subsequently assisted by IOM for their safe return to Ethiopia in mid-February. Back in Ethiopia, these children are being supported by UNICEF Ethiopia, in collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia, and are receiving PSS and other services, including family reunification.

Results from a UNICEF-YLDF Yemen¹³ KAP survey held in September 2016 and finalized in February 2017, conducted in six governorates, indicate widespread incidence of child marriage practice in Yemen, with up to 72.5 per cent of female respondents (15 to 49 years) reporting getting married before reaching 18 years and about 44.5 per cent getting married at the age of fifteen or less. Higher increase were reported in Al Hudaydah, Hajjah and Ibb governorates, areas also hosting large numbers of displaced people.

Education

Schools re-opened in February to start the second semester of the school year. 5.3 million children in the country continue their schooling in an increasingly challenging environment. Nearly 63 per cent of teachers in the country have continued to work without pay for the last four months, in at least 13 governorates. School infrastructure remains affected - as of February 249 schools are partially damaged, 1,223 have been totally damaged, 680 are reported as closed - mainly due to fighting in Sa'ada and Taizz governorates, and at least 143 schools are still being used as shelters for IDPs.

To minimize the impact of the crisis and ensure access to educational opportunities for children in Yemen, UNICEF continues to support various intervention such as the provision and equipment of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS), distribution of school bags, and teacher training on educational psychosocial support to better assist affected children. In February, eight schools were rehabilitated in Shabwah, Dhamar and Sana'a governorates providing access to education to around 15,000 children. This brings the total of schools rehabilitated with UNICEF support to 618, helping more than 456,000 children to access education.

With the goal of building local capacities, 206 teachers in Taizz –including teachers from districts affected by the current emergency in the western coast - were trained on psychosocial support provision, an extremely relevant skill for teachers in one of the most conflict-affected zones. In Al Dhale'e, education authorities were trained on Minimum Standards in Education in Emergency (INEE).

Social Protection

The Phase 2 of the Humanitarian Cash Transfers Programme (HCTP-2) is ongoing reaching the most vulnerable and conflict-affected families in Taizz enclave. In February, approximately 5,550 families / 33,300 people were reached with the sixth round of HCTP (about 97.4 per cent of total beneficiaries).

As a part of the grievance redress mechanism, 141 complaints and 259 appeal cases have been received through a toll-free number administered by the Social Welfare Fund (SWF) Branch Office in Taizz. In total, 92% of complaint cases have been addressed by implementing partners, while appeals have been registered on a waiting list, provided that additional funds become available in the future.

With the SWF Outreach Network, UNICEF launched a series of two training workshops starting on 28 February. The training aims at equipping the SWFN outreach / field workers with the required knowledge and skills on: 1) raising the targeted families awareness on health, nutrition, child protection, social protection, education, and WASH (through C4D messages); 2) collecting the most recent data on the current status of targeted families; and 3) applying a mechanism to refer children and their families to the required social services. These training workshops will be followed by the field work aimed at targeting the most vulnerable families in Sana'a governorate.

Communications for Development (C4D)

During the reporting period, approximately 143,508 people (caregivers and decision makers from IDPs and host communities) were reached with critical information and engaged in promoting key life-saving, care and protective practices. The main focus has been on cholera prevention and response, vaccination - especially tetanus, measles and polio, infant and young child feeding, chlorination and safe storage of household water, mine risk awareness and prevention of injury, on-time enrolment. These have been conducted through interpersonal engagement (counselling sessions, focus group discussions, theatre, mobile cinema and announcements and speeches in mosques).

¹³ YLDF: Youth Leadership Development Foundation (National NGO).

Supply and Logistics

During the reporting period one *dhow*¹⁴ was sent from Djibouti to Aden port carrying medical supplies, medicines, school kits, and hygiene kits (174 MT = 490 cubic meters – Value: US\$ 779,182).

Funding

| Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 2017 for a period of 12 months) | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Appeal Sector | 2017 | 2017 | Funding gap** | |
| | Requirements (US\$) | Funds available* (US\$) | US\$ | % |
| Nutrition | 83,557,762 | 17,746,778 | 65,810,984 | 79% |
| Health | 62,000,000 | 21,007,703 | 40,992,297 | 66% |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 30,299,558 | 31,834,641 | -1,535,083 | -5% |
| Child Protection | 20,937,391 | 5,188,842 | 15,748,549 | 75% |
| Education | 31,789,558 | 7,636,551 | 24,153,007 | 76% |
| Social Protection in Emergency | 8,000,000 | 1,611,529 | 6,388,471 | 80% |
| <i>Unallocated</i> | | 4,633 | | |
| Total | 236,584,269 | 85,030,677 | 151,553,592 | 64% |

* 'Funds available' as of 13 March, includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year. Figures are being reviewed as some amounts might be allocated to 2018.

Next SitRep: 15 April 2017

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¹⁴ Traditional sailing vessel.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

| 2017 PROGRAMME TARGETS AND RESULTS ⁽¹⁾ | Overall needs ⁽²⁾ | Cluster Response | | | UNICEF and IPs | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Target 2017 | Total Results | Change since last report | Target 2017 | Total Results | Change since last report |
| NUTRITION⁽³⁾ | | | | | | | |
| Number of targeted children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care for specified period of time | 4,61,740 | 323,000 | 6,394 | 5,041 | 323,000 | 6,394 | 5,041 |
| Number of targeted caregivers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding | 2,209,935 | 1,989,000 | 7,405 | 5,394 | 1,392,000 | 7,405 | 5,394 |
| Number of children under 5 given micronutrient interventions | 4,528,100 | 567,000 | 4,365,659 | 4,359,739 | 4,528,100 | 4,365,659 | 4,359,739 |
| HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| Number of children under 1 vaccinated against measles (MCV ₁) | | | | | 884,000 | 39,963 | 39,371 |
| Number of children under 5 vaccinated against polio | | | | | 5,352,000 | 4,688,208 | 4,688,208 |
| Number of children under 5 receiving primary health care | | | | | 1,131,000 | 50,611 | 39,132 |
| Number of pregnant and lactating women receiving primary health care | | | | | 790,000 | 23,068 | 13,823 |
| WASH | | | | | | | |
| Number of population served with support to operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of public water systems | | 5,492,703 | 893,194 | 519,545 | 4,068,039 | 609,397 | 277,385 |
| Number of affected people with access to safe water as per agreed standards through water trucking | | 778,053 | 225,492 | -6,955 ⁽⁴⁾ | 62,000 | 14,374 | - |
| Number of affected people provided with standard basic hygiene kit | | 1,379,678 | 130,581 | 40,405 | 654,000 | 38,944 | 7,420 |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| Number of incidents verified and documented from all the reported incidents | | 80% ⁽⁵⁾ | Reported: 374 Verified: 354 | 95% ⁽⁵⁾ | 80% ⁽⁵⁾ | Reported: 374 Verified: 354 | 95% ⁽⁵⁾ |
| Number of children in conflict-affected area receiving psychosocial support | | 682,268 | 109,026 | 54,806 | 545,814 | 100,455 | 46,235 |
| Number of children and community members received information to protect themselves against injury/death of mine/UXO explosion | | 1,684,106 | 335,799 | 148,408 | 1,347,284 | 334,898 | 147,507 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Number of affected children provided with access to education via Temporary Learning Spaces, school rehabilitation, capitation grants, and classroom furniture | 574,545 | 548,973 | 52,294 | 14,898 | 417,527 | 52,785 | 14,989 |
| Number of affected children receiving psychosocial support services in schools | 368,679 | 343,108 | 15,390 | 9,090 | 322,397 | 15,390 | 9,090 |
| Number of affected children supported with basic learning supplies, including school bag kits | 730,087 | 704,515 | 300 | 300 | 560,624 | 0 | - |
| SOCIAL PROTECTION⁽⁶⁾ | | | | | | | |
| Number of vulnerable individuals reached with humanitarian cash transfers | 800,000 | | | | 105,000 | 26,836 | 26,592 |
| C4D | | | | | | | |
| Number of affected people reached through integrated C4D efforts | | | | | 1,300,000 | 350,384 | 143,508 |

Footnotes:

(1) All figures as of 28 February 2017.

(2) Some figures are under review, will be completed in upcoming reports.

(3) Nutrition targets rounded up to the nearest 1,000.

(4) Results from previous period were revised.

(5) Target and results amended, were wrongly reported in January sitrep.