



©UNICEF/Joseph A displaced mother at a site supported by UNICEF converses with a health worker before the nutritional assessments of her child, 2024

Reporting Period: 1 January – 29 February 2024

Haiti Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1

January - February 2024

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Highlights

- In the first months of 2024, Haiti continues to witness a continuous escalation in conflict dynamics, and unpredictable deteriorations in the security situation, sparked by a surge in country-wide protests and demonstrations. Armed violence, notably at the end of February, has resulted in the repeated displacement of populations, primarily in the West Department. Hospitals have been forced to close due to insecurity, and only two in the capital are able to operate on bullet-wound related surgeries – while still experiencing severe lack of resources including blood products. School systems have been severely affected, with over 1,000 schools being closed compromising hundreds of thousands of children access to learning, while three out of four women and children do not have access to basic public health and nutrition interventions in Port-au-Prince alone.
- In 2024, UNICEF will require at least US\$221.7 million to address the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable women and children, while ensuring continued cluster and sector coordination, preparedness and building conditions for more shock-responsive systems in Haiti. UNICEF's 2024 humanitarian appeal faces a 92 per cent funding gap of US\$203.9 million.
- Despite limited funding, as of February, UNICEF has been able to assist over 119,000 people - including displaces - with critical water and hygiene supplies; over 55,000 children with screening for wasting; over 40,000 children and women with access to health care services; over 1,000 children with education in emergencies, and over 9,000 children with psychosocial support.

Situation in Numbers



3 million

Children in need of humanitarian assistance (HNRP 2024)



1.2 million

Children under threat in the Greater Port-au-Prince area (Based on Haitian Institute of Statistics)



1,172 deaths from cholera (inc.285 community deaths)

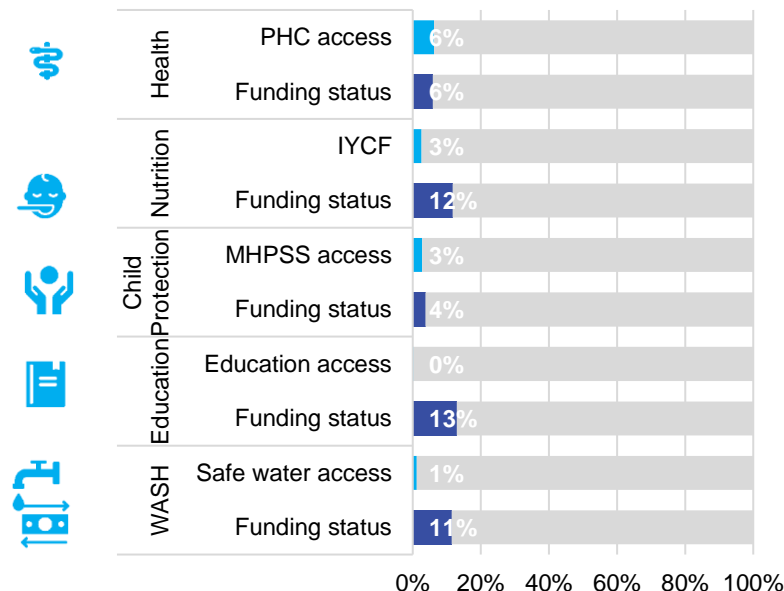


79,411 suspected cholera cases
4,608 confirmed cholera cases (Ministry of Health, 30 January 2024)

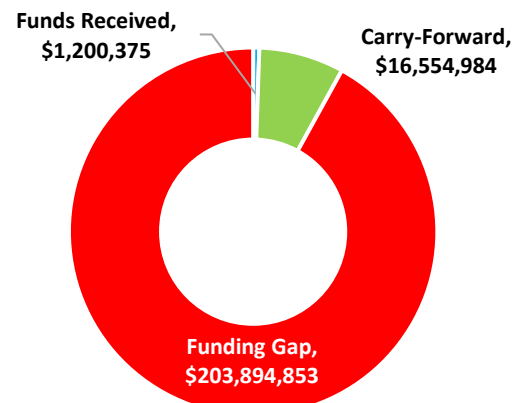


172,300 Children IDP (IOM, 2023)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2024 US\$221.7 million Funding Status (in US\$)



Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2024, with exacerbated humanitarian needs, donors' commitments will be crucial to implement life-saving activities and pave the way to a restoration of basic services for all Haitian families. Following the finalization of the inter-agency humanitarian planning process, it was convened that over US\$ 673.8 million would be needed in humanitarian assistance in 2024 across all sectors. UNICEF requires US\$ 221.7 million to support the needs of children and their caregivers across Nutrition, Education, WASH, Child Protection, Health, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), social behaviour change, and humanitarian cash transfers programmes. By the end of February 2024, the appeal remains 92% underfunded.

As of the end of February, the Government of Japan and the Spanish Committee for UNICEF have generously contributed to ensuring UNICEF's humanitarian response in Haiti.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all donors for the contributions received. While all funding is greatly appreciated and needed, in many ways, flexible funding is the most powerful way to save lives. Unearmarked and flexible funding enable UNICEF Haiti to invest when and where it is needed and in a timely and effective manner.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Haiti continues to witness a continuous escalation in conflict dynamics, resulting in a rapid deterioration in the security situation. The first few months of 2024 were marked by a significant decline in security conditions, sparked by a surge in country-wide protests and demonstrations. The compounded crises have impacts on distinct groups and regions: urban populations entrapped by armed violence; families displaced by violence; food insecure and marginalized communities outside the capital; and repatriated migrants. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) survey¹ released in December 2023 by the International Organization of Migration (IOM), announced that in early 2024 there are nearly 314,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) across the country - 172,300 of whom are children.

An estimated 5.5 million Haitians, nearly half of the population, including 3 million children, will need humanitarian assistance and protection in 2024. As of early 2024, access to basic social services has been significantly restricted, notably in the West department – in communes such as Croix-des-Bouquets – which are facing some of the country's highest current and projected malnutrition rates. January has been one of the most violent months recorded in recent years for Haiti, with 1,108 people killed, injured, or kidnapped.

Nationwide, strikes ahead of the end of the transitional Government's mandate on 7 February, and since, fueled by evolving armed group and conflict dynamics, resulted in the closure of at least 1,000 schools affecting hundreds of thousands of children's access to education and teachers' jobs. As of 29 February, violence also disrupted economic activities, with the closure of banks and businesses, and constrained civilian access to basic social services in already vulnerable areas; and in addition, International Organization of Migration (IOM) reports² that more than 15,000 people have been compelled to flee over their homes following the coordinated armed groups attacks at end February, noting that 110,000 people already left Port-au-Prince for other department over the past months.

Medical services across the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (ZMPP) have been disrupted and largely limited to emergency care services only. The Fontaine Hospital (CHF) in Cité Soleil suspended its operations, while Bennett Hospital in La Saline was occupied by armed groups, shutting down the hospital's operations. Meanwhile, three out of four women and children do not have access to basic public health and nutrition interventions in Port-au-Prince; and 60 per cent of hospitals are not functional, facing challenges such as electricity, fuel, and medical supply shortages. Essential commodities are becoming scarce, including cash, essential goods, due to the ongoing situation; and a critical shortage of blood products is hindering surgeries including for individuals wounded in the crossfire.

Furthermore, as of the end of January, the latest ministry of health published situation report notes that cholera persists across departments, with over 79,411 suspected cases (an increase of 2,279 cases since 31 December 2023), 4,608 of which have been confirmed (no new confirmed cases since 31 December 2023), over half of which are in children, and over 1,172 associated community and institutional deaths.³ Due to underreporting caused by the existing security conditions, the number of suspected and confirmed cases is likely higher.

On 26 January 2024, Kenya's High Court ruled that the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) approved Multi-National Security Support Mission (MSSM) to Haiti was unconstitutional, blocking the planned deployment of Kenyan officers to the country. Following the court's decision, Kenyan President, William Ruto, announced he would appeal the decision and consider alternatives to ensure the MSSM could move forward as planned. To finalise modalities for the deployment of the MSSM with Kenyan authorities, the Haitian Prime Minister visited Nairobi where he met his Kenyan counterpart, William Ruto.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

In 2024, following the activation of the cluster approach, as endorsed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator in June 2023, UNICEF's leadership continues as follows: Education Cluster (UNICEF-Save the Children/Ministry of Education MoE co-leadership); WASH sector (UNICEF/national water and sanitation agency – DINEPA co-leadership), Nutrition

¹ IOM : [Internal displacement situation in Haiti — West, South, South-East, Artibonite, Grande Anse, Centre and Nippes](#) (December 2023)

² IOM : [Waves of Violence Storm Port-au-Prince in Haiti Further Displacing Thousands](#) (March 2024)

³ Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (MSPP), 'Situation épidémiologique du choléra, 31 Janvier 2024, Haiti'.

Cluster (UNICEF/Ministry of Health- MoH co-leadership), and Child Protection Area of Responsibility (UNICEF/Institute of Social Welfare and Research co-leadership). UNICEF currently has dedicated in-country staff for cluster and sector coordination as well as information management (IM).

For WASH, Nutrition, and Child Protection, both the Coordinator and Information Management (IM) are in country; for Education, while the coordinator is in country, a recruitment is ongoing for an IM. In addition, UNICEF continues co-leading Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) engagement and compliance alongside the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH). UNICEF actively participates in humanitarian inter-sector and inter-agency coordination platforms led by OCHA, in coordination with the Haitian Civil Protection General Directorate (DGPC) and other Haitian Government institutions.

Following the resurgence of cholera in October 2022, the Cholera Task Force with five dedicated Thematic Groups activated by the Ministry of Health (MoH) continues, notably: Group 0 - Coordination led by the MoH; Group 1 - Epidemiology and surveillance of suspected cases, led by the MoH Division of Epidemiological Research (DELR); Group 2 - Case management, led by DOSS (Direction Organisation des Soins de Santé); Group 3 WASH - Infection Prevention and Control (IPC), led by DINEPA and the MoH Division for Health Promotion and Environmental Protection (DPSPE); Group 4 - Vaccination, led by the MoH National Vaccination programme Coordination Unit (UCNPP); Group 5 - Community awareness and Communication, including RCCE, led by the MoH Communication Coordination Unit (UCP). UNICEF continues supporting the departmental-level coordination mechanisms notably for the health and WASH response, including through the Department Sanitaire or Health Directorates and the WASH directorates (OREPAs) – and local government counterparts.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Education

In 2024, the socio-political crisis has forced the closure of over 1,000 schools in large cities such as Les Cayes, Jeremie, Gonaives, Ouanaminthe and certain areas of ZMPP which are still under armed group control. The crisis has impacted the economic situation of already vulnerable households, who are increasingly unable to cover school fees for their children.

Amid the current situation, UNICEF was able to facilitate the safe return to school in secure spaces for 1,300 students from the Lycée Jean Jacques Dessalines. Additionally, with the support of partner Pastoral Action for Human Development (APADEH), during the months of January and February, 620 children (including 350 girls and 270 boys) benefited from educational and recreational support in three temporary learning spaces distributed in three IDP sites in the ZMPP.

To restore educational services in communities and to facilitate the scaling up of interventions on education for peace and social cohesion, UNICEF supported the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training (MENFP) in the revision and validation of the code of conduct for a harmonious education in Haitian schools. This will support efforts at school and community level to reduce the impact of violence in schools.

From July 2023 to January 2024, the number of closed schools increased from 755 (including 159 schools completely closed) to 900 (including almost 400 completely closed), representing an increase of almost 25 per cent. The school closures affected an estimated 200,000 students (50 per cent girls) in July 2023, compared with around 270,000 students (50 per cent girls) in January 2024. Between the end of January and the first half of February 2024, numerous temporary school closures were also observed resulting from political and/or demonstrations in various departments, notably in Grand 'Anse and the North-East.

Between January and February 2024, the education cluster provided support for children, setting up temporary learning spaces for displaced children, and training teachers (50 inspectors) in Artibonite. As a result of special efforts by the Ministry of Education, 129 schools were relocated in the West department. The Global Education Cluster facilitated a training session to the Haiti education cluster coordination team, covering the fundamentals of coordination, humanitarian programme cycle and education cluster strategies, and core coordination practical skills.

Nearly 2,049 crisis-affected children aged 3 to 17, including 860 girls and 1,189 boys, had access to education and psychosocial activities in schools in Sud and Grand'Anse departments, through implementing partner Save The Children. In the same intervention zone, 151 children, including 80 girls and 71 boys, benefited from school materials. AVSI, in partnership with UNICEF, provided cash transfers to families to promote access to education.

Due to the situation becoming particularly critical with the increased number of inaccessible localities, especially areas under armed group control, access to education has become even more challenging, leaving children with very little or no access to education. To allow for some continuity in the current school year, the Ministry of Education has prioritized the implementation of alternative education formulas, including distance education, much of which should be delivered via the "Radio Télé Éducative" (RTE) broadcasts on Haiti's national radio station.

Health

The escalation of violence posed challenges for the sector, constraining movement needed to deliver equipment to support health facilities that are still functional, to scale up the mobile clinics outreach, to provide care amid an increasing number of IDP sites with overwhelming needs and referrals of complicated cases.

From January to February, UNICEF continued to support the Ministry of Health (MoH) in providing health care services to communities in five major health departments (Artibonite, North, Northeast, South and West). UNICEF has reinforced the MoH, facilitating support to 71 health institutions in Artibonite, North, North-East, and South departments. In addition to the institutions supported, 166 health professionals have been deployed. UNICEF provided medicines and obstetric equipment to 79 health facilities covering over 4,000 births.

During the reporting period, 32,636 children were vaccinated against measles, and 40,715 people, including 7,508 boys, 7,531 girls and 25,676 women benefitted from maternal and child health care in UNICEF-supported facilities and through integrated mobile clinic interventions in the border area with the Dominican Republic and in ZMPP.

UNICEF continues providing support to Cholera Treatment Centers (CTCs) in the South, Artibonite and West departments with the provision of AWD kits and related medical supplies meant to treat cholera patients. The recruited human resources continued supporting case management, and the sensitization of families on cholera preventative measures in the Artibonite, South and West departments. 115 healthcare professionals were deployed in these CTC.

Nutrition

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued supporting the Ministry of Health in strengthening its nutrition response. UNICEF, through its implementing partners, supported the screening of 55,861 children under five (29,293 girls and 26,568 boys). Among the children screened, 4,900 children were identified with severe wasting and were admitted for treatment in health facilities or treated by community health workers.

UNICEF also supported the vitamin A supplementation of 26,981 children aged 6 to 59 months. Additionally, 12,098 primary caregivers of children aged from 0 to 23 months were counselled on best practices in infant and young child feeding in emergency situations with a particular focus on the promotion of breastfeeding. All results were achieved through UNICEF's implementing partners, through health facilities, outreach strategies (mobile clinics in hard-to-reach areas) and community health workers.

Through UNICEF's collaborative effort with the Ministry of Health, its implementing partners (MDM Argentina, Gheskio, Centre Hospitalier Fontaine, OCCEDH) and community health workers, UNICEF bolstered the supply chain by delivering nutrition inputs to health facilities in the departments, including 11,788 cartons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), 232 cartons of F-100 Therapeutic Milk, 510 cartons of F-75 Therapeutic Milk, and 3,241 Albendazole 400mg chewable tablets to cover the needs of 4,900 children affected by severe wasting and 6,888 with severe

UNICEF also supported a national workshop for revision and update of national protocol for the management of acute malnutrition in line with WHO/UNICEF new guidelines.

A preliminary report validated with all the Nutrition cluster partners revealed that the Nutrition Cluster can better perform in areas such as national actors' capacity building, preparedness and contingency planning, advocacy, and emergency assessments.

WASH

UNICEF, in partnership with Solidarites International and ORAAH helped supply water to 10,332 people including all IDPs in 9 sites across Port-au-Prince, through water trucking as well as hygiene kit distribution, improving hygiene and preventing waterborne diseases, including cholera. In vulnerable neighborhoods of the West Department hosting IDPs, 119,544 displaced people and host communities received WASH supplies including cholera and hygiene kits, as well as sensitization and local solutions for oral rehydration salts.

The WASH sector had a significant breakthrough in Cité Soleil during the reporting period, with increased resources and partners mobilized to respond to needs, including sanitation work and expansion of CONCERN Worldwide activities for water trucking, to top up UNICEF's response in partnership with OREPA in the West Department.

As part of the WASH sector's capacity building plan for sub-national levels partners, 22 WASH practitioners from 14 WASH agencies operating in Artibonite and Centre including three government agencies (Water and Sanitation, Civil Protection, Ministry of Health) benefitted from a two-day WASH in Emergency training facilitated by the sector with support from UNICEF.

Child Protection and GBV

During the reporting period, UNICEF-supported mobile teams established 10 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in IDP sites and hard-to-reach areas. Through the continuous efforts of UNICEF and its partners throughout ZMPP, including OCCEDH, APADEH, and ICDH - who facilitate the implementation of psychosocial activities within CFS - 9,331 people,

including 5,242 children (3,238 girls, 2,044 boys) and 3,913 adults (2,271 women, 1,642 men) benefited from Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services. Given the rapid deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the Artibonite Department, UNICEF is supporting its partner, Plan International, in the implementation of psychosocial support activities. Through two Child Friendly Spaces in Gonaives and Gros Mornes, 176 children (81 girls and 95 boys) received psychosocial support.

Through UNICEF's Child Protection partners, children received supplies, including 240 hygiene kits, Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits, and recreational kits. Sensitization activities have been conducted to inform 459 individuals (307 women and 152 men), including community leaders, about child protection issues such as the dangers of recruitment and use of children by armed groups.

Regarding children returned from the Dominican Republic, through strengthened collaboration with partners Fondation Zanmi Timoun (FZT) and Groupe de Recherche et action pour le Bien-Etre Collective (GRABEC) who are working on two official crossing points (Ouanaminthe and Belladère), 66 unaccompanied and separated children (14 girls and 52 boys) received a full humanitarian package including psychosocial support, alternative care, and family reunification.

UNICEF, through its partners (OFAVA, CAPAC, RAPHA HOUSE), continues to provide holistic care for women and girls who are survivors of sexual violence, particularly violence committed by armed groups. As a result, 3,349 people (1,958 women, 808 girls, 343 boys and 240 men) have benefited from GBV services through multi-sector case management, psychosocial support and the dissemination of information on GBV risks and services in communities. In addition, 180 beneficiaries (105 women and 75 girls) received "dignity kits".

During the reporting period, in addition to UNICEF interventions, other Child Protection actors provided psychosocial and mental health services to 1,816 children (887 girls). 39 unaccompanied and separated children benefited either from alternative care or family reunification. The Child Protection Sub-cluster has produced a "call for action" to strengthen advocacy for the mobilization of funds and has set up its strategy for a period of two years (2024-2025) accompanied by its 2024 annual plan as well as the capacity-building plan for partners.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

In Artibonite, 20 partners (8 men and 12 women) of the Child Protection working group were trained on standards and the use of the interagency complaint mechanism (8811).

In addition, five UNICEF partners benefited from technical support, including Solidarite Fanm Ayisyen (SOFA), Caritas, Organisation Fanm Vanyan an Aksyon (OFAVA), Organisation des Coeurs pour le Changement des Enfants Démunis d'Haïti (OCCEDH) and SAKALA, for the development of action plans that will enable them to improve prevention against and responses to SEA. Through Nutrition partners, Gheskio, MDM and OCCEDH, 1,048 people were reached with messages against SEA in the ZMPP.

Social Protection (Humanitarian Cash Transfers)

During the reporting period, a second phase of the microeconomic analysis of the various impacts of crises on children's well-being was initiated, focusing on implementing a rapid mechanism to assess the socio-economic impacts of the crisis on children designed to address the urgent needs of humanitarian interventions, utilizing UNICEF's RAPID Pro system.

Concerning the implementation of the humanitarian cash transfer project, the office maintained its efforts to assist displaced people in the Artibonite and Port-au-Prince departments. Based on targeting data and its integration into the HOPE beneficiary management system, the intervention successfully aided 4,843 households with a planned distribution of USD \$578,000.

During the reporting period, significant progress was achieved in formulating a rapid response strategy for displaced persons, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, lactating women, and individuals with disabilities. The aim is to develop an inclusive response in cooperation with other sections.

Social and Behavior Change (SBC) Accountability to Affected Population (AAP), and Localization

UNICEF strengthened community engagement and outreach interventions to actively mobilize families and communities on the adoption of key family practices in a growing humanitarian crisis including cholera preventative measures and actions. About 330,000 people were directly engaged through 2,850 home visits, educational talks, including in schools, demonstrations sessions, community meetings and dialogues. In addition, 3.3 million people were reached through 55 jingles and radio programmes on healthy and positive practices aired 10,700 times on 28 radio stations.

UNICEF provided technical support to implementing partners for more strategical community engagement through fora and dialogues focused on the responsibility and commitment of community members and leaders to improve cholera prevention/response and children immunization especially in security affected and outbreaks hotspot areas. During the

reporting period, over 4,600 children (zero-dose and not fully vaccinated) were identified and referred to health facilities for vaccination and 3,113 pregnant women were referred for prenatal consultations by community relays, young U-Reporters, women groups.

Efforts are being made to strengthen feedback mechanisms combining community reporting boxes through partners, interactives radio programmes and the U-Report platform. 1,134 people shared their feedback on access and availability to services, which included 305 concerns mainly related to access to food, WASH services and kits and cholera response. Feedback was otherwise positive, with messages of congratulations and appreciation especially for efforts to provide key healthy and protective information and messages to families by community mobilizers and U-Reporters. More than 8,700 young people were newly registered in the U-Report platform, increasing the reach in information provision and collection.

In relation to the cholera response, more than 2,000 young people, mainly U-Reporters, who were deployed last year continue engaging communities to take action to prevent cholera, reaching 1,300 schools, churches and other cultural and sportive institutions. The youth also cleaned at-risk public places including drainage and waste collection. UNICEF renewed the deployments of seven local organizations and 116 community mobilizer volunteers in IDPs sites in the West department with the aim to continue engaging affected populations on cholera prevention and reach 500 people with social cohesion activities including initiation to technical competences, sport, and culture.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

UNICEF's communication efforts have been focused on global outreach, aiming to highlight the situation of children in the country, particularly amidst the increased violence in Port-au-Prince. These efforts include statements addressing the impact of demonstrations and protests on children's rights to education, as well as the dire living conditions faced by internally displaced children and families. This work has been supported by both the UNICEF Global and regional teams.

Press Releases and Statements

- [UNICEF urges all parties to safeguard children amid latest unrest in Haiti](#). *Statement attributable to Bruno Maes, UNICEF Representative in Haiti.* [Read more](#)
- [Children killed while fleeing violence in areas controlled by armed groups in Port-au-Prince, Haiti](#). UNICEF has received reports that at least two children were fatally shot while fleeing violence in areas controlled by armed groups in downtown Port-au-Prince. [Read more](#)
- [At least 170,000 children displaced amid escalating violence in Haiti](#). *In less than two weeks, nearly 2,500 people, most of them women and children, have been newly displaced in capital Port-au-Prince.* [Read more](#)
- [UNICEF and UNESCO call for respecting children's right to education in Haiti amidst escalating insecurity and socio-political instability](#). *Joint statement attributable to Bruno Maes, UNICEF Representative, and Tatiana Villegas-Zamora, UNESCO Representative in Haiti.* [Read more](#)

Campaign Webpage

- UNICEF also closely worked with the US Funds for UNICEF in the development of a campaign page on their platforms: [Emergency Response: Surge in violence fuels humanitarian crisis in Haiti](#)

Multimedia for Global Outreach

With the support of the UNICEF global multimedia team, a series of multimedia materials, particularly videos, have been widely disseminated through global platforms.

- Over 300,000 people have been displaced in Haiti due to violence and insecurity. Most of them are women and children. [Watch the video](#)
- Every day, children in Haiti see brutal violence, experience the loss of their loved ones, and witness their homes destroyed by fires. [Watch the video](#)
- Guerline - a community health worker from Haiti, is a hero. Why? Because every week, she travels to the remotest villages in the country and speaks to parents about the importance of childhood immunization. [Watch the video](#)

News notes, web stories and Human-interest stories

- [Haiti on the path of progress in children's vaccination](#). With the support of the Japanese government, UNICEF is supporting the expanded vaccination program of the Ministry of Public Health and Population. [Read more](#)

- **[The hygiene revolution in Haiti: towards a healthier future through community mobilization.](#)** With financial support from the Japanese government, UNICEF is improving the living conditions of Haitian communities and fighting cholera by installing sanitation and clean water infrastructure within these communities. [Read more](#)
- **[UNICEF and Japan join forces to promote a safer educational environment for children in Haiti.](#)** The Government of Japan granted UNICEF funding to strengthen EDUPOL, a specialized branch of the community-based police, whose main mission is to improve the school environment by reducing violence in and around schools. [Read more](#)

Next SitRep: March 2024

UNICEF Haiti: <https://www.unicef.org/haiti/>

UNICEF Haiti Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/haiti>

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Annex A

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources 2024	Resources available from 2023 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Health	26,500,000	-	1,565,270	24,934,730	94%
Nutrition	33,224,240	-	3,899,742	29,324,498	88%
Child Protection GBViE and PSEA	48,704,793	-	1,803,345	46,901,448	96%
Education	32,637,995	751,489	3,472,058	28,414,448	87%
WASH	43,810,800	404,610	4,621,528	38,784,662	89%
Cross Sectoral ⁴	36,772,384	44,276	899,231	21,776,493	96%
Total	221,650,212	1,200,375	16,554,984	203,894,853	92%

⁴ The cross-sectoral budget includes costs related to social and behaviour change, risk communication and community engagement and accountability to affected populations (\$22,250,000); gender (\$470,000) and humanitarian cash transfers (\$14,052,384).

Annex B

Summary of Humanitarian Response Results

Sector Indicator	HAC 2024 Target TOTAL	Total Result 2024						
		Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Results	Change (since the last SitRep)	% Progress
Nutrition								
# Children aged 6 to 59 months screened for wasting	600,000	29,293	26,568			55,861	55,861	9%
# Children aged 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	104,827	2,548	2,352			4,900	4,900	5%
# Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	430,884			12,098	-	12,098	12,098	3%
# children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	600,000	14,030	12,951			26,981	26,981	4%
Health (including public health emergencies)								
# children vaccinated against measles, supplemental dose	223,052	17,862	14,774			32,636	32,636	15%
# children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	652,400	7,531	7,508	25,676		40,715	40,715	6%
# new health professionals recruited and deployed in health institutions	250			124	42	166	166	66 %
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene								
# People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	884,000	2,583	2,066	3,100	2,583	10,332	10,332	1%
# People accessing appropriate sanitation facilities	176,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
# People reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services ⁵	884,000	29,886	23,909	35,863	29,886	119,544	119,544	14%
Education								
# Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	502,123	-	1,300			1,300	1,300	0%
# Children receiving individual learning materials	120,000	-	-			-	-	0%
# teachers and facilitators trained in basic pedagogy and/or mental health and psychosocial support	500	-	-			-	-	0%
# of children accessing mental health and psychosocial support in their schools/learning programmes	25,000	350	270			620	620	2%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA								
# Children, parents, and caregivers accessing community mental health and psychosocial support	336,557	3,319	2,099	2,271	1,642	9,331	9,331	3%
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	181,200	808	343	1,958		3,349	3,349	2%
# People with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	1,623,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
# unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified	5,979	14	52			66	66	1%
# children, youth, parents and community leaders sensitized on recruitment and use of children by armed groups	448,743	-	-	307	152	459	459	0%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, CBC, RCCE and AAP)								
# households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers (including for social protection and other sectors)	39,696					-	-	
# People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services ⁴	4,500,000	-	-	-	-	3,285,000	3,285,000	73%
# People with access to established accountability mechanisms	150,000					15,850	15,850	11%

⁵ The target includes people assisted with cholera kits through rapid response teams benefiting from a 'cordon sanitaire' and community response; as well as support with hygiene kits in emergency response. Hygiene kits are accompanied by sensitization and local solutions for oral rehydration salts where cholera kits do not suffice to address needs.