



Reporting Period: 16 – 30 April 2020

# UNICEF Global COVID-19 Situation Report No. 4

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for every child

## Highlights

- As part of the overall UN-wide effort, UNICEF continues to scale-up and deliver across its sectors to address the needs created by the COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF and partners have reached over 1.6 billion people with COVID-19 messaging.
- Over 11.5 million people have been reached with critical WASH supplies. UNICEF has shipped more than 6.6 million gloves, 1.3 million surgical masks, 428,069 N95 respirators, 291,015 gowns, 13,128 goggles, 63,800 face shields, 200 oxygen sets and 34,564 diagnostic tests for COVID-19, in support of 52 countries as they respond to the pandemic.
- UNICEF reached over 79.8 million children with distance/home-based learning. Together with Microsoft, UNICEF announced an expansion of the Learning Passport partnership to enable high-quality digital learning during the global crisis. UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP and World Bank issued new guidelines on the safe reopening of schools as countries consider reducing COVID19-related restrictions.
- UNICEF reached over 830,000 children, parents and/or caregivers with community based mental health and psychosocial support. UNICEF partnered with COVID-19 Advocacy Task Team of the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action to produce Advocacy Messages for Child Protection Actors: Prioritizing Child Protection in COVID-19 Response Plans.

## Situation in Numbers



**370 million**

Children missing out on school meals amid school closures



**308,033**

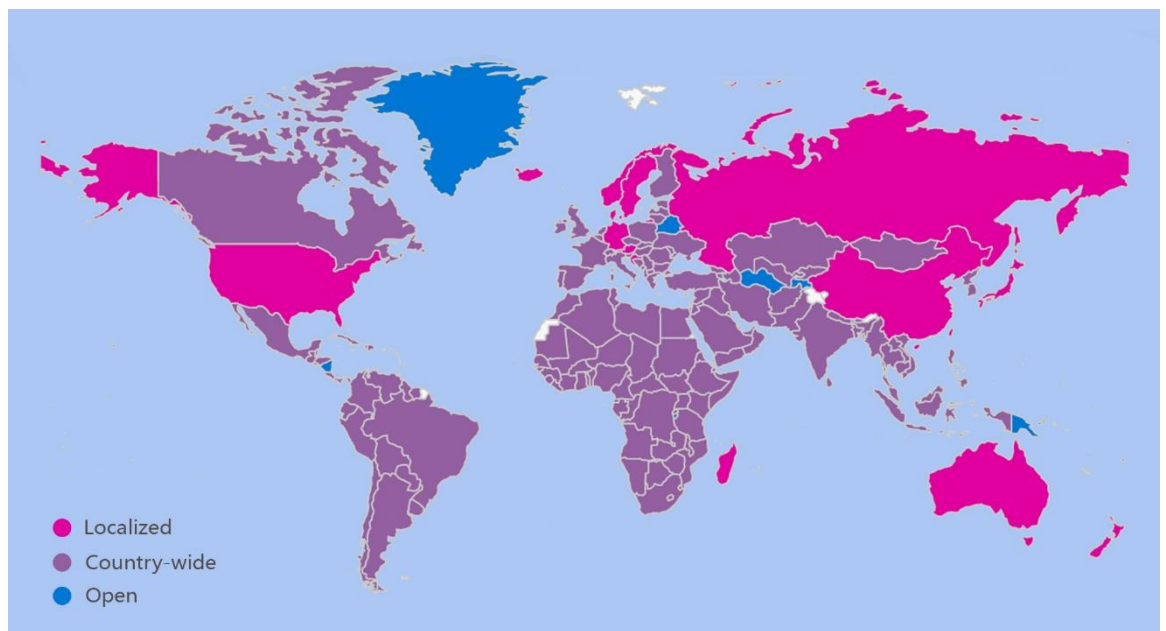
Healthcare workers within health facilities and communities provided with personal protective equipment (PPE)



**79.8 million**

Children supported with distance/home-based learning

## Global monitoring of school closures caused by COVID-19



(<https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse>; accessed 6 May 2020)

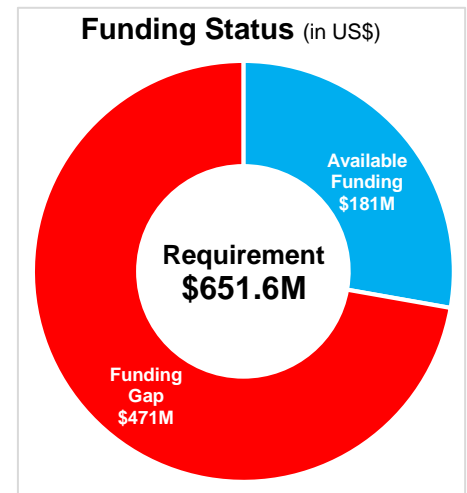
## Funding Overview and Partnerships

As of 1 May, UNICEF received US\$181 million thanks to generous contributions from the Governments of the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States of America, Denmark, Sweden, Republic of Korea, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Australia and Malta; World Bank, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Country Based Pooled Funds (CBPF), European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Asian Development Bank, the United Nations; and private sector donors. Flexible resources continue to be critical for the response. In this regard, UNICEF is grateful to partners like CERF, Solidarity Fund, DFID, Government of Denmark and Sweden and key private sector donors, including funds through the Solidarity Fund, that enable UNICEF to act quickly and respond strategically to where the needs are greatest, together with our partners on the ground. Overall, there is a significant funding gap across the regions. For example, in West and Central Africa, which has the largest need in UNICEF, the response only received 9 per cent of its total funding requirement. For information on the funding status of the UNICEF appeal of \$651.6 million, please visit:

<https://www.unicef.org/coronavirus/donors-and-partners>

## UNICEF Appeal 2020

**US\$ 651.6 million**



\*Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of 5 May 2020, there have been over 3.5 million confirmed cases of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), with over 243,000 deaths reported<sup>1</sup>, including among children. Over 1 million people have reportedly recovered from the disease. The outbreak has had a huge impact on the air industry, drastically reducing commercial and charter flights. Dozens of countries are at risk of running out of vital vaccines, putting millions of children at risk of preventable diseases like measles, diphtheria and polio due to disruptions in immunization services. Most countries have suspended mass polio campaigns and 25 countries have postponed mass measles campaigns. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, measles, polio and other vaccines were out of reach for 20 million children below the age of one every year.

In countries with ongoing humanitarian situations, the coronavirus has added yet another layer of vulnerability. As a result of some of the measures put in place for COVID-19, the movement of humanitarian supplies and personnel remains constrained in many operations. The increase in restrictions on international and domestic travel, curfews, checkpoints and bureaucratic impediments impact the delivery of assistance and the prepositioning of core supplies in need. In several countries, rapid response missions have been cancelled and IDP camps inaccessible, ultimately leading to less people in need being reached. UNICEF remains committed to stay and deliver and is working with partners to sustain humanitarian interventions and find innovative ways to adapt programming.

As countries begin to re-open, the number of children out of school remains high but is declining. 1.29 billion children in 186 countries, representing approximately 73.8% of total enrolled learners, continue to be directly affected by national school closures. Vulnerable and hard to reach children are in particular danger of dropping out of the education system due to not being reached with alternative ways to learn. Children on the move are already disproportionately affected by learning disruptions, and they are at great risk of exclusion from online or other alternative learning options. School closures are putting the health of 370 million children at risk by depriving them of school meals and other support services. These children are at risk of falling sick, dropping out of school and losing their best chance of escaping poverty. School meals are especially critical for girls, where the promise of a meal is often an incentive for struggling parents to send their daughter to school. Alongside school meal programmes, children in poor countries often benefit from health and nutrition services - such as vaccinations, deworming and iron supplementation - delivered through their schools.

Even when schools reopen, children will be returning to only over half of schools having basic hygiene services (defined as having a handwashing facility with water and soap available). An estimated 3 billion people worldwide lack access to safe and readily available soap and water at home, while 900 million children lack soap and water at their school<sup>2</sup>. Forty percent of health care facilities are not equipped to practice hand hygiene at points of care.

Public health measures like lockdowns and curfews are making it difficult for families to survive as global supply chains are disrupted, businesses shuttered and food prices on the rise. The financial ability of families to buy food and access essential health services is at risk. For example, in Afghanistan, a third of the population -- including 7.3 million children -- will face food shortages in April and May due to the current pandemic. Levels of hunger, malnutrition and illness and stress linked to are expected to increase.

<sup>1</sup> WHO sitrep #104; accessed 3 May 2020

<sup>2</sup> <https://washdata.org/>; accessed 4 May 2020

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### ***Strategic priority 1: Public health response to reduce novel coronavirus transmission and mortality***

Since the start of the outbreak, UNICEF and partners have reached over 1.6 billion people with COVID-19 messaging. UNICEF has shipped more than 6.6 million gloves, 1.3 million surgical masks, 428,069 N95 respirators, 291,015 gowns, 13,128 goggles, 63,800 face shields, 200 oxygen sets and 34,564 diagnostic tests for COVID-19, in support of 52 countries as they respond to the pandemic. In view of meeting the demand expected for the months of May to July, UNICEF has managed to secure availability from suppliers for key products, such as 33 million surgical masks, 22 million N95 respirators, 4.5 million coveralls, 2.6 million surgical gowns, 3.2 million goggles, 31 million face shields, 14,000 infrared thermometers, 9,500 oxygen and 3.8 million diagnostic tests for COVID-19. UNICEF has invested \$209 million in securing these supplies.

During the last week of April, the COVID-19 Supply Chain System (CSCS) has been established to address global supply challenges and to consolidate and coordinate demand, procurement, and allocations of critical supplies required to respond to the pandemic. UNICEF is an active member of the CSCS. Joint UN operations are already underway evidenced by the activation of the procurement and transport portals and by the various interagency forums working on establishing implementation processes and guidelines.

### ***Strategic priority 2: Continuity of health, education and social services; assessing and responding to the immediate collateral impacts of the COVID-19 response.***

UNICEF continued to provide critical health, education and social services and supplies, including in crisis settings like Syria, Yemen and the DRC, to name a few. In Syria, UNICEF continued delivering WASH services, supporting the operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure (including the provision of disinfectants), and procured personal protective equipment for partners and for the overall health sector, covering 10 per cent of the total sector needs (237,180 personal protection equipment items distributed). In Yemen, UNICEF partners distributed 3,407 hygiene kits, including soap, in 49 quarantine centers for over 10,000 returnees in six governorates. In the DRC, UNICEF launched a radio-based distance learning program for primary and secondary-school learners, aiming to reach 13.9 million children with the programme.

UNICEF is scaling up distance learning, as almost all students are now out of school. UNICEF and Microsoft announced an expansion of a global learning platform to help children and youth affected by COVID-19 continue their education at home. The Learning Passport partnership leverages technology to enable high-quality, flexible learning during the global crisis. Globally, UNICEF has reached over 79.8 million children with distance/home-based learning. UNICEF launched an initiative in 11 countries in Europe and Central Asia to support online learning, linking content with digital skills, technology and pedagogy, with focus on vulnerable populations and children on the move. UNICEF in Ecuador is using online learning sites to provide families with resources for distance learning, including for children with disabilities complemented by radio and TV. UNICEF in Tanzania is helping the Government to pilot an interactive system that screens literacy and links learners to either digital or audio-based learning content.

UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP and World Bank issued new [guidelines](#) on the safe reopening of schools amidst ongoing closures affecting nearly 1.3 billion students worldwide. UNICEF also developed a COVID-19/ WASH in Schools: A Global Advocacy paper, which presents intervention areas recommended to ensure adequate WASH coverage as schools plan to reopen.

Noting the importance of an equipped and protected social service workforce in mitigating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF, together with Global Social Service Workforce Alliance, Alliance for Child protection in Humanitarian Action and the International Federation of Social Workers, published a [Technical Note](#) on the Safety and Well-being of the Social Service Workforce in the COVID-19 Response. The document provides guidance on how to support the social service workforce to safely serve children, families, and communities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

UNICEF continued to ensure access to child protection services. For example, UNICEF ESARO, through an existing partnership with Child Helpline International, is supporting 15 child helplines to provide child protection services during the COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF is exploring creative digital solutions to overcome the barriers girls and women face accessing GBV information and services within the context of COVID-19, including strengthening remote engagement with local women's organizations. UNICEF partnered with COVID-19 Advocacy Task Team of the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action to produce: [Advocacy Messages for Child Protection Actors: Prioritizing Child Protection in COVID-19 Response Plans](#), which complements a related technical note.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The East Asia and Pacific region was the first region to be affected by COVID-19 and with over 151,000 confirmed cases and more than 7,000 deaths, it remains heavily impacted. Of UNICEF's programme countries in East Asia and Pacific programme, China (84,347), Indonesia (9,096 cases), the Philippines (7,777 cases), Malaysia (5,820 cases) and Thailand (2,938 cases) are the most heavily affected. While the outbreak's burden on health systems increases rapidly, and also affects regular healthcare provision, the impact of the abrupt loss of livelihood opportunities and the disruption of access to essential services worsens the situation of children. School closures implemented by countries in the region to contain the spread of the virus have affected 325 million children and may have unintended consequences in terms of child protection, if alternative care arrangements are not in place. The brunt of the immediate economic slowdown is borne disproportionately by families already on unstable and low wages. Urgent efforts are needed to contain the outbreak and to support health systems, communities and families to mitigate the impacts.

## Programme Response Highlights

UNICEF's response strategy for the East Asia and Pacific area focuses on the following strategic priority areas: (1) a public health response to reduce novel coronavirus transmission and mortality and (2) response and continuity of health, education and social services. Responding to a regional context with both middle-income and low-income countries, UNICEF's approach in East Asia and Pacific is a combination of providing critical guidance and technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the health system and health personnel and direct service delivery, for instance by installing handwashing stations in health facilities, schools and communities and the provision of critical medical, PPE and WASH supplies. To mitigate the secondary impacts of the COVID-19 crisis, UNICEF supports governments in the East Asia and Pacific with facilities for continued learning and provides technical assistance for continued health and child protection services UNICEF harnesses its social and traditional media assets to reach people with accurate information and prevention messaging as well as to engage with children, adolescents and their caregivers.

### Pillar in Focus: EDUCATION

**Papua New Guinea:** The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted learning of all 2.3 million students in PNG. UNICEF technically supported the establishment of the National Department of Education's (NDoE) teaching and learning management websites (e-learning site for primary and secondary students and teachers, and My PNG Home Study to access learning at home) and operationally supported the NDoE in the procurement of ICT devices and data to upload documents and the nationwide broadcasting of TV and radio lessons on websites. Over 370,000 children, including more than 168,000 girls, from primary and secondary schools can now continue learning despite school closures. Ensuring that children at school are safe from COVID-19 transmission, UNICEF also implemented handwashing points and a hygiene campaign in 39 schools in Port Moresby that will benefit 56,000 school children.

**Timor Leste:** Delivering education to 408,000 Timorese children affected by school closures since 23 March is particularly challenging in a context where access to media channels is scattered. While almost all families have a mobile phone, less than half of families have a TV. Only a quarter of people have access to radio and Internet reaches only those in urban centers. To reach all children, UNICEF supported education authorities to develop several radio and television broadcasting to ensure continued education for children grade 1 to 6. The distance learning program "Eskola ba Uma" or "School Goes Home" was established allowing children the opportunity to continue learning. The learning program helps children stay connected to teachers and encourages caregivers and parents to become engaged in their children's learning. Eskola ba Uma includes four channels for continued learning: TV, radio, online and print. Moreover, thanks to a UNICEF partnership with Microsoft, an online learning platform called the Learning Passport was launched to give children remote access to their national school curriculum via a child-friendly platform with textbooks, storybooks, songs, videos and supplementary learning materials. As a result of these and other education responses by UNICEF, over 190,000 children in Timor-Leste have access to home-based and distance learning

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The overall number of confirmed cases continued to rise, with 210,453 (excluding Italy) at 28 April, a marked increase in Turkey (now 114,653) and 190 cases within the refugee/migrant population in Greece. Belarus (12,208), Romania (11,616), Ukraine (9,866) and Serbia (8,497) still report significant numbers and Tajikistan announced its first cases (15) on 30 April. Countries contemplating a gradual lift of some containment measures require support to re-establish primary health care, nutrition and WASH services in schools and health facilities. Across ECAR, access to PPE and critical health supplies remains a most-frequently cited challenge, while economic slowdown and confinement continue to threaten children's health, wellbeing and protection, particularly those most vulnerable (e.g., in closed facilities, from poor, minority, refugee/migrant communities). Education remains hard hit, with over 56 million children affected by closures of schools and early learning centers, impacting learning where 10.8 million children were out-of-school before the pandemic. Most countries provide learning through television and online delivery, but this risks exacerbating inequalities in access, for example, in poor families who do not have computers. The region's vulnerable children, already excluded from quality education (Roma, linguistic minorities, children with disabilities, refugee/migrant children) could fall further behind without adequate support, especially for teachers and families. Furthermore, just 1 in 2 children in ECAR have developed basic proficiency, now complicated by distance learning and limited monitoring of its quality.

## Programme Response Highlights

UNICEF supports national efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 and mitigate health and socio-economic impacts on children and families. This includes: protective, life-saving health, hygiene supply provision; support to routine healthcare, immunization and nutrition services; RCCE on infection prevention and safety, using social/multimedia, and recognizing young people as key conveyors; mental health, psychosocial assistance and GBV prevention and strengthening social protection programming. In over half of ECAR countries impacted by closures, UNICEF is supporting production of educational content and resources for parents and teachers, especially at preschool level. An initiative to support online learning, linking content with digital skills, technology and pedagogy, was launched in 11 countries. Currently, 15 Country offices are engaging or planning to engage national member stations of the European Broadcasting Union for transmitting risk communication and remote learning content, including for early childhood education (ECE) and vulnerable populations. UNICEF is providing guidelines for safe school operations and hygiene messaging and a regional team of experts has been established to cover areas of teacher education, education technology, accessibility, innovation design, and needs assessment. Multiple initiatives target the most vulnerable children, including the Akelius digital learning project for refugee and migrant children, translation of learning materials to multiple languages, development of content for children with disabilities, distribution of paper-based materials to Roma settlements, and provision of tablets for children without devices.

## Pillar in Focus: EDUCATION

**Turkey:** Learning is interrupted for 19 million children, including 680,000 Syrian children in public schools. UNICEF provides support to MoNE for remote learning and to reduce access barriers to online learning, including provision of remote ECE for over 4,900 children. MoNE information messages on the national distance learning programme were translated into Arabic and disseminated for refugee children and parents, reaching almost all 7,500 learners enrolled non-formal education. UNICEF has partnered with Kilis and Gaziantep municipalities to ensure continued, remote learning for an estimated 3,500 school-aged vulnerable children and youth, including 800 out-of-school. To bring vulnerable refugee and Turkish learners with little or no access to remote learning facilities back into learning and support their families to manage, UNICEF is procuring "Learn at Home" kits for 15,000 families. The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education Programme continues for over 600,000 refugee children.

**Azerbaijan:** Over 1.5 Million learners have been impacted. UNICEF is providing an example of M&E in education during COVID-19. Weekly impact assessment surveys measure access to and participation in learning via TV, online, videoconferencing, and print media, with results used to provide recommendations to government on how to reach the nearly 1 in 4 school age children who are missing out on distance learning. Countrywide rapid impact assessments also focus on access, platforms used, and support from teachers. In addition, preschool education classes developed by the Institute of Education with support of UNICEF began broadcasting via two national television channels.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The number of cases in the ESAR region continues to increase, with 6,570 confirmed cases and 152 deaths as of 27 April 2020. South Africa has the highest caseload in the region with 69 per cent of confirmed cases and 57 per cent of all deaths in the region occurring there (4,546 cases, 87 deaths). To date, 19 out of 21 countries in the region have confirmed cases with only Lesotho and Comoros not yet reporting cases due to limited testing capacities. While countries continue their immediate response to the virus, there has also been an increased need to respond to the secondary impacts of the pandemic, including school closures, strict containment measures which have reduced household incomes, reduced access to social services and increased exposure to gender-based violence, child neglect and abuse. In ESAR, 20 out of 21 countries have schools closed or partially closed (with schools open only in Burundi), which is affecting the learning and wellbeing of approximately 127 million children (14 million in pre-primary, 90 million in primary and 23 million in secondary). Existing food insecurity, desert locust outbreaks and drought conditions combined with the health and socioeconomic effects of COVID-19, are expected to result in an at least 25 per cent increase in the number of children suffering from acute malnutrition across the region in 2020, translating into an additional 650,000 children across the region who will need life-saving treatment for severe acute malnutrition (for a total of 3.3 million). UNICEF will continue to respond to the most urgent needs of children and women in the region and support efforts to reduce the effects of secondary impacts on the most vulnerable and at-risk people.

## Programme Response Highlights

To respond to the unprecedented scale of school closure, COs in the region are supporting their partners in, broadly, three areas: 1) continuity of learning provision; 2) monitoring; and 3) plan for reopening. For the continuity of learning, most countries are broadcasting radio and TV education programmes and distributing workbooks due to the limited internet connection, including broadcasting to approximately 53 million children (42 per cent) in ESAR. The effectiveness of actual use and learning is yet to be determined as monitoring distance learning impact is a global challenge. Some countries started the preparation of school reopening with UNICEF support by carefully considering safety, equity, learning support, wellbeing, and system strengthening. UNICEF ESARO, through an existing partnership with Child Helpline International, is supporting 15 child helplines in to provide child protection services during the COVID-19 pandemic. Child helpline frontline workers across the region are being equipped to work from home in order to continue the service provision in times of strict containment measures of the pandemic. This enables children, adolescents and their parents/caregivers experiencing violence or any other forms of maltreatment while confined at home to receive essential services such as basic psychosocial support, case-management and information concerning COVID-19 and child rights.

## Pillar in Focus: EDUCATION

**Kenya:** Shortly after the commencement of school closure on 16 March, the Ministry of Education enhanced curriculum delivery with dissemination of critical COVID-19 messages through existing distance-learning platforms (such as radio, EduTVKenya and Kenya Education Cloud). UNICEF has provided direct technical and financial support to MoE, including sectoral COVID-19 response planning and coordination, as well as newspaper advertisements, to inform the public of available learning options, accessibility assessments of learning options, and the creation of new digital content, including for children with disabilities. UNICEF has reached 18,350 refugee learners through distribution of printed textbooks and is providing academic tutorials and physical fitness to 373 children, 216 of whom have intellectual disabilities, through smartphones in informal settlements in Nairobi.

**Tanzania:** The Ministry of Education Tanzania (mainland and in Zanzibar) has commenced distance learning lessons for all children (pre-primary, primary and secondary education). Since late April, lessons have been broadcasted using radio and television for six days a week through radio and television. In addition to country-wide radio broadcasting, (national public and community radios stations), private stations have joined Government efforts including dedicating a channel to broadcast the lessons through television. Furthermore, UNICEF is supporting the Tanzania Institute of Education in developing innovative SMS-based learning materials that will be compatible with basic mobile phone and cheaper or low-cost internet. UNICEF supported the MoE and local government to develop lifesaving messages and messages for parents to help their children continue learning at home (the messages were translated to Kirundi for refugee children). Furthermore, UNICEF supported an online awareness raising discussion forum (Elimika Wikiendi) with a reach of 2.1 million people on “learning from home” and how parents and guardians can support their children during this period of the coronavirus outbreak.

# Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Anguilla, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Turks & Caicos Islands, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

COVID-19 continues to spread in the region with over 200,000 reported cases in all 36 countries and territories, and more than 10,000 deaths by end April. Globally, Brazil, Peru and Ecuador are amongst the 20 countries with the highest numbers of confirmed cases; while Brazil, Mexico and Ecuador are now part of the 20 most affected in terms of deaths.<sup>3</sup> Test scarcity accentuates the seriousness of the situation.<sup>4</sup> Even in countries with strong health systems, the current testing capacity will be surpassed by demand during upcoming peaks of the epidemic.<sup>5</sup> UNICEF estimates that over 159 million children in the region, more than 95% of enrolled students in LAC, have been affected by the closure of schools in all countries and territories in the region, except for Nicaragua. Depending on the length of the school closure period, the interruption of education can have serious consequences for children. Some risk falling behind in their learning. Those who were already vulnerable may never return to school. Governments have put in place measures to ensure the continuity of education, however home-based modalities are not guaranteed throughout the region, nor do all families have access to them, particularly the most disadvantaged. The adaptation of contents/materials, including translation into local languages and to disability-accessible formats, remain challenges for the sector response.

## Programme Response Highlights

UNICEF Regional and Country Offices are providing technical support to Ministries of Education to ensure safe, quality and continued learning for all children, ensuring complementarity with other programme sectors. In 18 countries, UNICEF is supporting education authorities in the implementation of remote learning systems, production and dissemination of guidelines, educational materials and content (including printed, TV, Radio and digital). In Argentina, UNICEF is supporting the MoE to reach up to four million children in rural and vulnerable communities with distance education programmes. In contexts with ongoing humanitarian response for migrants (i.e. Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador), UNICEF has adapted strategies to ensure access to materials and food supply, reinforcing tracking of out of school children and preparations for the reopening of schools. As part of the “Learning At Home” strategy<sup>6</sup>, UNICEF has partnered with Lingokids to facilitate free English learning for 3 months for children from 2 to 8 years old, aiming at providing continuity in teaching this language during lockdown<sup>7</sup>.

## Pillar in Focus: EDUCATION

**Peru:** UNICEF and other international partners have provided technical support to the Ministry of Education for the design of a distance learning strategy. On 6 April, the Ministry launched a platform for distance learning with web-based, Radio and TV modalities. Since its launch, the web-based modality has registered more than 3.8 million users, and more than 12.2 million visits to the platform. Over 1,000 radio stations are broadcasting learning lessons for primary and secondary students. Forty-four are broadcasting in nine local languages. The Ministry of Education is procuring 940,000 tablets for students and teachers in rural and remote urban areas to ensure the continuity of education while closing the digital gap. UNICEF is supporting the government in the development of materials and online trainings for teachers, booklets for school managers and parents, and materials for children with special needs. UNICEF is also supporting the revision of educational material for secondary education in rural communities.

**Guatemala:** The Ministry of Education is using print, radio and television media to reach students of public schools and ensure the continuity of learning at home. For rural areas, where access to printed materials, television and radio is limited, and as part of the UNICEF-supported “Learning At Home” strategy, special teaching materials have been prepared in native languages. The first package was delivered to local authorities to be distributed to educational centres. UNICEF has contributed to the design and development of an education blog, in which experts provide educational and psychosocial support to students and parents. At least 200,000 children are benefiting from UNICEF-supported distance/home learning activities in Guatemala.

<sup>3</sup> Coronavirus COVID-19, Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University, 29 April 2020.

<sup>4</sup> For instance, in Ecuador, the number of daily tests per 1,000 people doubled in late April, this could explain the two-fold increase in the number of cases confirmed on 24 April. Source: Our World in Data, from official sources, <<https://ourworldindata.org/covid-testing>>.

<sup>5</sup> For example, the Health Ministry in Brazil predicts that by the peak of epidemic, Brazil will have to process 30,000 – 50,000 tests per day, while its current capacity is 6,700 tests per day. Source: Burki, ‘COVID-19 in Latin America’, The Lancet Infectious Diseases, 17 April, <<https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S1473-3099%2820%2930303-0>>, accessed 28 April.

<sup>6</sup> UNICEF, ‘Learning At Home | Join the Challenge’, <<https://www.unicef.org/lac/en/learningathome>>.

<sup>7</sup> UNICEF, Press release, ‘Three months of free access to an English learning platform for children’, 28 April, <<https://www.unicef.org/lac/en/press-releases/free-access-ot-Lingokids-english-learning-platform-for-children>>.

# Middle East and North Africa

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, State of Palestine, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of 29 April, a total of 162,966 cases were reported in the MENA region, with a 32 per cent increase in just one week. Iran continued to record a decrease in new cases per day for the third consecutive week. It still, however, has the highest number in the region with more than 57 per cent of total cases and 80 per cent of total deaths. Of concern is the first cases of COVID-19 recorded in refugee camps in the Djibouti, Lebanon, and the State of Palestine. In Yemen, five new cases were reported in Aden - three weeks after the only previous laboratory-confirmed case was detected in the Eastern governorate of Hadramout. This suggests that the virus could be circulating undetected. This is a major concern due to the fragile and overwhelmed health system along with weak Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) in health facilities. In Syria, Lebanon, Sudan, Djibouti, Yemen and Iraq, immunization campaigns against polio and measles are particularly affected by the impact of the lockdown measures. While routine immunization continues in most countries, special vaccination campaigns were forced to halt. This put at risk nearly 15 million children of missing lifesaving vaccines. However, most countries in the MENA region are continuing with routine immunization for children while applying strict precautionary health measures. Prenatal care services are also negatively affected in several countries, including in Iraq, Jordan, Libya, due to both reduction of services and high demand as a result of confinement measures, while in Yemen, the prepositioning of supplies and nutrition monitoring programmes have been disrupted and demand for nutrition services considerably declined. In 12 MENA countries, the impact of the quick measures taken by governments has started to show positive results with no increase in the absolute number of deaths, leading some countries to relax curfews and lockdown. While measures remain in effect in countries especially for social and religious gatherings central to the Holy Month of Ramadan, the ease in restrictions combined with social activities could increase the risks of virus transmissions. Some Governments are considering the reopening of schools as soon as the public health imperative allows. There is a specific focus on children taking statutory exams. Families with children at risk of dropping out or reverting to negative coping mechanisms, especially those from most vulnerable communities, may require catch-up classes scaled up social protection schemes or incentive packages.

## Programme Response Highlights

Together with governments and partners, UNICEF continues to develop and disseminate RCCE materials and messages, reaching nearly 100 million people. For the Holy Month of Ramadan, specific RCCE COVID-19 prevention videos were produced and aired on national and local TV in Iraq and Libya, while in Lebanon, several religious leaders were engaged directly in the messaging. In the State of Palestine, a multi-media campaign on safe practices during Ramadan reached nearly 4 million people. UNICEF increased its engagement with the private sector across the region, including mobile operators and communication companies to support in the dissemination of messages. In 11 countries where there is an easing of lockdown measures and where Governments are discussing reopening of schools, UNICEF is scaling up its support to develop and plan safe school protocols, catch up classes and disinfection. In addition, UNICEF is also actively promoting and supporting the scaling up of social protection schemes or incentive packages (as part of the Back to School campaign) for children at risk of dropping out. In Jordan, 35,000 households have received their allocation of a temporary cash transfer from the National Aid Fund (NAF), while in Morocco, 1.8 million households received humanitarian multi-sector cash grant for basic need. In low income countries or countries in humanitarian settings, such as Djibouti, Sudan, Syria and Yemen, UNICEF is providing basic supplies and vaccines to resume or support the continuity of immunization campaigns. UNICEF continues to support teachers, students and parents- across the region- to remain engaged with learning and is exploring the expansion of innovative approaches to reach the most vulnerable children in the COVID-19 context and beyond.

## Pillar in Focus: EDUCATION

**Algeria:** UNICEF provided IT servers to the Ministry of Education to support the expansion of distance/alternative learning through TV, online and radio and is now focusing on the dissemination of content to the learning platforms. Video courses on the National Office for Education and distant learning (ONEFD) YouTube channel have been viewed by millions of students. A new TV channel dedicated to education started to broadcast the courses. UNICEF is strengthening the Education Management Information System to better monitor out-of-school children and to plan for catch-up programmes. In response to school closure in refugee camps in Tindouf, UNICEF is aiming to reach more than 30,000 school-aged children by supporting the education sector with IT equipment and the production and broadcasting of e-learning activities.

**Syria:** UNICEF is providing support to prepare for the re-opening of 11,500 schools, serving 3.5 million children. Soap, school cleaning kits and awareness raising materials have been procured and are in the process of being distributed. In collaboration with WFP, 400,000 children living in areas with low connectivity were reached with coloring and exercise books to be used for distance learning. UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Education and UNRWA to develop TV, radio and online programmes to support distance learning.



## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

South Asia region recorded a total of 22, 276 cases over the past week bringing the total to 58,120 cases and 1,651 deaths. This represents a 62% increase in the total number of cases compared to last week. The situation in the Maldives remains of great concern as the cases continue to double (225%) mostly among migrant workers living in packed dormitories in the capital Male. India reported 12,5719 new cases bringing the total to 33,049, while Pakistan added 4,960 new cases, Bangladesh 3,331 cases, Afghanistan 847 new cases, Sri Lanka registered 339 new cases, Nepal 25 new cases and 1 case in Bhutan. Recent UNICEF assessments and monitoring findings show that due to ongoing lockdown measures, there is a significant decrease on access and provision of essential health and nutrition services such as immunization, treatment of acute malnutrition and safe deliveries across the region. For instance, in the Maldives, routine immunization has been halted. Afghanistan has reported a 38 percent decrease of in-patient admissions of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 10 percent decrease in outpatient services. In Bangladesh, 41 per cent fewer women have sought facility care for their deliveries in March 2020 compared to last year, indicating an overall drop in use of/access to health services. South Asia could face a further public health crisis as children miss routine vaccinations as lockdown measures across the region have halted immunization drives and parents refrain from taking their children health facilities for vaccinations. Sporadic outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases, including measles and diphtheria, have already been seen in parts of Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal.

## Programme Response Highlights

The key priority for the RO/CO response plans is on the immediate measures that must be undertaken to ensure preparedness and response actions to prevent and respond to the COVID-19 outbreak in each country focusing on the following areas; (1) risk communication and community engagement, (2) critical medical and Water Supply and Hygiene (WASH) supplies and services, (3) provision of healthcare and nutrition services, (4) access to continuous education and child protection services, and promoting cash transfers to address the social impact of the epidemic. Recognizing the specific impact on women, adolescents and children, the strategy includes engagement with women leaders and organizations to reach communities, and integration of measures for Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response across sectors.

## Pillar in Focus: EDUCATION

**Sri Lanka:** UNICEF has support the MoE in the development of the draft education cluster response plan with sector partners. The National Institute of Education, with technical support from UNICEF, has finalized the learning package for grade 1, to be distributed to grade one students in all schools nation-wide covering approximately 328,500 students. UNICEF successfully mobilized financial resources to provide similar support to all students in grade 2. UNICEF is liaising with the Presidential Task Force (PTF) to collect examples and good practices in e-learning. While UNICEF is supporting the Government in development of an overall response plan, through the MOE, UNICEF has advocated to the PTF the importance of developing an overall response plan and support for continuous learning for primary students in hard-to-reach areas. UNICEF designed a rapid assessment to inform the overall Education Response/Contingency Plan. Developed with technical input from the education cluster, the fact-finding tool was deployed through the MoE's existing What's App channels, targeting education administrators, principals and teachers at provincial, zonal and district levels to collect information on education.

# West and Central Africa

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, San Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to escalate in West and Central Africa with the region surpassing 10,000 confirmed cases in the last week of April 2020. The number of reported confirmed cases has doubled, growing from 5,820 to 13,718 (136% increase) within two weeks. A total of 371 deaths associated to COVID-19 (CFR: 2.7%) were reported as of 30 April 2020. While noting some progress in the response, it is important to mention that most countries in West and Central Africa are still lacking full capacities to test, isolate confirmed cases and trace contacts. On top of the COVID-19 pandemic needs, there are also ongoing outbreaks of measles in Burkina Faso and Central African Republic as well as resurgence of new cases of the Ebola virus disease in DRC. Over 128 million children and youth are directly affected by nationwide school closures in West and Central Africa (all 24 countries have closed all schools). School closures put gains made in access to education and learning at risk, especially in a region where there are an estimated 41 million of out-of-school children between the ages of 6 and 15. Burkina Faso will be one of the first countries planning to progressively re-open schools, starting with exam classes on 11 May. Other classes will be progressively re-opened from 25 May, while higher education and the technical education will be resume on 11 May.

## Programme Response Highlights

UNICEF's education approach to the COVID-19 response is guided by the 'readiness' agenda of the Global Education Strategy, focusing on countries and children that are affected by the virus, including the most vulnerable and excluded children in the most remote areas. Fourteen out of the twenty-four countries have launched continuing learning at home for children in the past two weeks through distance and remote learning, (radio, TV programmes, and in some cases e-learning platforms). During the reporting period, the Regional Office has released [guidance on digital learning](#) related to COVID-19 response and beyond. This guidance builds on two years of research and work to develop digital learning toolkit as well as newly available resources on COVID-19 response.

### Pillar in Focus: EDUCATION

**Nigeria:** Through UNICEF's support to the Federal Ministry of Education, state governments and local administrations are providing continuation of learning through home-based alternate platforms such as radio and television. Currently, radio and television broadcasts transmitting education programmes are reaching 4.9 million school aged children in Kano, Katsina, Bauchi, Jigawa, Borno, Yobe, Kaduna, Niger, Nasarawa, Zamfara, Sokoto, Ondo, Enugu and Bayelsa states. Five states (Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Bauchi, and Jigawa) are piloting radio learning programmes for internally displaced people and host communities, reaching over 300,000 children with learning and academic activities.

**DRC:** 27 million children are out of school due to the school closure in DRC. UNICEF launched a radio-based distance learning programme for primary and secondary-school aged learners. As 37% of people in DRC have access to radio, UNICEF is aiming to reach 13.9 million children with the programme. In addition, UNICEF distributed home work booklets for children (target 2.5 million)

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

EU, GRULAC and Group of Friends of Children and the SDGs statement on COVID-19 impact on children rallies the support of 169 Member States [Link](#)

Impact of COVID-19 mitigation measures on vaccine supply and logistics, Press Release [Link](#)

UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP and World Bank issued new [guidelines](#) on the safe reopening of schools. [Link](#)

Greta Thunberg launches COVID-19 fundraising campaign for UNICEF [Link](#)

WFP and UNICEF are urging national governments to prevent devastating nutrition and health consequences for the 370 million children missing out on school meals amid school closures. Press Release [Link](#)

Gavi made US\$ 40 million available to UNICEF to secure personal protective equipment for low-income countries [Link](#)

South Asia could face yet another health emergency if children across the region do not receive their life-saving vaccine shots. Disruption of childhood vaccination in South Asia poses an urgent threat to children's health [Link](#)

UNICEF is scaling up delivery of health and hygiene supplies across Latin America and Caribbean [Link](#)

Mama Africa's smash-hit "Pata Pata" rerecorded by Angelique Kidjo to spread information and hope in a time of Coronavirus. World's most defiantly joyful song rereleased by UNICEF [Link](#)

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is continuing its routine immunization activities to tackle measles outbreaks [Link](#)

All elements of the Global Humanitarian Response Plan are crucial: UN agencies issue urgent call to fund the global emergency supply system to fight COVID-19 [Link](#)

Annual report on acute food insecurity and malnutrition published today: Global report on food crises reveals scope of food crises as COVID-19 poses new risks to vulnerable children [Link](#)

Joint statement by Henrietta Fore, UNICEF Executive Director, and Filippo Grandi, UN High Commissioner for Refugees [Link](#)

UNICEF and Microsoft launch global learning platform to help address COVID-19 education crisis [Link](#)

COVID-19: Global ceasefire would be a gamechanger for 250 million children living in conflict-affected areas. [Link](#)

Only through strong collaboration with governments, businesses and partners can we ensure life-saving supplies continue to reach children most in need [Link](#)

Videos, photos and other social media content on Weshare: [Link](#)

**Next SitRep: 14 May 2020**

**UNICEF COVID-19 Crisis Appeal:** <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/2020-HAC-CoronaVirus>

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## Summary of Programme Results

## Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

Target for Dec 2020

**2,238,156,775**

Number of people reached on COVID-19 through messaging on prevention and access to services

**74%**

Results by 30 April 2020\*

**1,665,565,427**

Total countries reported	<b>130</b>
Included in CO response plan	<b>125</b>
Countries set target	<b>114</b>
Countries reported results	<b>108</b>

Target for Dec 2020

**166,020,899**

Number of people engaged on COVID-19 through Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) actions

**40%**

Results by 30 April 2020\*

**65,599,136**

Total countries reported	<b>130</b>
Included in CO response plan	<b>104</b>
Countries set target	<b>91</b>
Countries reported results	<b>83</b>

Target for Dec 2020

**68,112,233**

Number of people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications for available support services to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms

**15%**

Results by 30 April 2020\*

**10,007,164**

Total countries reported	<b>130</b>
Included in CO response plan	<b>79</b>
Countries set target	<b>61</b>
Countries reported results	<b>49</b>

\* Results are for countries that have reported on specific indicators

## WASH / Infection Prevention Control (IPC)

Target for Dec 2020

**56,215,535**

Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services

**21%**

Results by 30 April 2020\*

**12,078,547**

Total countries reported	<b>130</b>
Included in CO response plan	<b>111</b>
Countries set target	<b>104</b>
Countries reported results	<b>76</b>

Target for Dec 2020

**2,203,065**

Number of healthcare workers within health facilities and communities provided with personal protective equipment (PPE)

**14%**

Results by 30 April 2020\*

**308,033**

Total countries reported	<b>130</b>
Included in CO response plan	<b>99</b>
Countries set target	<b>93</b>
Countries reported results	<b>46</b>

Target for Dec 2020

**2,334,547**

Number of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)

**13%**

Results by 30 April 2020\*

**308,231**

Total countries reported	<b>130</b>
Included in CO response plan	<b>77</b>
Countries set target	<b>66</b>
Countries reported results	<b>32</b>

\* Results are for countries that have reported on specific indicators

## Continuity of Health

Target for Dec 2020

# 2,186,339

Number of healthcare providers trained in detecting, referral and appropriate management of COVID-19 cases



## 56%

Results by 30 April 2020\*

1,227,302

Total countries reported	130
Included in CO response plan	61
Countries set target	58
Countries reported results	33

Target for Dec 2020

# 4,424,860

Number of children 6-59 months admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)



## 10%

Results by 30 April 2020\*

464,347

Total countries reported	130
Included in CO response plan	47
Countries set target	44
Countries reported results	30

Target for Dec 2020

# 89,537,358

Number of children and women receiving essential healthcare services in UNICEF supported facilities



## 12%

Results by 30 April 2020\*

10,934,866

Total countries reported	130
Included in CO response plan	68
Countries set target	59
Countries reported results	44

Target for Dec 2020

# 23,802,125

Number of caregivers of children (0-23 months) reached with messages on breastfeeding in the context of COVID-19



## 16%

Results by 30 April 2020\*

3,798,782

Total countries reported	130
Included in CO response plan	78
Countries set target	67
Countries reported results	38

\* Results are for countries that have reported on specific indicators

# Access to Continuous Education, Child Protection, Social Protection and GBV Services

Target for Dec 2020

## 305,195,886

Number of children supported with distance/home-based learning



### 26%

Results by 30 April 2020\*

79,853,413

Total countries reported	130
Included in CO response plan	111
Countries set target	100
Countries reported results	54

Target for Dec 2020

## 24,013,060

Number of children, parents and primary caregivers provided with community based mental health and psychosocial support



### 3%

Results by 30 April 2020\*

830,987

Total countries reported	130
Included in CO response plan	111
Countries set target	102
Countries reported results	63

Target for Dec 2020

## 41,034,880

Number of households (affected by COVID-19) receiving humanitarian multi-sector cash grant for basic needs



### 7%

Results by 30 April 2020\*

2,895,189

Total countries reported	130
Included in CO response plan	69
Countries set target	54
Countries reported results	11

Target for Dec 2020

## 815,416

Number of schools implementing safe school protocols (COVID-19 prevention and control)



### 2%

Results by 30 April 2020\*

14,368

Total countries reported	130
Included in CO response plan	81
Countries set target	66
Countries reported results	8

Target for Dec 2020

## 53,229

Number of UNICEF personnel & partners that have completed training on GBV risk mitigation & referrals for survivors, including for PSEA



### 38%

Results by 30 April 2020\*

20,187

Total countries reported	130
Included in CO response plan	71
Countries set target	62
Countries reported results	36

Target for Dec 2020

## 407,712

Number of children without parental or family care provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements



### 49%

Results by 30 April 2020\*

200,337

Total countries reported	130
Included in CO response plan	83
Countries set target	68
Countries reported results	37

Target for Dec 2020

## 5,229,169

Number of children and adults that have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse



### 67%

Results by 30 April 2020\*

3,490,238

Total countries reported	130
Included in CO response plan	40
Countries set target	28
Countries reported results	12

\* Results are for countries that have reported on specific indicators

## Annex B

### Indicators included in country's response plan by region

Region/Country	RCCE			WASH/IPC			Health				Education, Social Protection, Child Protection, & GBV						
	People reach	People engage	People interact	Supplies and services	PPE to health staff	Staff training (IPC)	Training detect and refer	Essential Services	Breast feeding	SAM treatment	Distance learning	Safe school protocols	Alternate care	Mental health support	Training GBV and refer	Abuse & exploit. report	Cash grants
<b>EAPR</b>																	
Cambodia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
China	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
DP Republic of Korea	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fiji (Pacific Islands)	●	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	○	○	○
Indonesia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	●
Lao People's Dem Rep.	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●
Malaysia	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
Mongolia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●
Myanmar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	○	○
Papua New Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	○	○	○
Philippines	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	●
Thailand	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	●	●	○	●
Timor-Leste	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●
Vietnam	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	○	○	●
<b>ECAR</b>																	
Albania	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	○
Armenia	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	○	●
Azerbaijan	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	○
Belarus	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○
Bosnia and Herzegovina	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Bulgaria	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	○
Croatia	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Georgia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Greece Partnership Office	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	○	○	○
Kazakhstan	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
Kosovo (UN SC resolution :	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	●	●	○	○	○
Moldova	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
North Macedonia	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	○
Rep of Uzbekistan	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	●
Republic of Kyrgyzstan	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	○	●	○	○	○
Republic of Montenegro	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
Romania	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	○
Serbia	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
Tajikistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Turkey	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Turkmenistan	●	○	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○
Ukraine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	●

Region/Country	RCCE			WASH/IPC			Health				Education, Social Protection, Child Protection, & GBV						
	People reach	People engage	People interact	Supplies and services	PPE to health staff	Staff training (IPC)	Training detect and refer	Essential Services	Breast feeding	SAM treatmnt	Distance learning	Safe school protocols	Alternate care	Mental health support	Training GBV and refer	Abuse & exploit. report	Cash grants
<b>ESAR</b>																	
Angola	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	●
Botswana	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	●
Burundi	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○
Comoros	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	●
Eritrea	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	○	●
Eswatini	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	●
Ethiopia	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○
Kenya	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	○	○	●	○	○	●
Lesotho	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	○	●	○	○	●
Madagascar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	●	●
Malawi	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	○
Namibia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●
Republic of Mozambique	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●
Rwanda	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
Somalia	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
South Africa	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
South Sudan	●	●	○	●	○	●	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Uganda	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
United Rep. of Tanzania	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
Zambia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	●
Zimbabwe	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>LACR</b>																	
Argentina	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	○
Barbados	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	●
Belize	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	●
Bolivia	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
Brazil	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Chile	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Colombia	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	●
Costa Rica	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Cuba	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dominican Republic	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
Ecuador	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
El Salvador	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Guatemala	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
Guyana - 678 - Suriname	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
Haiti	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
Honduras	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
Jamaica	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mexico	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
Nicaragua	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Panama	●	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Paraguay	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Peru	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Uruguay	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Venezuela	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○



Region/Country	RCCE			WASH/IPC			Health				Education, Social Protection, Child Protection, & GBV						
	People reach	People engage	People interact	Supplies and services	PPE to health staff	Staff training (IPC)	Training detect and refer	Essential Services	Breast feeding	SAM treatment	Distance learning	Safe school protocols	Alternate care	Mental health support	Training GBV and refer	Abuse & exploit. report	Cash grants
<b>MENAR</b>																	
Algeria	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
Djibouti	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	●
Egypt	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	○	○
Iran	●	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
Iraq	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Jordan	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lebanon	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Libya	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	○
Morocco	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	○	○	●
Oman	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Palestine, State of	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Saudi Arabia	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Saudi Arabia - 243 - Kuwait	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Saudi Arabia - 449 - Utd.Ar	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Saudi Arabia - 604 - Bahrai	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Saudi Arabia - 624 - Qatar	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Sudan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	○	○
Syria	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●
Tunisia	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
Yemen	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
<b>SAR</b>																	
Afghanistan	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	●
Bangladesh	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○
Bhutan	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	○	○
India	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○
Maldives	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
Nepal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pakistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	○	○	○
Sri Lanka	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○
<b>WCAR</b>																	
Benin	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Burkina Faso	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Central African Republic	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	●	○	●	●	○	○	●
Chad	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●
Congo	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Cote D'Ivoire	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●
Democratic Republic of Co	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	○
Gabon	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	○
Gambia	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	●
Ghana	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	●
Guinea	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●
Guinea Bissau	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Liberia	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mali	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●
Mauritania	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	○
Niger	○	●	○	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Nigeria	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	○
Republic of Cameroon	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○
Senegal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sierra Leone	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	○	○
Togo	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○

## Annex C

### Funding Status\*

Region	2020 Funding Requirement (USD)	Funds Received (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)	Gap in %
East Asia and the Pacific	\$68.6 M	\$35.1 M	\$33.6 M	49%
Europe and Central Asia	\$38.1 M	\$8.7 M	\$29.4 M	77%
Eastern and Southern Africa	\$145.4 M	\$24.5 M	\$120.9 M	83%
Latin America and the Caribbean	\$48.0 M	\$9.3 M	\$38.8 M	81%
Middle East and North Africa	\$92.4 M	\$17.2 M	\$75.2 M	81%
South Asia	\$80.4 M	\$40.6 M	\$39.9 M	50%
West and Central Africa	\$172.6 M	\$15.1 M	\$157.6 M	91%
Global coordination and technical support	\$6.0 M	\$1.2 M	\$4.8 M	79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$651.6 M</b>	<b>\$151.6 M</b>	<b>\$500.0 M</b>	<b>77%</b>

\*Funding status is based on funding received and allocated by region within the global HAC appeal.

### Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Global Response – Funding needs by region

