October 2015

CAMEROON
Humanitarian Situation Report

Highlights

Humanitarian context

- According to the 2015 nutrition survey (SMART methods) and the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), the nutrition and food security situations have deteriorated compared to previous years. There is an urgent need to scale up the humanitarian response to these ongoing crises in 2016.
- Because of the security situation, humanitarian access to people in need remains highly difficult in the Far North Region and in some areas close to the border with Central Africa Republic.
- The humanitarian community in Cameroon is finalizing the 2016 strategic response plan.
- 77 cholera cases have been reported since January 2015 mainly in the North and Far North regions; in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and WHO, UNICEF continues to support the emergency response.

In figures

- Based on 2015 nutrition survey (SMART methods), more than 68,000 SAM children and more than 186,000 MAM children will be in need of treatment in the 4 priority regions in 2016.
- 67,693 children from host communities aged from 6 months to 15 years (135 per cent of the targeted 50,029 children) and 15,743 refugee children aged from 6 months to 15 years (81 per cent of the targeted 19,400 children) received measles vaccine in three health districts of East region.
- 16,282 CAR refugee children (7,047 girls and 9,235 boys) received psychosocial support, including recreational activities, sports and early childhood development.
- 9,833 Nigerian refugee children (4,644 girls) benefited from the distribution of additional teaching, learning and recreational material (recreation kits, exercise-books and school-in-a-box).
- Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) has been launched in a total of 122 communities hosting refugees in East and Adamawa regions. 1,113 households for a total of 6,275 person have constructed and used their latrines. A total of 6,170 persons have been sensitized on water treatment and cholera prevention.
- 25 unaccompanied children (UAC) and 26 separated children (SC) were identified in October in the refugee Minawao camp.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

30 October 2015

256,108 CAR REFUGEES
147,814 arrived since January 2014
11,582 arrived since January 2015
(Source: UNHCR 2015)

SAHEL NUTRITION CRISIS

69,865 SAM
120,441 MAM
(Source: UNICEF-MOH, SMART 2014)

62,861 NIGERIAN REFUGEES
47,009 in the Minawao refugee camp
24,406 arrived since January 2015
15,882 Nigerian out of Minawao refugee camp
(Source: UNHCR, August 2015 – UNHCR-OIM, September 2015)

92,658 INTERNAL DISPLACED PERSONS
(Source: IOM-UNHCR 2015)

77 cholera cases and 5 deaths
(Source: MOH)

UNICEF Funding Requirements 2015
US$ 40.2 million
Funding Levels 2015
30%
**Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs**

**Nigerian emergency response:** Cameroon continues to host more than 62,000 refugees from Nigeria. Around 49,000 of them are located in the Minawao refugee camp. According to an assessments conducted by IOM & UNHCR, about 92,000 IDPs are reported in four departments of the Far North region. Despite the deteriorating security situation in the past months, the Government of Cameroon and its partners continue to provide life-saving assistance to refugees and IDPs.

**CAR emergency response:** Cameroon hosts more than 256,000 (150,000 arrived since the beginning of the CAR crisis in January 2014) Central African refugees with the majority located in the East and Adamawa regions who are still in need of life-saving and protection assistance. The needs are multiple and require an integrated approach. UNICEF, in collaboration with the Government of Cameroon and UNHCR, provides lifesaving assistance including safe access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection, education and health, nutrition and HIV. Since January 2015, the influx of refugees has been stabilized (11,582), however UNICEF and its partners continue to provide life-saving service to refugees and to improve the access to basic services to the host community in a perspective of peaceful coexistence.

**Sahel Nutrition Crisis:** The 2015 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey, found similar nutrition conditions in the Northern and Eastern regions compared to 2014. On the other hand, prevalence of acute malnutrition in Far North and Adamawa regions have drastically increased in the past year. In the Far North region, global acute malnutrition rates is 13.9 per cent which is close to the emergency threshold (>15 per cent). 11.7 per cent of children face MAM compared to 7 per cent in 2014 and the SAM rate is 2.2 per cent which is above the emergency threshold (>2 per cent). This situation indicates that much larger per cent of the child population has been exposed to the poor caring practices, hygiene and deprivations that cause acute malnutrition. The situation in Far North region could deteriorate further in the coming months due to insecurity, poor harvests and increased pressures caused by population displacement. The deterioration of the situation is corroborated by preliminary results of the food security survey (EFSA) done by WFP/MINADER in September 2015, showing deterioration of severe food insecurity levels in far North region.

**Epidemics preparedness and response:** 77 cholera cases and 5 death have been reported so far. In collaboration with the International Federation of the Red Cross - Crescent, UNICEF continues to support the Government and the population of Cameroon through preparedness and prevention activities, mainly in the field of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) and Communication for Development. The 2015 cholera outbreak is in significant decrease compared to 2014 when 3,355 cholera cases and 184 deaths were reported.

**Humanitarian leadership and coordination**

- The country emergency coordination is led by the Humanitarian / Resident coordinator and supported by OCHA. In response to the complex crisis in the Far North region, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has elaborated a specific coordination mechanism led by UNHCR in Maroua.
- Emergency responses related to Nigerian and CAR refugees are coordinated by the Government of Cameroon and UNHCR. UNICEF actively participates at the central and field levels in sectorial and multi-sectorial coordination fora, especially in the fields of Child Protection, Education, Nutrition and WASH.
- With regards to the Sahel, IDP and epidemic crises, UNICEF is co-leading with the Government the Nutrition, WASH and Education sectors as well as the sub child protection sectoral group. The sectorial groups meet on a regular basis both at the central and field levels.
- Humanitarian needs and humanitarian strategic response plans are coordinated through the inclusive HNO-HRP process; under the leadership of OCHA, UNICEF is participating – both as UN agency and as co-lead of several sectoral groups – to the new 2016 HNO-HRP which is in process of finalization.
- UNICEF Country Office and UNICEF Regional Office (WCARO) in partnership with UNHCR, PU-AMI and IMC and the Government (Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Public Health) organized a training on WASH response in Emergencies for 35 officials from the 10 regions of these Ministries and international / national partners.
Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF is mobilizing key stakeholders in the humanitarian crisis response. UNICEF supports malnourished children through integrated management of acute malnutrition and the delivery of therapeutic products and drugs for treating complications among children with SAM and other childhood illnesses that are directly linked to the incidence of malnutrition. WASH activities are developed for nutritional centres and at the household level to contribute to malnutrition prevention and to halt the vicious cycle of malnutrition and diarrhoea. UNICEF supports the prevention and treatment of cholera through behaviour change activities, including activities related to water, sanitation and hygiene services. This also includes cholera case management by making essential supplies available and by training partners in case management. In response to the CAR and Nigerian crises, UNICEF has established a permanent presence in Bertoua and Maroua, and is implementing an Integrated Emergency Response package for refugees, IDPs and for host communities including nutrition, health, HIV, WASH, education and child protection related interventions.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**CAR emergency crisis**

**Nutrition**
- UNICEF supported the treatment of 3,410 refugee children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in four operational inpatient facilities and ten outpatient therapeutic programs (OPT) in Adamawa and in the East region since the beginning of 2015. In addition, 6,091 children in host communities have been admitted for treatment (3,390 in Adamawa and 2,701 in East).
- UNICEF and Action Contre la Faim have promoted and supported Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF) in refugees’ sites in East region. 50 pregnant women, 55 breastfeeding women and 73 children from 0 to 23 months have been admitted in the baby tents and during home visits. A total of 178 new admissions of mother-child couples in this month have been registered. This makes a total of 3,147 mother-child couples admitted since the beginning of the year in the three sites.

**WASH**
- Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) have been launched in a total of 122 communities hosting refugees through partnership with ASOL and ADRA in East and Adamawa regions. 1,113 households for a total of 6,275 person have constructed and used their latrines.
- 6,170 person have been sensitized on water treatment and cholera prevention.
- UNICEF has supported the construction of 45 latrines in 12 schools and eight health/nutritional Centre. A total of 5,772 person including 961 children are using this appropriate sanitation services.

**Education**
- The back to school campaign for the 2015-2016 school year continued in October with community sensitisation through the organisation of three community debates on “the importance of sending every child to school” in six refugees’ sites, with the participation of surrounding host communities. The debates targeted community leaders including religious and traditional authorities and brought together a total of 278 participants (224 men and 54 women). Three mobile cinema caravans were also organized in the three sites of Lolo, Timangolo and Mbiélé. Films projected highlighted the challenges and consequences of not attending school and of abandoning school, for all children and especially girls. The films were watched by 1,100 children (610 boys, 490 girls).
- 13,095 primary school-aged children (7,277 boys, 5,818 girls) are currently enrolled in Temporary Learning and Protection Spaces (TLPS) in the six sites for the 2015-2016 school year. This bring the total of children accessing TLPS to 16,025 children (8,800 boys, 7,225 girls), which includes also 2,930 preschool-aged children (1,523 boys, 1,407 girls) benefiting from ECD and preschool activities.
- 42,400 books and 20,023 schools bags have been distributed in all 112 TLPS of the six refugees’ sites as well as in six neighbouring host schools.
Health

- UNICEF in synergy with other partners supported systematic immunization of new refugees against polio and measles at Kenzou, Garoua Bouai, Toktotoyo and Gbiti entry points, enabling the immunisation of 916 U5 children with Oral Polio Vaccine in October.
- 67,693 children from host communities aged from 6 months to 15 years (135 per cent of the targeted 50,029 children) and 15,743 refugee children aged from 6 months to 15 years (81 per cent of the targeted 19,400 children) have received measles vaccine in three health districts of the East region.
- 20,678 women from host communities (15-49 years) (98 per cent of the targeted 21,018) and 333 refugee women at reproductive age (87 per cent of the targeted 383 women) have received tetanus vaccine.
- Five health facilities in hard to reach areas of Yokadouma and Lomie have received motorcycles to improve access to health service in these areas.

HIV/AIDS

- 16,595 pregnant women including 597 refugee pregnant women received at the first antenatal care (ANC1) in the refugee zones in the East and Adamawa regions were tested for HIV. Among these women, 852 (5.13 per cent) were tested positive for HIV, and among those who tested positive, 516 (60.56 per cent) are now on ARVs to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV.
- Out of 2,445 children suffering from Acute Severe Malnutrition (included 826 (33.78 per cent refugees) received at the CNA/CNTI 1350 (55.21 per cent) were tested for HIV (included 517 refugees). 80 children (include 1 refugee) were tested positive and referred to the approved treatment centres for treatment, care and support.

Child Protection

- 16,282 children (7,047 girls and 9,235 boys) have received psychosocial support, including recreational activities, sports and early childhood development.
- UNICEF partners (ASSEJA and IMC) identified four unaccompanied children and eleven separated children this month. Since January 2015, UNICEF and its partners have identified 29 unaccompanied refugee children and 241 separated refugee children on the three refugees’ sites of Lolo, Gado and Borghop.
- 102 malnourished children under-five admitted in care centres benefited from psychosocial support through early child development activities in Borghop refugees’ site. 78 women and six men participated in sessions of educative talks about psychosocial aspects of malnutrition and how to conduct play session contributing to children’s recovery held by child protection and nutrition teams.
- 44 animators and four social workers of IMC and ASSEJA (UNICEF implementing partners) took part in a three days training conducted by ACF (funded by UNICEF) to strengthen animators skills on child development and psychosocial support.
- UNICEF implementing partner IMC, conducted a one-day workshop to develop a common strategy for the elimination of child marriage in Borghop refugees’ site. The workshop benefited from the strong involvement of community leaders, humanitarian actors (UNHCR, PU-AMI) and government representatives of MINAS, MINPROFF and MINEDUB. 55 people attended the workshop, which ended with a strong commitment and an invitation of the Central Imam and President of refugees to their community to put all energies together for the elimination of child marriages. The developed strategy will be validated and implemented through the child protection committee and animators.

Sahel nutrition crisis

Nutrition

- Since January 2015, UNICEF supported the treatment of 25,478 children with SAM in the outpatient therapeutic programmes in Far North (including children in IDP and host communities) with regular trends of admission over 3,000 admission per month since July and the treatment of 12,475 children with SAM in the outpatient therapeutic programmes in North.
- The preliminary results of the 2015 nutrition survey based on SMART methodology show a significant deterioration of the nutrition situation in Far North Region with a Global Acute Malnutrition rate at 13.9 per cent (11.7 per cent...
MAM) indicating that much larger percent of the child population has been exposed to the poor caring practices, hygiene and deprivations that cause acute malnutrition. This situation could continue to deteriorate if an adequate response is not provided. Normally children’s health and nutrition improves after the harvests and the end of malaria season. The situation in Far North could deteriorate further in the coming months due to insecurity, poor harvests and increased pressures caused by population displacement.

- The humanitarian situation in whole Far North region has deteriorated possibly in relation with economic, social and political impact of the conflict with Boko Haram. The deterioration of the situation is corroborated by preliminary results of the food security survey (EFSA) done by WFP/MINADER in September 2015, showing a deterioration of severe food insecurity levels in Far North region. The trends of acute malnutrition are deteriorating since 2011 (Sahel crisis) if compared with North region that remains stable.

### Health

- In response to the measles outbreak, 166,810 children of 6 months to 15 years from host communities and 54,753 internal displaced people received measles vaccine.
- In addition, more than 143,000 children were immunized against measles since January 2015 through advanced immunization activities.
- UNICEF equipped 125 health areas which motorcycles for the implementation of outreach activities.

### HIV/AIDS

- 7,761 out of the 14,414 pregnant women received at the first antenatal care (ANC1) in four health districts in the Far-North Region, were tested for HIV. Among these women, 215 (2.77 per cent) were tested positive for HIV, 129 (included those whose knew their status before) are now on ARVs to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV.
- 499 out of 2,961 children suffering from Acute Severe Malnutrition received at the same health district CNA/CNTI in the Far North Region, were tested for HIV; 20 children tested positive and 14 were referred to the approved treatment centres for treatment, care and support.

### WASH

- Since January 2015, only 11,655 severe acute malnourished children (31% of MAS admitted) received a wash kit with key hygiene message in the North and Far North region. For next year, about 40 000 SAM children may not receive kit wash if additional resources are not mobilized at time to procure and distribute wash kit.
Nigerian emergency crisis

Nutrition

- 12,878 children under five were screened in October for acute malnutrition in the Minawao refugee camp: 131 children were found to have moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (1 per cent) and 28 children were found to have severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (0.2 per cent). Those children with SAM were referred to outpatient therapeutic care.
- Since January 2015, UNICEF supported the treatment of 896 children with SAM in the outpatient therapeutic programs run by MSF-CH in the camp.
- Action Contre la Faim, in partnership with UNICEF, conducted two sessions of training on psychosocial support in malnutrition programs in emergency for 30 workers and members of international and national NGOs of Far North region (IMC, CRF, CRC, PLAN and ACDEV). It will help to scale up psychical support activities in 2016.

Education

- Back to school campaign for the 2015-2016 school year continued in October.
- 27 classrooms in Minawao refugee camp and 25 primary schools in villages hosting IDPs have been provided with wash school kits including hygienic kits, washing hands dispositive, coverable plastic buckets, plastic cups, plastic buckets, wheelbarrows, dirt carriers, brooms, soap and mats. This material benefited a total of 9,833 refugee children (4,644 girls), and 11,291 children (5,083 girls) from IDPs and host communities. More material is being distributed.
- In addition, 9,833 refugee children (4,644 girls) benefited from the distribution of additional teaching, learning and recreational material (recreation kits, exercise-books and school-in-a-box).
- 11,291 children (5,083 girls) from IDPs and host communities also benefited from the first phase of distribution of teaching, learning material and recreational (3,540 exercise-books, 2,930 drawing books, 3,240 exercise-books, 256 wooden students boards, 7,890 set of 12 colour pencils, 26,300 ordinary pencils, 13,400 blue pens, 50 Mathematics teaching kits, 157,800 white and colour chalk and 150 recreation kits).

WASH

- Sensitization on good water, sanitation and hygiene practices through drawing have been completed in 131 communities benefiting of borehole in Far north region.
- 2,228 Nigerian asylum seekers of Zhelevet have been assisted with WASH kits composed of 460 buckets with lids, 50 boxes of soap and 470 boxes Aquatabs
- About 11,748 families have constructed and used their own latrines as result of the ongoing activities of promotion of good sanitation and hygiene practices through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 10 municipalities of the Far North region
- 8,825 Internal Displaced Person (IDP) in Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Sava and Logone and Chari received WASH kits through a partnership with the NGO “Fondation Bethleem de Mouda” (FBM) to facilitate the respect of good wash practices. 5,837 hygiene kits were also distributed to women and girls. 50 schools covering 19,494 children in this department were also received WASH kits to improve hygiene practices.

Child Protection

- 25 unaccompanied children (UAC) and 26 separated children (SC) have been identified this month in Minawao camp. Thus a total of 97 UAC and 258 SC receive support so far from UNICEF implementing partner, national NGOs ALDEPA out of a total of 703 UASC identified by UNHCR data base (222 UAC, 55 girls and 167 boys and 481 SC, 198 girls and 283 boys)
- UNICEF implementing partner ALDEPA provided non-food items kits to 115 foster families hosting and providing alternative interim care to UASC of about 210 children, SC (91 boys and 79 girls) and UAS (23 boys and 19 girls) in Minawao Camp. Each family took home a kit composed of, aluminium pot, spoon, a bucket, water jar, water reservoir amongst other kitchen items.
A total of 575 UASC (55 UAC and 520 SC) children have been identified in October amongst IDPs community by social workers of UNICEF partner ALDEPA in Mayo Sava, Mayo Tsanaga, Logone-et-Chari and Diamare departments. 6 children Referrals made to ICRC for tracing activities are underway to fast track family reunification. A total number of 2072 separated children and 220 unaccompanied children have been identified by ALDEPA so far.

3,876 children (2,182 girls and 1694 boys) have joined child friendly spaces in October in Minawao camp. A total number of 2072 separated children and 220 unaccompanied children have been identified by ALDEPA so far.

6,634 children (3,331 girls and 3303 boys) have been registered by ALDEPA in IDPs communities in October. Thus a total of 17,258 children (8,893 girls and 8,365 Boys) benefit from psychosocial and recreational activities in family based children groups set up by ALDEPA as an alternative strategy being implemented in order to conduct psychosocial support for IDPs children. Due to security concerns, ‘public meetings’ have been strictly forbidden by the Government in the far northern region of Cameroon.

With UNICEF’s support ALDEPA conducted 252 sensitisation sessions both at the Minawao camp and amongst IDPs community on child protection and child rights promotion on the importance of birth certificates, positive family practices and the role of the parent to watch over children at risk of enrolment by armed groups. These sessions touched; 9,571 men, 13,609 women, 1,221 boys and 1425 girls. Advocacy was made to traditional and religious leaders in Far North region.

Health

- 158 refugee children (aged 6 months to 15 years) recently arrived in the Minawao refugee camp were vaccinated against measles vaccine bringing the total since the beginning of the year to 4,517 children

- UNICEF equipped the refugees camp with one solar refrigerator and one motorcycle to strengthening the routine immunization

HIV/AIDS

- 6,377 pregnant women received at the first antenatal care (ANC1) in the refugee zone in the Mokolo health district were tested for HIV. Among these women, 92 (1.44 per cent) were tested positive for HIV, and among those who tested positive, 77 (83.7 per cent) are now on ARVs to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV.

Cholera Outbreak

- Cholera sensitization campaign was conducted along the implementation of CLTS as prevention and risk reduction measure. A total of 1,000 cholera flip charts have been made available for NGO implementing CLTS by UNICEF.

- 2,946 persons have been sensitized on cholera (symptom, prevention and treatment) in East and Far North regions.

Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Total 2015 Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>10,500,000</td>
<td>2,940,905</td>
<td>7,559,095</td>
<td>72%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health/HIV</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>1,525,485</td>
<td>5,474,515</td>
<td>78%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>11,700,000</td>
<td>3,707,170</td>
<td>7,992,830</td>
<td>68%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>9,500,000</td>
<td>2,432,241</td>
<td>7,067,759</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,492,493</td>
<td>7,507</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40,200,000</td>
<td>12,098,294</td>
<td>28,101,706</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## ANNEX A: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector Response</th>
<th>2015 Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>% Achieved</th>
<th>2015 Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>% Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAHEL NUTRITION CRISIS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt;5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to Therapeutic care</td>
<td>58,000</td>
<td>43,693</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>58,000</td>
<td>43,693</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected children (SAM) who received a wash kits with key hygiene messages</td>
<td>58,000</td>
<td>11,655</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>11,655</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people who have access to appropriate basic sanitation facilities (latrines)</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>58,740</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>58,740</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children under one immunized against measles</td>
<td>259,382</td>
<td>143,484</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>259,382</td>
<td>143,484</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAR REFUGEE RESPONSE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt;5 (in refugee sites) with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to Therapeutic care</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>3,410</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>3,410</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected families who received a wash kits with key hygiene messages outside refugee site</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>2,591</td>
<td>6%*</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>2,591</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people who have access to potable water</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people who have access to appropriate basic sanitation facilities (latrines)</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>10,300</td>
<td>7%*</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children 6 months -15 years immunized against measles in Adamawa and East regions</td>
<td>99,000</td>
<td>83,436</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>99,000</td>
<td>83,436</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children accessing psychosocial support</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>18,500</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of household who received at least two LLINs in Adamawa and East region</td>
<td>48,400</td>
<td>8,085</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>24,200</td>
<td>8,085</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children with access to temporary learning spaces</td>
<td>21,846</td>
<td>16,025</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>21,846</td>
<td>16,025</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children benefiting from teaching and learning supplies</td>
<td>81,911</td>
<td>31,057</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>68,750</td>
<td>31,057</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NIGERIA REFUGEE AND IDPs RESPONSE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt;5 (in refugee sites) with SAM admitted to care</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>105%</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>105%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children benefiting from teaching and learning supplies</td>
<td>101,492</td>
<td>36,285</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>56,250</td>
<td>36,285</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children accessing psychosocial support</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>125%</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>35,512</td>
<td>177%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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