Highlights

- Within the Lake Chad Basin crisis, Cameroon is the second country most affected by displacement after Nigeria. In the last month an increase of 20,000 IDPs in the Far North has been reported bringing the number to 190,591 people.

- Since the beginning of 2016, 1,361 refugee children under 5 and 9,952 Cameroonian children <5 with SAM have been admitted to therapeutic care.

- 505 children (out of 4,650 expected children) unaccompanied and separated as a result of the CAR refugee crisis and the Nigeria crisis have been either placed in interim care and/or are receiving appropriate follow-up through UNICEF support.

- The funding situation remains worrisome and is hampering the implementation of lifesaving activities: Child protection, education, WASH and health remain the most underfunded sectors and globally, only 5% of UNICEF appeal has been funded.

### UNICEF’s Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>2016 UNICEF Target</th>
<th>2016 Cluster Target</th>
<th>Cumulative results (#)</th>
<th>Cumulative results (#)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of CAR refugee children with access to education</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>23,790</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>34,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Cameroonian children &lt;5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>59,300</td>
<td>9,952</td>
<td>59,300</td>
<td>9,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of CAR unaccompanied and separated children receiving interim care and follow-up</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Nigerian refugee and IDP children with access to education</td>
<td>48,600</td>
<td>23,741</td>
<td>59,300</td>
<td>23,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Nigerian refugee, IDP and host children accessing psychosocial support</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>11,855</td>
<td>116,000</td>
<td>21,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people who have access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>16,450</td>
<td>123,000</td>
<td>21,450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 30 April 2016

194,517 ***MALNOURISHED CHILDREN***

61,262 with Severe Acute Malnutrition

133,255 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (UNICEF-MOH, SMART 2015)

259,145 **CAR REFUGEES**

(UNHCR, April 2016)

64,938 **NIGERIAN REFUGEES**

56,830 in the Minawao refugee camp

3,829 arrived since January 2016 (UNHCR, May 2016)

116,200 children out of 190,591 **INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**

83% of displacements caused by the conflict (IOM, DTM April 2016)

### US$ 31.4 million required

5% funding received in 2016

*Above amounts to not reflect 2015 carry-forward*
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Affected Population according to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), January 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected Population</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected Children (&lt;18)</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected Women</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children &lt;5 suffering from acute malnutrition</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in food insecurity</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Affected Population as of April 2016 IOM (UNHCR 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Displaced Persons</td>
<td>190,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigerian refugees</td>
<td>64,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR refugees</td>
<td>259,145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

At the national level, emergency coordination is led by the Humanitarian / Resident Coordinator (HC/RC) and supported by OCHA. Under the leadership of OCHA, humanitarian needs and humanitarian strategic response plans are monitored through the HRP (Humanitarian Response Plan) process. The HNO-HRP were officially endorsed by the Government of Cameroon and the HCT in January 2016 (www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/cameroon).

With regards to the Sahel nutrition crisis, Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and epidemic emergencies, UNICEF and the Government are co-leading the nutrition, WASH and education sectors, as well as the sub-sectoral group for child protection. The sectoral groups meet on a regular basis both at the central and field levels. The WASH Sector group is reinforcing its information management capacities with the support of the Global WASH Cluster.

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.

Humanitarian Strategy

Since 2014, UNICEF has focused on the implementation of an integrated emergency response package for people suffering from chronic vulnerabilities, including refugees, IDPs and host communities. In order to facilitate and support its emergency responses, UNICEF has established a permanent presence in Bertoua in the East region and in Maroua in the Far North region.

With regards to the displacement of refugees, IDPs and host populations, UNICEF implements an emergency response focusing on child protection and education to ensure that children are protected and fulfil their rights in a safe environment. These activities are complemented by specific lifesaving interventions in the fields of WASH, health and HIV, and nutrition.

In response to the ongoing nutrition crisis, UNICEF and partners are implementing an integrated strategy which aims to reduce suffering of children and women affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) as well as to decrease the overall prevalence of acute malnutrition. The strategy focuses on the reinforcement of the screening and case management of SAM patients and on related interventions in other areas such as WASH (to decrease childhood illnesses that are directly linked to the incidence of malnutrition), HIV (screening and referral of HIV positive children) and protection (emotional stimulation and psychosocial support).
UNICEF also responds to sudden onset emergencies such as floods and epidemics, and supports the prevention and treatment of cholera. As per its dual mandate and through its expertise, UNICEF ensures synergy between emergency and development programs in order to respond to immediate life-saving needs and to ensure long term impacts.

**CAR emergency crisis**

**Education**
- 23,790 refugee children are accessing education activities in both Temporary Learning and Protective Spaces (TLPS) and host schools with 16,213 in TLPS including 2,930 children (1,407 girls) aged 3-5 years benefiting from early childhood learning integrated in child protection activities. 13,283 children (5822 girls) aged 6-12 years are benefiting from primary education in the TLPS while 7,577 (3,210 girls) are in the 59 host schools.
- 7,659 children of the 13,283 children (57%) enrolled in schools (2,977 girls) participated to the second term exams, held in TLPS. 68% of all children successfully passed the examinations, with a 73% pass rate for boys and 61% for girls.
- During the second term holidays, 126 teachers (34% women) were trained on the accelerated alternative program implementation targeting out-of-school-children (OOSC) aged between 10 to 14 years. The aim of the alternative program is to prepare OOSC in the six refugee sites for their reintegration into the formal school system or for informal education opportunities through the teaching of essential knowledge and life skills. This alternative program will begin next month following the training of teachers.

**WASH**
- In partnership with local NGOs, ASOL and ADRA, UNICEF supported the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) program launched by the Government in 204 communities hosting refugees in East and Adamawa regions. As a result, 4,299 households have constructed and are using their latrines. A training of trainers on the harmonized national CLTS strategy was held in Bertoua, gathering 40 CLTS actors (Governmental central level representatives and all 10 regions of Cameroon). The next session will be held in Ngaoundere for the beginning of May.
- As part of ongoing efforts to improve water supply and hygiene, UNICEF has sensitized 931 persons in refugee and host communities on water treatment, proper use and maintenance of latrines, menstrual hygiene management and cholera prevention through meetings and focus group discussions.
- UNICEF partners finalized the construction of 32 latrines in 18 health/nutritional centers, reaching a total of 46 latrines for the 27 health/nutritional centers in host communities. The construction of 8 remaining latrines is ongoing.
- 16 boreholes have also been rehabilitated, resulting in a total of 16,450 persons with access to safe drinking water, including host community members and refugees in the East and Adamawa regions.

**Child Protection**
- UNICEF enrolled 2,670 new refugee children (1,229 girls and 1,441 boys) in the 13 “Temporary Learning and protection Spaces” (TLPS) in Gado and Lolo refugee sites, raising the total to 15,765 (6,794 girls and 8,971 boys) children benefiting from psychosocial support through recreational activities and early child development activities.
- UNICEF implementing partner ASSEJA identified 1 unaccompanied child (a girl) and 13 separated children (7 girls and 6 boys) bringing the total of separated children followed up by the NGO to 309 (152 girls and 157 boys). 58 unaccompanied (25 girls and 33 boys) are still followed by ASSEJA including 26 in 9 foster families identified by ASSEJA in collaboration with UNHCR, 24 children into temporary care within the community and 8 children living in Koranic teachers family’s. ASSEJA is also following up 59 unaccompanied children (26 girls and 33 boys). Social workers conducted 279 home visits in 160 foster families in Gado and Lolo to provide psychosocial support.
- UNICEF is supporting 18 Youth Clubs in Gado and Lolo refugee sites. 580 adolescents (290 girls 290 boys) took part in educational talks on peace building, HIV / AIDS, civic education, sexual education and life skills activities such as cooking, sewing, crafting, hairdressing and gardening.
- In addition to these Youth Clubs, 18 awareness sessions, reaching 1,371 women and 1,069 men, on peace building and resilience with the main theme "the importance of solidarity within the community” have been conducted in Lolo and Gado.
- UNICEF also provided 30 recreation kits, 30 Early Child Development kits, 500 blankets to children in TPLS and to families in need in Lolo and Gado.
- Child Protection working group members have conducted a four day training on “Child Protection in Emergency” in order to strengthen the response capacities of government social workers in the 3 regions impacted by the CAR crisis: East, Adamaua and North. UNICEF particularly addressed the “Child Protection Minimum Standard in Humanitarian Settings (CPMS)”

**Nutrition**
- Since January 2016, 481 refugee children and 724 children under 5 from host communities in East region were admitted in therapeutic care. The performance indicators met the SPHERE Standards.
- The first round of the Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Action Weeks (MCHNAW) was organized from 15th to the 17th April in the East Region by MoH with the support of UNICEF and WHO. During the campaign all children less than 5 years old were targeted in the Region; vitamin A was provided to 301,286 of children between the ages of 6 to
59 months and also to 2,809 women within the first eight weeks after child birth. Also 271,289 children between 12 to 59 months were de-wormed against intestinal worms.

- UNICEF is supporting Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) with ACF through psychosocial support to women and children in three refugee sites: 74 women were admitted as new cases in the 14 “baby tents” and evaluated on their breastfeeding practices in order to receive the adequate counseling to best feed their infant. 70 additional mothers were evaluated on their care practices and the relation with their child (70% of them showed an amelioration of these practices compared to the initial evaluation). 2,200 persons were sensitized on the support to IYCF, pregnancy, development of the child and hygiene, among them 369 newly admitted.

Health
- In synergy with other partners, UNICEF continued to support the systematic immunization against polio and measles of new refugees at Kenzou, Garoua Boulai, Tocktoyo & Gbiti entry points.
- UNICEF also provided 266 megaphones and 3,200 posters for social mobilization and for parent awareness on vaccination in the Adamawa and Eastern regions and 130 bikes for community health workers in the eastern region.

Nigeria crisis

Nutrition
- UNICEF, through an agreement with the Cameroonian Red Cross, organized a screening of malnutrition amongst 4,572 children under five in the Minawao refugee camp. As the result, 45 MAM cases and 2 SAM were identified and referred to the Outreach Treatment program of the camp. During this trimester, new arrivals in the camp were also screened. Among the 1,783 new arrivals children under five screened, 29 MAM cases and 5 SAM cases were identified and referred to the Outreach Treatment program of the camp. The SENS survey planned by UNHCR in April has been postpone due to the unavailability of the recruited consultant.

Health
- UNICEF supported the measles vaccination of 333 children aged 6 months to 15 years newly arrived in the Minawao refugee camp.

Education
- 12,921 refugee children (among them 46.4% are girls) were registered in the 3 primary schools of Minawao camp. Some children dropped out of school due to the insufficient number of classrooms and teachers. As consequence, the number of pupils dropped down from 14,215 in January 2016 to 12,921. If these challenges remain unaddressed, the number of children could continue dropping further down in the coming months.
- 6,768 refugee children out of the 12,921 children enrolled in schools participated in the second term examinations. 59.1% of the children (3,597) achieved a successful rating. This rate is 52.6% for girls.
- 11,291 IDP and host communities’ children including 5,419 girls passed the second term examinations. 60% of them succeeded and among them 50 % are girls.

WASH
- UNICEF and the local NGO ACEEN sensitized on cholera prevention 44,872 students including 17,889 girls enrolled in the 136 primary and secondary schools of Mogode and Bourha municipalities. To disseminate these key messages, 7,500 posters were distributed and displayed in public places.
- UNICEF and CODAS Caritas distributed WASH kits for 28,408 persons, both IDPs and host communities in six municipalities in Logone and Chari department. 42 trained volunteers sensitized WASH kit beneficiaries’ on water collection, transportation and conservation, hand washing and cholera prevention.

Child Protection
- In collaboration with Plan Cameroon and IMC, UNICEF has conducted a four-day training on “Child Protection Case Management in Emergencies” in order to strengthen the response capacities of the Child Protection Working Group members, including government social workers. This training also addressed the critical to develop partner capacity in Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR) of UASC whom urgently need family reunification.
- With UNICEF technical support, the Regional Delegation of Social Affairs of the Far North Region has conducted two training sessions on Mine Risk Education to 104 participants in Minawao refugees camp and to 53 participants in Mokolo as well as three training sessions for government socials workers from departmental delegations and regional delegation of Far North on Child Protection in Emergencies, psychosocial support, age verification, ethics and duties of social workers.
- 13,786 IDPs, refugee and host community children are accessing psychosocial support through child friendly spaces and community based structure. Through UNICEF’s partnership with ALDEPA, 1,021 refugee children (528 girls and 493 boys) were enrolled in the 12 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Minawao camp and the surrounding villages of Gawar, Gadala and Ouro Késsoum, bringing the total for 2016 to 5,080 children (3198 girls and 1882 boys). 1,560 internally displaced children / host community children (749 girls and 811 boys) from Mayo Sava, Mayo Tsanaga, Logone & Chari
and Diamare, were benefited from psychosocial and recreational activities in family based children groups, bringing the total for 2016 to 8,706 (4,130 girls and 4,576 boys). These activities continue to also be held in 22 primary school equipped with recreational facilities as an alternative strategy to public gatherings.

- 766 adolescents (320 girls and 446 boys) participated in adolescent clubs in both Minawao refugee camp and IDPs communities, whereby discussion groups were held on personal hygiene negative consequences of drugs consumption, behaviors at risk to the exposure of violence act on girls, consequences of school dropout, the importance of life skills as an alternative, income generating activities (for those not able to attend school) as gardening, embroidery, sewing, hair plaiting, cooking, gardening, sewing and knitting. These activities instill self-confidence and guarantee autonomy of children as they grow up into youthful age.

- 138 separated and unaccompanied children have been identified. 29 separated children (SC) (18 girls and 11 boys) and 2 new unaccompanied children were identified among IDPs. No new case has been identified in Minawao refugee camp. Since January 2016, in Minawao refugee camp, ALDEPA identified 9 (all boys) unaccompanied refugee Children (UAC) and 41 SC (18 girls, 23 boys). Among the IDPs communities, 8 unaccompanied children (4 girls and 4 boys) and 80 separated children (41 girls and 39 boys) have been identified. To ensure their wellbeing, 145 home visits were carried out (41 at Mora, 24 Mémé, 31 at Mokolo, 12 at Moskota, 9 at Koza, 28 at Kousseri) to follow up and to evaluate the needs of the 80 UAC (29 girls and 51 boys) and the 112 SC (50 girls and 62 boys). During these visits, active listening and orientation were made accordingly and food items provided to foster families.

- Tracing and Family reunification activities for unaccompanied children in the camp are ongoing. The documentation and the data base creation have already permitted the location of biological family for 7 UAC. Preparations for family reunification are in the process in collaboration with UNHCR and ICRC. One mother/daughter was reunified.

- Lack of information on children protection concerns heighten risk of negative practice and the violation of child rights. In order to raise awareness and to eradicate negative coping mechanisms such as child marriage, child labor, female educational discrimination and recruitment into armed forces or groups, community sensitization sessions were conducted both at the Minawao camp and amongst IDPs communities. They focused on positive family practices, negative effect of child marriage and its consequences, the role of religious and traditional authorities in protecting children and peaceful cohabitation amongst internally displaced, host communities and refugees. 5,689 persons (1,551 men, 2,018 women, 866 girls and 1,254 boys) participated to these sensitization sessions.

- UNICEF and implementing partner are conducting the mapping of koranic schools and identified 39 in the camp and 84 in IDPs communities. In the process, 54 religious leaders were sensitized in Minawao camp (10 pastors, 39 koranic teachers, 5 imams) and 84 koranic teachers (hosting about 25 children each) in IDPs communities as a strategy of community based networking on the risk and prevention on family separation, their role to prevent child marriage and the protection of children in their care.

**Sahel Nutrition Crisis**

**Nutrition**

- Since the beginning of the year, 9,952 children under five have been admitted to treatment care in the three following affected regions: Far North (5,577 children), North (3,877 children) and Adamawa (498 children).

- UNICEF continues to reinforced the supply chain by procuring support to the regional health delegations in Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) distribution; 8,356 RUTF boxes were distributed in the Far North region to cover the needs for the next two months. UNICEF also coordinated and supported health centers supply with NGOs to reach the most affected areas in secondary distribution.

- The Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Action Weeks (MCHNAW) has been organized by MoH with UNICEF and WHO support from 15th to 18th April. In the North Region, 1,135,277 children from 12-59 months were dewormed. For the Vitamin A supplementation, 133,671 children from 6-11 months and 1 136 884 children from 12 to 59 months were reached. During this campaign, a joint field supervision was organized with the Health district of Mokolo in three health centres.

- The last coordination meeting took place on 28th of April 2016 and the main recommendation was to reinforce field joint supervision in health district with IDPs, a planning has been elaborated.

**WASH**

- UNICEF and its partners provided WASH kits with key messages on hygiene to 2,463 severe acute malnourished children in the North and Far North Regions.

**Communications for Development (C4D)**

- In refugee and host community sites in Ngari Singo, Lolo, Mbile, Timangolo, (East and Adamawa regions), an evaluation and revitalizing mission of the multisectorial C4D pools and the peacebuilding platforms was held form February 29th to March 4th 2016. During this mission, a diagnostic on C4D pools operation was carried out. 25 International organizations, 60 community and traditional leaders and 80 C4D pool members were met.
- C4D pool in Gado refugee site sensitized from March 19th to 22nd 2016, on latrine use, proper hand-washing, and fruit washing; more than 4,755 persons were reached.

- In the Lolo refugee camp, 15 Listening Clubs were created with UNICEF support in collaboration with UNHCR and traditional leaders. Next steps will focused on capacity building regarding the club management and on the delivery of radio and audio-visual materials.

- An awareness campaign on Essential Family Practices through sport activities has been organized in the Minawao refugee Camp. More than 60 young men and 30 girls from the Minawao site and the neighboring host Galdala village, were grouped in 8 soccer teams, each of them named with one EFP. The 4 football encounters, held in the Minawao stadium were animated by the recently trained C4D Pools members, supported by the Maroua regional C4D Pool. While these Sports for Development activities were conducted, about 30,000 people were sensitized through face to face discussions, songs on various topic such as antenatal visits, vaccination, and family planning, exclusive child breastfeeding during the first 6 months, the mosquito nets use, and handwashing. Sensitization materials (flyers, megaphones, images charts and posters on various topics), identification tools (T-Shirt, Blouse/apron, caps, umbrellas) and training material were distributed to the Minawao C4D pools as well as radio set to listeners’ clubs.

Security

While some areas close to the border with Central Africa Republic are impacted by security incidents, security remains a major constraint for humanitarian operations in the Far North region. The conflict with Boko Haram as well as the regular terrorist attacks reduce the humanitarian space; as a consequence, humanitarian organizations face difficulties to reach populations in needs, mainly in the areas close to the border with Nigeria where most of internal displaced persons come from.

Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Initial HAC 2016 requirements</th>
<th>Nigeria + requirements</th>
<th>Income through UNICEF and donors*</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>7,250,000</td>
<td>2,885,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8,850,000</td>
<td>5,647,000</td>
<td>430,261</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>2,950,000</td>
<td>1,566,000</td>
<td>198,168</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>7,200,000</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>260,802</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>4,900,000</td>
<td>2,831,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector Coordination</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry-Forward</td>
<td>4,378,856</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total with 2015 carry-forward</td>
<td>6,018,087</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31,400,000</td>
<td>13,564,000</td>
<td>1,639,231</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*‘Funds received’ does not include pledges

UNICEF Cameroon Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefcameroon/

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## NUTRITION CRISIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2016 Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>% Achieved</th>
<th>2016 Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>% Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Cameroonian children &lt;5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>59,300</td>
<td>9,952</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>59,300</td>
<td>9,952</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in far North: cured rate</td>
<td>≥75%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>≥75%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected children (SAM) who received wash kits with key hygiene messages</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>2,463</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>2,463</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CAR CRISIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2016 Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>% Achieved</th>
<th>2016 Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>% Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt;5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of refugee children with access to education</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>34,768</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>23,790</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children benefitting from teaching and learning supplies¹</td>
<td>185,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%¹</td>
<td>73,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children accessing psychosocial support through ETAPES</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>25,070</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>15,765</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of unaccompanied and separated children receiving interim care and follow-up</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people who have access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>123,000</td>
<td>21,450</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>16,450</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## NIGERIA + CRISIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2016 Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>% Achieved</th>
<th>2016 Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>% Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of refugee children &lt;5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic care in Minawao camp</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of refugee and IDP children with access to education</td>
<td>59,300</td>
<td>23,967</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>48,600</td>
<td>23,741</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children (refugees and IDP) benefitting from teaching and learning supplies</td>
<td>103,000</td>
<td>29,988</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>99,900</td>
<td>24,212</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children accessing psychosocial support through child friendly spaces (IDP, refugees and host community)</td>
<td>116,000</td>
<td>21,564</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>13,786</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of unaccompanied and separated children (IDP and refugees) receiving interim care and follow-up</td>
<td>4,683</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3,650</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of households receiving hygiene kits with key hygiene messages</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children aged 6 months – 15 years vaccinated for measles</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
<td>333</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ School supplies were distributed in August and September and reported in 2015. Some additional distributions were made in at the beginning of the third school term and reported in the April 2016 Sitrep which explains why the percentage achieved as of March 2016 is 0%. Large scale distributions are planned again for August and September at the eve of the 2016-2017 school year.