Highlights

- With renewed access to the Logone and Chari department in the Extreme North, bordering both Nigeria and Chad, and hosting 60% of the IDP population in Cameroon, UNICEF has received additional funds to address some of the Child Protection and Education needs.

- The crisis in the East region of Cameroon has been largely forgotten, particularly with regards to child protection needs. Additionally, there are currently 84,585 refugee children from CAR who do not have access to education (UNHCR).

- Since the beginning of the year, 32,209 children under five with severe acute malnutrition have been admitted for therapeutic care, among which 58% are children in the Far North region and 33% in the North region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016 Target</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of CAR refugee children with access to education</td>
<td>39,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Cameroonian children &lt;5 with SAM to therapeutic care</td>
<td>59,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of CAR unaccompanied and separated children receiving interim care and follow-up</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Nigerian refugees and IDP children with access to education</td>
<td>48,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Nigerian refugee, IDP and host children accessing psychosocial support</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of CAR refugees who have access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

US$ 31.4 million REQUIRED
25% funding available in 2016
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Cameroon continues to face three concurrent and often overlapping humanitarian crises, including inadequate nutrition and internal displacement in the North and Far North, and the continued presence of refugees from Central African Republic in the East and Adamawa regions, and from Nigeria in the Far North.

In the Far North region, 181,215 people, 69% of whom are children less than 18 years (IOM, DTM August 2016), have been internally displaced by the ongoing conflict with Boko Haram. Among over 66,000 refugees from Nigeria that have come across the border, 57,835 of the refugees currently live in Minawao camp.

As of August 2016, 259,145 refugees from CAR are living in sites and host communities throughout the East and Adamawa regions.

The refugees and displaced are coming into host communities with very limited resources and regions that are already facing an ongoing nutrition crisis as part of the Sahel. An estimated 59,341 children under 5 in Cameroon are expected to suffer from life-threatening severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2016 as a result of this ongoing crisis.

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 was 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.

Regarding the situation in Banki, Nigeria, while the response is being led by the agencies based in Nigeria, some agencies have been requested to respond from the Cameroonian side, as a last resort. All interventions are being coordinated by the RC/HCs of Cameroon and Nigeria.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF implements an emergency response for refugees and IDPs focusing on child protection and education to ensure that displaced and host community 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 order to facilitate and support its emergency response, UNICEF has established a permanent presence in Bertoua in the East region and in Maroua in the Far North region.
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 fields 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 epidemics, and supports the prevention and treatment of cholera. As a result of its mandate and expertise, UNICEF ensures synergy between emergency and development programs in order to respond to immediate life-saving needs and to ensure long terms impacts.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nigeria crisis

Nutrition
- **Therapeutic care.** Since January 2016, a total of 507 refugee children under 5 were admitted for SAM in therapeutic care, out of which 325 have been admitted in Minawao camp (supported by MSF-CH) and 182 admitted in the therapeutic care program in Mokolo hospital (supported by ALIMA). The performance indicators met the SPHERE Standards. The SENS survey, led by UNHCR, is ongoing and its results will give an update of the situation in the camp.

Health
- **Measles vaccination.** UNICEF supported the measles vaccination of 230 children aged 6 months to 15 years newly arrived in the Minawao refugee camp.

HIV/AIDS
- **HIV tests for pregnant women conducted.** 834 pregnant women (including 219 refugees) received at the first antenatal care were tested for HIV in the refugee camp in the Mokolo health district. Among these women, 7 were tested positive for HIV including one from the refugee camp. All of them initiated the tri-therapy treatment.

Education
- **Early child development activities.** 2,425 refugee children aged 3-5 years, among them 1,238 girls attended Early Child Development activities in the Minawao refugee camp.

- **Construction of 15 Temporary Learning and Protection Spaces (TLPS) in the Minawao refugee camp:** The construction of all the 15 TLPS is over and benefitted from the technical supervision of the MoE engineer. Children have started attending ECD classes in the new TLPS equipped classrooms. TLPS management committees have been constituted among the parents for ownership.

- **Organization of Accelerated Curricula for Preparation and Reinsertion of out of school children in the refugee camp and IDP host communities:** 6,155 out-of-school IDP and host community children, among them 2,954 girls were enrolled and attended the final examination in the 4 targeted localities. In the camp, 6,159 out-of-school refugee children, including 2,556 girls were enrolled and also wrote the final examination which results will be available before school resuming in September 5th 2016.

WASH
- **As response to IDP crisis:**
  - 12 blocks of emergency household latrines have been completed by Public Concern, a UNICEF partner, for the benefits of 154 persons (51 households) at Zamai site.
  - Emergency assistance was provided by UNICEF to 4,000 new arrivals Internal Displaced Populations in Meme Village, in the Mayo Sava division through the provision and distribution of: 84 boxes of soap (4032 loaves), 800 WASH kits (plastic seal, plastic kettle, children's pots and cups), 800 hygiene kits for women and 1, 600 PAC (50 tablets each) of water treatment product (Aqua-Tablets).

Child Protection
- **35 new separated children (13 boys and 22 girls) and 5 new unaccompanied children (1 girl and 4 boys) were identified by ALDEPA in the camp of Minawao.** As of August 2016, 154 separated and unaccompanied children have been identified by UNICEF/ALDEPA in Minawao.

- **New enrolments in CFSs.** 2,075 children (1042 girls and 1033 boys) were enrolled in the 13 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Minawao camp and 173 children (80 girls and 93 boys) in the surrounding villages of Gawar, Gadala and Ouro Késsoum, bringing the total for 2016 to 13,238 children (7,231 girls and 6,007 boys) benefited of psychosocial support.

- **Family Tracing and Reunification for unaccompanied children in Minawao camp ongoing** thanks to the joint collaboration between UNICEF, ICRC and UNHCR. Since January 2016, 25 unaccompanied children followed up by UNICEF/ALDEPA have been reunified with their family.
- 328 new separated children (159 girls and 169 boys) and 95 new unaccompanied children (43 girls and 52 boys) were identified amongst IDP communities mostly in Meme and Mora following the massive influx of IDPs in early August. Since the beginning of 2016 a total of 813 separated and unaccompanied children have been identified by UNICEF/ALDEPA. All new UAC identified were placed in foster families, including follow-up home visits by social workers. In August, 2 unaccompanied children have been reunified with their family in Mayo Sava.

- **Psychosocial support through family based children groups:** 5,004 internally displaced children / host community children (2,462 girls and 2,542 boys) from Mayo Sava, Mayo Tsanaga, Logone & Chari, Mayo Danay and Diamare, benefited from psychosocial and recreational activities in family based children groups and 22 primary schools, bringing the total for 2016 to 23,108 children (10,595 girls and 12,513 boys).

### CAR crisis

#### Education

- **Children in Curriculum Accéléré pour la Préparation à l’Ecole Primaire (CAPEP) Programme:** In August, 3,956 children aged 5-6 years (1,800 of whom are girls) are benefitting from an accelerated preparation course for entry into primary school. They are all refugee children.

- **Enrollment of 14,050 refugee children in Temporary Learning and Protection Spaces.** 10,851 children (42% girls) are enrolled in the formal primary school and 3,199 (42% girls) in the accelerated learning programme.

#### WASH

- **Implementation of CLTS:** In partnership with local NGO ADRA, UNICEF supported the implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 100 communities hosting refugees in East and Adamawa regions. 1,096 households have constructed and are using their latrines. **200 people have been sensitized on use and cleanliness of latrines**, hand washing and environmental hygiene in concerned communities. As result of CLTS activities, 92 villages out of 109 evaluated by the Ministries of Water and Health in targeted refugees host communities of the East and Adamawa regions have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).

#### Child Protection

- **21 separated children (8 girls and 13 boys) were identified by UNICEF’s partner Codas-Caritas in Ngoura,** bringing the total of unaccompanied and separated children identified by UNICEF partners in 2016 to 527, including 437 separated children (194 girls and 243 boys) and 90 unaccompanied children (40 and 50 boys). Unregistered refuges children have been referred to UNHCR for documentation.

#### Nutrition

- **Admissions in therapeutic care.** Since January 2016, 3,893 children – including 1,077 CAR refugee children and 2,816 children under 5 from host communities – in the East region were admitted for therapeutic care.

#### Health

- **Distribution of Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs).** With the rainy season, UNICEF continued to prevent the incidence of malaria through the distribution of 9,000 LLINs in the Adamawa region (3,000 were distributed in the Ngam refugee camp for 1,209 households and 6,000 in the Borgop refugee camp for 3,129 households).

- **Distribution of equipment and medicine.** RMCH trust fund project distributed in 4 hospitals in health districts, equipment for neonatal resuscitation, and medicines for the treatment of malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia in children under 5.

### Sahel Nutrition Crisis

#### Nutrition

- **SAM admissions.** Since the beginning of the year, 32,209 children under five have been admitted for severe acute malnutrition treatment (18,752 children in the Far North region, 10,673 children in the North region and 2,784 children in Adamaoua). It represents 54% of the estimated caseload (59,341).

- **Coordination meeting.** A meeting, held on 18th of August 2016, by the nutrition sector leads (MoPH (SDAN)/UNICEF) with WFP focused on strengthening the coordination and implementation mechanisms of the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) strategy in Far North region.

- **Distribution of RUTF.** UNICEF continues to reinforce the supply chain by supporting the regional health delegations in Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) distribution. UNICEF also coordinated and supported health centers supply with NGOs, MSF-CH, ACF, IMC, French Red-Cross and ALIMA to reach the most affected areas.

#### WASH

- **Distribution of WASH kits.** UNICEF and its partners provided WASH kits with key messages on hygiene to 5,931 severe acute malnourished children in the North and Far North Regions.
Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention. UNICEF has supported the organization of undergraduate Seasonal malaria chemoprevention in the Far North region. At the end of this cycle, 802,096 (93.9% of the target) children aged 3 to 59 months received the drug (SPAQ) including 9,221 (99.8%) who live in the Minawao Refugee Camp.

Security

In the past month, the security situation in the Far North has remained a critical factor in the implementation of the humanitarian response. Two incidents during the month limited humanitarian programming for a few days each. However, overall, the situation has stabilised, and most of the Far North region is now accessible without armed escorts.

Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Initial HAC 2016 requirements</th>
<th>Nigeria + requirements</th>
<th>Funds Available*</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>7,250,000</td>
<td>2,885,000</td>
<td>1,173,751</td>
<td>6,076,249</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8,850,000</td>
<td>5,647,000</td>
<td>1,723,456</td>
<td>7,126,544</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health &amp; HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>2,950,000</td>
<td>1,566,000</td>
<td>464,604</td>
<td>2,485,396</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>7,200,000</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>2,787,120</td>
<td>4,412,880</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>4,900,000</td>
<td>2,831,000</td>
<td>1,587,648</td>
<td>3,312,352</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector Coordination</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>103,768</td>
<td>146,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total 2016</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,400,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,564,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,840,347</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,559,653</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funds received* does not include pledges
## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sector Response</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016 Target</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION CRISIS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Cameroonian children &lt;5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>59,300</td>
<td>32,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in far North: cured rate</td>
<td>≥75%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected children (SAM) who received wash kits with key hygiene messages</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>5,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAR CRISIS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children &lt;5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>3,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of refugee children with access to education</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>35,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children benefitting from teaching and learning supplies</td>
<td>73,300</td>
<td>16,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children accessing psychosocial support through ETAPES</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>26,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of unaccompanied and separated children receiving interim care and follow-up</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people who have access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>123,000</td>
<td>31,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NIGERIA + CRISIS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of refugee children &lt;5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic care in Minawao camp</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of refugee and IDP children with access to education</td>
<td>59,000</td>
<td>25,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children (refugees and IDP) benefitting from teaching and learning supplies</td>
<td>107,000</td>
<td>30,778</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of children accessing psychosocial support through child friendly spaces (IDP, refugees and host community)</td>
<td>116,000</td>
<td>54,136</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of unaccompanied and separated children (IDP and refugees) receiving interim care and follow-up</td>
<td>4,683</td>
<td>2,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of households receiving hygiene kits with key hygiene messages</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>6,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children aged 6 months – 15 years vaccinated for measles</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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