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On 6 December 2016, children at Bakasi refugee camp, in Maiduguri.



Nigeria

HUMANITARIAN SITREP No.17

Highlights

- 159,819 children under 5 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes, with a recovery rate of 86 per cent.
- In 2016, 4.2 million people were reached with primary health care services through UNICEF-supported Government-run health centres and clinics in both IDP camps and affected communities.
- With UNICEF support, nearly 745,000 people have access to safe water. Over 1.1 million people have access to sanitation facilities as per agreed standards and more than one million people benefitted through hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene kits/NFI.
- In 2016, psychosocial support through Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) and child clubs reached 185,839 children.
- With UNICEF's support, 106,882 children are accessing education through Temporary Learning Spaces and schools, and 187,142 children have benefitted from the provision of learning materials.

UNICEF and Partners Response

| Indicators | UNICEF | | Sector | |
|---|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | UNICEF Target | Cumulative results | Sector Target | Cumulative results |
| # of conflict affected people provided with access to safe water per agreed standard | 1,220,995 | 744,997 | 1,771,188 | 1,755,844 |
| # Children <5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes | 398,188 | 159,819 | 398,188 | 159,819 |
| # of conflict affected people reached with emergency PHC services | 4,267,534 | 4,211,257 | | |
| # of conflict affected children reached with psychosocial support | 436,201 | 185,839 | 559,441 | 290,999 |
| # of conflict affected children accessing education in a protective and safe learning environment | 586,400 | 106,882 | 663,600 | 197,697 |

22-31 December 2016

8.5 million

Projected number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in the north east states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe for 2017 (Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), 2017)

1.63 million

IDPs are in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, over 55 per cent are children (DTM Round XIII, December 2016)

4.4 million

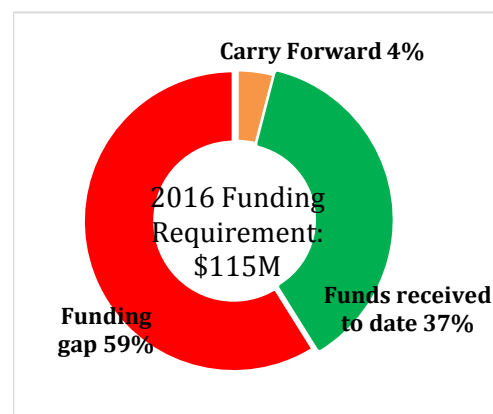
Children are in need of humanitarian assistance (HAC 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2016

US\$ 115 million

*Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), does not include inaccessible areas of Borno

2016 Funds



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) round XIII recorded trends of new displacement and significant return, with an overall three per cent decrease in IDPs in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, and Yobe states. Returns are mainly attributable to relative improvements in security combined with food shortages in IDP camps. Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), which still hosts the largest IDP population, saw almost 10% reduction in the number of IDPs who left to return to their LGA of origin, hereby registering an increase¹. The majority is not returning to their locality of origin but to the LGA headquarters instead, creating a situation of secondary displacement. In the frame of its scale-up intervention, UNICEF is continuing to respond to needs in the areas of return which require additional support and intensified humanitarian aid.

With 5.1 million people in IPC Phases 3 to 5 in parts of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, the population facing severe food insecurity increased by 50 per cent since March 2016. Malnutrition rates remain high and children under five are most vulnerable. 400,000 children suffer from severe acute malnutrition and 75,000 are at risk of death. The number of children suffering from SAM is expected to rise to 450,000 in 2017 for those three states .

Reports from the LGA Education Authorities indicate that in out-laying wards of Pulka (Gwoza LGA) and Banki (Bama LGA), over 3,000 children lack adequate classrooms, learning materials and teaching staff. As a result of limited access to these locations and due to insecurity, little support has been provided so far. UNICEF Education conducted the first visit to Banki during this reporting period and assessed the situation. It was revealed that in these newly liberated areas, schools starts as and still are mere learning centres that provide non-formal kind of education which is offered by the military educators. With regard to other locations within LGA main towns, there is ever-growing numbers of IDP returnees thereby necessitating expansion of education services.

The upcoming Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017 will target 6.9 million people living in the three most affected states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, who require immediate life-saving assistance. Of these, 1.7 million are IDPs living in camps, informal settlements and host communities with 75,000 children at risk of severe acute malnutrition. In line with the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan, UNICEF's focus remains on these three states to provide critical life-saving humanitarian assistance to nearly four million people in Nutrition, Health, WASH, Child Protection and Education sectors.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Under the internal L3 declaration, the leadership and coordination structures of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) were reviewed and strengthened to support humanitarian operations scale up and increase humanitarian stakeholders' presence in the north-east Nigeria. The Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator position was established in Borno in October 2016, to lead the humanitarian response. In addition, an Operational UN Country Team (OUNCT) and an Operational Humanitarian Country Team (OHCT) were established in Maiduguri the same month, focusing on joint operational approaches, guidance and support. The HCT has also strengthened its collaboration and coordination with the Nigerian Government both at Federal and State levels, including with NEMA, SEMA as well as the Borno State Humanitarian Response Committee and the Sub-Committees established.

UNICEF participated in a rapid food security assessment conducted jointly with WFP in Magumeri from 20th to 22nd December 2016. UNICEF Nutrition team screened a total of 1,805 children using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), out of whom less than 2% were found to be malnourished.

In addition, sector mapping of all nutrition service sites and partners operational presence is ongoing to avoid duplication or gaps between stakeholders, having details of partners' geographical distribution against population for better coordination of the response.

UNICEF together with the other humanitarian organisations continue the joint effort with government agencies and in mobilising resources to support the target groups in various localities (IDP camps within Maiduguri, in host communities and in newly liberated areas).

UNICEF as sector co-lead for Nutrition, WASH & Education sectors and Child Protection Sub-Sector continues to provide coordination, information management support and leadership. UNICEF's funding requirement under the 2017 HRP is US\$ 143 million while the sector requirements for Nutrition, Health, WASH, Child Protection and Education are US\$ 377.9 million.

Humanitarian strategy

UNICEF is implementing the emergency response scale-up plan in coordination with its partners- Government and NGOs as well as other UN agencies. UNICEF's humanitarian strategy for the revised scale-up of intervention and support focuses on strengthening

¹ LGAs with increase in IDP numbers include Ngala, Dikwa; Monguno, Chibok, Gubio, Mafa, and Nganzai.

existing systems of UNICEF's programming to reach the most vulnerable people. Programmatically, UNICEF continues to scale-up its delivery of an integrated package of interventions to affected populations, which include: nutrition response to increase coverage of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment; micronutrient supplementation and infant and young child feeding (IYCF); improve outreach of primary health care services; improve access to safe water and sanitation at health facilities (including those supporting SAM treatment) and hygiene promotion; psychosocial support for children (including in safe spaces), care and support for separated and unaccompanied children, reintegration support for children associated with Boko Haram as well as ensuring increased access to education for school aged children.

In the course of 2016, one of the biggest constraints has been the lack of adequate financial resources seriously limiting interventions across sectors, especially for WASH and Education. Despite humanitarian funding challenges, UNICEF mobilized its own internal resources to respond to urgent emergency issues in Child Protection, Health and WASH sectors, with good results. The limited presence of partners outside MMC/Jere and Konduga seriously constrained interventions scale up (for example out of the 14 WASH partners in Borno, only 4, including UNICEF, are operational in the newly accessible areas). Security issues, particularly in the newly accessible areas, remain a stumbling block since access to many of these areas require military escorts, which are not guaranteed constantly. In 2017, Humanitarian organizations will need to further improve coordination to ensure synergy of efforts and maximize impact of services. Coordination within and across sectors continued to improve within the last months, and is expected to positively impact the humanitarian operations in the coming months.

Summary analysis of programme response

Nutrition: In 2016, UNICEF Nutrition team has screened 644,088 children under five from 11 LGAs in Borno, recording rates of 12.1% for global acute malnutrition (GAM) and 3.5% for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). A total of 159,819 children (40 percent of the annual sector target of 398,188) with (SAM) have been admitted to therapeutic feeding program in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. The infant and Young Child feeding (IYCF) program in the accessible locations of the three states reached 146,011 caregivers of children 0 – 23 months (105 percent of the annual UNICEF target of 138,904) with IYCF counselling on appropriate feeding messages. In addition, 2 Health Workers in every facility providing CMAM services were trained on real time reporting with Rapid Pro in the three states. As a result, the timely reporting of CMAM program have improved significantly.

Under the scale up plan, 37,192 children (29 percent of the annual target 128,080) with SAM were admitted for treatment in Metro Maiduguri and Jere, the newly liberated areas and Yobe. UNICEF in collaboration with WFP and using the rapid response mechanism (RRM) screened 1,803 children under 5 at the point for the Blanket supplementary feeding and general food distribution points in Magumeri. Observing that very few vulnerable children visited these points, UNICEF Nutrition team organised and carried out active case finding in the Gajigana Ward using VCMs. Screening targeted 839 children under-5, among whom 95 SAM (11%) and 283 MAM (33.7 %) cases were detected. In response, UNICEF provided training to 12 health workers (HW) to admit and provide SAM treatment to the identified malnourished children. SAM treatment has started in 6 service delivery points in Gajigana.

Health: In the course of 2016, in Borno UNICEF in partnership with the State Primary Healthcare Development Agency (PHCDA) was able to provide Integrated Primary Health Care Services for IDPs and vulnerable host population in 42 IDP camps and 105 health facilities in 23 LGAs, including all the newly liberated LGAs. In Yobe, integrated PHC services were provided through three IDP camps and 62 health facilities in host communities in all the 17 LGAs. These included rehabilitation of health clinics in host communities, setting up of temporary clinics in IDP camps, and regular distribution of essential drugs and supplies. In Adamawa State, UNICEF also partnered with the State Ministry of Health (MOH) and SPHCDA to provide Health care kits and supplies to five IDPS camps, 12 Outreach teams in 12 Returnees LGAs, and 131 functional PHCs per ward in host communities. In Adamawa, a total of 572,517 people have been reached with comprehensive emergency PHC services.

During the reporting week, UNICEF with WHO supported SPHCDA to provide health intervention, including measles vaccination, for 935 new arrivals from Mafa LGA, which was recently liberated. A total of 97,382 people were reached with emergency integrated PHC services in Borno and Yobe. The ongoing mass distribution of mosquito nets was completed, benefiting 58,545 families all the newly accessible areas in Borno and Yobe. Moreover, UNICEF Health Team also supported the Government in collaboration with NEMA and SEMA to provide essential drugs and supplies to over 5,000 refugees from Borno in various camps in Diffa Province Region of Niger Republic.

UNICEF's productive working relationship and technical support provided to the State MOH/SPHCDA was instrumental in the significant progress achieved in the scaling up of health interventions in the 2 states. Implementation of the convergence strategy with Nutrition, WASH, and C4D also improved the access and quality of care provided to the people in need.

The shortage of skilled health care workers especially midwives and reluctance to work in the newly liberated areas represented a challenge. Nonetheless, UNICEF recruited 60 nurses/midwives and deployed six doctors to strengthen health services in the newly liberated LGAs in Borno state, and trained over 1,000 health workers on emergency primary health care services. In the three States, 1,212 volunteers were supported with stipends to provide integrated services to the IDPs and host communities.

WASH: in 2016, UNICEF supported nearly 745,000 people with access to safe water, 1.1 million with access to sanitation facilities as per agreed standards, and over one million through hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene kits/NFI. After the declaration of the Level 3 emergency, there has been a significant increase in WASH interventions in Borno, including a 58% increase on access to water, 66% on access to improved sanitation services, and 73% on provision of WASH kits/hygiene messages, since September 2016. UNICEF's contribution in the WASH sector represent about 70% of the overall WASH sectoral results².

During the reported period, with the support of UNICEF WASH team, a total of 19,500 people received improved access to water supply in Borno state through the construction of 4 new hand pumps and the rehabilitation of four solar boreholes and one motorized borehole. In Yobe, the rehabilitation of a solar borehole provided 2,500 people with access to safe water in Gujuba LGA. Under the scale up plan, 742,265 people have access to improved sanitation services ,including 65,200 people reached during the reporting period through construction of 326 Emergency latrines in Borno and Yobe states. A total of 150 bath shelters were also constructed in Borno in MMC and Gwoza LGAs. The distribution of 4,400 WASH NFIs benefitted 26,400 Ngala LGA (Borno State). House to house hygiene promotion outreach was conducted in Jere LGA, Borno state, reaching 3,579 persons.

Child protection: in 2016, UNICEF Child Protection team and its partners have provided psychosocial support to 185,839 children (89,565 girls & 96,274 boys) through Child Friendly Spaces and Child Clubs. Despite the absence of formal referral networks, 5,939 unaccompanied and separated children received adequate support. More than 6,062 children and women associated with armed groups or victims of SGBV received support with reintegration services.

Under the scale up plan, UNICEF protection team provided psychosocial support to 81,553 children through Child friendly spaces and child clubs, which includes 2,334 children reached during the reporting period. Some 4,990 children and women associated with armed groups or victims of SGBV received support with reintegration services, while more than 4,428 unaccompanied or separated children were supported the scale up areas of Borno.

During the reporting period, UNICEF's implementing partner, International Alert, provided reintegration support to 113 girls under 18 years of age, who experienced sexual violence by Boko Haram in Borno. UNICEF supported the Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) to carry out several activities. As a part of the psycho-social support to children, the Ministry implemented a 'Fun Day' for 750 children in Dalori II IDP camp on 23 December 2016. UNICEF conducted a two-day case management training, benefitting 37 MWASD social workers from Borno. The social workers started case management of nine children who were associated with armed groups (6 boys and 3 girls) and recently released by the military in Monguno. In Bakassi camp, 312 internally displaced people (including 88 boys and 68 girls) who were rescued from various villages around Sambisa Forest were provided with reinsertion kits (containing blankets, clothing and soap).

In 2016, UNICEF Child Protection team established and operationalized Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) for the emergency states. Together with the Nigerian military, UNICEF developed a protocol for handover of detained children to civilian authorities. UNICEF and the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) developed an action plan for the CJTF to stop recruitment and use of children. In addition 423 stakeholders were trained at the federal and states level on Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on grave child rights violations.

Education: In 2016, the UNICEF Education team in partnership with SUBEB (State Universal Basic Education Board) has facilitated access to temporary safe learning environment to 106,882 children affected by conflict; 200,302 children received learning materials.

During the reporting period, schools were closed for school break. Nevertheless, further effort were made to access the difficult to reach areas in the newly liberated locations (in Konduga, Damboa and Monguno) through UNICEF's main implementing partner SUBEB. SUBEB delivered certain services such as assessment of learning conditions, provision teaching learning materials to 12,960 children and facilitated the creation of temporary learning spaces, which resulted in the enrolment of 3,988 out of school children. Within metropolitan Maiduguri, 324 School-in-a-Box were distributed, benefitting children who were not reached with school bags and other learning materials. Orphaned children in need of education support were also reached through the distribution of 200 school bags (benefitting 200 children) at Maimalari Barracks school in Maiduguri.

In Yobe state, 16 more Semi-permanent shelters were completed in schools in return areas, benefiting 640 more children. To date, all the 35 semi-permanent shelters in Yobe are completed. This has already resulted 438 additional learners being enrolled (268 boys and 170 girls). Also, laying of foundation for the 17 pre-fab classrooms have been completed in the return areas of Yobe state, awaiting installations in the New Year.

² This does not include ICRC WASH intervention as they do not report to the WASH in Emergency sector.

This year showed that a holistic approach to support is required to improve the quality of education for IDP and disadvantaged children, i.e. a combination of training teachers plus provision of teaching/learning materials, infrastructure and other basic services. In addition, while stability is returning, there are still some locations that are inaccessible by civilian personnel.

Communication for Development and Polio outbreak response: The most recent Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) from the mOPV2 polio vaccination round which took place from December 16-18 indicated that in Borno state, 78 per cent of Local Government Areas (LGAs) surveyed had more than 90 per cent of polio vaccination coverage, while in Yobe this figure was 87 per cent.

On 21 December, polio-revaccination activities were conducted, with the support of 40 UNICEF-trained Volunteer Community Mobilisers (VCMs), in Bayo LGA, Borno state in order to improve coverage and reach missed children. Additional activities took place from 23-24 December in Gwoza LGA to reach more than 1,000 missed children in non-compliant households with support of religious and traditional leaders belonging to the UNICEF social mobilization network. During this time, daily jingles were aired on TV and radio across Borno state in English, Hausa, Kanuri, Fulfulde and Shuwa Arab to increase demand for the polio vaccine.

Ongoing challenges to the polio-eradication programme include poor attendance of LGA Chairpersons at evening review meetings as well as the late or non-release of counterpart funds at the LGA level. UNICEF continues to advocate to the Government for improved performance in these areas.

UNICEF is overcoming any remaining cases of noncompliance by engaging religious and traditional leaders to share key messages and resolve non-compliance issues at the community and household levels. Working with these leaders are UNICEF-trained Volunteer Community Mobilisers, women from the local community who share key messages and provide screening for the uptake of services at the household level. To address polio outbreak in August 2016, VCMs were expanded from 850 to more than 2500 in Borno and Yobe states.

Funding

In 2016, UNICEF's revised funding requirement for emergency response in the northeast Nigeria was US\$ 115 million. The humanitarian funding available reached US\$ 50.8 million (which includes carried over funds of US\$ 4.76 M), with a funding gap of 59 per cent. Child Protection and health remained critically underfunded at 79 per cent, along with WASH at 75 per cent. In 2017, UNICEF is requesting US\$ 146 million to reach more than four million people, including 2.1 million children.

| Funding Requirements (as defined in the revised Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC)) | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Appeal Sector | Requirements | Funds available* | Funding gap | |
| | | | USD | % |
| WASH | 32,432,817 | 8,067,893 | 24,364,924 | 75% |
| Education | 12,951,282 | 9,338,504 | 3,612,778 | 28% |
| Health | 27,016,164 | 6,001,343 | 21,014,821 | 78% |
| Nutrition | 19,324,375 | 22,477,588 | 0** | 0% |
| Child Protection | 23,275,362 | 4,882,404 | 18,392,958 | 79% |
| Total | 115,000,000 | 50,817,732 | 67,335,481 | 59% |

*Funds available includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

**While Nutrition is 113 per cent funded, this is not subtracted from the overall funding gap, as the Nutrition funding does not cover the needs of other Sectors.

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Annex A: Summary Analysis of Programme Response against 2016 revised HAC targets

| Sector | Sector Response | | | UNICEF and IPs | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Sector target ³ | Sector total results | Change since last report | Revised UNICEF 2016 target | UNICEF total results | Change since last report |
| NUTRITION | | | | | | |
| Number of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition ⁴ admitted to therapeutic care for specified period of time | 398,188 | 159,819 | 5,883 | 398,188 | 159,819 | 5,883 |
| Proportion of children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition recovered ⁵ | >75% | 86% | 0% | >75% | 86% | 0% |
| Number of caregivers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding | 637,952 | 278,089 | 31,902 | 138,904 | 146,011 | 31,902 |
| Number of children 6-23 months in the affected areas receiving multiple micronutrient powder | 126,565 | 137,962 | - | 126,565 | 137,962 | - |
| HEALTH | | | | | | |
| Number of children 6months-15years vaccinated against measles | | | | 5,731,507 | 397,470 | 3,110 |
| Number of people reached with emergency primary health care services | | | | 4,267,534 | 4,211,257 | 150,901 |
| Number of families reached with LLITNs | | | | 160,000 | 223,309 | 58,616 |
| WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE | | | | | | |
| Number of people provided with access to safe water per agreed standards | 1,771,188 | 1,755,844 | 22,000 | 1,220,995 | 744,997 | 22,000 |
| Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities | 1,345,400 | 1,615,800 | 65,200 | 1,033,547 | 1,125,652 | 65,200 |
| Number of people reached through hygiene promotion Campaigns/ received WASH hygiene kits | 2,601,209 | 1,302,253 | 26,400 | 1,100,000 | 1,052,735 | 26,400 |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | | |
| Number of children reached with psychosocial support (including through CFS and child clubs) | 559,441 | 290,999 | 2,659 | 436,201 | 185,839 | 2,659 |
| Number of children and women associated with armed groups/victims of SGBV ⁶ supported with reintegration services | 5,050 | 6,062 | 164 | 4,550 | 6,062 | 164 |
| Number of unaccompanied and separated children supported (case managed, including those supported in alternative care arrangements) | 10,655 | 8,489 | 32 | 8,355 | 5,939 | 32 |
| Number of children reached with Mine Risk Education | 104,000 | 10,988 | 0 | 104,000 | 10,988 | 0 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Number of school-aged children including adolescents reached by schools/temporary facilities in safe learning environment | 663,600 | 197,697 | 4,426 | 586,400 | 106,882 | 4,426 |
| Number of school-aged children reached with learning materials | 876,020 | 274,561 | 13,160 | 586,400 | 200,302 | 13,160 |
| Number of children attending schools/TLs with a teacher trained in C/DRR (including vulnerability mapping and response planning) | 231,400 | 81,050 | 0 | 231,400 | 81,050 | 0 |

⁴ UNICEF target is 100 per cent of SAM caseload for Borno (244,268), Yobe (106,105) and Adamawa (47,815)

⁵ Data correction resulted in downward trend

⁶ including victims of forced marriage and sexual violence and children born out of sexual violence

Annex B: Summary Analysis of Programme Response against UNICEF Scale Up targets (with effect from 1 September 2016)

| Sector | Location | | | | | | | | | UNICEF | | Change since last report |
|---|----------------------|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| | MMC Jere South Borno | | | Newly Accessible Areas | | | Yobe (Gujuba and Gulani LGAs) | | | Total Results | | |
| | Target | Results | Change Since last report | Target | Results | Change Since last report | Target | Results | Change Since last report | Target | Results | |
| NUTRITION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care for specified period of time | 71,604 | 20,871 | 1,581 | 50,544 | 14,843 | 663 | 5,932 | 1,478 | 204 | 128,080 | 37,192 | 2,448 |
| Proportion of children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition recovered | >75% | 87% | 0% | >75% | 79% | 0% | >75% | 0% | 0% | >75% | 84% | 0% |
| Number of caregivers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding | 68,000 | 9,490 | 2,453 | 12,000 | 2,716 | 2,312 | 6,434 | - | - | 86,434 | 12,206 | 4,765 |
| Number of children 6-23 months in the affected areas receiving multiple micronutrient powder | 51,000 | 7,693 | - | 9,000 | 4,292 | - | 4,826 | - | - | 64,826 | 11,985 | - |
| HEALTH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children 6months-15years vaccinated against measles | 1,360,427 | 42,124 | 1,312 | 954,750 | 21,407 | 820 | 144,000 | 8,816 | 589 | 2,459,177 | 72,347 | 2,721 |
| Number of people reached with emergency primary health care services | 600,000 | 658,566 | 47,738 | 750,000 | 324,940 | 26,469 | 320,000 | 238,123 | 23,175 | 1,670,000 | 1,221,629 | 97,382 |
| Number of families reached with LLITNs | 10,000 | 332 | - | 125,000 | 117,823 | 45,795 | 25,000 | 27,103 | 12,750 | 160,000 | 145,258 | 58,545 |
| WASH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of people provided with access to safe water per agreed standards | 391,154 | 160,960 | 19,500 | 375,000 | 220,405 | 0 | 51,608 | 48,500 | 2,500 | 817,762 | 429,865 | 22,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---|--------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|--------|
| Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities | 606,939 | 393,165 | 60,000 | 375,000 | 331,100 | 0 | 51,608 | 18,000 | 5,200 | 1,033,547 | 742,265 | 65,200 |
| Number of people reached through hygiene promotion Campaigns/received WASH hygiene kits | 606,939 | 433,635 | 26,400 | 375,000 | 315,961 | 0 | 51,608 | 15,886 | - | 1,033,547 | 765,482 | 26,400 |

CHILD PROTECTION

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-------|---|---|---------|--------|-------|
| Number of children reached with psychosocial support (including through CFS and child clubs) | 246,566 | 52,686 | 1,196 | 121,635 | 28,867 | 1,138 | 8,000 | 0 | 0 | 376,201 | 81,553 | 2,334 |
| Number of children and women associated with armed groups/victims of SGBV (including victims of forced marriage and sexual violence and children born out of sexual violence) supported with reintegration services | 1,125 | 3,115 | 164 | 1,150 | 1,875 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 2,325 | 4,990 | 164 |
| Number of unaccompanied and separated children supported (case managed, including those supported in alternative care arrangements) | 4,130 | 3,148 | - | 2,875 | 1,280 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 7,155 | 4,428 | - |
| Number of children reached with MRE | 74,800 | 0 | 0 | 21,200 | 0 | 0 | 8,000 | 0 | 0 | 104,000 | 0 | 0 |

EDUCATION

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------|-----|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|---------|--------|--------|
| Number of school-aged children including adolescents reached by schools/temporary facilities in safe learning environment | 158,500 | 4,284 | 0 | 200,000 | 23,512 | 3,988 | 67,900 | 4,868 | 438 | 426,400 | 32,664 | 4,426 |
| Number of school-aged children reached with learning materials | 158,500 | 6,754 | 200 | 200,000 | 30,460 | 12,960 | 67,900 | 15,000 | 0 | 426,400 | 52,214 | 13,160 |
| Number of children attending schools/TLSs with a teacher trained in C/DRR (including vulnerability mapping and response planning) | 79,250 | 36,850 | 0 | 100,000 | 32,700 | 0 | 33,950 | 12,600 | 0- | 213,200 | 82,150 | 0 |

