

UNICEF/Nigeria/Vlad Shokhin



Nigeria

HUMANITARIAN SITREP No. 21

Highlights

- During the reporting period, a total of 2,659 new arrivals were registered in 15 LGAs in Borno and 4 LGAs in Adamawa increasing the pressure on the delivery of humanitarian services in the IDP settlements.
- Cases of Hepatitis E in Borno since week 8 totalled 1,376, with 62 new cases during the reporting period. The current spread has been localized to Rann, Kala Balge.
- A total of 189,242 children with SAM, representing 86% of the planned target, were admitted since the beginning of 2017 with 10,437 children admitted for treatment within the reporting period.
- Access to safe water has been provided to 564,546 people since the beginning of 2017, of whom 3,476 were reached during this reporting period in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States.
- UNICEF and implementing partners continue to provide critical child protection services to 193,455 children, adolescents and caregivers affected by the protracted crisis since the beginning of 2017, out of which 183,450 boys and girls benefit from psychosocial support
- A total number of 127,458 boys and girls were enrolled in safe learning spaces while 137,816 school aged children received learning materials and school bags during the reporting period.

UNICEF and Partners Response

	UNICEF		Sector	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results	Sector Target	Cumulative results
WASH: # of conflict affected people provided with access to safe water per agreed standard	1,028,000	564,546	1,977,987	2,083,058
NUTRITION: # Children <5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes	220,190	189,242	314,557	276,654
HEALTH: # of conflict affected people reached with emergency primary health care (PHC) services	3,919,357	4,029,108		
CHILD PROTECTION: # of conflict affected children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	375,000	183,450	650,000	296,964
EDUCATION: # of conflict affected children accessing education in a protective and safe learning environment	1,260,000	876,551	1,600,000	951,203

16-30 November 2017

8.5 million

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

1.6 million

IDPs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, over 56 per cent are children (DTM Round XIX, October 2017)

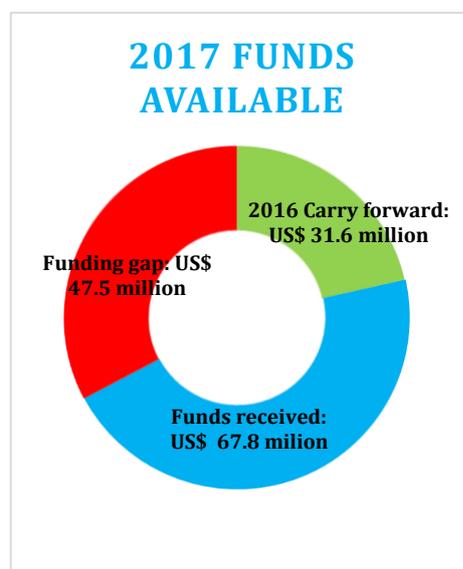
4.4 million

Children in need of humanitarian assistance (HAC 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US\$ 146.9 million

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



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The IOM DTM Round XIX (October 2017) estimates that a total of 1.57 million people remain internally displaced across the three north east states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, of whom 85 per cent are in Borno alone. This represents a decrease of about 3 per cent as compared to Round XVIII (August 2017). The reduction is explained by the movement of people to the newly accessible areas in Borno State. Children represent 56 per cent of the total IDP population.

During the reporting period, a total of 2,659 new arrivals were registered in 15 LGAs in Borno and 4 LGAs in Adamawa while 212 persons moved away from 4 LGAs in Borno (IOM DTM ETT Report: No. 41; No.42). These ongoing arrivals are increasing the pressure on the delivery of humanitarian services in the IDP settlements in terms of shelter, health and nutrition, provision of food and access to sanitation. With the upcoming dry season and improved road access, it is expected that hostilities will intensify leading to increased population displacement.

The number of cholera cases continued to decrease during the reporting period and as of 30th November 2017, the total number of confirmed and suspected cholera cases reached 5,357, with 61 deaths (CFR = 1.1 per cent): 2,692 cases in the Muna corridor (Jere LGA); 1,758 cases in Monguno and 93 cases in Guzamala. The total number of cases reported in Borno in the last week of this reporting period is 10 with all the cases coming from Guzamala. UNICEF and RUWASSA Rapid Response Teams were deployed to the newly affected village in Guzamala. For the seventh week, no cases have been reported from Dikwa, Mafa and MMC LGAs, nevertheless, UNICEF and WASH actors will continue with the cholera prevention response until the official declaration of the end of the cholera epidemic

A total of 62 new cases of suspected Hepatitis E (HEV) was reported from Rann, Kala/Balge LGA in week 47. So far 1,376 suspected HEV cases were reported across 18 LGAs of the state with the majority of cases reported from Ngala (794), Kala/Balge (314), Mobbar (84) and Monguno (93). All current cases have been localized to Rann. UNICEF and partners are currently responding to contain the outbreak.

The preliminary report of the Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA) revealed that 26 per cent of the 312 assessed schools had 80-160 learners per classroom. More than 30 per cent of schools had no toilets or latrines with only 35 per cent of schools having access to adequate safe drinking water. The report also noted that 50 per cent of the learners in the sampled schools sit on the floor due to lack of school furniture. Key informant interviews indicated that about 80 per cent of teachers regularly come to work and teach classes in the low and medium security LGAs, with primary schools in medium security areas being the lowest at 79 per cent. This drops significantly to only 71 per cent in primary schools and 73 per cent in Junior Secondary Schools for the high security areas. Non-payment of teachers' salaries and poor work conditions such as lack of teaching materials were identified as the greatest challenges leading to poor motivation and absenteeism.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF co-leads with the Government the WASH, nutrition and education sectors as well as the child protection sub-sector; it is also an active member of the health sector. Regular information sharing takes place with the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in Abuja and in Maiduguri, alongside other UN agencies and line ministries. UNICEF continues to strengthen coordination, increase operational capacity at the field level, expand NGO partnerships, engage community-level social mobilizers and strengthen existing UNICEF programming systems to reach the most vulnerable.

UNICEF facilitated an initial engagement of the EIE Working Group (EiEWG) with the Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) to advocate for the development of a "national education in emergencies (EiE) curriculum" which will ensure the continuity of education during emergencies. A follow up meeting has been scheduled for the 12th December 2017 to serve as an inception and create a forum for the national bodies to own the process. In addition, UNICEF continued to coordinate the advocacy for the vacation of occupied schools. Currently, the military are occupying schools in some of the Threat Level 5 areas where schools have not resumed, including Pulka, Gwoza town, Mafa and Dikwa. In Yobe state, following a joint meeting with OCHA and SUBEB, a letter was sent to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) to provide alternative structures for the security forces occupying 2 classrooms in a Government school premises in Damaturu.

The Child Protection Sub-Sector conducted a field visit in Banki to monitor and provide technical support to the only UNICEF Child Protection partner Centre for Community Health and Development (CHAD) in Banki. In addition, the Child Protection Sub-Sector also carried out an induction on the monitoring and evaluation tool and 5Ws for 2 NNGOs and 1 INGO who are new working group members and had bilateral trainings with 4 NNGOs on assessments to prepare them for possible scale-up of response in Gubio, Magumeri and Nganzai LGAs. The Child Protection Sub-Sector, in collaboration

with OCHA, also developed a Child Protection preparedness plan for LGAs in Borno expected to be affected by considerable influx of IDPs in the upcoming weeks, as a result of intensified military operations.

The WASH Sector and its Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) drafted a strategic document to complement the sector response plan in the HRP and serve as a guiding document for partners' planning and project development for 2018.

Humanitarian strategy

UNICEF continues to scale up delivery and quality of the humanitarian response to affected populations in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states in coordination with the Government, other United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). UNICEF is targeting the most vulnerable populations distinguishing service provision between IDPs and the host communities; in locations where both are present they will have equal access to the services supported by UNICEF.

For a more effective scale up modality, UNICEF has diversified and strengthened its partnerships. Alongside Government, UNICEF has increased partnerships with reliable NGO and now has 42 programme agreements: Nutrition 17; WASH 5; Health 5; Child Protection 10; Education 3; and C4D 2. In conjunction with the diversification of partners, UNICEF is also strongly promoting outreach and mobile strategies in nutrition to ensure greater accessibility to nutrition services for populations that live far from the fixed sites to increase admissions. UNICEF has supported SPHCDA to set up 35 outreach sites in Borno (MMC 21; Jere 9; Mafa 3 and Konduga 2) and 26 in Yobe (Barde 3; Karasuwa 3; Jakusko 4; Nguru 3; Bursari 4; Geidam 3; Gulani 3 and Yusufari 3). In addition, 10 mobile teams have been established in Gwoza, Pulka, Izge, Bama, Banki, Damasak, Kukawa, Gubio, Rann and Dikwa of Borno providing integrated nutrition services to 50 sites.

To improve the quality of the response UNICEF is increasingly integrating its approach, especially amongst Health/Nutrition/WASH and where possible multi-sector programme agreements have been developed with NGOs. This has included increased community mobilization to ensure that the software components of the programmes receive increased attention through WASHCOMs for the operation and maintenance of water points, community mobilization to clean latrines and demand creation for health/nutrition services. The integration of WASH facilities into schools is another critical component of this approach along with integrating Child Protection activities into the school environment, especially training for teachers on PSS for use in the classroom.

The Rapid Response Mechanism is being strengthened to enhance the humanitarian community's capacity to respond in a timely, coordinated and predictable manner to the needs of populations made vulnerable by displacement, disease and/or natural disasters in the northeast of Nigeria. The aim is that within 48 hours of receiving and verifying alerts on affected populations, the RRM is activated to rapidly assess needs and deliver a minimum package of life-saving support through pre-designated partners with prepositioned stocks. The mechanism forms the initial emergency first line response, which is then quickly followed-up by sector-specific responses that are coordinated through the Inter-Sector Working Group led by OCHA. The OHCT has endorsed the RRM plan and the minimum package for life saving support has been developed agreed on and uploaded in OCHA site.

Programme monitoring has been strengthened with the implementation of a two-pronged strategy for field monitoring: a) programme implementation monitoring by the programme sections; and b) complementary monitoring of response quality, gaps and emerging issues conducted by independent field monitors in collaboration with the affected populations.

Summary analysis of programme response

Health: A total of 172,642 consultations were made during the reporting period in UNICEF supported health facilities providing integrated primary health care (PHC) services, in both camps and host communities, in the north east of Nigeria. A total of 72,830 curative medical consultations took place, with malaria being the most common condition treated (malaria 23,713; acute respiratory infection 15,563; acute watery diarrhoea 8,500; measles 659 and other medical conditions 24,359).

A total of 90,407 preventive medical consultations were made immunizing 45,187 children and pregnant women with various antigens (including measles immunization for 4,854 children aged 6 months - 15 years); vitamin A supplementation reached 12,160 children and deworming tablets reached 17,801 children. A total of 10,387 pregnant women were reached with ANC; post-natal care was provided to 7,170 women and 2,235 safe deliveries were carried out during this reporting period. A total of 18 pregnant women each received a mosquito net through the ante-natal care (ANC) clinics in Adamawa State.

Nutrition: During the reporting period, a total of 10,437 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted for treatment in 406 UNICEF supported sites in Borno and Yobe states. Since 2017, UNICEF has so far, reached a total of 189,242 children suffering from SAM, representing 86 per cent of UNICEF's 2017 target. Overall, the performance indicators for the community management of acute malnutrition in the three north east states are within the Sphere

standards (87.9 per cent cure rate, 9.4 per cent defaulter rate, 2.3 per cent non-respondent and 0.4 percent death rate). A total of 90 SAM cases with medical complications were admitted in 6 UNICEF supported in-patient facilities, stabilized and transferred to outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTPs) during the reporting period.

Community screening of children 6-59 months reached 1,416,145 children in 27 LGAs (19 in Borno and 8 in Yobe), of which 16,422 (1.2 percent) were identified with SAM and 152,436 (10.7 percent) with MAM. Of the total of SAM cases found during the screening 10,437 were new cases while the remaining 5,985 cases were already in the treatment programme. All children identified with SAM were referred to a CMAM treatment facility.

Preventive nutrition services in 27 UNICEF supported LGAs (19 in Borno and 8 in Yobe) reached 16,185 children 6-23 months with micronutrient powders (MNP). During the reporting period, supportive supervision was provided to 222 OTP sites, 6 stabilization centers, 232 Mother support group (MSG), 131 IYCF corners and 776 CNMs in Borno and Yobe states.

WASH: During the reporting period, UNICEF, through its implementing partners RUWASSA and CIDAR, provided improved access to water to 3,476 IDPs and conflict affected people through the rehabilitation of 7 hand pump boreholes (HPBHs): in Yola South (476 people) LGA of Adamawa state; Bama (2,500 people), and Jere (500 people) LGAs of Borno State.

UNICEF continued daily trucking and chlorination of 200 m3 of safe water to 12,666 conflict-affected people, through RUWASSA: in Simari (2,000 people); Wade wade (2,000 people); El Miskin (4,000 people); GSSSS (666 people); Water Board (667 people); Kuya (667 people); Madinatu (2,000 people); and Annur communities (666 people) of Jere and Monguno LGAs in Borno State.

UNICEF continued its blanket chlorination of urban water systems through RUWASSA and State Ministries of Water Resources to an estimated 4.5 million people living in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, including 680,000 IDPs who reside in urban centres. Additionally, UNICEF supported CIDAR to provide 300,000 people with sustained access to potable water through regular chlorination and FRC (free residual chlorine) tests of 660 community water points in Jere and MMC.

UNICEF, through CIDAR, DRC and RUWASSA, continued carrying out operation and maintenance of water systems in camps including chlorination, installation of dosing pumps and FRC monitoring, benefiting 265,256 IDPs accounting for 46 per cent of the IDPs living in camps. UNICEF provided supplies (Chlorine HTH and Aquatabs) to other humanitarian actors including IMC, Solidarites, ACF, MC, and CRS, benefiting 155,578 IDPs (28 per cent of camp population).

UNICEF, in collaboration with NEWSAN, OXFAM, RUWASSA and DRC, continued to reach a total of 522,374 people living in 43 cholera affected and at risk communities and camps in Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Kala-Balge, Konduga, Mafa, Maiduguri, Monguno and Ngala LGAs through camp cleaning, garbage collection, and cleaning and disinfection of 7,588 latrines. This is a recurrent activity that covers 91 per cent of the IDPs living in camps within predefined critical cholera hotspots.

In order to improve access to proper sanitation facilities to 23,400 conflict affected persons, UNICEF through RUWASSA completed construction of 468 latrines: in Bama (15,600 people) and Dikwa (7,800 people). Another 13,000 IDPs were provided with sustained access to adequate sanitation from the desludging of 260 latrines through RUWASSA: in Federal Training Center Camp (11,500) in Konduga LGA; and Kawar Maila Camp (1,500) in Jere LGA.

House to house campaigns on Cholera prevention and key hygiene WASH messages were carried out in collaboration with CIDAR, reaching 35,528 HHs (including 19,619 new households) in 13 camps and communities including Cholera hotspots: in Dikwa (12,065), Konduga (1,656), MMC (2,866), Jere (10,252) and Monguno (8,689) LGAs of Borno State. To complement hygiene promotion, UNICEF, in collaboration with RUWASSA, provided 4,476 HHs hosting new IDPs with Immediate Response WASH and Dignity kits: in Shehu Musa (540); Muna Gulumba (210); IOM (520); Kamcheji (720); Modu Kasa (980); Bulabulin (584); Kilagaru (922) camps and communities of Dikwa LGA in Borno State.

Child Protection: UNICEF and implementing partners continue to provide critical child protection services to 193,455 children, adolescents and caregivers affected by the protracted crisis since the beginning of 2017, out of which 183,450 boys and girls benefited from psychosocial support. During this reporting period 22,807 children and women (11,990 boys, 10,634 girls and 183 women) benefitted from integrated child protection services including psychosocial support, case management, life skills and socio-economic reintegration. The slight increase in results is partly due to the rollout of the Adolescents Kit: for expression and innovation (a package of guidance, tools and supplies to reach and engage adolescents affected by conflict and emergencies) in collaboration with the Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development. To further scale up this initiative, 70 facilitators (28 females, 42 males) drawn from Maiduguri, Jere and Konduga LGAs participated in a three-day training on the Adolescents Expression Kit.

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its implementing partners (WINN and EYN) identified, registered and provided community reintegration services to 234 children (132 boys, 102 girls) formerly associated with armed groups in Borno State. Of the 98 children (52 boys, 46 girls) supported by EYN, 22 boys and 9 girls who completed skills training in MMC and Damboa LGAs were provided with start-up materials to start livelihood activities. An additional 188 children (103 boys and 85 girls) were provided with reintegration packages in Dikwa, Gwoza, Damboa and MMC, while 15 children (7 boys and 8 girls) were supported to re-enrol in school in Damboa and MMC. A total of 272 children who were identified and previously engaged in skills training through WINN (reported in previous reporting period) have received start-up kits in the areas of welding, cap making and tailoring in Mafa and Dikwa LGAs.

UNICEF through implementing partner International Alert reached 2,684 beneficiaries comprising of 550 girls, 1,130 women, 85 boys and 919 men through community level sensitization workshops and family support sessions aimed at reducing stigma and discrimination against girls and women who survived conflict related sexual violence (372 of the beneficiaries reached were survivors of conflict related sexual violence). In addition, 364 community members (26 boys, 56 girls, 85 men and 197 women) participated in the awareness sessions on: child protection; and prevention of recruitment and use of children for killing and maiming in the LGAs of Bayo and Gwoza through activities organized by WINN.

Through partnership with Neem Foundation, 320 children (156 boys, 164 girls) formerly associated with armed groups have undergone psychological assessments at Dalori 1 IDP Camp in Maiduguri, the outcome of which will guide the provision of tailored reintegration support to these children. In addition, Neem Foundation provided ongoing mental health and psychosocial support counselling services to 65 boys formerly associated with armed groups who are currently undergoing rehabilitation support at the transit centre in Maiduguri following their release from administrative detention in October.

In partnership with the Borno State Ministry of Justice (MOJ) UNICEF organized a meeting with the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) to review progress in implementation of the Action Plan signed in September for ending the recruitment and use of children by the CJTF. The outcome of the meeting revealed a wide adoption of the Action Plan but the need to further build members' knowledge and understanding of the plan. In order to enhance the capacity of the CJTF and MOJ to effectively implement the Action Plan, UNICEF conducted a two day training attended by 55 participants on developing skills for identifying and documenting children who were associated with the CJTF and on how to prevent children from joining the CJTF. This training has enabled the CJTF to carry out a comprehensive identification and profiling of children associated within its ranks in 10 sectors. The list is currently being reviewed by MOJ and will be shared with UNICEF for further verification within one week. Furthermore, in collaboration with the University of Maiduguri, the Action Plan was translated into Hausa and Kanuri local languages and MOJ is facilitating printing and distribution of copies of the Action Plan for dissemination to the over 26,000 members of CJTF across its 35 sectors.

Education: The enrolment drive campaign continues in the three north eastern states with continued awareness activities at the community level to encourage enrolment of school aged children in school. During the reporting period, 127,458 children (58,113 girls, 69,345 boys) were enrolled: 93,816 children (45,301 girls, 53,515 boys) in Borno; and 33,642 children (12,812 girls, 20, 830 boys) in Adamawa. This brings the total number of new enrolments in the three states since the beginning of the new school year to 450,592 (207,079 girls, 243,513 boys): Yobe 108,008 (49,869 girls, 58,139 boys); Borno 113,443 children (57,639 girls, 55,804 boys); and Adamawa 229,141 children (99, 571 girls, 129,570 boys).

During the reporting period UNICEF supported SUBEB to reach 137,816 children with pedagogic materials through the provision of: 93,816 school bags, 1,100 school in a box and 99 recreational kits with 44,000 children receiving a replenishment kit in Borno and Adamawa states.

In Adamawa State, UNICEF supported the training of 195 additional primary teachers (64 females, 131 males) on lesson planning for Literacy, Numeracy and Psychosocial Support (PSS) including methods to further improve the teaching and learning environment. In addition, the School Board Management Committees (SBMCs) with school grants supported by UNICEF, provided 7,191 children 2,397 sets of 3-seater desks.

As part of the scaling up of the integration of conflict and disaster risk reduction (CDRR) and psychosocial support (PSS) in teacher training institutions in Borno state, UNICEF concluded the training of 49 lecturers (21 female, 28 male) from Maiduguri College of Education from 13th to 17th November. These lecturers will in turn train more basic education teachers. A similar PSS/CDRR training started on 28th November as part of the partnership on EiE with the University of Maiduguri for 35 university lecturers (07 female, 28 male) who will in turn train basic and senior education teachers. Discussions are ongoing regarding the integration of these subjects in the formal teacher training curriculum.

Communication for Development (C4D): Ahead of the Measles Vaccination Campaign (MVC) which started 30th November, community mobilizers were trained across the three northeast states to raise awareness and willingness among caregivers to get their children vaccinated against measles. Over 3,000 UNICEF trained Volunteer Community Mobilizers (VCMs) were trained in Borno and Yobe who are supporting the ongoing MVC in the three states.

The seasonal malaria chemoprevention vaccination in select parts of Borno to prevent malarial illness during the peak malaria season was conducted from 16th to 19th November with support from community mobilizers. Other routine activities including broadcast of radio spots and TV announcements continued for increasing awareness about routine immunization (RI) and MVC in Hausa, Kanuri, Fulfulde and English languages.

In order to improve uptake of RI and antenatal care services, VCMs reached out to over 30,000 households by conducting health talks, community dialogues and compound meetings. In the process, over 100,000 caregivers were sensitized and mobilized to complete the RI schedule, observe good hygiene and sanitation practices. VCMs continued to play key role in the registration of under-fives in IDP camps, linking newborns with RI, facilitating zero dose, polio case and surveillance.

Funding

In 2017, UNICEF is requesting US\$ 146.9 million to reach more than four million people, including 2.1 million children. Funds available amount to US\$ 99.3 million including US\$ 31.6 million carry-over funds from 2016, representing a 32 per cent funding gap.

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2017 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC))				
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available*	Funding gap	
			\$	%
WASH	19,137,663	12,724,160	6,413,503	34%
Education	31,435,344	23,338,232	8,097,112	26%
Health	25,007,231	9,170,490	15,836,741	63%
Nutrition	40,217,105	39,454,131	762,974	2%
Child Protection	27,230,558	10,888,296	16,342,262	60%
EPR	3,840,000	3,752,166	87,834	2%
Total	146,867,901	99,327,475	47,540,426	32%

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

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Annex A: Summary Analysis of Programme Response against 2017 HAC targets

Sector	Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
	Sector target	Sector total results	Change since last report	UNICEF 2017 target	UNICEF total results	Change since last report
NUTRITION						
Number of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care for specified period of time	314,557	276,654	10,437	220,190	189,242	10,437
Proportion of children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition recovered	>75%	84.6%	-0.8%	>75%	84.6%	-0.1%
Number of caregivers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding	731,332	1,175,696	0	511,932	577,496	0
Number of children 6-23 months in the affected areas receiving multiple micronutrient powder	561,078	468,178	16,185	280,539	468,178	16,185
HEALTH						
Number of children 6 months - 15 years vaccinated against measles				1,763,711	4,208,790	4,854
Number of people reached with emergency primary health care services				3,919,357	4,029,108	172,642
Number of families reached with LLITNs				653,226	118,164	0
WASH						
Number of people provided with access to safe water per agreed standards	1,977,987	2,083,508	381,052	1,028,000	564,546	3,476
Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities	418,000	796,426	147,726	217,000	223,139	23,400
Number of people reached through hygiene promotion Campaigns/ received WASH	1,114,238	1,395,235	157,694	1,028,000	1,028,856	144,570
CHILD PROTECTION						
Number of children reached with psychosocial support (including through CFS and child clubs)	650,000	296,964	22,018	375,000	183,450	22,018
Number of children and women associated with armed groups/victims of SGBV ¹ supported with reintegration services	5500	5,996	614	5,500	5,452	614
Number of unaccompanied and separated children supported (case managed, including those supported in alternative care arrangements)	12,000	9,052	539	9,200	4,553	175
EDUCATION						
Number of school-aged children including adolescents reached by schools/temporary facilities in safe learning environment	1,600,000	951,203	200,268	1,260,000	876,551	127,458
Number of school-aged children reached with learning materials	1,600,000	403,714	156,990	1,260,000	382,794	137,816

¹ Including victims of forced marriage and sexual violence and children born out of sexual violence.

* Current figures show WASH sector results as of 31 October, 2017 plus UNICEF results as from 01 - 30 November 2017.