NORTH-EAST NIGERIA
HUMANITARIAN SITUATION UPDATE
Progress on key activities from the 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy
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OCHA produces these reports in collaboration with humanitarian partners. This report covers mainly activities that are part of the 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy (HRP) for Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states in north-east Nigeria. Please note that humanitarian partners monitor their activities through dozens of key performance indicators (KPIs) in addition to those presented here. The KPIs tracked in this report were selected for their significance out of the overall 2019 HRS monitoring framework.

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COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS:

AAP  Accountability to affected people
BSFP  Blanket supplementary feeding programme
CAAFAG  Children associated with armed forces and armed groups
CCCM  Camp coordination and camp management
CJTF  Civilian Joint Task Force
CMCoord  Civil-military coordination
CP  Child protection
DMS  Displacement Management Systems
DTM  Displacement Tracking Matrix
ETS  Emergency Telecommunications sector
FTS  Financial Tracking Service
GBV  Gender-based violence
HCT  Humanitarian Country Team
HRP  Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP  Internally displaced person
IEC  Information, education and communication
IED  Improvised explosive device
INGO  International non-governmental organisation
IPC  Integrated phase classification
IYCF  Infant and young child feeding
LCG  Local coordination group
LGA  Local government area
MAM  Moderate acute malnutrition
MSU  Mobile storage unit
NEMA  National Emergency Management Agency
NFS  Non-food items
NGO  Non-governmental organisation
NHF  Nigeria Humanitarian Fund
NSAG  Non-state armed group
OCHA  UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PSEA  Prevention from sexual exploitation and abuse
PSS  Psycho-social support
RRM  Rapid response mechanism
SAM  Severe acute malnutrition
SEA  Sexual exploitation and abuse
SEMA  State Emergency Management Agency
SGBV  Sexual and gender-based violence
SOP  Standard operating procedure
SUEB  State Universal Basic Education Board
TLS  Temporary learning space
WASH  Water, sanitation and hygiene
In February, the United Nations and humanitarian partners prioritized responding to the immediate needs of an estimated 30,000 new arrivals as part of the 90-Day Emergency Response Plan. This plan follows a spike in mass movements of internally displaced people between the end of December and end of January. The majority of new arrivals, mostly from Baga town in Kukawa LGA, converged in internally displaced camps in greater Maiduguri (MMC, Jere, and Konduga LGAs) and are in urgent need of shelter, food, health services, and WASH facilities.

At the height of influx, Teachers Village IDP Camp in Maiduguri reached a population of more than 31,000 people in a location that has maximum capacity for 10,000 people. This resulted in overpopulation of the camp, significantly overstretching the existing resources. In February, humanitarians completed the site-planning, construction, and relocation plans for a new IDP camp at Mohammed Goni International Stadium in Maiduguri to decongest Teachers Village. The relocation process started at the end of February and 266 households (approximately 1,130 individuals) were moved and this process will continue in March, to ultimately accommodate an estimated 2,580 households (14,200 individuals). However, 40 per cent of IDP camps across Borno State will still face challenges of over-congestion. Therefore, the humanitarian community continues to advocate for additional land to develop targeted, safe, area-specific decongestion plans in coordination with all actors, including traditional leaders and humanitarians.

The presidential and legislative elections held on 23 February also impacted humanitarian operations. The presence of humanitarian staff in the humanitarian hubs across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states remained limited due to the relocation of staff during the election period. Non-state Armed Groups (NSAGs) launched multiple attacks on government-controlled towns in Borno and Yobe states on election day. No casualties were reported among humanitarian staff or internally displaced people, and no humanitarian assets were impacted during these attacks.

An estimated 30,000 Nigerian refugees who had fled Rann of Kala/Balge LGA in Borno State to neighboring Cameroon returned to Rann at the end of February. Rann has not been accessible to humanitarian actors due to ongoing insecurity since 17 January and discussions on the possible redeployment of humanitarian workers are ongoing. The humanitarian community also urges for any returns to be voluntary, safe and dignified. A fire outbreak in Stadium Camp in Monguno town on 7 February burned down more than 900 makeshift and transitional shelters and claimed the lives of two children and one elderly woman. Nearly 8,000 internally displaced people in the camp were affected, as the fire destroyed their belongings, household items, and food. The United Nations and humanitarian partners mourned the tragedy and responded immediately with core relief items, emergency shelters, and non-food item kits. As the dry season continues, measures to mitigate fire outbreaks – including the decongestion of camps and reception centres which exacerbate the risk of fire outbreaks – are a key priority.

During February, more than 110,000 children were vaccinated against measles, as part of a reactive measles vaccination campaign that reached across five LGAs across Borno State (MMC, Jere, Konduga, Monguno and Bama). This resulted in a 105 per cent coverage among internally displaced people and an 88.3 per cent coverage among the host population.

In 2019, the United Nations and partners are appealing for $848 million for 183 projects to be implemented by 69 humanitarian organisations. It is the seventh largest single-country appeal globally. As of 28 February 2019, $10.1 million (1.2 per cent) of the funds have been received, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).
FEATURE PHOTOS

Humanitarians visit and assess the newly constructed IDP camp at Mohammed Goni International Stadium in Maiduguri, prior to the relocation of IDPs from Teachers Village IDP Camp.

A fire outbreak in Stadium Camp in Monguno burned down more than 900 makeshift and transitions shelters. Humanitarian organizations responded with core relief items, emergency shelters, and non-food item kits.

Women and girls from Baga town in Kukawa LGA living together in one communal shelter in Dolori 1 Camp in Maiduguri. 40 per cent of IDP camps in Borno State are over-congested.

The Health sector carried out a reactive measles vaccination campaign in five Local Government Areas in Borno State. More than 110,000 children were vaccinated.
FOOD SECURITY

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

As of February 2019, an average of more than 1.2 million people have received monthly food security assistance. 94 percent received food assistance and the remainder agriculture and livelihood assistance. Most partners scaled down activities and reduced field presence in February in light of the 2019 elections. In January, food assistance provided covered a period from 30 days up to two months as a preparatory measure to mitigate against any security incidents during the election period. The Government also continued to distribute food, including cereals and condiments, in selective camps and host communities.

According to the WFP Famine Early Warning Systems Network (WFP FEW NET) Market Monitoring Bulletin, in February, the prices of staple food items either remained stable or decreased across eight main markets in Borno and 11 markets in Yobe, as compared to the past three months. This can be attributed to improved market supplies from the main harvest in October and November 2018.

Households across the BAY states that have previous experience with animal husbandry yet have lost their stocks due to ongoing conflict are receiving livestock distribution and restocking support. A post-distribution monitoring exercise will follow to monitor the performance of the distributed livestock and how the households utilize them to improve their food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

The results of a joint fact finding mission led by the government to hard-to-reach locations, with a case study of Bama, were presented during the Food Security sector meeting in Abuja in February. Major findings highlight that some people are still in hard-to-reach locations; livelihoods activities are extremely limited; and the nutrition situation for people in these areas could be severely critical.

The post-harvest Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) is scheduled to begin in mid-March. Partners have begun preparations, such as coordination among key food security actors and technical discussions on the survey design with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). For the first time, partners are also engaging with the National Population Commission (NPopC) to improve sampling accuracy from previous rounds.

Following the sudden return of displaced populations to Rann from Cameroon, joint advocacy efforts continue to call for the Government of Nigeria to ensure people who return are provided with the satisfactory conditions of safety, dignity and security, as outlined in the endorsed Borno Returns Strategy (2018) and international law.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector and its partners have been strongly advocating for a postponement of the Cadre Harmonisé (CH), to include key inputs for the BAY states from the upcoming EFSA, which presents the latest large-scale food security assessment data. Partners have expressed concerns over the lack of available, robust and recent primary data to input into the CH. Despite the requests and joint advocacy, the CH analysis schedule remains unchanged and will take place from 13-21 March. Following the results of the EFSA, there may be an opportunity to update the CH analysis.

According to the seasonal rainfall prediction by the Nigerian Meteorological Agency, most parts of the north-east are likely to experience a shorter and drier planting season. Providing timely agricultural inputs and access to improved/drought resistant variety (early maturing) seeds will be critical to mitigate the negative impact of the anticipated dry spells and short planting window.

Partners planned to distribute seeds of high yielding and early maturing staple food crops, nutritious vegetables, cash crops and fertilizers to farming households across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states during the upcoming rainy season. The procurement process is underway.

The sector is aiming to improve the collective understanding and coordination among partners who are planning to carry out interventions during the 2nd and 3rd quarter of 2019. A consolidated Partner Intervention Plan will facilitate better preparedness and planning, prevent duplications, and identify gaps in coverage and funding.

Energy-related activities are expected to be scaled up throughout 2019. The sector, through its SAFE Working Group, has conducted a preliminary overview of planned fuel-efficient cooking stove distributions in 2019 by five partner organizations, targeting more than 56,000 households.
NUTRITION

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In February the Nutrition sector started providing nutrition services in the new camp in Maiduguri - Mohammed Goni International Stadium - Borno State, immediately after internally displaced people from Teachers Village IDP Camp were relocated there towards the end of February.

Poor hygiene and sanitation conditions in IDP camps, high influx of new arrivals at reception centres and the outbreak of measles have resulted in persistent elevated levels of acute malnutrition especially in Bama LGA of Borno State. The Nutrition sector is working closely with partners to screen new arrivals at reception centres and immediately refer them to the nearest Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) sites in Monguno town and Teachers Village IDP Camp in Maiduguri.

The sector is also struggling with gaps in the coverage of stabilization centres in Bama and Mafa LGAs of Borno State, while working closely with partners and donors to ensure the gaps are filled. The Nutrition sector has also observed pockets of high acute malnutrition cases in Nangere, Yobe State where high numbers of oedema cases have been identified.

In February, over 1.7 million children across the BAY states were screened for malnutrition and referred to various nutrition treatment services which included over 46,028 children among new arrivals in Teachers Village in Maiduguri, Monguno and Stadium IDP camps in Borno State. 15,056 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted in the 711 OTP sites, of which 557 SAM cases with medical complications were referred to stabilization centres. Over 90 per cent (13,996 from total exits of 14,859) of SAM cases were successfully treated and discharged from the OTPs which is well above the SPHERE standard of 75 per cent.

The Nutrition sector’s preventive interventions reached 103,008 children and 49,169 pregnant and lactating women across the BAY states under the blanket supplementary feeding program (BSFP). 17,124 children received multi micro-nutrient supplementation powders and 39,076 new caregivers received counselling on infant and young child feeding and care practices.

Coverage and assessment surveys done in February show that nutrition treatment interventions have a geographical coverage of above 70 per cent and the acute malnutrition rate is below emergency threshold. In Gwoza and Pulka towns in Borno State, the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is at 2.0 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively, as a result of early identification, screening and prevention measures.

Planning for the Borno State bi-annual Maternal New-born Child Health Week concluded with a Training of Trainers at the state and LGA levels, which is planned for 18 to 22 of March 2019 and aims to reduce maternal and child mortality and improve access to routine immunizations.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Nutrition sector will continue to monitor progress on the 90-Day Emergency Response Plan with a focus on providing urgent assistance to new arrivals in Teachers Village, Stadium Camp and Monguno town in Borno State.

The sector will continue to advocate for scaling up of treatment of severe acute malnutrition with medical complications. Sector partners are also planning a campaign for Mother New-born Child Health Week and Nutrition Week scheduled for mid-March.

Data collection and analysis has further been strengthened by the iMMAP capacity-building and training initiatives for data focal points, which will improve the timeliness and accuracy of nutrition reports.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

On 23 February, the Presidential and National Assembly elections were conducted in the BAY states with minimal disruption to the protection response. Internally displaced people with permanent voter cards were reportedly allowed to exercise their civil rights in polling units established by INEC across the BAY states. Field presence was slightly reduced in some locations during the election period with no significant impact on protection delivery. Local protection monitoring continued throughout the elections.

In late February, an estimated 30,000 Nigerian refugees returned from Cameroon to Rann town in Kala/Balge LGA of Borno State. Due to ongoing insecurity however, partners have not been able to access Rann since 17 January 2019 to provide urgent protection services.

27,183 new arrivals were profiled for protection risks, predominantly in Borno State, through vulnerability screenings. Campaigns to raise awareness on human rights, accountability and feedback mechanisms benefited 21,409 individuals across the BAY states. 717 people were provided with legal documentation, in particular birth certificates, while 539 people received protection-based material assistance.

The sector continued to implement the 90-Day Emergency Response Plan, focusing on protection mainstreaming and risk mitigation in the development of Mohammed Goni International Stadium site in Maiduguri, Borno State. The sector, together with the CCCM sector, finalized the criteria for the relocation of new arrivals from Teachers Village Camp to the new stadium site. The selection criteria were based on “new arrivals, by community, with each community to include 30 per cent vulnerable households”, which was welcomed by IDPs.

The Housing Land and Property (HLP) sub-sector supported 365 returnees in Damboa LGA of Borno State with the replacement of their land title documentation. In Yola of Adamawa State, the sub-sector organized a two-day workshop for 31 stakeholders on women’s housing, land and property rights during displacement. The sub-sector also requested shelter kits from the CCCM/Shelter sector to relocate 398 IDPs from 42 households residing in the Bale Galtimari primary school in Jere LGA of Borno State to an alternative site. The sub-sector also negotiated a prevention of eviction for 46 households (186 individuals) residing in Jafra camp, MMC of Borno State.

The Mine Action sub-sector carried out risk education activities for 14,154 people (4,192 girls, 4,256 boys, 3,481 women and 2,225 men). 95 per cent of the beneficiaries targeted are in Bama, Jere, Gwoza, Konduga, Magumeri, MMC, Mongunu and Ngala LGAs in Borno State, four per cent in Adamawa State and one per cent in Yobe State. Due to insecurity and lack of humanitarian access, the sub-sector faced challenges in responding to several accidents and explosive remnants of war contamination in Kukawa LGA in Borno State.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Protection sector will continue to contribute to the implementation of the 90-Day Emergency Response Plan in MMC, Jere and Monguno in Borno State. To mitigate protection risks in the new stadium site in Maiduguri, partners will follow up on the installation of lighting around the stadium structure. Partners will also work closely with the Accountability to Affected Populations/Community Engagement Working Group and other sectors to identify and support representative community leadership structures in the Stadium camp. In Teachers Village IDP camp, Maiduguri, partners will continue with protection monitoring and referral activities and contribute the identification of upgraded facilities to mitigate the effects of persistent overcrowding, which is likely to worsen in the rain season.

In March, the sector will participate in the rainy season preparedness planning and continue monitoring developments in Rann to contribute to discussions on humanitarian access, needs assessment and response. The sector will also enhance field presence to reinforce problem-solving and decision making at LGA levels and participate in the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) field missions. The sector plans to finalize its annual training calendar in the coming month, including a two-day training for Protection sector members to take place at beginning of April.

The HLP sub-sector will organize an HLP mainstreaming training in collaboration with the Food Security and Livelihoods sector, to enable humanitarian actors, particularly those implementing response and recovery projects, to identify and address HLP issues.
**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PROTECTION (sub-sector)**

**Behind the numbers: response and constraints**

The Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection sub sectors trained 30 GBV case workers and 12 CP case workers on caring for **child and adolescent survivors of violence**, who require specialized support to protect their physical and psychological well-being. This training started a critical conversation on how the sub-sectors will coordinate the appropriate response to adequately address the needs of survivors. The GBV technical working group is developing basic guidelines for collaboration and information-sharing.

To support the ethical collection of GBV incident data, storage and dissemination, 16 core GBV staff received training on the basic tools for GBV Information Management Systems (GBVIMS). 38 GBV staff from two partner organisations received training in Primero - the advanced GBVIMS tool to be implemented across 8 LGAs: Kukawa, Gwoza, Mafa, Bama, Monguno, Ngala, Gwoza, and Dikwa in Borno State. The training focused on mobile data collection, data protection, data mapping, data collection tools and other case management tools. GBV case management training was also provided to 16 field staff to build the capacity of caseworkers in responding to survivors of GBV and providing survivors with quality GBV response services.

The GBV sub-sector conducted an assessment to establish the dignity and hygiene needs for women and girls of reproductive age. The assessment analysed community expectations and considerations for the dignity of women and girls, as well as the available and accessible basic hygiene products.

**Focus Group Discussions** were conducted with a total of 82 participants in two camps targeting adolescent girls, adult women, men and boys. The findings from this assessment will inform the GBV response by facilitating a standardized yet context-specific and sustainable approach to the development and distribution of dignity kits.

**Looking ahead and bridging the gaps**

In March, the GBV sub-sector plans to develop a Dignity Kits Guidance Note that clarifies the terms of common standards that will apply to all partners involved in the distribution of dignity kits. GBV partners will conduct a training for Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Focal Persons on the Inter-Agency Community-Based Complaints Mechanism (CBCM) for SEA and facilitate the development of the HCT's PSEA Action Plan 2019. Lastly, staff from the CCCM sector will receive a training in GBV mainstreaming and risk mitigation.

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**CHILD PROTECTION (sub-sector)**

**Behind the numbers: response and constraints**

In February, child protection partners reached 40,261 children (19,441 girls and 20,820 boys) and 19,796 caregivers (11,256 women and 8,540 men) with child protection interventions; this represents 4 per cent of the target for 2019. A total of 37,689 children and caregivers (15,982 girls and 17,354 boys; 1,538 women and 2,815 men) benefited from psychosocial support services.

A total of 444 unaccompanied and separated children and children with other protection risks (142 girls and 302 boys) received integrated case management services. Of these, 22 children (9 girls and 13 boys) were reunified with their caregivers and 56 children (35 girls and 21 boys) were placed in alternative care and received follow-up visits.

**264 children (55 girls and 209 boys)** associated with armed groups benefitted from reintegration services. A total of 9,752 children and caregivers (1,983 girls and 2,063 boys; 3,481 women and 2,225 men) were educated on mine risks.

The sub-sector trained 18 IOM DTM enumerators on basic child protection concepts and terminology to improve the quality of information collected on child protection needs through the Displacement Tracking Matrix. The CP sub-sector coordinated the response for new arrivals under the 90-Day Emergency Response Plan in MMC, Jere and Monguno LGAs of Borno State. The main challenges for the CP sub-sector is the limited availability of child protection services in Monguno due to funding constraints for child protection partners.

**Looking ahead and bridging the gaps**

The Child Protection Sub-Sector will continue to advocate for additional funding of $0.5 million to ensure continuity in child protection interventions for new arrivals in MMC, Jere and Monguno LGAs in Borno State.
HEALTH

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

During February, a reactive measles vaccination campaign was undertaken in five LGAs across Borno State (MMC, Jere, Konduga, Monguno and Bama). **A total of 110,832 children** (internally displaced people and members of host communities) from age groups nine to 11 months and 12 to 59 months were vaccinated. This resulted in a 105 per cent coverage among internally displaced people and an 88.3 per cent coverage among the host population.

Camp overcrowding is still a serious challenge across Borno State. While the construction of the new Mohammed Goni International Stadium camp will reduce overcrowding in Teachers Village camp in Maiduguri, **immediate arrangements are needed to decongest camps across Borno State to avoid public health risks** and transmission of diseases ahead of the rainy season that runs from May to October. Hygiene and sanitation are challenging during this period and there is a high risk of water contamination, adding to the risk of water-borne diseases such as cholera. Women and children are particularly vulnerable to disease outbreaks.

Efforts are ongoing to **strengthen the weak referral system** from primary to secondary health care. The Health sector has secured urgent funds from the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund for partners to enhance referral coverage in MMC, Jere and Monguno LGAs of Borno State.

Health services are available in camps for internally displaced people which are hosting new arrivals but need additional resources from donors to maintain health services and prevent further deterioration of the health situation of camp populations. Partners are using existing resources from the regular emergency operations to fill immediate gaps in the response.

A deteriorating security situation in hard-to-reach areas, in particular in Borno State, is posing significant challenges to the movement of health workers engaged in community outreach services like the delivery of vaccines, disease surveillance, risk communication, and the response to malaria.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Health sector is continuing to advocate for the immediate decongestion of camps to mitigate public health risks and disease transmission. Sector partners will **initially deploy mobile health units to deliver immediate, life-saving health services** in the newly established camp at Mohammed Goni International Stadium Camp in Maiduguri.

Health sector partners are negotiating with the Borno State Ministry of Health to deploy ambulances and additional human resources to strengthen referral pathways in IDP camps to secondary health care centres in the surrounding areas in Maiduguri and Monguno. Partners are appealing for additional funding from donors to address the immediate health needs and provide health services which are currently overstretched due to the influx of new arrivals.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The WASH sector reached over 40,438 people with safe water drinking and provided access to sanitation facilities for 59,607 individuals across the BAY states in February. The WASH sector also continued to respond to the needs of internally displaced people and host communities across the three states, by addressing the upsurge in needs from recent forced movements and displacements in Borno State.

16 WASH partners are currently focusing on responding to new arrivals in MMC, Jere and Monguno LGAs of Borno State, achieving a coverage of 15 litres of safe water supply per person per day (l/p/d) in Teachers Village camp and 11 l/p/d in Monguno. The coverage is in line with the SPHERE Standard in Teachers Village and close to the target in Monguno. However, water trucking, which is temporary and expensive, accounts for 39 per cent of the water supply in Teachers Village and 100 per cent in Monguno. Alternative solutions to delivering safe water need to be identified, including construction of additional water facilities and upgrading existing ones.

In the month of February, WASH partners managed to significantly improve the sanitation response in Teachers Village IDP Camp in Maiduguri. The number of people per latrine is now down to 87 from 466 people per latrine at the end of January. Therefore, to reach the sector standard ratio of 50 people per latrine, additional latrines need to be constructed. In Monguno the situation is quite similar; however, ongoing constructions will close the gap once completed.

The WASH sector also engaged in the relocation planning of an estimated 10,000 internally displaced people from Teachers Village camp to Mohammed Goni International Stadium camp in Maiduguri through participation in a multi-sectoral working group led by CCCM and Shelter/NFI sectors.

WASH sector partners collated respective data to generate a consolidated baseline for WASH coverage in 2019. The WASH sector co-leads have received this information for advocacy and resource mobilization purposes on behalf of the entire sector.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

WASH partners will further scale up the response to address the needs of new arrivals in Borno State in order to close the remaining gaps in terms of water and sanitation, while enhancing preparedness to respond to any additional mass displacements. The sector will continually update the analysis of needs and gaps in key locations, especially areas that have seen a high influx of new arrivals.

The WASH sector will also mobilize partners to submit proposals for the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund Reserve Allocation. To support this the sector will set up a Sector Strategic and Technical Review Committee to screen and select projects.
**SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS**

**Behind the numbers: response and constraints**

During the month of February, sector partners continued to deliver shelter and non-food item (NFI) assistance to meet both the immediate and longer term needs of the most vulnerable among the internally displaced populations both in camps and host communities. In February, 2,700 households were assisted with emergency shelter solutions including construction of communal and emergency shelters, and distribution of emergency shelter kits across Dikwa, Gwoza, Konduga, Magumeri, Maiduguri, Monguno, Ngala and Nganzai LGAs in Borno State. This brings the total number of households reached with emergency shelter assistance to 4,988, in 2019. A total of 36 households received housing repair interventions while another 18 households received transitional shelter solutions, bringing the total number assisted to 787 and 138 households supported with housing repairs and shelter solutions respectively.

To complement shelter assistance, 2,951 households received non-food items (NFI) kits (standard and improved kits) and core relief items, including sleeping mats, blankets, jerry cans, soap, water disinfection tablets, sanitary pads and kitchen sets mainly in Gwoza, Jere, Madagali, Maiduguri and Monguno LGAs of Borno State, bringing the total households assisted since January 2019 to 8,171 households.

The construction of 1,910 emergency shelters, 10 communal shelters and five transit shades at Mohammed Goni International Stadium in Maiduguri was completed and 266 households (1,130 individuals) were relocated from Teachers’ Village Camp, in February 2019. Relocation will be completed in March 2019.

At least 40 per cent of IDP camps across northern Borno State are severely congested, and at least 90,000 people require immediate relocation to new sites. To address this pressing challenge, the sector has been proactively advocating for additional land for the decongestion of overcrowded camps and camp-like settings.

The sector is also prioritizing construction of emergency shelters to accommodate new arrivals remaining in reception sites in Bama, Gwoza, Monguno and Ngala LGAs. To mitigate the impacts of shelters shortages, partners have constructed 10 communal shelters and five transit shades in Maiduguri and five communal shelters in Monguno.

As the dry and windy (harmattan) season continues, fire incidents were reported in Shewari Camp (Dikwa LGA of Borno State) and Stadium Camp (Monguno LGA of Borno State) that affected 22 households and 802 households, respectively. Sector partners assisted the affected populations with core relief items, emergency shelter construction, emergency shelter kits and improved NFI kits.

Shelter and NFI needs remain high despite the various interventions carried out by partners, with the majority being in Maiduguri, Monguno and Rann (Kala-Balge) LGAs of Borno State.

**Looking ahead and bridging the gaps**

To address the increasing need for shelter solutions, sector partners will build communal shelters and repair abandoned public buildings to bridge the gaps and prevent a situation where people are forced to sleep out in the open in places such as Bama, Monguno and Ngala in Borno State. Construction of emergency shelters, distribution of NFI kits and distribution of emergency shelter kits will continue. In addition, as part of contingency planning, partners will start planning for the reinforcement of emergency shelters ahead of the upcoming rainy season which is expected to start in May. The rainy season preparedness strategy and the fire prevention strategy will be developed in anticipation of the coming seasons.

The sector will continue to advocate with relevant authorities to ensure that partners access additional land for the construction of shelters to meet shelter needs.

The sector NFI Technical Working Group will revisit and discuss improved NFI kits, harmonization and the lifespan of the NFI kits, as well as cash for NFI intervention.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

February saw a significant decrease in the movements of IDPs as compared to December 2018 and January 2019. Konduga LGA of Borno State recorded the highest number of new arrivals (2,389 individuals) with the majority taking refuge in Gubio and Dalori 1 camps in greater Maiduguri. Ngala LGA of Borno State also recorded a high number of new arrivals (1,427 individuals), the majority being registered at Arabic and International School Camps. New arrivals were also recorded in Askira/Uba (925), Gwoza (870), Biu (493) and Bama (400) LGAs of Borno State.

CCCM partners continue to manage and monitor the living conditions of IDPs in camps through either dedicated or mobile site facilitation and camp management support in 100 IDP sites in Borno State that host more than 661,000 individuals in total, including the recently-established Mohammed Goni International Stadium Camp in Maiduguri. Biometric registration of eligible individuals continued with 6,417 individuals registered in Jere, Konduga, Maiduguri and Monguno LGAs of Borno State. Sector partners facilitated the relocation process of IDPs from Teachers’ Village Camp to the Mohammed Goni International Stadium Camp in Maiduguri. The relocation will be completed in March 2019, with 266 households (approximately 1,130 individuals) moved in February. The sector also held a series of community engagement meetings to support the relocation process.

Reception Centre management continued in Bama, Dikwa, Konduga, Maiduguri, Monguno, Ngala, Nganzai and Pulka of Borno State to accommodate the ongoing influx of new arrivals. Partners registered new arrivals, provided access to assistance, and carried out sensitizations on fire prevention, hygiene promotion, feedback mechanisms, receiving food ration cards and enrolment for wet food distribution.

Sector partners continued to monitor and strengthen camp level coordination with partners, community leaders and IDP committees across sites to identify gaps and challenges, as well to avoid duplication and encourage increased community participation. During these exercises, three damaged shelters in Banki Camp and 69 damaged shelters in Bama Camp were reinforced by site maintenance committees. Committee meetings were also held in some sites including in Monguno and Banki (Bama) LGAs.

Hygiene promotion campaigns and weekly general sanitation exercises continued across the BAY states reaching approximately 70,000 IDPs. Partners carried out fire sensitizations to raise awareness on fire safety, firefighting tools at fire stations, and local fire prevention and mitigation measures. This is required due to the ongoing dry and windy (harmattan) season that has triggered an increase in fire outbreaks in camps.

To enhance service delivery, the sector created a shelter identification system to be implemented in camps. The system provides an address to each shelter, community, and zone to pinpoint where there are specific risks in terms of protection, WASH and health. This was carried out in Mohammed Goni International Stadium Camp in Maiduguri and in camps in Bama and Damboa LGAs, and will be extended to other locations in coming months.

The complaints and feedback mechanism process continued with a total of 1,927 feedbacks received (797 positive and 1,130 negative). A total of 95 complaints were closed and 779 remain open. The open complaints include concerns related to NFIs (187), livelihoods (150) and food (110).

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector will continue to oversee the ongoing relocation of IDPs from Teachers Village to Mohammed Goni International Stadium Camp and maintain site facilitation in the camp. Partners will continue to register new arrivals and assess their needs, in addition to sensitizing IDPs on fire outbreak risks and mitigation measures, using the complaint feedback mechanism and conducting hygiene promotion campaigns. Camp committees will continue to receive trainings on their roles and responsibilities on these issues.

Partners will also monitor gaps and make referrals to relevant partners while ensuring that the referral pathways for services and assistance are strengthened, including the identification of highly vulnerable persons for assistance.

The sector will continue its land advocacy with the government at the LGA, state and federal levels with the inclusion of traditional leaders, the housing, land and property working group and relevant sectors. The sector is prioritizing a joint mission to Monguno and Ngala LGAs of Borno State with partners to assess and identify gaps in the response across camps and camp-like settings.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In February, the reconstruction of Gwoza Primary Health Care Dispensary (Hausari-Ajjari community) in Gwoza LGA of Borno State was completed. The new facility, with eight rooms, will benefit up to 3,000 patients. In Ngala LGA of Borno State, partners finished the reconstruction of two classrooms and an office at Ngala primary and secondary schools that will support 100 learners. Both rehabilitation projects were conducted through two Cash-for-Work (CfW) projects that provided economic opportunities for 200 community workers (178 males and 22 females) in Gwoza and 200 people (183 males and 17 females) in Ngala LGAs.

At Thiekultha Primary School in Biu LGA of Borno State, four classrooms, two offices and six ventilated improved latrines were completed. In Adamawa State, partners rehabilitated three slaughterhouses in Shuwa (8m by 8m), Kirchinga (12m by 12m), and Madagali (20m by 20m). Six market sheds each comprising 20 rooms measuring 2.5m by 27m were completed in Madagali (two), Gulak (one), Shuwa (two) and Kirchinga (one). In Gulak, one meat store and gabion wire wall were constructed.

A total of 1,925 individuals (863 males and 1,061 females) benefited from the rehabilitation of this infrastructure through the CfW modality.

The Maiduguri Vocational Training Center in Borno State was rehabilitated, and included the refurbishment of eight workshops, one administrative block with three offices, and two workshop sheds. At the Damboa Water Network Rehabilitation and Borehole Drilling project site in Damboa LGA of Borno State, two new boreholes were drilled and two more rehabilitated to supply water to five IDP camps in the Gumsuri community. A total of 29,979 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in 16 communities of MMC, Jere and Konduga LGAs in Borno State received conditional cash transfers of 5,000 Naira each per month to assist with healthcare costs and facilitate access to primary healthcare.

In various LGAs, the number of villages with existing micro-businesses in Jere (40 groups), Konduga (39 groups) and MMC (70 groups) LGAs in Borno State. Each group contributed between 200 to 1,000 Naira, in addition to receiving a monthly support grant of 15,000 Naira which will be recurring for the next nine to 12 months. Monitoring activities of 21 VSLAs continued in Muchalla community of Mubi North LGA in Adamawa State where 319 members (30 males and 289 females) have saved 554,300 Naira and allocated 45,430 Naira to their social fund. Furthermore, in Adamawa State 500 youth (50 males and 450 females) received training in financial and business management skills in Saman Npap, Doubebi, Gwadabawa, Damilu, and Bachure communities of Yola North; and Wuro Chekke, Shagari 2, Sanda, Sabon Pegi, Saminaka communities of Yola South. The youth received training in: profit and budgeting, cash flow management, record keeping, savings planning and business communication skills.

Another 510 predominantly female-headed households across the BAY states were supported with sustainable income-generating activities to enhance access to education for their children. This has resulted in a marked increase in school attendance (from 48 per cent to 97 per cent) among children from these households over a six-month period. At the end of this project in February, 100 per cent of the households enrolled in this program were still operating their businesses and able to regularly save money.

32 registered cooperatives received non-agricultural livelihoods support through provision of equipment and inputs worth over 10 million Naira. These cooperatives are comprised of 16 tailoring, two cosmetology and 14 trading groups, totalling 1,133 individuals (702 females and 431 males) from Jere and MMC LGAs in Borno State. 14 of these cooperatives were supported in opening bank accounts. 200 beneficiaries in Gwoza (35 males and 65 females) and Ngala (51 males and 49 females) also received vocational trainings in tailoring/embroidery and baking/pasta production.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector will strengthen its coordination efforts withAdamawa State partners to implement activities through the EU Recovery Programme by establishing reporting mechanisms aligned to the Early Recovery Monitoring Framework. Various local government construction and rehabilitation activities are expected to be completed for police stations, recreational centres, a hospital, and boreholes in communities across Borno State. With support from iMMAP, sector partners will receive a capacity-building training in March aimed at enhancing partners’ ability to strengthen data collection, processing, analysis, presentation and dissemination for early recovery and preparedness.
In February, the Education sector embarked on key activities to meet the greatest education needs across the BAY states including the provision of learning spaces, training for teachers and provision of school supplies for learners. To increase access to learning, partners erected 20 temporary learning spaces (TLS) in Damaturu and Potiskum LGAs in Yobe State, which are being used by 1,000 learners. In Dikwa LGA of Borno State, a total of 20 classrooms were rehabilitated, enabling nearly 3,900 learners to access education. A double shift education system is being used to increase the number of learners in these classrooms; some children attend morning sessions and others partake in afternoon sessions. In Gajiram town located in Nganzai LGA of Borno State, a total of 20 TLS were completed alongside 25 latrines.

To enhance the quality of education, 88 teachers (including 18 females and 80 males) from Damboa LGA of Borno State were trained in applying modern instructional methods and psychosocial support. Partners established a follow-up support system through which teachers can engage in peer coaching to improve competence in subject delivery. Education sector partners are also strengthening the link between schools and communities through frequent community engagement activities including sensitization and advocacy programmes on the importance of education. A group of 157 parents received training on supporting their schools by serving as members of the school-based management committee (SBMC).

School-aged children affected by the crisis benefited from learning resources to boost learning outcomes. A total of 10,528 children (5,879 boys and 4,649 girls) across the BAY states received learning materials including school bags, note books, pens, pencils, rulers and other materials. Education sector partners enrolled 450 girls from Damboa, Kunduga and Gubio LGAs of Borno State into schools in MMC and distributed hygiene kits to them, in response to the significant needs and challenges that girls face in accessing education.

Education partners also enrolled at least 200 learners in non-formal education programmes. This is a critical support to children who have either dropped out of school or who have never attended school and are above the age to enter the first grade of primary school.

Across the BAY states, insecurity continues to affect education service delivery and is eroding the gains made in education access. Attacks on Kanama, Gujba and Gulani communities in Yobe State, as well as attacks in Mubi in Adamawa State affected learning activities throughout the month of February.

A number of Education sector partners are steering the process of operationalizing the Safe Schools Declaration (SSD) to which Nigeria is a signatory at the international level. SSD advocates for safe schools through deliberate actions, policies and standards to be adopted at federal, state and institutional levels.

Occupation of schools by internally displaced persons as a result of camp congestion continues to be a prevalent challenge in several locations, including MMC and Gwoza LGAs in Borno State. The Education sector has engaged the CCCM/Shelter sector to erect shelters for the internally displaced people who are occupying learning spaces in Teachers’ Village Camp and Muna Garage Camp in Maiduguri and in Pulka town in Gwoza LGA of Borno State.
**LOGISTICS**

**Behind the numbers: response and constraints**

In February, 1,443 m³ (446 mt) of humanitarian cargo were received for storage on behalf of 12 organisations across seven locations operated by INGO partners in Borno State.

A total of **304 humanitarian cargo movement notification forms** were processed through the Nigerian Armed Forces (NAF) in February. These notifications represent the proposed movement of 522 trucks, carrying humanitarian cargo to approximately 32 locations across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, of which 92 required a military escort.

Two Logistics sector coordination meetings were held in Maiduguri in February, attended by 17 participants representing 11 organisations. The Logistics sector also conducted a Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) training for 13 participants from 13 organisations and erected an insulated MSU for a partner organization in the Maiduguri.

During the elections in February, Logistics sector activities almost completely halted. Partners’ activities remained at a minimum with limited staffing presence in the field.

In February, **UNHAS transported 1,001 passengers on the fixed-wing aircraft and 2,448 passengers on the helicopters**, serving a total of 73 organizations. Additionally, 3,436 kgs of cargo and 3,201 kgs of cargo were transported on the fixed wing aircraft and helicopters respectively.

**Looking ahead and bridging the gaps**

A list of storage site closures over the election period is available online. Changes are recorded to ensure partners can plan their access to common storage services throughout the period. The sector is encouraging partners to work on contingency planning for the upcoming rainy season. Sector activities and staff movements will resume fully once elections conclude.

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**EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

**Behind the numbers: response and constraints**

ETS communications services have been used by **1,383 humanitarians from 60 humanitarian organisations** since the beginning of 2019 across the BAY states.

Staff movements across the BAY states were restricted due to the election period, reducing the number of field missions. As a result, the ETS conducted preventive maintenance works on the security communications services in Maiduguri and provided remote support to field hubs to ensure continuity of ETS services. The ETS also coordinated the temporary withdrawal of radio operators deployed in the COMCENs in field humanitarian hubs to Maiduguri, Borno State. Radio operators will resume their jobs at the hubs after the elections in mid-March.

The ETS trained International Rescue Committee (IRC) staff in Maiduguri on the installation and maintenance of satellite communications equipment. During the reporting period, 16 staff from Street Child in Maiduguri were also trained on security communications procedures.

The sector continues to strengthen its capacity. The recruitment process for five ETS support positions is underway and additional stand-by partners and specialists will join the team in March.

**Looking ahead and bridging the gaps**

The ETS is planning **maintenance missions** to Bama, Damasak (Mobbar) and Monguno LGAs of Borno State to ensure continuous provision of communications services across field locations. The ETS continues to work closely with the UNDSS to update the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the Emergency Communication System (ECS) to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian staff.

Following the **Telecommunications Security Standards (TESS) mission** in November 2018, most of the recommendations to strengthen the emergency communications systems in the country were incorporated into the ETS 2019 work plan. The final endorsement of the TESS report by the SMT is pending.

The ETS operation in Nigeria in 2019 requires US$3.4M to maintain the existing services and expand them across operational areas. The ETS is currently 23 per cent.
Response and constraints

Inter-sector Coordination: In February, the Inter-Sector Working Group completed the Response and Gaps’ matrix for the 90-Day Emergency Response Plan that aims to strengthen the analysis of the needs and gaps in the targeted areas.

The ISWG also monitored the humanitarian and security situation surrounding the elections, in case of the need to activate the Election Contingency Plan. The presidential election held on 23 February went on largely without significant incidences of violence and it was deemed unnecessary to activate the contingency plan.

The ISWG is developing a position paper on land tenure needs and challenges and is calling for a systematic approach to advocacy around camp congestion and the lack of available land in camps and camp-like settings to construct additional shelters and accommodate new arrivals.

Access and civil-military coordination: The presence of humanitarian staff in the humanitarian hubs across the BAY states remained limited in February due to the relocation of staff during the election period. Non-state Armed Groups (NSAGs) launched multiple attacks on government-controlled towns in Borno and Yobe states on election day, 23 February 2019. No casualties were reported among humanitarian staff or internally displaced people, and no humanitarian assets were impacted during these attacks.

The status of Nigerian refugees who fled Rann town in Kala/Balge LGA of Borno State to Cameroon requires close monitoring especially after the election period, as an estimated 30,000 persons have reportedly returned to Rann as of 28 February.

An accurate estimate of the number of civilians in Rann is not available, as humanitarian workers have not been able to return since 17 January 2019 due to ongoing insecurity. Discussions on the possible redeployment of humanitarian workers are ongoing. The humanitarian community also urges for any returns to be voluntary, safe and dignified.

Planned military operations by the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) will continue to have implications on the humanitarian response. Further displacements could be anticipated as a result of ongoing clearing operations.

Humanitarian Hubs: Eight humanitarian hubs are operational in Borno State – Maiduguri (Red Roof), Gwoza, Ngala, Bama, Dikwa, Damasak, Banki and Monguno. The hub in Rann incurred significant damages following an attack by NSAGs in January 2019. An assessment revealed that two fuel tanks and one generator were burned, as well as three tents that served as an accommodation and office space. All the office equipment was looted and the hub remains closed. The hub in Damasak is also currently closed but is scheduled to become operational in March.

CASH Working Group: On 7 February, the Cash Working Group Nigeria organized a workshop to review the 2019-2021 strategy and workplan.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Inter-sector Coordination: The ISWG will carry out field missions to Monguno and Ngala in Borno State during March to support a coordinated, multi-sectoral response. The ISWG will also review the TOR’s of the Rapid Response Mechanism and initiate discussions to plan for the impact of new military operations and the upcoming rainy season on the ongoing humanitarian response.

Access and civil-military coordination: Information-sharing to maintain common situational awareness continues to be a challenge. The humanitarian community is exploring ways of how this could be done consistently and coherently at all levels.

Engagement with the Armed Forces of Nigeria (AFN) at the federal, state and local levels need be complementary. The humanitarian community will continue engaging with the Nigerian Armed Forces to de-conflict movements and humanitarian activities to ensure lifesaving humanitarian aid can be delivered in a safe manner.
The 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy

To alleviate the suffering of 6.2 million people in dire need of life-saving aid in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, the United Nations and partners are appealing for $848 million for 183 projects to be implemented by 69 humanitarian organisations. It is the seventh largest single-country appeal globally. As of 28 February 2019, $10.1 million (1.2 per cent) of the funds have been received, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund

The NHF is one of 18 Country-based Pooled Funds globally and has raised $72 million since it become operational in May 2017.

In February, three donors pledged to contribute $10.8 million to the NHF bringing total contributions in 2019 to $11 million. Germany, Sweden and Norway pledged $6.8 million, $2.2 million and $1.7 million respectively. The Humanitarian Coordinator and NHF Advisory Board recommended a reserve allocation of $6 million to address the most urgent needs prioritized in the 90-Day Emergency Response Plan. The allocation included $1 million for the procurement and distribution of dignity kits.

The 2019 NHF prioritizes life-saving assistance to internally displaced people and host communities, with an emphasis on new arrivals fleeing ongoing hostilities and over-congestion in camps for internally displaced people. In January, the NHF earmarked $1 million USD in funds to mobilize immediate, life-saving assistance, to meet the critical dignity needs of an estimated 325,000 women and girls of reproductive age in 2019. The NHF has allocated $24 million in 2017 and $36 million in 2018 to meet the most urgent and life-saving humanitarian needs of Nigeria’s most vulnerable people affected by crisis in the north-east.

Note: Funding received is to be reported on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). The funding levels presented in this report are directly drawn from FTS, which depends on reporting by multiple sources, namely governmental and private donors, funds, recipient agencies and implementing organisations. Due to some major gaps in the reporting from those various sources, there is a discrepancy between the levels of funding presented here and the levels of funding actually received by humanitarian partners. OCHA encourages donors and partners to update their funding status as regularly as possible. To report a contribution, please visit the "Report a contribution" page: fts.unocha.org/content/report-contribution.
## Food Security

Breakdown of people reached by category:

- **NEED**: 2,700,000 people in need
- **TARGET**: 2,700,000 people targeted
- **REACHED IN FEBRUARY**: 1,234,383 people reached
- **REACHED IN 2019**: 514,693 people reached
- **RESPONSE COVERAGE**: 0.0% funding coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in February</th>
<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based food assistance (people)</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>1,141,439</td>
<td>1,144,600</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based agricultural/livestock/fishery livelihood assistance (people)</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>57,996</td>
<td>79,078</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based fuel and energy assistance (people)</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Nutrition

Breakdown of people reached by category:

- **NEED**: 2,800,000 people in need
- **TARGET**: 2,000,000 people targeted
- **REACHED IN FEBRUARY**: 295,104 people reached
- **REACHED IN 2019**: 177,510 people reached
- **RESPONSE COVERAGE**: 0.0% funding coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment for children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM)</td>
<td>367,526</td>
<td>264,146</td>
<td>15,613</td>
<td>35,340</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment for children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)</td>
<td>726,941</td>
<td>389,307</td>
<td>2,996</td>
<td>3,566</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of food supplements to children, pregnant and lactating women (people)</td>
<td>1,689,645</td>
<td>815,754</td>
<td>152,177</td>
<td>278,434</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of skilled IYCF counselling to caregivers/mothers (people)</td>
<td>1,062,764</td>
<td>763,685</td>
<td>39,076</td>
<td>259,923</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Protection

Breakdown of people reached by category:

- **NEED**: 5,200,000 people in need
- **TARGET**: 4,700,000 people targeted
- **REACHED IN FEBRUARY**: 353,973 people reached
- **REACHED IN 2019**: 272,061 people reached
- **RESPONSE COVERAGE**: 0.0% funding coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Reached in 2019</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referrals/follow-up for protection services or other sectoral assistance</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of access to legal documentation</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>1,709</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal advice and services, including on housing, land and property</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection training, including on explosive hazard risk education (people)</td>
<td>770,000</td>
<td>475,000</td>
<td>14,154</td>
<td>34,154</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Health

Breakdown of people reached by category:

- **NEED**: 5,300,000 people in need
- **TARGET**: 5,000,000 people targeted
- **REACHED IN FEBRUARY**: 528,091 people reached
- **REACHED IN 2019**: 314,953 people reached
- **RESPONSE COVERAGE**: 7.4% funding coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out-patient health consultations (people)</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
<td>116,088</td>
<td>190,880</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile medical activities (people)</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>121,521</td>
<td>337,211</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Breakdown of people reached by category:

- **NEED**: 3,600,000 people in need
- **TARGET**: 3,200,000 people targeted
- **REACHED IN FEBRUARY**: 696,702 people reached
- **REACHED IN 2019**: 346,233 people reached
- **RESPONSE COVERAGE**: 0.0% funding coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to safe drinking water provided through construction, rehabilitation of water facilities and/or water trucking (people)</td>
<td>3,441,914</td>
<td>530,000</td>
<td>40,438</td>
<td>174,633</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to maintained, cleaned and improved sanitation facilities (people)</td>
<td>3,105,544</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>59,607</td>
<td>344,612</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to basic hygiene items, including top-ups (people)</td>
<td>3,441,914</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>9,869</td>
<td>90,594</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelter solutions and support (households)</td>
<td>412,055</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>4,988</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced and transitional shelter solutions (households)</td>
<td>142,358</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing repair and improvements interventions (households)</td>
<td>62,076</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food items kits and cash (households)</td>
<td>341,897</td>
<td>56,250</td>
<td>2,951</td>
<td>8,171</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (CCCM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sites with camp management support or site facilitation</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons biometrically registered</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>6,417</td>
<td>20,691</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of functional reception centers managed and/or improved</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of local and IDPs leaders trained on CCCM issues</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
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<th>Reached in February</th>
<th>Reached in 2019</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic community infrastructure rehabilitated and constructed</td>
<td>3,550</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods skills training (vocational, agricultural and non-agricultural)</td>
<td>5,497,669</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>10,596</td>
<td>19,764</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-for-work activities (people)</td>
<td>5,497,669</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>1,925</td>
<td>2,727</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGA departments supported with local governance restoration</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children attending a learning centre or school</td>
<td>2,249,424</td>
<td>1,584,831</td>
<td>54,755</td>
<td>108,041</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School materials for learners</td>
<td>2,249,424</td>
<td>1,584,831</td>
<td>10,798</td>
<td>29,060</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers trained in psycho-social support and pedagogy</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# LOGISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisations using storage and cargo consolidation services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square metres managed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,440</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>146%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers transported with UNHAS flights</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>3,451</td>
<td>7,976</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in February</th>
<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCHA information products produced regularly</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian hub utility count</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>3,386</td>
<td>7,231</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in February</th>
<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational areas covered with security communications network</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian or Government workers using ETS services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,383</td>
<td>1,383</td>
<td>115%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisations supported by the sector</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>