AID WORKERS ARE NOT A TARGET

In memory of
Saifura Hussaini Ahmed Khorsa, aid worker, killed September 2018
&
Hauwa Mohammed Liman, aid worker, killed October 2018

NORTH-EAST NIGERIA
HUMANITARIAN SITUATION UPDATE
Progress on key activities from the 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy

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Cover Photo: OCHA/Leni Kinzli

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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
NMA  National Emergency Management Agency
NFI  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
SUBEB  State Universal Basic Education Board
TLS  Temporary learning space
WASH  Water, sanitation and hygiene

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OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

As of March, the United Nations and humanitarian partners reached more than 1.2 million people with food security assistance across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. Nearly 20,000 children under the age of five were admitted for the management of severe acute malnutrition. Humanitarians provided protection services to some 87,000 people and more than half a million people gained access to sanitation facilities.

The relocation of new arrivals and the decongestion of camps, particularly Teachers Village IDP Camp in Maiduguri, took priority in the month of March. By the end of March, humanitarian partners had facilitated the relocation of 8,121 individuals to the new camp at Mohammed Goni International Stadium from Teachers Village IDP Camp in Maiduguri. All 1,910 shelters constructed by humanitarians in the new camp are now occupied. The Borno State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) provided logistics support and also relocated an additional 215 people to Stadium Camp from Bale Galtimari and allocated them shelters, bringing the total camp population in Stadium Camp to 8,336 individuals.

Originally, humanitarians aimed to accommodate 14,200 individuals in the new Stadium Camp. However, adjustments in the site plan, namely the construction of family shelters as opposed to communal shelters, and the inability to build in flood-prone areas of the Stadium Camp, meant that fewer people could be accommodated than planned. This means that Teachers Village IDP Camp is still overcrowded and additional solutions are needed. Moreover, 40 per cent of IDP camps across Borno State remain overcongested.

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 local authorities.

Throughout the month of March, humanitarian staff who had been relocated from field locations due to security precautions in the lead up to elections in February, resumed their duties across humanitarian hubs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states.

Rann in Kala/Balge LGA of Borno State remained inaccessible to humanitarian actors. An estimated 30,000 Nigerian refugees returned to Rann from Cameroon at the end of February and are in need of humanitarian assistance. Efforts to determine the safety and security of resuming operations in Rann are ongoing. Humanitarian partners are looking at potential contingencies they should resume operations in Rann, including measures to ensure safety and security of staff.

Throughout March, a series of fire incidents were recorded in Damboa, Magumeri (Gajiganna), Monguno, Konduga and Dikwa LGAs of Borno State due to the seasonal dry, hot and windy weather conditions. More than 2,000 shelters, a majority of them temporary or makeshift shelters, were damaged or destroyed further exacerbating the humanitarian needs. Humanitarians swiftly mobilized core relief items, emergency shelter kits and tarpaulins to meet the immediate needs of the affected families. As the dry season continues, measures to mitigate fire outbreaks are a key priority.

In March, 437,515 children aged six months to nine years were vaccinated against measles vaccinations, as part of the second round of the measles vaccination campaign. The campaign was carried out in eight wards of MMC LGA in Borno State. Humanitarians are also screening children for measles across Borno State and carrying out risk communication activities to contain the measles outbreak.

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 31 March 2019, $51.3 million (6 per cent) of the funds have been received, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).
People living in Teachers Village IDP Camp were relocated to Mohammed Goni International Stadium Camp in Maiduguri, Borno State. More than 8,000 internally displaced people were relocated to decongest Teachers Village throughout the month of March (Credit: IOM/Jorge Galindo).

The Health sector carried out the second round of a reactive measles vaccination campaign in MMC Local Government Area, Borno State. 437,515 children between six months and nine years old received vaccinations (Credit: UNICEF/Eva Hinds).

The humanitarian community commemorated the one-year anniversary of an attack on Rann that occurred on 1 March 2018. The attack claimed the young lives of three dedicated aid workers, whose lives were honored and remembered during a solemn ceremony in Maiduguri (Credit: IOM/Jorge Galindo).
FOOD SECURITY

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

As of March 2019, more than 1.2 million people have received food security assistance; 91 percent received food assistance and the remainder were reached with agriculture and livelihood assistance. The Government of Nigeria through NEMA, SEMA and PCNI also continued to conduct food distribution, including cereals and condiments, in selective camps and host communities across the BAY states.

The post-harvest Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) exercise is currently underway. In collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the National Population Commission (NPC), a four-day EFSA training was conducted for 50 data collectors. A state-level EFSA training was also completed in Borno State for 114 data collectors by NBS/National Programme for Food Security (NPFS)/WFP technical trainers. The data collection is expected to be completed by mid-April, and preliminary findings will be presented thereafter. A joint EFSA Analysis and Validation Workshop is planned for the first week of May.

As part of the livestock restocking support, an estimated 300 households received goats (three female goats and one male goat per household) in Kaga LGA of Borno State. Aquaculture interventions are also ongoing in Monguno and Jere LGAs of Borno State.

The FSS sector organized a one-day training on Protection Risk Analysis in Food Security and Livelihood Programming for FSS partners on 14 March in Maiduguri, Borno State. A total of 44 people (14 females and 30 males) participated in the training from various partner organizations. The training provided a basic understanding and practical skills to mainstream protection and develop a context analysis that considers threats as well as needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of populations in food security and livelihood (FSL) programming.

With technical support from the Housing, Land & Property (HLP) Sub-Working Group within the Protection sector, the FSS organized a two-day training on mainstreaming housing, land and property issues into FSL programming from 18 to 19 March 2019 in Maiduguri. Some 31 participants from partner organizations took part in the training.

The sector developed a Seed Security Assessment and Distribution Guidance Note in response to a request from partners to provide basic guidelines for agriculture & livelihood interventions. The guidance note has now been validated after sharing with partners for review.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Cadre Harmonize (CH) March 2019 analysis took place from 13 to 19 March. The preliminary findings from EFSA will be used to update the results based on guidance and advice from the Government of Nigeria. A meeting of the CH Technical working Group will be organized to further discuss the arrangements for this update.

Partners plan to commence rainy season agriculture inputs distribution by the fourth week of May 2019, targeting more than 140,000 households. A community-based forest management intervention will be rolled out in select LGAs in Borno State. Community members will be engaged in planting some 15,000 trees to combat desertification in Borno State.

About 30,000 households in Dikwa, Bama, Ngala and Pulka LGAs of Borno State will be targeted for the distribution of Fuel Efficient Stoves (FES). These locations face reduced mobility and limited access to cooking fuel which increased protection risks. A baseline assessment will be conducted in the first week of May.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In March, Nutrition partners continued to deliver response services across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe: collectively, 19,899 children under the age of five were admitted for the management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) without medical complications throughout the outpatient therapeutic sites (OTP). A total of 773 children were treated for SAM with medical complications in 26 inpatient stabilisation centres. Management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) reached 556 children between the ages of 24 and 59 months.

In terms of prevention, nutrition partners reached 90,470 children under the age of five, and 60,989 pregnant and breastfeeding women through the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP). A total of 41,128 new mothers received counselling and information sessions on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) through one-on-one and group sessions. Micro-nutrient powder supplementation was provided to 20,213 at-risk children under the age of two.

Following the improved efforts of nutrition focal points in the LGAs, community mobilisation activities increased. This enabled partners to carry out more than 1.86 million malnutrition screenings in March alone. The transition rate from screening to accessing services stands at 80 per cent and above, thanks to the expansion of the geographical presence of partners through outreach and mobile teams.

To continue strengthening the capacity of nutrition assessments and improve the quality of nutrition services through evidence-based decision-making mechanisms, the sector hosted an assessment expert from the Nutrition Technical Rapid Response Team.

Sector partners have benefitted from a three-day workshop that focused on protocols, Standard of Operations, and Terms of Reference of the Nutrition in Emergency Information Management Technical Working Group.

The IYCF technical working group also started holding coordination meetings with the support of the technical expertise from the Global Nutrition Cluster, focusing on the review and the finalization of the Terms of Reference, as well as 2019 work plan.

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 and Mohammed Goni International Stadium Camps in Maiduguri, and Monguno town of Borno State.

The sector continues to scale up the response in areas receiving high influx of newly displaced people, especially in Borno State. Recently, partners scaled up services in the southern parts of Borno State where two more stabilization centres began activities in Chibok and Hawul LGAs. Plans are ongoing to finalize the establishment of stabilization centres in Bama and Mafa LGAs in Borno State and Jakusko LGA in Yobe State.

In the coming months, the Nutrition sector will prioritize realigning partners who provide nutrition services in Borno State, as the exercise to redistribute outpatient therapeutic sites is ongoing and the capacity of Nutrition partners to respond continues to increase across the BAY states.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In March, Protection sector partners reached 87,482 individuals with protection activities, nearly 52 per cent of the total 168,874 individuals (40,646 girls; 44,056 boys; 47,124 women; and 37,039 men) reached from January through March 2019 across Borno (131,004), Adamawa (17,492) and Yobe (20,378) states. Of those reached in March, 68,768 individuals were sensitized on available protection services, human rights, and accountability and feedback mechanisms. 13,489 individuals were provided with legal documentation and 4,608 vulnerable individuals (2,269 refugee returnees; 2,128 internally displaced people; and 211 internally displaced returnees) were profiled and registered for a targeted response.

The sector participated in missions to Ngala, Monguno and Kala-Balge (Rann) LGAs of Borno State to carry out rapid protection assessments. Key concerns identified include: heavily congested IDP camps and reception centres; limited shelter solutions pending permission for expansion of camps; limited access to justice services; negative coping behaviours, such as survival sex; lack of birth certificate issuance since 2017; and drug abuse among youth in camps in Monguno. The Protection sector is working to address the identified protection challenges as well as following up with other relevant sectors to ensure appropriate response. Protection partners will also be working closely with the Early Recovery & Livelihoods sector to identify livelihood opportunities in some of these locations.

The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) sub-sector carried out a two-day training on mainstreaming HLP issues into food security and livelihood programming to enhance understanding of the land tenure and land laws applicable in Nigeria. A two-day HLP Rights Awareness training was also organized for 28 teachers in Maiduguri, to strengthen their capacity to identify and assist in resolving HLP concerns at the community level.

The Sector convened the Strategic Review Committee that reviewed proposals submitted for the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) First Reserve Allocation for 2019.

The Mine Action Sub-Sector conducted risk education sessions for 34,373 beneficiaries (7,392 girls; 7,807 boys; 11,282 women; and 7,892 men). In addition, 38 Nigerian Police and Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps staff members participated in a first responder course. On 13 March, three children were killed and four others injured in Gamboru, Ngala LGA of Borno State when two young boys played with a hand grenade they found near their school. A second device found in the vicinity shortly after this incident, which was removed and disposed of safely without leading to any further casualties or injuries.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In April, the Protection sector will conduct a training needs survey for partners to identify areas where strengthened protection capacity is needed. The Sector will map Protection sector meetings at the LGA levels to strengthen local protection coordination. The sector will convene the Technical Review Committee for the NHF First Reserve Allocation for 2019 focusing on MMC, Jere and Monguno LGAs in Borno State.

The HLP sub-sector will host an interactive session on land access and land use with the state ministries of land and agriculture in the BAY States. The objective of this is to create a harmonized land use agreement template that will be applicable across the three states.

The Mine Action sub-sector will enhance advocacy for the establishment of a referral system for victims of explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices. Mine action teams will be deployed to carry out sensitization for school teachers, principals, parents and community leaders on the risks of explosives, including in Ngala LGA given the tragic incident in March.

On 4 April, the International Day for Mine Action and Assistance in Mine Action, the sub-sector will organize an awareness raising event in Maiduguri.
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PROTECTION (sub-sector)

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

A total of 26 people (12 males and 14 females) who serve as focal points for Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) received training on inter-agency coordination for community-based complaints mechanisms (CBCM) for PSEA. This training introduced good practices and tools to facilitate the roll-out of a fully formed joint CBCM in Nigeria. In addition, 95 INGO staff received training on Protection from Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse (PSHeA). The training aimed to collectively analyse strengths and gaps within organizations to address PSHeA, prioritise actions and identify resource gaps for action, and make collective commitments to prevent sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse at the organisational level.

The GBV sub-sector developed a Dignity Kits Guidance Note that, among other things, prioritises the provision of a standardised package comprising the basic necessities (a total of 15 items) that displaced women and girls require to maintain female hygiene, dignity and respect in their daily lives.

CHILD PROTECTION (sub-sector)

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The Sub-Sector continued monitoring the child protection response for new arrivals under the 90-Day Emergency Response Plan. As of March 2019, child protection actors reached 347 children (141 girls and 206 boys) in Konduga LGA; 1,593 children (752 girls and 841 boys) in Jere LGA; and 1,980 children (991 girls and 989 boys) in Monguno LGA of Borno State. A total of 7,155 children (3,986 girls and 3,169 boys) were reached with child protection services in sites that received new arrivals in these respective LGAs.

The capacity needs and gaps assessment for the sub-sector was completed in March 2019 with 35 child protection actors participating in the survey. The key areas identified for skill strengthening were: case management; family tracing and reunification; and provision of psychosocial support services. Notably, 90 per cent of the respondents indicated that their organizations had a policy on PSEA and only 16 per cent of the respondents had not received training on PSEA. The Child Protection sub-sector is developing a capacity development plan based on the outcomes of the survey.

The Child Protection sub-sector delivered a training session on “children and armed conflict” for 30 senior military officers (five females and 25 males) at the Peacekeeping Centre in Jaji, Kaduna State. The training focused on the dynamics of armed conflict and its impact on children, the international standards on children and the protection of children affected by armed conflict in north-east Nigeria.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sub-sector will support the development of an action plan for PSEA and finalise inter-agency standard operating procedures on SEA CBCM. The sub-sector will also map GBV services and revise location-specific GBV referral directories and pathways. A framework for responding to women and girls formerly abducted and/or associated with armed conflict will be developed. The sub-sector will facilitate community consultations to feed into the Oslo Conference on SGBV taking place in May. This will help ensure that the voices of affected women and girls and organisations working on GBV feed into resource mobilization and policy discussions at this important global conference.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

By March, the first reactive measles vaccination campaign was completed in selected high risk areas including MMC, Jere, Konduga, Monguno and Bama LGAs in Borno State. A total of 110,832 children from both the internally displaced populations and host communities received vaccinations. The vaccination campaign covered age groups from nine to 11 months and 12-59 months, resulting in 105 per cent coverage among IDPs and 88 per cent among the host population.

A second round of the measles vaccination campaign was completed throughout March in eight wards of MMC LGA in Borno State reaching 437,515 children aged six months to nine years with measles vaccinations. Health sector partners strengthened surveillance activities across Borno State, particularly in IDPs camps through Early Warning, Alert and Response System (EWARS), Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDS) and Hard-to-Reach (HRT) teams.

In March, health partners commenced risk communication activities on measles in camps and host communities. Health partners reported cases of measles and provided case management and referrals at all services points. Children are being screened for measles at points of entry into Borno State, border areas, and reception centers in camp and camp-like settings across Borno State. Efforts are ongoing to strengthen the weak referral system from primary to secondary health care. Moreover, a preliminary plan has been developed for another round of the reactive measles vaccination campaign.

Some of the challenges in the response to the measles outbreak include: high numbers of children from security compromised areas who are not immunized; overcrowding in camps and host communities that lead to the outbreak of disease; lack of sufficient measles vaccines in the country; and overstretched health services due to the high number of measles cases.

In terms of malaria, the Health sector reported 4,093 cases through EWARS in Borno State. As such, malaria is currently the leading cause of morbidity, accounting for 31 per cent of reported cases while measles was the leading cause of mortality accounting for 22 per cent of reported deaths.

The Health sector is advocating for increased malaria interventions including Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention, provision of mosquito nets impregnated with insecticide, increased access to diagnosis and treatment, and malaria surveillance.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Plans for a large-scale reactive measles vaccination campaign are underway. The Health sector is expecting approximately 720,000 doses of measles vaccines to arrive in April, which will be delivered in Borno State. Health partners will also conduct an analysis of new measles cases to identify emerging hotspot locations and where vaccinations are needed most.

In addition, the Health sector plans to improve case management and strengthen referral pathways. Health partners will also increase risk communication through radio and television programming to educate the affected communities and emphasize the importance of routine immunizations.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The WASH sector reached over 50,782 people with potable water and provided access to sanitation facilities for 555,984 individuals across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states in March. The sector also continued to respond to the needs of newly displaced people in MMC, Jere and Monguno LGAs in Borno State.

During the reporting period, the WASH sector restored the provision of 15.3 litres of safe water supply per person per day (l/p/d) in Teachers Village IDP Camp in Maiduguri, following the relocation of more than 8,000 internally displaced people from the camp to the newly-established Mohammed Goni International Stadium Camp. This status, which is in line with the SHPERE standards, will be sustained by water trucking to complement the available water sources in the camp. The water needs of the population in Stadium Camp are also being fully met.

Water supply across all camps in Monguno LGA of Borno State remained at 11 l/p/d, with ongoing efforts to boost the supply of safe water through the construction of two additional deep boreholes and rehabilitation of some existing facilities to increase yield.

In the month of March, there was further improvement in the sanitation response in Teachers Village IDP Camp, following the relocation of people to Stadium IDP Camp. The number of people per latrine dropped by 22 per cent from its initial status in February to 68 people per latrine in the month of March. Despite this improvement, additional latrines still need to be constructed in the camp to meet the minimum standard for Nigeria of 50 people per latrine. Identifying additional space to build the latrines has been a challenge; however, discussions are ongoing with CCCM and WASH sector partners to close the gap.

In Monguno LGA, newly constructed latrine and shower facilities are available for use by internally displaced people in Kuya Extension, GSSS and GDSS camps. Overall, there is an average of 37 people per latrine across major camps in Monguno, which is above the minimum standard for Nigeria. However, this figure varies from camp to camp with gaps existing in certain camps. An additional 150 latrines and 100 showers are expected to be completed by the beginning of April in Kuya Camp, which will further close the existing gap.

The WASH sector commenced the collection of baseline data of all water points in IDP camps across ten LGAs of Borno State. The survey also covers the collection of information on sanitation facilities. The final product will be consolidated using population figures from DTM Round 26 and the 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy to determine the existing gaps and specific costs of filling the gaps. The final product will serve as a basis for engaging with donors and other stakeholders to mobilize resources for the WASH response.

The WASH sector conducted both strategic and technical reviews of 13 proposals submitted by partners for the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) 2019 First Reserve Allocation (RA1). Submissions of six partners were selected and recommended for funding, targeting an estimated 80,000 new arrivals in MMC, Jere, Kontuga and Monguno LGAs in Borno State with a budget of $1,500,000. This allocation will raise the WASH sector appeal in the 90-Day Emergency Response Plan (January to April 2019) by 66 per cent.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In preparation for the 2019 cholera season, the WASH sector plans to carry out a comprehensive mapping of partner capacities and presence, with a view to positioning itself to respond effectively in close collaboration with the health sector and other relevant partners in the event of an outbreak. A cholera preparedness poll has been sent out through the U-report platform to collect information that will further strengthen the mapping exercise. The sector will also work with relevant sectors and partners to advocate for funds for the cholera response.

The sector is working to put in place baseline information on the gaps existing in WASH facilities across ten deep-field locations including Dikwa, Monguno, Bama, Gwoza, Ngala, Damboa, Kontuga, Mafa, MMC and Jere LGAs in Borno State. This baseline information will serve as a basis for resource mobilization through engagement with donors and other key stakeholders in the humanitarian response.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In March, sector partners significantly scaled up shelter response to meet the immediate and long-term needs of new arrivals in terms of shelter and non-food items. A total of 2,623 households benefited from shelter solutions including the construction of emergency shelters and distribution of emergency shelter kits, while 170 households benefited from the sector’s rehabilitation intervention programme. Some 24 households received transitional shelter solutions across Dikwa, Gajiganna, Maiduguri, Mobbar, Monguno and Ngala LGAs in Borno State.

By the end of March, a total of 8,121 individuals had been relocated to the new camp at Mohammed Goni International Stadium from Teachers Village IDP Camp in Maiduguri. All 1,910 shelters constructed by humanitarians in the new camp are now occupied. SEMA relocated an additional 215 people to Stadium Camp from Bale Galtimari and allocated them shelters, bringing the total camp population in Stadium Camp to 8,336 individuals.

To complement the provision of shelter solutions, 901 households received non-food items (NFI) including mats, blankets, jerry cans, soap and kitchen sets in Damaturu, Gwoza, Jere, Kala/Balge, Konduga, Maiduguri and Mobbar LGAs in Borno and Adamawa states. Furthermore, sector partners have identified and profiled additional conflict-affected people across Bama, Dikwa, Gajigana, Monguno, and Ngala LGAs in Borno State to receive transitional shelter support, emergency shelter kits and NFIs.

The shelter/NFI sector and partners have been proactively advocating for additional land to decongest overcrowded camps and camp-like settings, particularly to provide emergency shelter solutions to new arrivals staying in reception sites or sleeping out in the open across Bama, Gajiram, Gajigana, MMC, Monguno, Dikwa, Jere and Ngala LGAs in Borno State. The Shelter/NFI sector is working on revisiting the site-plan of certain locations, along with relevant authorities, to identify new potential sites to accommodate newly displaced populations. Locations across Borno State such as Bama, Dikwa, Pulka, Maiduguri and Monguno LGAs are being prioritized.

Throughout March, a series of fire incidents were recorded in Damboa, Magumeri (Gajiganna), Monguno, Konduga and Dikwa LGA of Borno State due to the seasonal dry, hot and windy weather conditions. More than 2,000 shelters, a majority of them temporary or makeshift shelters, were damaged or destroyed further exacerbating the humanitarian needs. Cooking fires have been reported as the main cause of fire outbreaks. The sector swiftly mobilized core relief items, emergency shelter kits and tarpaulins from partners on ground to respond as a first-tier response to meet the immediate needs of the affected families. The sector is also implementing mitigation measures to address the risk of fire outbreaks. For example, the sector committed to working on a design that will include a guide on where to establish cooking spots at a safe distance from shelters and will include measurements of height and size.

In response to the high congestion in camps, the sector will continue to advocate for additional land, while redesigning existing site plans to create more space across Maiduguri, Bama, Gwoza and Monguno LGAs of Borno State. Specific redesign plans for Dikwa LGA and Teachers’ Village Camp in Maiduguri, Borno State are currently underway. The sector also continues to coordinate and monitor the delivery of emergency shelter solutions and non-food items to ensure timely improvement of the living conditions of affected populations and mitigate response fatigue to avoid duplications.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector plans to procure and preposition 3,000 emergency shelter kits and 3,000 NFI kits. This advance planning will enable a timely response in case of an influx of new arrivals across locations. Partners will continue constructing transitional shelters across Dikwa, Monguno and Maiduguri in Borno State to address the immediate shelter needs of the most vulnerable IDPs. Moreover, the sector will develop plans to address key gaps in each of the critical locations in Bama, Monguno and Maiduguri especially in terms of land needed for building shelters. These plans will feed into the sector’s advocacy strategy to secure more land at the federal, state and local government levels to identify, assess, and allocate land to meet the shelter needs of vulnerably displaced families.

The sector is also planning to design more durable transitional shelters that will be capable of withstanding the effects of rainstorm and heavy wind, as well as control the level of damage in case of fire incidents.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In March, sector partners monitored the scale-up of CCCM activities in Borno and Adamawa states. A series of camp-level coordination meetings were held to strengthen coordination at site levels, avoid duplications and swiftly respond to immediate gaps within the camps. Additional emphasis was put on setting up and training fire safety committees to curb fire outbreaks in the camps. CCCM partners continued to carry out sensitization campaigns in camp and camp-like settings to raise awareness on ways to prevent fire outbreaks and how to fight and control fires.

The CCCM sector prioritized the assessment of congested sites and the immediate gaps in shelter and non-food items that have led to IDPs living out in the open. As part of these efforts, CCCM helped to facilitate the relocation of 8,121 people from Teachers’ Village IDP Camp to the new camp at Mohammed Goni International Stadium, Maiduguri, where site facilitation is ongoing.

Partners, alongside on-site committees and communities, also conducted weekly exercises to monitor the general sanitation in camps as a measure to mitigate disease outbreaks and ensure adequate hygiene standards. The sector encouraged partners to put greater emphasis on hygiene promotion, raising awareness on the risks and consequences of open defecation, and fire outbreak mitigation measures.

In Borno State, a total of 1,174 complaints were received with 130 addressed and closed. 1,044 complaint cases are pending, mainly due to the high influx of new arrivals to locations such as Maiduguri, Monguno, Kunduga and Pulka triggered by ongoing conflict and insecurity in inaccessible areas. As a result, more priority was given to the newly displaced populations in most camps across Borno State.

The CCCM sector rolled out a camp management site tracker, which will provide first-hand alerts and reports of specific incidents and pressing issues in all the camps and sites with site facilitation.

A total of 27,434 households were biometrically registered and 2,242 households were manually registered across locations in Borno State during the reporting period. The large influx of new arrivals has undoubtedly overstretched the capacity of reception centres leading to new arrivals squatting across various camps or with relatives in the host community.

However, the unavailability of land to construct more shelters and decongest reception centres and existing camps continues to be a major challenge in responding to the humanitarian needs of new arrivals. Efforts have been made by various partners in collaboration with the CCCM teams in these sites to distribute emergency shelter kits to the displaced populations. Meanwhile, CCCM teams in each site are assisting with the allocation of plots and working with the site maintenance committee to construct additional shelters.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector will continue to emphasize the urgency of provision of land through government participation in identifying additional land to enable partners to construct additional shelters and critical facilities to decongest overcrowded camps across Borno State. The sector will continue to provide site planning capacity to decongest sites across BAY states. The sector will also continue to strongly advocate for provision of emergency shelter solutions to respond to the current trend of displacement as a result of ongoing insecurity.

The sector will ensure the scale up of operations in camps and camp-like settings through community engagement, focus group discussions, capacity building, sanitation campaigns, committee trainings, and camp level coordination meetings. Partners on ground will also continue to carry out campaigns to raise awareness on proper hygiene and the risk of fire outbreaks.

The sector through it partners will advocate for a more coordinated response across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states. CCCM also plans to hold trainings for partners, committees, and community volunteers to achieve a better understanding of the roles and responsibilities pertaining to camp coordination and camp management.

The sector aims to provide better analysis of needs and gaps at camp level to all humanitarian partners through the new site tracker. This will provide for better coordination of humanitarian assistance at the camp and LGA levels.
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In March, several infrastructure projects were completed in Adamawa State to enhance access to basic services. In Song LGA partners completed three blocks of classrooms that are furnished and solar-powered to support 150 learners. The community and school were also supported with a solar powered borehole. In Hong LGA one classroom block and two latrine blocks were completed for 50 learners. Partners also constructed seven classroom blocks for 350 learners in Mahia LGA, including a perimeter fence around the school. In Mubi North LGA, three blocks of classrooms and three latrines were constructed to support 150 learners.

A project was launched in partnership with the Borno State Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement (MRRR) and the Borno State Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Water and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA). The project aims to improve water resource management and access to safe water. Project partners are reviewing existing water resource facilities and conducting a water needs assessment in areas with a high concentration of IDPs, as well as locations with prospective returnees. In addition, a capacity analysis of the Borno State Government water management institutions will be completed, while partners will hold a capacity building training for Borno State water management officials.

A new group of 214 youth (97 males and 117 females) received training in financial skills in Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State. The training focused on profit and budgeting, managing money, keeping records, choosing saving plans and business communication skills. Partners also monitored existing small business start-up projects involving 17 youth (11 males and six females) in Yola North and Yola South LGAs. The total revenue recorded amounted to 1,433,435 Naira ($3,979.02) with a profit of 375,404 Naira ($1,042.07). The monitoring exercise showed that supporting youth with cash grants has created additional employment for youth in their communities.

Under the Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) programme, 351 members (48 males and 303 females) from 21 VSLAs in Muchalla community, Mubi North LGA of Adamawa State bought shares worth 556,200 Naira ($1,545) and saved 47,430 Naira ($132 USD) into their social funds. Five local partners in nine LGAs across the BAY states conducted a training of trainers for 15 livelihood officers in VSLAs. These 15 livelihood officers then carried out the training for 510 people who benefit from livelihood activities. The 510 caregivers received cash grants and technical support in coaching and mentoring for businesses, as well as how to form VSLAs in their communities.

A Village Savings and Lending Association Handbook was produced to highlight standard operating procedures of VSLAs as a community-based social safety net mechanism for sustainable livelihoods and economic recovery. The handbook functions as a local knowledge management repository that documents VSLA experiences reaching more than 5,000 people, mainly women, youth and the elderly in nine communities across the BAY states.

Sector partners participated in Round Five of the information management trainings and capacity building activities, which will help to optimize information management tools, platforms, technologies and best practices for a more effective humanitarian response. The sector supported partners in Adamawa State by creating a sub-working group on early recovery and livelihoods specifically for the state.

Partners supporting the formation of cooperatives observed conflict amongst members of the cooperative in relation to profit sharing and utilization of resources. Partners will continue to monitor and provide cooperative management support to these groups. Low literacy levels continue to be a challenge for people who are receiving grants for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Partners will continue to monitor SMEs and provide beneficiaries with literacy support.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Another round of the information management training and capacity building activities is scheduled to take place in Yola, Adamawa State in April. Partners will receive training that combines information management theory and practice to better understand how information management can support all stages of the humanitarian programme cycle. Partners will commence a new project that will reach 20 communities across the BAY states, which will focus on infrastructure rehabilitation. Field missions are planned to conduct project site assessments in Adamawa and Yobe states to provide partners on ground with technical support.
EDUCATION

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In March 2019, the Education sector provided emergency education services to meet the greatest education needs across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states. These education services aim to keep children enrolled in schools and improve learning outcomes of children already in formal and non-formal learning centres. Sector partners are investing in school infrastructure, supporting teachers, providing teaching and learning materials, and strengthening the connection between communities and educators.

To increase access to education, partners constructed 20 temporary learning spaces (TLS) and rehabilitated 32 classrooms in Nganzai LGA in Borno State. A total of 14 gender-segregated latrines were also constructed and equipped with hand washing kits for each block, in accordance with the Education in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG) minimum standards. Additionally, 96 adults, including nine teachers were trained alongside members of School Management Committees (SMCs) in Nganzai and Mafa LGAs of Borno State to strengthen their role in delivering quality education to children. In Kunduga and Mafa LGAs of Borno State, 119 teachers were trained in psychosocial support to provide them with skills to facilitate trauma healing among learners. Schools in Nganzai also received assorted teaching and learning resources including notebooks, pens, chalk, school bags, text books and writing materials for teachers.

School-aged children affected by the crisis received learning materials that included notebooks, pens, pencils, classroom watches, slates, school bags and erasers to support their education. A total of 26,754 children (13,594 girls and 13,160 boys) received learning materials across the BAY states.

To strengthen working relationship among partners, the sector coordinated Education Cannot Wait (ECW) partners to develop training content for teachers in emergency contexts. Five ECW partners commissioned experts to harmonize the training content; a finalized module has now been produced. The module will be utilized in the month of April while cascading the training to teachers.

The findings of two education research reports have been shared with partners in Maiduguri, Borno State. One report titled “Accelerated Learning Programmes in the North-East” explored the availability of opportunities and programmes for alternative education, assessing their challenges and strengths. One of the key findings highlighted the community’s request for Integrated Qur’anic Education. The report also identified the urgent need to integrate Applied Learning Programme (ALP) modules used by the various agencies to mainstream primary education. The second report titled “Political Economy Analysis” focused on developing a better understanding of the prevailing political and economic processes towards improved basic education in the BAY states. Key findings indicate the need for stronger political will from the Borno State Government to increase funding for education services and apply a community-based approach to education.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The construction of temporary learning spaces (TLS) commenced in the newly-established Mohammed Goni International Stadium Camp in Maiduguri, Borno State. Once completed, the learning spaces will provide educational services to approximately 5,000 children in the camp who were relocated from Teachers’ Village IDP Camp. The sector continues to focus on areas where displaced people are arriving to ensure all children have access education.
NORTH-EAST NIGERIA: HUMANITARIAN SITUATION UPDATE | 1-31 March 2019

LOGISTICS

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

A total of 577 humanitarian cargo movement notification forms were processed through the Nigerian Armed Forces (NAF) by the Logistics sector in March. These notifications represent the proposed movement of 1,670 trucks carrying humanitarian cargo to 36 locations on behalf of 27 organisations across the BAY states, of which 197 related to military escorts. Sector-managed storage facilities, operated by NGO service providers in seven locations across Borno State, received 5,822.66 m³ (1,655.199 mt) of humanitarian cargo on behalf of 18 organisations. In March, the Logistics sector held one coordination meeting in Maiduguri, Borno State, attended by 15 partner organisations. The Logistics sector also successfully conducted four trainings for partners. A total of 37 participants from 22 organisations received training on warehousing and stock keeping, civil-military cargo movements, cargo handling and accounting. The sector also conducted trainings on the Relief Item Tracking Application for Logistics sector staff.

In March, UNHAS transported 1,207 passengers on the fixed-wing aircraft and 3,787 passengers on the helicopters, serving a total of 81 organizations. Additionally, 6,626 kgs of cargo and 2,821 kgs of cargo were transported on the fixed wing aircraft and helicopters respectively.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Logistics sector encourages all logistics partners to work on contingency plans for the upcoming rainy season. Essential information related to physical road access constraints are regularly shared with partners to support planning. The Logistics sector will continue to conduct logistics trainings in the coming weeks.

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

ETS communications services have been used by 1,816 humanitarians from 69 humanitarian organisations since the beginning of 2019. Due to insecurity in Damasak, the humanitarian hub and communications centre (COMCEN) were not operational from mid-September 2018 to early March 2019. Following the re-opening of the hub, radio operators were deployed to make the COMCEN in Damasak operational. The ETS also conducted a maintenance exercise in Damasak to ensure their full operability. Radio operators in deep field hubs have resumed activities throughout the month of March in seven humanitarian hubs across Borno State, following the conclusion of the election period from February to early March.

The ETS deployed push-to-talk satellite voice services inside the bunkers at humanitarian hubs in Damasak, Gwoza and Monguno in Borno State to strengthen the existing Emergency Communications Systems (ECS). The ETS also carried out maintenance work on the communications services deployed in Bama, Borno State. The ETS continues to support the delivery of the security telecommunications module during the Safe and Secure Approaches to Field Environments (SSSAFE) training sessions taking place in Maiduguri. In March, the ETS trained 38 participants from eight organisations. The activation of the Crisis Connectivity Charter (CCC) is being tested in Maiduguri. Two satellite kits from Eutelsat, were shipped from Dubai on 7 March. SES, another service provider, upgraded the bandwidth on the emergency satellite terminal in Maiduguri to check how quickly the bandwidth can be upgraded in a real emergency scenario.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The ETS is planning maintenance missions to Banki, Ngala and Bama LGAs in Borno State. The ETS is discussing handover of connectivity services in the hubs with humanitarian partners, tentatively planned for January 2020. The ETS is also meeting with the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) to work on the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and prepare for the future handover of services. The ETS is looking into transitioning the user management system from the current partner Ericsson Response, to manage and distribute Internet connectivity, into a more permanent solution in Maiduguri, which is already deployed in the field hubs. $3.4 million is required to maintain the existing ETS services in Nigeria and expand them to four projected operational areas across the BAY states. After receiving a contribution of $720,840 from donors, the ETS is currently 45 per cent funded.
Response and constraints

Inter-sector Working Group: In March, the ISWG continued working towards finding immediate solutions to key multi-sectoral challenges at the deep field level. To help facilitate this, the ISWG carried out field missions to Monguno and Ngala LGAs in Borno State in March. The following critical issues were identified: harmonizing figures between reception centre managers (CCCM) and FSS partners; decongesting reception centres due to lack of access to a new land; addressing protection challenges that IDPs are exposed to; and raising awareness of the risk of explosive hazards following incidents involving children and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

A multi-sector Rainy Season Contingency Plan is under development to tackle the expected increase of vulnerabilities caused by extreme weather, including: higher rates of food insecurity and malnutrition; increased risks of waterborne disease outbreak (including cholera); damaged/destroyed shelters and temporary learning spaces; and increased protection risks due to restricted freedom of movement. The plan is expected to be finalized in April, and aims to target an estimated 500,000 people in 16 prioritized locations across the BAY states with key preparedness and response activities.

Humanitarian-Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) and Access: In March, the locations accessible to humanitarian actors throughout the operational area remained the same. Efforts to determine the safety and security of resuming operations in Rann are ongoing. Humanitarian partners are looking at potential contingencies should they resume operations in Rann, including measures to ensure safety and security of staff. Meanwhile, hostilities by NSAGs involving small arms fire have been reported in ten LGAs in Borno and Adamawa states, including in Maiduguri metropolitan area. These incidents highlight the recurring risks in the operating environment. On 12 Mar 2019, the MNJTF Operation Yaphchin Tapki started on the Nigerian side. These MNJTF clearing operations could trigger additional humanitarian needs and have an impact on humanitarian operations.

Participants of the weekly CMCoord Forum in Maiduguri agreed to revise the Terms of Reference for weekly meetings to focus more on the implications of collective analysis and updates. In addition, the Forum will also function as a troubleshooting mechanism for actionable information from relevant partners and authorities. The monthly CMCoord Forum in Abuja will have corresponding adjustments in terms of the operational issues discussed and analyzed, focusing on solutions to problems that could not be resolved at Maiduguri level.

On 19 March, OCHA facilitated a session on Humanitarian Coordination and Humanitarian-Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) in the Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) Staff Officer’s Course at the Nigeria Peacekeeping Training Centre in Jaji, Kaduna State. The course included 29 participants from the Nigerian Army, Navy and Air Force with ranks ranging from Captain to Major. These officers are expected to function as CIMIC Officers in an UN or AU peacekeeping mission or within their units. On 21 March, OCHA provided a lecture to 130 students of the National Defense College (NDC) in Abuja on the topic “Protection of Civilians in Peace Support Operations”. Graduates of NDC are designated to positions of major responsibilities in the defense, military, civil-government and police organizations. Training events in north-east Nigeria are being readjusted to make them more responsive to real-time operational issues.

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 non-state armed groups in January and is currently not operational. The hub in Damasak was reopened in March.

Cash Working Group: CWG conducted capacity building gap analysis to develop learning pathways to address the needs of cash partners across the BAY states. The primary targets of the capacity building gap analysis are the CWG members, sector leads and co-leads, and government partners.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Inter-sector Working Group: The ISWG is planning missions to deep field and other hotspot locations in Borno State, as well as to Yola in Adamawa State and Damaturu in Yobe State. Moreover, the ISWG will be finalizing the Rainy Season Contingency Plan.

Humanitarian-Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) and Access: The CMCoord Forum in both Maiduguri and Abuja will be optimized to address operational issues and be able to function as troubleshooting mechanisms. Both forums will explore ways of streamlining procedures and strengthen their linkages with the ISWG, sector coordinators and LCG focal points. Efforts to gain access to inaccessible areas will be sustained. Liaison with the MNJTF ACP in Monguno will be pursued for the duration of Operation Yaphchin Tapki.
FUNDING UPDATE

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 31 March 2019, $51.3 million (6 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 $83 million since it become operational in May 2017.

In March, the NHF received $10.8 million from three donors. Germany, Sweden and Norway generously contributed $6.8 million, $2.2 million and $1.7 million respectively. This brings the total contributions in 2019 to $11 million.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY INDICATORS</th>
<th>NEED</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED IN MARCH</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>1,119,736</td>
<td>1,144,660</td>
<td>42%</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>26,692</td>
<td>105,770</td>
<td>4%</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>1,400</td>
<td>1,453</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY INDICATORS</th>
<th>NEED</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED IN MARCH</th>
<th>REACHED IN 2019</th>
<th>RESPONSE COVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment for children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM)</td>
<td>367,526</td>
<td>264,146</td>
<td>20,672</td>
<td>56,012</td>
<td>21%</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>6,562</td>
<td>2%</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>151,459</td>
<td>429,803</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of skilled IYCF counselling to caregivers/mothers (people)</td>
<td>1,062,764</td>
<td>763,685</td>
<td>41,128</td>
<td>301,051</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY INDICATORS</th>
<th>NEED</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED IN MARCH</th>
<th>REACHED IN 2019</th>
<th>RESPONSE COVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referrals/follow-up for protection services or other sectoral assistance</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>191</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>13,489</td>
<td>15,198</td>
<td>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>140</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection training, including on explosive hazard risk education (people)</td>
<td>770,000</td>
<td>475,000</td>
<td>49,237</td>
<td>83,391</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY INDICATORS</th>
<th>NEED</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED IN MARCH</th>
<th>REACHED IN 2019</th>
<th>RESPONSE COVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out-patient health consultations (people)</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
<td>126,800</td>
<td>317,680</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile medical activities (people)</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>152,781</td>
<td>489,992</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY INDICATORS</th>
<th>NEED</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED IN MARCH*</th>
<th>REACHED IN 2019</th>
<th>RESPONSE COVERAGE</th>
</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>50,782</td>
<td>225,415</td>
<td>43%</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>555,984</td>
<td>900,596</td>
<td>45%</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>11,035</td>
<td>101,629</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in March</th>
<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelter solutions and support (households)</td>
<td>412,055</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>2,623</td>
<td>7,611</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced and transitional shelter solutions</td>
<td>142,358</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing repair and improvements interventions</td>
<td>62,076</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>1,038</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food items kits and cash (households)</td>
<td>341,897</td>
<td>56,250</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>9,072</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (CCCM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in March</th>
<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sites with camp management support or site facilitation</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons biometrically registered</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>6,745</td>
<td>27,434</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nummer of functional reception centers managed and/or improved</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5%</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 March</th>
<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic community infrastructure rehabilitated and constructed</td>
<td>3,550</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods skills training (vocational, agricultural and non-agricultural)</td>
<td>5,497,669</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>1,003</td>
<td>20,767</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-for-work activities (people)</td>
<td>5,497,669</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>3,127</td>
<td>5%</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>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in March</th>
<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children attending a learning centre or school</td>
<td>2,249,424</td>
<td>1,584,831</td>
<td>26,754</td>
<td>134,795</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School materials for learners</td>
<td>2,249,424</td>
<td>1,584,831</td>
<td>26,754</td>
<td>55,814</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers trained in psycho-social support and pedagogy</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LOGISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
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<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in March</th>
<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisations using storage and cargo consolidation services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</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>4,994</td>
<td>12,970</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in March</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>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian hubs utility count</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>4,557</td>
<td>11,788</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in March</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>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian or Governmental workers using ETS services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,816</td>
<td>1,816</td>
<td>151%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisations supported by the sector</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Publication date: 06 May 2019. Sources: Sectors monthly submission to Response Planning and Monitoring Tool. Feedback: ochanigeria@un.org
For more information: hpc.tools/play/714: humanitarianresponse.info/operations/nigeria - ounigeria.org - reliefweb.int/country/nigeria.