NORTH-EAST NIGERIA
HUMANITARIAN SITUATION UPDATE
Progress on key activities from the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan
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North-east Nigeria Humanitarian Situation Update, April 2018 - Progress on key activities from the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan.

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Cover photo: Hadja Aida, 67, beneficiary of mental health and psychosocial support in Baga, Borno State, April 2018 – OCHA / Yasmina Guerda.

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Contacts:
Edem Wosornu Head of Office, OCHA Nigeria, Abuja wosornu@un.org +234 903 781 0140
Crispen Rukasha Deputy Head of Office, OCHA Nigeria, Maiduguri rukasha@un.org +234 906 227 7202
Yasmina Guerda Public Information Officer, OCHA Nigeria, Maiduguri guerda@un.org +234 903 781 0095

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 nongovernmental 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
NFIs 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
SUBEB State Universal Basic Education Board
TLS Temporary learning space
WASH Water, sanitation and hygiene
ACCESS BY INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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Humanitarian access refers to a two-pronged concept, comprising:
1. Humanitarian actors’ ability to reach populations in need.
2. Affected populations’ access to assistance and services.
Operational Overview

Now in its ninth year, the crisis in north-east Nigeria remains one of the most severe in the world. In the three worst-affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, 1.7 million people are internally displaced and human rights violations continue to be reported daily. The food security and nutrition situation remains extremely concerning as conflict continues to limit the amount of land under cultivation and as the lean season (May through September) is about to start. The March 2018 Cadre Harmonisé – updated analysis of the food security and nutrition situation – reveals that the number of people estimated to be facing critical and crisis food and nutrition insecurity levels (IPC 3 and 4) is projected at up to 3 million people in the coming months. Since January, extensive efforts have been made to reach more people with food security activities, including food assistance for more than 1.9 million people and agricultural inputs for close to 820,000 people. Thanks to the expansion of nutrition services, 4 in 5 children identified as suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) are now accessing treatment.

In April, humanitarian organisations developed a multi-sector Rainy Season Contingency Plan with concrete preparedness and response measures to address the expected rise in humanitarian needs resulting from: flooding of camps and towns; the damage and destruction to shelters and houses as well education and health facilities; and the heightened risk of water-borne disease transmission, including cholera and hepatitis E. Heavy flooding of roads is also expected to pose serious logistical challenges for the delivery of aid to remote locations, e.g., Kala/Balge, Kukawa, and Ngala local government areas (LGAs). To mitigate, the pre-positioning of life-saving items – such as food, seeds, medicines, emergency shelter, non-food items and hygiene kits – has already started. In addition, partners are exploring alternative transport options for humanitarian cargo movements between Ngala town and Rann, such as the use of canoes. To ensure a strong aid worker presence in the deep field, five humanitarian hubs with safe accommodation and reliable Internet connectivity are operational in Maiduguri, Gwoza, Bama, Ngala and Dikwa. Another four are underway in Banki, Damasak, Monguno and Rann.

As a result of intense military operations, particularly in the north-east and south-east of Borno State – and due to other factors – large-scale population movements continue to be recorded weekly. Since end October, over 100,000 new arrivals have been recorded. This number includes about 19,200 in April alone, affecting Bama (6,200 new arrivals), Gwoza (4,600), Ngala (2,450), Jere (850), and Damboa (800) LGAs. These movements present major humanitarian challenges as resources are often already overstretched in the locations in which these civilians arrive. Given that military operations have been announced to continue throughout the 2018 rainy season, these displacement trends are likely to continue at least until the end of August.

In parallel, the Government has announced its intention to relocate tens of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Maiduguri to Bama where rehabilitation of public and private infrastructure is underway. On 2 April, 3,070 women, children and men were relocated. The humanitarian community is concerned that the situation in Bama is not yet conducive to such high numbers of returns, especially as sanitation facilities are still lacking and access to sources of livelihoods remains very limited due to insecurity and restrictions on freedom of movement. A multi-sector assessment is to be carried out in Bama in early May so sectors can have actionable information regarding the situation in the town. In the meantime, the UN and its partners are calling for close coordination with the federal and state authorities to ensure that any returns and relocations are carried out following internationally recognised standards of dignity, safety and voluntariness.

In addition, the north-east continues to face two new cholera outbreaks: one in Borno which broke out on 13 February and stands at 683 cases including three deaths; and one in Yobe which started on 28 March and stands at 401 cases with seven deaths. Thanks to a robust response by health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) partners, the number of new cases being reported in both states has decreased from about 40 cases daily (end of March) to fewer than 10 cases daily (end of April). Efforts will continue to fully contain the outbreaks in the coming weeks.

Overall, the humanitarian response in north-east Nigeria is hampered by the lack of funding for the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). As of 30 April, a reported US$351 million (33.5 per cent) of the needed funds ($1.05 billion) has been received, according to Financial Tracking Service (FTS). For the response to be sustainable and to avoid interruption in life-saving services, it is crucial that additional funding is urgently received across all sectors.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

As of April 2018, over 2.8 million people were supported with food security interventions within the 2018 HRP, 65 per cent of whom with food assistance and 35 per cent with agriculture and livelihoods assistance. The Government’s Special Relief Intervention in the North-East provided food assistance in camps and host communities to more than 238,000 people in April.

As thousands of people continue to arrive daily to various locations in large part due to ongoing military operations, partners have prepared contingency stocks and are assisting affected women, children and men upon arrival. In April, over 4,000 newly displaced persons were assisted by partners in Bama, Banki, Ngala, Pulka, and Dikwa. In addition, about 850 Nigerian refugees who were reported to have arrived from Cameroon have received food assistance.

As of 30 April, more than 117,000 households (approximately 819,000 persons including returnees, IDPs and other people in need in host communities) received agricultural inputs so they could farm before the rainy season (the planting season). Adapted varieties of vegetable seeds which took into account the farmers’ preferences, farming tools, fertiliser and irrigation equipment were provided. The sector continued to facilitate inter-agency collaboration for the synchronisation of food and seed distributions, aimed at protecting seeds from being sold, traded or consumed as food as a coping strategy. To support informed decision-making, a rapid cash feasibility assessment was carried out in Gwoza and Bama LGAs, and the needs of farming households were assessed in Nganzai, Bama, Monguno, Chibok, Askira/Uba and Biu LGAs ahead of the rainy season. The limited availability of quality seeds and other agricultural items, paired with the weak purchasing power of conflict-affected families remain major challenges.

The fifth round of the quarterly Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance (NFSS) survey is ongoing with data collected already in Yobe and Adamawa, and collection still ongoing in Borno; the survey is expected to be completed in the coming weeks. For the first time, it includes a household-level food security module, to enable a holistic understanding of the nutrition/security situation at family-level. The survey is carried out jointly by the National Bureau of Statistics, federal Ministry of Health and humanitarian partners.

In collaboration with the Borno Ministry of Environment, three centres (Jere, Maiduguri and Konduga) for the production of fuel-efficient stoves made with locally sourced clay have been established. About 100 people have been trained for production. Following needs assessments, at least 5,000 stoves will be distributed to conflict-affected families and, as of July, the centres will be connected with markets so the stoves can be sold, promoting sustainable livelihoods and supporting local economic development.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Partners are aiming to complete main cereal seed distributions by June to ensure that they are planted in time for the rains. Meanwhile, partners will launch Farmer Field School (FFS) activities in May to train extension workers from state governments (Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe Agriculture Development Programmes) and partners. The FFS approach is participatory and aims to build farmers’ abilities to analyse their production systems, identify problems, test possible solutions and adopt the practices that are most adapted to their specific farming systems.

The launch of the live phone calls to beneficiaries for improved monitoring of the assistance provided, initially scheduled for May, has been postponed until after Ramadan (mid-June). Meanwhile, preparation works have also commenced to carry out a Joint Approach for Nutrition and Food Security Assessment between August and September. The aim is to have a better understanding of the relationship between food security and nutrition, meet programmatic information needs and enhance a joint analysis/response.

Access and security challenges remain a significant constraint for agricultural livelihood outreach which includes distribution of fertiliser in a limited number of areas. Intense efforts are ongoing to engage the Government in facilitating the security clearance process for fertiliser movement on time for the rainy season agricultural production.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

As a result of military operations and other factors, large-scale population movements continued to be recorded in April in Borno State with about 19,200 new arrivals, primarily in Bama, Gwoza, Ngala, Jere and Damboa LGAs. Although some of these movements were voluntary relocations (including over 3,000 government-led returns to Bama in just one day), they present major humanitarian challenges, especially in terms of protection, for they often result in family separations and an acute lack of access to basic services as resources are often already overstretched in the locations in which civilians are arriving. In addition, the north-east Nigeria humanitarian crisis continues to be compounded by restrictions on freedom of movement which adversely affect access to socio-economic opportunities, especially farming. Scarcity and destitution has forced many women and girls into destructive survival mechanisms which exacerbate their exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). In addition, civilians continue to suffer from attacks by non-state armed groups: in April, dozens of civilians were killed and over a hundred were injured following person-borne explosive device attacks.

In April, 862 Nigerian refugees returned from Cameroon to Ngala, Banki and Bama in Borno State, including 278 who reportedly returned against their will. As this contravenes the March 2017 Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Protection sector is calling to an immediate end of these forced returns and to respect the international rights of asylum-seekers. Cases of refoulement by the Cameroonian authorities also continue to be reported.

Protection actors are working to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable despite the limited capacities on the ground. In April, 23 children (10 girls and 13 boys) benefitted from birth registrations and 173 adults (82 women, 91 men) received support to get national identification cards, key for accessing basic rights, including housing and land rights. To address the increasing number of reports of human trafficking cases in the north-east, a basic training on counter-trafficking was delivered for frontline responders in Gwoza and Dikwa. The sector is working hand-in-hand with the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) to find ways to tackle the issue.

In an attempt to bolster coordination and strengthen the impact of the sector, the Protection working group held a two-day retreat in Maiduguri where, among other things, the past 15 months of operations were reviewed, the sector’s strategy and workplan was developed, and the coordination structure was re-examined.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Following the adoption of the Centrality of Protection strategy by the Humanitarian Country Team in April, a time-sensitive workplan for its operationalisation is underway. This will support the mainstreaming of protection across all sectors and projects of the north-east Nigeria humanitarian response, with a special focus on freedom of movement, enhanced humanitarian access, and greater accountability to affected people through meaningful participation and community-based protection monitoring mechanisms.

The sector is continuing to provide support (meals, protection-related items) to people newly displaced due to military operations. As of May, the Protection sector is looking to scale up its activities in Konduga, Gwoza and Monguno. This includes the establishment of information centres to ensure that conflict-affected women, children and men are informed of their rights.

The sector will participate in multi-sector assessments, in particular in Bama town (Borno) and in Adamawa State. It will also participate in the joint contingency planning exercise ahead of the rainy season and in anticipation of the mass displacements expected through August, as a result of the intensification of military operations.

Various trainings are in the pipeline for the coming months, including one for SEMA/NEMA and other government staff working with IDPs on guiding principles on internal displacement, dignified returns, and international humanitarian and human rights law. Another training will target community, traditional and religious leaders, as well as CJTF members on their roles in protecting civilians.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In April, the GBV sub-sector reached 46,639 persons, including 7,471 with specialised services such as case management for psycho-social support, medical, and safety and security services. About 3,500 women and girls received material support, including dignity kits and 4,342 women and girls had access to services provided through women- and girl-friendly spaces. Close to 3,200 persons benefitted from livelihoods skills-building programmes. Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) remains a priority. An action plan was drafted and endorsed by humanitarian agencies in Maiduguri to strengthen the framework in the north-east under the four pillars: 1/ prevention, 2/ response including survivor assistance, 3/ management and coordination, and 4/ engagement of local populations which is cross-cutting. The plan prioritises the implementation of an inter-agency community-based complaints mechanism.

While access to safe energy for cooking remains a major challenge, recent developments should be noted. A training on "Energy, environment and people-centred approaches" was provided to 30 humanitarian partners where key issues, including the exposure of women and girls to violence while collecting firewood, were discussed extensively. The Food Security sector’s Safe Access to Fuel and Energy working group is being mobilised to find new solutions to reduce risks associated with the lack of access to energy for cooking.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

To improve the quality of the GBV response, a peer review will be carried out and a capacity-building strategy will be developed based on the findings. A strong focus will be placed on supporting field-level coordination efforts including the mapping of GBV services, development of service directories and establishment of location-specific referral pathways in areas where they are lacking. In addition, the sector is working to enhance gender-sensitivity during screenings at transit facilities through the development of guidelines so that the needs of the most vulnerable can be met, especially those of women, girls and children formerly associated with armed groups/forces.

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In April, psycho-social support was provided to more than 28,400 children and caregivers. Close to 870 children benefited from integrated case management services, including 39 who were reunited with their caregivers and 82 who were either placed in alternative care or for whom follow-ups are ongoing. In addition, 1,070 children formerly associated with armed forces/groups (CAAFAG) or returned from administrative custody received socio-economic reintegration support. A visit to the field was carried out to monitor a project in Dikwa as socio-economic reintegration and skills-building assistance to CAAFAG are being carried out across ten sites throughout Borno.

A training was delivered to members of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) to educate on the tool developed to profile children who have been engaged with armed groups, so that these children can receive reintegration support.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

To improve the overall quality of child protection (CP) programmes in the north-east, the sub-sector has planned a series of trainings for its partners on several key CP themes. In addition, the sector is seeking to develop a partnership with the Child Protection Minimum Standard Global Team to carry out a review of the quality of the programmes in the region in the coming months. In the meantime, the sub-sector will carry out quarterly peer monitoring field visits and develop a dissemination strategy of technical guidance to benefit all CP partners.

Finally, despite important efforts, the sub-sector is still encountering challenges to scale up in the following LGAs: Kala/Balge, Ngala, Gubio, Mobbar, Askira/Uba and Magumeri. In particular, the following three LGAs are not reached at all by the sub-sector and remain major scale-up priorities: Kukaya, Guzamala and Nganzai.
HEALTH

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The Health sector is supporting state authorities to respond to two cholera outbreaks: one in Borno State (Kukawa LGA), which broke out on 13 February and stands at 683 cases including three deaths; and one in Yobe State (in Bade, Karasuwa, Yusufari, Bursari and Jakusko LGAs) which started on 28 March, and stands at 411 cases with seven deaths. No deaths have been reported in the past three weeks. Health partners have responded by providing care in various cholera treatment centres/units (two in Borno and one in Yobe), by sensitising communities to hygiene best practices, and carrying out intense case finding in communities. Close to 100 health care workers have been trained in Yobe, in 13 of the state’s 17 LGAs, on cholera surveillance, case management and hygiene promotion. All these efforts are made in conjunction with the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector, which is focusing on providing access to safe water and hand washing stations, and ensuring that latrines are desludged, among other things. The number of new cases being reported in both states has decreased remarkably from about 40 cases daily (end of March) to fewer than 10 cases daily (end of April) and efforts will continue to fully contain the outbreaks in the coming weeks.

In April, about 386,030 people benefited from medical consultations and treatment, through 302 health facilities and mobile outreach initiatives in IDP camps and host communities across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. The Health sector has been actively advocating with partners to scale up along the border areas with Cameroon, Chad and Niger where services are already spread thin and where influxes of displaced families are placing an extra burden on the existing health services. As displacement is expected to continue through August due to, amongst other factors, ongoing military operations, the sector’s partners need to increase their capacities in the areas of Borno State where civilians are arriving en masse, in particular Gwoza, Bama, Ngala, and Mobbar LGAs.

Malaria continues to be the number one cause of morbidity in north-east Nigeria with 24,737 cases reported in April.

Contingency planning for the rainy season (June-September) has started in order to mitigate the health risks posed by water-borne diseases such as cholera, malaria and hepatitis E. Cases of malnutrition with medical complications are also expected to increase. The rainy season presents risks of: disruption of health services due to flooding of medical facilities, shortage in staff and supplies due to impeded physical access by road, increased need for mental health and psycho-social support as people lose their family members and/or sources of livelihoods. Demand for drugs and supplies is expected to drastically increase during the rainy season, especially diarrhoeal disease kits, malaria medicine, rapid diagnostic tests, and mosquito nets. Pre-positioning will therefore be critical. Additional mobile health teams are needed to deliver health care services at community level. Health partners are pre-positioning life-saving supplies, prioritising flood-prone areas.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In addition to providing essential health care services to reduce the risk of morbidity and mortality, partners will aim to enhance disease surveillance and carry out risk assessments for a robust response to outbreaks during the rainy season. Participatory monitoring approaches will be promoted through engagement with community leaders and other community structures.

Other priority preparedness and response activities include: the continued pre-positioning of health supplies and kits; immunisation of children under the age of five for major vaccine preventable diseases; mental health and psycho-social support for conflict-affected persons. Vulnerable groups are to be prioritised, including those who suffer from chronic sicknesses, persons with disabilities, persons suffering from mental ailments, pregnant and lactating women, and civilians with conflict-related injuries.

The sector continues to advocate with its partners for a scale-up of health services where the high numbers of new arrivals are stretching the available capacity. However, it should be noted that, with current resources, both the State Government’s and sector partners’ abilities to adequately respond to increased needs are already insufficient and this will continue to be the case unless additional funds are mobilised.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In April, Nutrition partners continued to deliver response services in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. Collectively 37,874 children under the age of five were admitted for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) without medical complications in 825 out-patient therapeutic sites; 975 children were treated for SAM with medical complications in 26 in-patient stabilisation centres. Management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) reached 16,320 children aged between 24 and 59 months. In terms of prevention, nutrition partners managed to reach 176,230 children under the age of five and 112,274 pregnant and breastfeeding women through the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP). Counselling and information sessions on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) for mothers reached 66,066 new mothers through one-on-one and group sessions. Micro-nutrient powder supplementation was provided to 17,272 at-risk children under the age of 2.

Following extensive training in communities on malnutrition and how to screen it, more than 1.77 million screenings were carried out in April alone in the three northeast states for children under the age of 5. Thanks to the expansion of the geographical presence of partners, in particular through outreach/mobile teams, 4 in 5 children identified as suffering from SAM are now accessing treatment.

Nutrition partners are placing a strong emphasis on strengthening community mobilisation and sensitisation to increase awareness of the available nutrition programmes. Community nutrition workers have also started following up with families enrolled in treatment programmes to reduce the number of families skipping consultations and treatment sessions and provide household-level counselling.

In areas recently retaken by the Government of Nigeria that were identified as being in IPC 3 to 5 (based on the March 2018 Cadre Harmonisé), the sector is looking to increase BSFP activities and services for the management of MAM for children aged between 23 and 59 months. The sustained scale-up of other prevention activities, especially IYCF, is anticipated to reduce the number of children suffering from acute malnutrition. Efforts will continue for a scale-up of interventions in areas where large numbers of new arrivals are being continuously recorded, in particular in Gubio, Nganzai and Bama.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Nutrition partners are discussing the possibility of separating the nutrition screening data of newly arrived persons from the data collected through routine screenings, as it would serve as a proxy indicator for those still trapped in areas where no international humanitarian organisation can go and where nutrition or health needs assessments cannot be carried out. This is paired with continued multi-sector advocacy for humanitarian access to those areas.

arrivals (close to 900 in April alone and more expected in the first weeks of May due to military operations).

To improve the quality of the response and the capacity of partners, two five-day trainings in April – one in Maiduguri (for implementers) and one in Abuja (for leadership) – were delivered for nutrition partners (UN, INGO, NNGO and government) to ensure that everyone has the required knowledge to develop effective strategies and plans for the response. The trainings placed a strong emphasis on the importance of coordination, planning and needs analysis and benefitted 65 participants overall.

Nutrition partners are discussing the possibility of separating the nutrition screening data of newly arrived persons from the data collected through routine screenings, as it would serve as a proxy indicator for those still trapped in areas where no international humanitarian organisation can go and where nutrition or health needs assessments cannot be carried out. This is paired with continued multi-sector advocacy for humanitarian access to those areas.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In April, 4,627 families received emergency shelter kits and 2,504 were assisted with transitional shelters, bringing the total number of households assisted since January to about 11,910 (over 66,000 women, children and men). The majority of the families assisted with shelter support in April are located in the LGAs of Ngala, Jere, Askira/Uba and Mafa. In addition, 17,357 families were supported with NFIs (core relief kits for rapid response, standard and improved NFI kits, as well as loose items such as mats, mattresses, pots, buckets, blankets, mosquito nets, among other things). Since January, 32,303 families received some kind of NFI support.

As the sector seeks to expand the scope of its cash-based interventions to support purchasing decision-making by affected families and local market recovery in areas where feasible, more than 500 households were able to purchase their own NFIs thanks to this modality, which was adopted in January. Close to 830 households were supported through cash-for-shelter programming with rental subsidies in urban and peri-urban areas of Maiduguri.

Sector partners had to respond to various fire outbreaks which took place at the end of March and beginning of April. The response in Rann, for instance, included the distribution of roofing materials for damaged mud brick houses. In addition, 587 emergency shelter kits were distributed to affected families in the town’s General Hospital IDP site, 500 in Killagaru camp and 15 firefighting kits were made available in strategic spots.

As the rainy season (June-September) approaches, a large number of shelters and houses are expected to be damaged or destroyed by extreme weather. In April, in coordination with other sectors, the Shelter and NFIs sector finalised its rainy season contingency plan. This was based on lessons learnt from 2017 when over 4,000 shelters/houses and 42 IDP sites were impacted. In March 2018, needs assessments carried out in various camps highlighted that 10,000 families urgently required a shelter, 40,000 households were in need of NFIs and over 5,000 self-made shelters were extremely vulnerable to heavy rains and wind storms (poor roofing coverage or unstable foundations). Partners will prioritise their preparedness measures in the most at-risk locations, namely Rann, Ngala, Dikwa, Bama, Baga, Kukawa and Cross Kukawa in Borno State. Currently, 5,350 emergency shelter kits, 10,300 NFI kits and 4,425 core relief items are prepositioned in different locations including Monguno, Ngala, and Dikwa in Borno State.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector will continue to advocate with its partners for the implementation of the agreed upon preparedness measures ahead of the rainy season, including the pre-positioning of NFI and shelter reinforcement kits and ensuring blanket tarpaulin coverage over shelters. The sector’s information, education and communication (IEC) strategy will be reinforced in order to ensure that communities can help maintain, repair and upgrade their own shelters throughout the season.

The sector’s Shelter Technical Working Group is in the process of developing and finalising improved and harmonised emergency and transitional shelters designs, based on lessons learnt, best practices and local solutions.

Finally, a community-based quality insurance monitoring mechanism is being put in place across the north-east to guarantee the sustainability of the assistance provided to the affected people.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

As a result of military operations and other factors such as voluntary relocations, large-scale population movements continued to be recorded in April, with about 19,200 new arrivals primarily in Bama (6,200 including 3,050 through a government-led relocation), Gwoza (4,600), Ngala (2,450), Jere (850), and Damboa (800) LGAs. These movements present major humanitarian concerns and challenges as resources are often already overstretched in the locations to which these civilians arrive. As military operations have been announced to continue through the rainy season, these trends are likely to remain at least until the end of August.

For an adequate immediate response to these continuous new arrivals, the sector is closely monitoring the reception given to the women, children and men who often arrive in dire need of life-saving assistance. In Dikwa, a total of 884 persons (373 households) were received in April. Close to 200 women, children and men (87 families) could not be hosted in the security screening point following a major influx on 29 April and they had to be temporarily moved to the 20 Housing transit site. In Bama, close to 600 IDPs were medically screened upon arrival in April. Six reception centres are planned for construction in Pulka, Bama, and Dikwa, though the works are being delayed due to the lack of adequate land and other logistical challenges.

In preparation for the rainy season (June-September), the sector has developed a contingency plan and various preparedness measures are being put in place. The sector identified 83 IDP camps (out of the 257 camps in the north-east) hosting 490,000 IDPs as prone to flooding, with various levels of vulnerability. Despite important mobilisation by partners, capacities and resources remain very limited to implement the improvements needed to mitigate the risks posed by extreme weather, especially in overly congested camps. Additional funding is urgently required to scale-up preparedness efforts. In the meantime, a prioritisation exercise is underway to tackle the risks effectively.

Various guidance documents to harmonise approaches across partners working in the north-east have been developed. First, a decongestion and spontaneous camps reorganisation document outlines the best practices to improve the living conditions of IDPs, based on lessons learnt from various north-east locations/scenarios. Limited funding and land remain major challenges for the adequate decongestion of spontaneous settlements, however the guidance takes into account these challenges and provides creative solutions where feasible. In addition, guidelines on how to set up a new camp for IDPs have also been drafted. The document summarises standards and principles to be applied in north-east Nigeria in site planning and camp set-up. It complements the sector’s already available standard operating procedures and other technical guidance.

Finally, in April, biometric registrations were carried out in Magumeri, Gwoza and Ngala (Borno), Mubi North and Michika (Adamawa), and Gulani and Gujba (Yobe) with 45,509 displaced persons biometrically registered in April. Almost 1.65 million individuals have been registered since 2016.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

As large-scale displacements continue, the sector will continue to refine its reception strategy where most needed. In parallel, ahead of the rainy season, a scale-up in CCCM activities is underway in the most flood-prone locations in Borno State, namely Rann, Ngala, Dikwa, Bama, Baga, Kukawa and Cross Kukawa. This will include the deployment of mobile site facilitation teams in 13 camps where there is currently no CCCM capacity. In the meantime, a rapid assessment team will be put in place to ensure that the affected people’s needs are identified in a timely manner so an appropriate response can follow.

Given the continuing protection concerns across the north-east, another priority remains the mainstreaming of gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response. Three GBV site planning workshops/trainings are planned for May, targeting CCCM and shelter practitioners working across the north-east. The action plan for the sector’s capacity-building task force will be reviewed to ensure it adequately supports site facilitators’ and camp managers’ needs.

In May, biometric registrations are expected to start in Tungushe and Dikwa, Borno State.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

For most of April, primary schools and junior secondary schools were out of session in the three states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. However, Education partners remained actively engaged in various activities including teacher capacity-building, training of school-based management committees (SBMCs), and support to alternative/informal learning modalities.

A total of 323 primary school teachers (119 female) were trained in pedagogy and psycho-social support skills. Improving the capacity of teachers is key given that a major problem for the Education sector has been poor learning outcomes, linked to irregular learner attendance and low student retention. The training boosts the competence of teachers in terms of knowledge but also in terms of pedagogical techniques. In addition, 69 facilitators were trained in early childhood development (ECD) methodologies for care and basic learning skills for children aged between three and five years old. For stronger impact and long-lasting results, the Education sector is continually seeking to address the root causes of school attendance issues and learning gaps, all the while providing emergency response. Therefore, the ECD programme is implemented in collaboration with the Nutrition sector so children can have access to meals through nearby nutrition programmes.

With the same aim of producing long-lasting impact, sector partners are making efforts to strengthen the linkages between the communities and schools through the training of SBMC members. The insurgency has been targeting schools, learners and education personnel through attacks and the support of the communities for formal education is critical in ensuring that no child is left behind. During the reporting period, 291 SBMC members (64 female) were trained on school management and support.

In April, more than 18,000 children enrolled in formal and informal programmes which benefitted from school supplies such as notebooks, backpacks, black boards, chalk, pens and pencils.

Over the past month, the sector has also participated in the multi-sector rainy season contingency planning exercise. Extreme weather can have serious consequences on the ability of children to continue to receive an education, including the destruction/damage of school facilities, especially temporary learning spaces (TLSs), a reduction in school attendance as children are sent to farm, and an increase of water-borne disease outbreaks affecting children. The sector’s preparedness plan covers the repositioning of school supplies, the mobilisation of communities to help protect facilities, the reinforcement of buildings and TLSs so they can sustain strong winds and heavy rainfalls, and the training of teachers on safe hygiene and disease transmission prevention.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Partners continue to monitor and identify educational needs in the north-east. In April, needs assessments were carried out in Dikwa and in Jere LGAs to support a thorough gap analysis. Partners also visited other hotspot LGAs (Damboa, Pulka, Ngala, Rann and Gwoza) to assess the progress made to expand the number of classrooms and accommodate the children who are trickling in with their parents, as part of the recent wave of large-scale displacements.

A great concern to the sector is the plight of many girls who are not attending school due to insecurity, cultural, religious or economic factors. Enrolment figures for early grades in most of the north-east LGAs show more girls enrolled than boys. However, in higher grades and upon primary school completion, the number of girls enrolled falls far below that of boys. Various initiatives to address this challenge are being considered and implemented but the lack of adequate funding remains a hindrance. The State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) decided to make it mandatory to build fences in all schools under rehabilitation. The sector is advocating to have specific training packages for female teachers to support the retention of girls in schools.

During the month of May, the sector will work on implementing the rainy season contingency plan.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In April, the sector has reached an additional 579,248 women, children and men with safe water and sanitation facilities across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. In addition, organisations providing WASH services have been working to contain two cholera outbreaks: one in Borno State (Kukawa LGA), which broke out on 13 February and stands at 683 cases with three deaths; and one in Yobe State (in Bade, Karasuwa, Yusufari, Bursari and Jakusko LGAs) which started on 28 March, and stands at 411 cases with seven deaths. Informed by lessons learnt during the 2017 cholera outbreak in Borno (August-December), WASH partners in those locations were able to swiftly mobilise and scale up, while continuing to implement prevention activities. Response efforts included ensuring that:

- affected people have access to clean water through water trucking, chlorination, the use of purification tablets, and by backing up solar water pumps with generators to increase their capacity;
- adequate information is shared with at-risk families on good hygiene practices through face-to-face sessions, posters, radio broadcasts and other means;
- hand washing points are made available at convenient and strategic locations in the affected camps and host communities;
- functional latrines are periodically desludged and disinfected; damaged latrines are repaired and additional ones are constructed;
- drainage lines are cleaned, maintained and constructed where needed.

In parallel, as part of a multi-sector effort, the WASH sector completed development on its preparedness plan for the 2018 rainy season (June through September) which includes the pre-positioning of WASH-related items (soaps, water purification tablets, buckets, to name a few) at hotspot locations.

In addition, also as part of a multi-sector effort, a plan was drafted in anticipation of the large-scale displacements expected to be caused by ongoing military operations through August in Borno State. Efforts to scale up are focused on the central and eastern Borno State LGAs including Dikwa, Damboa, Mafa, Bama and Gwoza, and along the Maiduguri-Monguno axis.

To tackle the chronic water shortages in Pulka, the sector has completed three additional boreholes equipped with solar pumps, which have increased the provision of safe drinking water by 89,280 (89.3 m³) litres daily.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Over the coming weeks, a strong emphasis will remain on addressing the water scarcity in Pulka. Negotiations are ongoing with partners and the military authorities to set up a water trucking system from Gwoza town to Pulka, several times per week.

As the finalisation of the rainy season and military operations preparedness plans are expected in early May, the sector will work closely with partners to ensure its implementation in coordination with other sectors of the response.

The WASH sector continues to review its Emergency Technical Guidelines. The final document is expected to be finalised by July 2018.

The roll-out of the Integrated Management System – meant to improve data collection, monitoring and reporting within the sector – is already effective in Borno State and is set to start in Adamawa State in early May. This includes one-to-one trainings for WASH actors present on the ground to ensure a proper harmonisation of the data collected across the north-east.

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Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In April, the Logistics sector facilitated the storage of 900 m³ (239 metric tons) of humanitarian relief items at the four common storage sites in Maiduguri, Monguno, Ngala and Banki on behalf of 17 organisations.

In addition, at the inter-agency warehouse in Maiduguri, the consolidation of 2.5 m³ (1.9 metric tons) of critical air cargo was facilitated on behalf of six organisations, for shipment to 11 locations in coordination with the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). The kitting area was used to assemble 890 kits for three humanitarian organisations.

During the reporting period, the sector’s engineer and mobile storage unit (MSU) technician carried out a three-day mission to Ngala, Borno State, to manage and supervise the relocation and construction of MSUs for common storage, including the laying of concrete slabs, and to evaluate the construction of the helipad.

Two trainings were delivered in April to 38 participants from 13 organisations: one on how partners can best access the sector’s common services, including processes for submitting and releasing items for storage; and one on the use of GPS systems with mobile devices and GPS units.

The sector continues to support civil-military coordination. Between 1,300 and 1,600 humanitarian road cargo movement requests are being processed by the Logistics Sector each month, including the consolidation of all requests, military escorts and convoy arrangements, and issuance of a weekly dispatch plan. In April, 326 road cargo movement requests (1,029 trucks) from 21 organisations for Borno locations were consolidated for notification to the Nigerian armed forces. Military escorts were arranged for 679 of these trucks moving on the eastern, southern and south-western routes.

In April, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 5,149 passengers, including five medical evacuations, and 7,509 kgs of cargo, supporting 71 humanitarian organisations. A cost-recovery scheme was launched on 15 April for humanitarian agencies wishing to use the fixed-wing service linking the cities of Abuja, Yola and Maiduguri.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The main focus over the next month remains the completion of the remaining four common storage sites in Damasak, Bama, Dikwa and Rann, in order to enable the humanitarian community to preposition life-saving relief items ahead of the rainy season.

In parallel, the sector is exploring alternative transport options for shunting cargo between Ngala and Rann during the rainy season and hoping to have five canoes (50 feet long, 8 feet wide) built in five weeks.

Several trainings are planned throughout May: two on the use of GPS in the field and another one on establishing MSUs. The sector is also planning to hold a training on assembling prefab units, following a request by the Emergency Telecommunications sector.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Since January, 2,137 persons (82 in April alone) have benefited from cash-for-work initiatives on public infrastructure development projects, including the rehabilitation of schools, clinics, and electrification of public facilities. The initial target was 1,120 individuals; however, thanks to funding received in 2017, partners were able to reach almost twice as many persons as initially planned. In April, 680 persons received livelihoods skills trainings.

In addition, since January, about 40,650 persons – almost 2,000 in April – were reached through activities to improve access to basic infrastructure and services such as housing, health care, social welfare, police presence, and environmental management.

In close collaboration with the Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR), the sector drafted a preparedness and response plan as part of the 2018 multi-sector Rainy Season Contingency Plan. The plan focuses on providing solid waste management and drainage system management in priority urban areas through cash-for-work projects, including the restoration of access to basic public infrastructure.

The sector participated in a joint multi-sectorial assessment in Adamawa State to gain an understanding of the early recovery needs of partners and establish links with coordination stakeholders on the ground (i.e., NEMA, SEMA, OCHA).

Some partners reported implementation challenges related to security incidents between Maiduguri, Kaga and Gubio which resulted in the cancellation of trainings in crop production and post-harvest handling, affecting 550 persons selected to benefit from the training. The access constraints, limited resources and lack of technical capacity of some of the sector’s partners pose considerable challenges in achieving the strategic objectives laid out in the 2018 HRP and in laying lasting foundations for recovery.

To address the funding gap, the Early Recovery and Livelihoods sector continues to advocate for urgently needed resources, especially for preparedness activities ahead of the rainy season.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

To kick-start the development of a Humanitarian-Development Nexus Strategy, following the principles laid out in the New Way of Working, the sector has started an in-depth review of secondary data to enable a better mapping and understanding of potential areas of return where a scale-up of early recovery activities would be required. This will also guide decision-making for upcoming assessments and roll-out of activities.

The sector is focusing on strengthening its gap analysis to identify urgent early recovery priorities. In particular, the sector is working hand in hand with humanitarian assessment organisations to ensure that key information regarding the four Early Recovery programmatic areas (livelihoods, access to basic infrastructure and services, capacity building, and governance) is collected through multi-sectorial assessments moving forward.

As the findings of the Adamawa State multi-sectorial assessment carried out in April indicated a strong interest from partners on the ground to be more engaged, a Yola-based Early Recovery and Livelihoods working group is to be established once a partner focal point has been identified. Capacity-building on early recovery activities monitoring and reporting is also to be carried out.

As more multi-sector information management trainings will continue to be offered in May in Maiduguri, the sector will continue to encourage its partners to participate so the monitoring and reporting of early recovery activities can be strengthened.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

On average, the Emergency Telecommunications sector (ETS) is providing Internet connectivity weekly to 65 aid workers in Maiduguri, 35 in Bama, 30 in Dikwa, 25 in Gwoza, 20 in Ngala and 15 in Monguno. In 2018, 63 organisations have been supported by the sector’s services.

The ETS completed the deployment of Internet connectivity and security telecommunications services for aid workers in the Damasak humanitarian hub on 27 April. Given the volatile security situation on the ground, no overnight missions are allowed in locations where humanitarian hubs are not completely established. This is impeding the sector’s deployment of services, as five-day missions on the ground are usually required to fully deploy security telecommunications and Internet services in the hubs. The installation of services in Damasak was supported by an ad-hoc arrangement approved by the Area Security Management Team and similar arrangements will be needed to deploy ETS services in Banki and Rann.

The ETS is working with Nigerian mobile network operators (MNOs) to evaluate the technical feasibility of creating a closed user group (CUG) to improve communication capacity among humanitarians. The CUG would consist of a group of mobile telephone subscribers who can make and receive calls and messages within the group at a lower monthly rate. The aim of this potential ETS CUG would be for most aid workers in the north-east to join it to facilitate humanitarian coordination on the ground.

To support decision-making among humanitarians, the ETS is gathering information from the main Nigerian MNOs to produce service coverage maps for Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states.

In view of the opening of the humanitarian hub in Banki, the ETS prepositioned Internet and security telecommunications equipment so it can be deployed as soon as military clearance is obtained to overnight at the hub site.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

As the rainy season is approaching, the sector intends to replace the tents hosting ETS equipment in the Gwoza, Bama and Dikwa humanitarian hubs with solid prefabricated structures.

The delay in the recruitment of radio operators by the UN is another challenge for ETS service delivery. The Communications Centres (COMCENs) deployed by the ETS in the Bama, Damasak, Dikwa, Gwoza and Monguno hubs cannot be operational unless staffed. In addition, the COMCEN in Maiduguri requires one additional radio operator and the COMCEN in Damaturu is in need of three additional radio operators to meet operational needs.
Response and constraints

**Inter-sector coordination:** A multi-sector Rainy Season Contingency Plan was drafted to tackle the expected increase in vulnerabilities due to extreme weather. The plan is to be finalised in May, and aims to target an estimated 536,000 persons in the three states with key preparedness and response activities, focusing on practical actions to improve inter-sector response, accountability and predictability. In parallel, a plan is being developed to prepare for the anticipated displacements triggered by the announced military operations to last through August. Based on the analysis of inaccessible population data, there are an estimated 100,000 people who could be displaced to key areas across Borno State including Damasak, Baga, Monguno, Ngala, Rann, Dikwa, Pulka, Gwoza and Banki.

**Local coordination:** Forty UN and NGO aid workers based in Gubio, Magumeri and Mafa LGAs were trained in coordination, humanitarian and PSEA principles as part of an overall effort to improve the quality of response at field level. To date, 242 field staff have been trained in 10 LGAs. The Rann LCG meeting was reactivated after it was suspended following the 1 March attack on Rann by an NSAG. The meeting will be temporarily held on a fortnightly basis in Maiduguri.

**Rapid response:** In April, an RRM partner scaled up in Yobe State to assist with the cholera response, carrying out WASH assessments and house-to-house hygiene promotion. Close to 4,000 NFI kits were distributed to affected populations and 129 volunteers and health/environmental workers were trained on hygiene promotion. Further, the RRM scaled up in Pulka to assist with the dire water situation.

**Cash-based interventions:** A two-day lessons learnt event on the Enhanced Response Capacity project for the uptake of multi-purpose cash grants (MPG) was held in Addis Abba by a consortium of partners. The project was implemented in Nigeria (March through September 2017) and allowed partners to develop tools and carry out assessments in Maiduguri, Jere and Konduga LGAs for solid MPG feasibility evidence in the north-east.

**Humanitarian hubs:** Five humanitarian hubs are operational in Maiduguri, Gwoza, Bama, Ngala and Dikwa. The average occupancy rate in 2018 is 65 per cent for Maiduguri (59/91 available beds) and 37 per cent for the field hubs (22/60 available beds). Four additional ‘deep field’ hubs are in the works. The Banki and Monguno hubs are completed and pending security authorisations; in Damasak, the hub’s bunker is to be finished in May; and in Rann, the hub is approximately 30 per cent completed.

**Humanitarian access and CMCoord:** About 926,000 people live in areas that are hard to reach for the UN and INGOs. In April, a contingency plan was developed to ensure that life-saving aid can continue to reach people in need throughout the upcoming rainy season and the ongoing military operations. Important progress has been made toward finalising four new hubs, bringing the total to nine; this is key in enabling aid workers to strengthen their presence in the field. In anticipation of the access impediments triggered by the rainy season, pre-positioning of life-saving items has started, with a special focus on Rann, which tends to become completely inaccessible by road for months due to flooding. The CMCoord guidance was endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team, and humanitarian agencies now have a framework for engagement with the Nigerian armed forces and the Multi-National Joint Task Force.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

**Inter-sector coordination:** In May, the focus will be on ensuring a coordinated implementation of the multi-sector Rainy Season Contingency Plan and the finalisation of the preparedness plan in anticipation of the displacements triggered by the announced military operations in Borno.

**Rapid response:** RRM partners are on standby to address the dire needs linked to large-scale displacements and the imminent rainy season, as required.

**Cash-based interventions:** The working group will focus on refining its cash feasibility assessment tools.

**Humanitarian hubs:** Completing the Rann hub before the rainy season remains the main priority.

**Humanitarian access and CMCoord:** A dissemination and training plan for the CMCoord Guidance to ensure that all key stakeholders are ready to operate within the framework.
The 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan

To alleviate the suffering of 6.1 million people in dire need of life-saving aid across north-east Nigeria, the United Nations and its partners appealed for $1.05 billion for 176 projects to be implemented by 60 humanitarian organisations in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. It is the sixth largest single-country appeal globally. As of 30 April, $351 million (33.5 per cent) of the needed funds have been received, according to the funding levels reported on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This includes an estimated $185 million carry-over from 2017 reported on FTS so far.

The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund

Since its operationalisation in May 2017, the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF), one of the world’s 18 country-based pooled funds, has raised $49 million, including $5.4 million raised in 2018. In 2018, the target is to raise $100 million through the NHF.

Through two standard allocations in 2017, the NHF disbursed a total of $23.9 million to fund 37 projects. In 2018, a first reserve allocation of $9 million was launched for 15 life-saving projects spanning seven sectors (Shelter/NFIs, Logistics, WASH, DMS (CCC), Health, Protection and Nutrition).

In April, the NHF received new contributions from Belgium ($2.5 million) and Luxembourg ($0.4 million).

Field monitoring visits were carried out on four projects in Kala/Balge (youth-friendly centre targeting over 1,000 adolescents and cash-based support for about 50 caregivers), Monguno and Dikwa (construction of temporary classrooms with WASH facilities as well as training of teachers and hygiene kit distribution), and Jere (WASH project targeting 8,700 IDPs).

Note: Funding received is to be reported on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS - fts.unocha.org). 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.
### North-east Nigeria: Humanitarian Dashboard (January - April 2018)

#### FOOD SECURITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in April</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable persons screened, registered or monitored</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>1,472,523 displaced people</td>
<td>1,953,404</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based food assistance (people)</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>2,299,465</td>
<td>154,624</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset-based activities to recover, restore and protect livelihoods (people)</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>373,663</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings to improve agricultural/livelihood productivity (people)</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>201,203</td>
<td>19,643</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
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<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in April</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referrals for specialised services (people)</td>
<td>45,172</td>
<td>32,266</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>4,070</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection-based material assistance (lanters, hygiene kits…)(people)</td>
<td>345,133</td>
<td>128,000</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>26,831</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal aid and services, including access to legal documentation (people)</td>
<td>528,000</td>
<td>229,369</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7,082</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable persons screened, registered or monitored</td>
<td>678,283</td>
<td>530,900</td>
<td>4,267</td>
<td>13,403</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
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<th>Reached in April</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out-patient health consultations (people)</td>
<td>3,900,000</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
<td>101,951</td>
<td>571,667</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile medical activities (people)</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>284,075</td>
<td>869,676</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in April</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment for children with SAM with medical complications</td>
<td>43,952</td>
<td>30,767</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>3,325</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-patient treatment for children with SAM</td>
<td>395,571</td>
<td>276,899</td>
<td>37,874</td>
<td>149,527</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment for children and pregnant or lactating women with MAM</td>
<td>732,766</td>
<td>366,423</td>
<td>16,320</td>
<td>16,320</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro-nutrient powder supplementation for children</td>
<td>597,341</td>
<td>418,414</td>
<td>17,272</td>
<td>89,137</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
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<th>Reached in April</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelter solutions and support (households)</td>
<td>200,300</td>
<td>55,350</td>
<td>4,627</td>
<td>8,586</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced and transitional shelter solutions (households)</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>31,240</td>
<td>2,504</td>
<td>3,342</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing repair and improvements interventions (households)</td>
<td>81,880</td>
<td>14,250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,272</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food items kits (households)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>106,500</td>
<td>17,357</td>
<td>32,303</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EDUCATION

**Breakdown of people reached by category**
- 2,800,000 people in need
- 2,200,000 people targeted
- 63,421 people reached
- 21,245 displaced people
- 8 returnees
- 42,176 remaining people in need
- 29,726 girls
- 33,187 boys
- 211 women
- 297 men

**Breakdown of people reached by sex and age**
- 90% Teachers trained in psycho-social support and pedagogy
- 50% - 800 723 723 Humanitarian or Government workers using ETS services
- 69% - 50 Organisations supported by the sector

**KEY INDICATORS**
- NEED
- TARGET
- REACHED IN APRIL
- REACHED IN 2018
- RESPONSE COVERAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>NEED</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED IN April</th>
<th>REACHED IN 2018</th>
<th>RESPONSE COVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children benefiting from constructed/rehabilitated learning spaces</td>
<td>1,239,820</td>
<td>626,200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,880</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School materials for learners</td>
<td>2,847,464</td>
<td>1,871,424</td>
<td>18,102</td>
<td>62,913</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers trained in psycho-social support and pedagogy</td>
<td>71,187</td>
<td>59,998</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

**Breakdown of people reached by category**
- 2,900,000 people in need
- 2,100,000 people targeted
- 922,613 people reached
- 228,670 displaced people
- 24,770 returnees
- 117,363 remaining people in need
- 263,788 girls
- 168,946 men
- 233,925 boys
- 233,925 girls
- 168,946 boys
- 171,245 elderly women
- 171,245 elderly men

**Breakdown of people reached by sex and age**
- 90% Access to safe drinking water (people)
- 50% Access to maintained, cleaned and improved sanitation facilities (people)
- 10% Basic hygiene items, including top-ups (people)

**KEY INDICATORS**
- NEED
- TARGET
- REACHED IN April
- REACHED IN 2018
- RESPONSE COVERAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>NEED</th>
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<th>REACHED IN 2018</th>
<th>RESPONSE COVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to safe drinking water (people)</td>
<td>2,886,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>579,248</td>
<td>922,613</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to maintained, cleaned and improved sanitation facilities (people)</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>65,400</td>
<td>237,936</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic hygiene items, including top-ups (people)</td>
<td>2,886,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>46,500</td>
<td>186,756</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LOGISTICS

**Organisations using storage and cargo consolidation services**
- 120%
- 6,000 5,100 5,100 Square metres managed
- 114%
- 84 8 44 Tons of cargo transported with UNHAS flights

**Persons biometrically registered**
- 46%
- 1,800,000 900,000 45,509 297,807

### EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

**Breakdown of people reached by category**
- 5,500,000 people in need
- 2,700,000 people targeted
- 43,600 people reached
- 9,760 displaced people
- 9,759 returnees
- 117,363 remaining people in need
- 117,363 elderly women
- 117,363 elderly men

**Breakdown of people reached by sex and age**
- 50% Access to basic services and community infrastructure (people)
- 1% Livelihoods skills trainings (people)
- 190% Cash-for-work initiatives (people)

**KEY INDICATORS**
- NEED
- TARGET
- REACHED IN April
- REACHED IN 2018
- RESPONSE COVERAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>NEED</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED IN April</th>
<th>REACHED IN 2018</th>
<th>RESPONSE COVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to basic services and community infrastructure (people)</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>146,720</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>40,769</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods skills trainings (people)</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>102,600</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-for-work initiatives (people)</td>
<td>1,003,000</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>190%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (CCCM)

**Breakdown of people reached by category**
- 1,000,000 people in need
- 900,000 people targeted
- 683,647 people reached
- 211,674 displaced people
- 176,656 returnees
- 119,194 remaining people in need
- 211,674 elderly women
- 117,194 elderly men

**Breakdown of people reached by sex and age**
- 90% Sites with camp management support or site facilitation
- 68% Persons biometrically registered

**KEY INDICATORS**
- NEED
- TARGET
- REACHED IN April
- REACHED IN 2018
- RESPONSE COVERAGE

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sites with camp management support or site facilitation</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons biometrically registered</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>45,509</td>
<td>297,807</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

**OCHA information products produced regularly**
- 36

**Humanitarian hubs completed**
- 7

**KEY INDICATORS**
- NEED
- TARGET
- REACHED IN April
- REACHED IN 2018
- RESPONSE COVERAGE

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCHA information products produced regularly</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian hubs completed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

**Operational areas covered with security communications network**
- 16

**Humanitarian or Government workers using ETS services**
- 800 723 723

**Organisations supported by the sector**
- 50 69 69

**KEY INDICATORS**
- NEED
- TARGET
- REACHED IN April
- REACHED IN 2018
- RESPONSE COVERAGE

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational areas covered with security communications network</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian or Government workers using ETS services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisations supported by the sector</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>138%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>