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COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS:

AAP  Accountability to affected people
BSFP  Blanket supplementary feeding programme
CCCM  Camp coordination and camp management
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
LGA  Local government area
MAM  Moderate acute malnutrition
MSU  Mobile storage unit
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
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

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.

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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OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

Now in its ninth year, the humanitarian crisis in north-east Nigeria remains one of the most severe in the world: 1.6 million persons are internally displaced, human rights violations continue to be reported daily, and 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 kick off. The new Cadre Harmonisé analysis – which provides an updated understanding of the food security and nutrition situation – was issued, revealing that the number of people estimated to be facing critical and crisis food and nutrition insecurity levels (IPC 3 and 4) in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe stands at 2.3 million for March-May and up to 3 million projected for June-August.

In March, the operational environment deteriorated sharply with the killing of three aid workers in Rann, in Kala/Balge local government area (LGA) in Borno State, during an attack by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) against Nigerian armed forces. Three female paramedical aid workers were also abducted during the attack and remain unaccounted for. This attack, which took place on 1 March, raised serious concerns regarding the preservation and expansion of the current humanitarian space and the dangers faced by aid workers as they attempt to access vulnerable persons in hard-to-reach areas. Following the attack, all relocatable humanitarian workers were evacuated out of Rann for close to three weeks and little to no assistance was delivered to people in need during that time. Although life-saving activities were able to resume in a progressive manner towards the end of the month, much time was lost in preparing for the rainy season (June through September) in a town that tends to become unreachable by road for months on end due to flooding. The construction of a humanitarian hub, a common storage site and a helipad were delayed pending a new security assessment of the chosen location. As time before the rains start is running out, it is crucial that work on these three projects resume as soon as possible.

Large-scale population movements, caused largely by insecurity, continued with 21,807 new arrivals in March alone. This represents a sharp increase of 75 per cent compared to February and poses major humanitarian challenges as resources are often already overstretched in the locations in which these civilians arrive. With hostilities ongoing, these trends are likely to continue at least until the rainy season starts in May/June. On 24 March, the Government of Nigeria opened the Maiduguri-Bama-Banki road, in Borno State, to civilian traffic, triggering thousands of population movements along this axis. In addition, 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. 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. The UN and partners are also calling for the return of civilian authorities to all return areas and the rebuilding of infrastructure and municipal services.

The north-east is also grappling with two new cholera outbreaks: one in Borno State (in Kukawa LGA), which broke out on 13 February and stands at 646 cases with three associated deaths; and one in Yobe State (in Bade, Karasuwa, Yusufari and Bursari LGAs) which started on 28 March, and stands at 44 cases with seven deaths (with a worrisome case fatality rate of 6.4 per cent). A timely and coordinated response by health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) partners has been put in place, including prevention measures, and the outbreaks are expected to be under control in the coming weeks. As the rainy season approaches, preparedness measures are being put in place to limit disease transmission.

Another challenge in March were the heavy winds which have caused repeated fire outbreaks in Borno State, destroying large numbers of shelters, food supplies and other critical items across camps in the state (in Mafa, Jere, Monguno and Kala/Balge LGAs). Although humanitarian organisations were able to respond rapidly with emergency shelter kits and distributions of other life-saving items, fires are creating major gaps in the affected locations. Fire sensitisation campaigns and other mitigation measures, such as fire stations in heavily congested camps, are ongoing or being rolled out.

Overall, the humanitarian response in north-east Nigeria is hampered by the lack of funding for the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Currently, most activities can only be implemented thanks to carry-over funding from 2017 (US$196 million) which will soon run out. For the response to be sustainable and to avoid interruption in life-saving services, it is crucial that additional funding be urgently received across all the sectors.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

As of March 2018, over 2.7 million people were supported with food security interventions within the 2018 HRP, 69 per cent of whom were supported with food assistance and 31 per cent with agriculture and livelihood assistance. The Government’s Special Relief Intervention in the North-East also continued to provide food assistance in camps and host communities.

Partners have contingency stocks in place and continue to provide assistance to newly displaced/arrived persons in various locations. Over 5,000 were assisted during the month in Bama, Pulka, Gwoza, Banki, Ngala, Monguno and Dikwa out of the close to 8,000 reported by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in these LGAs.

In preparation for the rainy season, the sector convened its first task force meeting in Maiduguri: partners shared 2017 lessons learnt and recommendations for 2018. Additional guidance on minimum technical standards was requested by implementing partners. For the upcoming lean season, the sector will push for a synchronisation of food and seed distributions to ensure that seeds are properly used i.e. that they are planted instead of sold, traded, or consumed as food as a coping strategy given the critical food security situation of some communities (IPC 3 and 4). In 2018, at least 30 LGAs will be covered by this synchronised approach in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states. The number of targeted LGAs will increase when more funding is received.

A rapid seed needs assessment carried out in the three states in February-March highlighted the need for support to community seed systems, including through access to quality foundation seeds and training for local seed out-growers. This is crucial considering that smallholder farmers in the three states depend on the informal seed sector to source up to 75 per cent of their seeds. Where possible, the use of local seed voucher systems is recommended to ensure that the humanitarian response promotes existing community seed systems and markets. There is also a need for the diversification of crops and continued promotion of early maturing and drought tolerant varieties to adapt to climate change as well as the impact of conflict.

Access and security challenges remain a major constraint for agricultural livelihoods assistance, including for the transport and distribution of sensitive items such as fertiliser. Efforts to engage the Government to facilitate the security clearance process for fertiliser movement are ongoing, and partners were able to distribute additional NPK fertiliser to 57,701 households in Borno and Yobe states to further support the farmers’ dry season production.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Based on the new Cadre Harmonisé analysis, which was released in late March, sector partners will prioritise the areas most in need of food security interventions. The analysis revealed that the number of people estimated to be facing critical and crisis food and nutrition insecurity levels (IPC 3 and 4) in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe stands at 2.3 million for March-May and 3 million projected for June-August. The sector will continue to advocate for the need to sustain the ongoing life-saving aid and to complement it with recovery and resilience assistance for increased self-reliance, especially during the lean season.

In anticipation of new areas becoming accessible to international humanitarian partners following military operations, the sector is looking to mobilise additional resources and increase partner capacity so assistance can adequately serve people in need in those areas.

In collaboration with the Nutrition sector, a household-level food security module will be integrated in the Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance or NFSS (led by the National Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Health). Through this integrated approach, food security and nutrition actors will gain an in-depth and holistic insight into the food security and nutrition situation, as well as a better understanding of food and nutrition insecurity interlinks. The next round of NFSS is scheduled to commence in April 2018.

Finally, for enhanced community feedback, partners are working to initiate monthly phone calls in April/May 2018 to households with access to mobile phones and network in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe to better monitor the food security situation.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In March, the operational environment deteriorated with the killing of three aid workers in Rann, Borno State, during an attack on 1 March by non-state armed groups against Nigerian armed forces. Three female paramedical aid workers were also abducted during the attack and remain unaccounted for. This attack raised serious concerns regarding the preservation and expansion of the current humanitarian space and the dangers faced by aid workers as they try to access vulnerable persons in hard-to-reach areas.

Following the attack, all relocatable humanitarian workers were evacuated out of Rann for close to three weeks, posing major protection concerns as assistance could not be delivered to people in need of protection support during that time span.

New displacements and population movements continued in March with 21,807 new arrivals of IDPs in various locations, presenting major humanitarian concerns and challenges as resources are often already overstretched in the locations in which these civilians arrive. As hostilities are ongoing, these trends are likely to continue at least until the rainy season starts in May/June. In addition, Nigerian refugees continue to return, with 862 individuals crossing the border back into Nigeria in March alone, primarily from Niger through Damasak in Borno State. Cases of refoulement by the Cameroonian authorities continue to be reported with 11 individuals originally from Gwoza LGA reportedly forcibly returned to Banki on 22 March.

Protection actors are working to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable displaced to the best of their capacities. Services provided include: the provision of meals to refugee returnees in Banki, Ngala and Bama; the distribution of protection-related items such as charcoal, safe cooking stoves and lanterns for 3,941 vulnerable persons, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) survivors, unaccompanied children, and widows; the provision of legal support to 154 individuals. Overall, since the beginning of the year, the sector has been able to reach 606,035 persons.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Recently secured funding will allow for the implementation and scale-up of crucial protection activities in Pulka, Borno State, to start in the coming weeks. However, funding shortfalls continue to limit the reach and impact of protection activities as some projects had to be suspended and others are suffering from insufficient human resources. The lack of staffing presents a major concern, in particular regarding the ‘protection by presence’ strategy.

The Centrality of Protection strategy is expected to be officially adopted by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in April. 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 and enhanced humanitarian access, and accountability to affected populations through participation and empowerment.

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

Following the 19 February abduction of 110 schoolgirls in Dapchi, Yobe State, the sector will be developing a guidance note outlining the prevention and mitigation measures to be put in place by school authorities, government, law enforcement and security entities to prevent the loss of lives, minimise collateral damage and better protect schools and learning spaces.

Regarding the content of NFI kits meant to minimise protection risks associated with firewood collection, especially for women and girls, the sector will be replacing charcoal – as supply levels are running low – with briquettes, an environmentally friendly and safe source of domestic fuel. Briquette making tools will be included in the NFI kits.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

During the reporting period, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response partners collectively supported 23,910 persons (3,906 girls, 608 boys, 14,867 women and 4,509 men) including:

- 3,702 women and girls of reproductive age were provided with critical material support (dignity and hygiene kits);
- 5,184 women, men, girls and boys received specialised GBV services;
- 1,210 accessed women-, girls- and youth-friendly spaces; and
- 2,323 mainly women and girls benefited from empowerment, skills-building and livelihoods programs.

In terms of prevention, community sensitisation continued with 22,654 individuals engaged on GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) principles and prevention community activities. Close to 300 specialist and non-specialist frontline responders were trained. Overall, since January, a total of 71,703 (14,633 girls, 4,342 boys, 42,684 women and 10024 men) were reached.

The absence of GBV partners in Kukawa and Rann (Borno State) has hampered the provision of life-saving GBV services to affected persons in these locations.

Following the abduction of 110 schoolgirls in Dapchi, Yobe State, on 19 February, the sector provided physical and psycho-social support for close to 800 parents of the school’s children, 104 dignity kits, and health support to the 104 released girls to help them in their recovery and reintegration process.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

By the end of March, GBV sub-sector partners with projects within the 2018 HRP had not yet received funding to carry on activities contributing to the above-listed performance indicators. Advocacy is ongoing to secure urgently needed additional funding.

Preparations for the GBV response assessment in various Borno IDP camps (Maiduguri, Dikwa, Gwoza, Pulka and Bama) are ongoing, including trainings for the assessors and a test-run in the Farm Centre IDP camp in Maiduguri. Recommendations from the test-run included the need to improve the quality of the services, including information materials, case management and access to justice services.

CHILD PROTECTION (sub-sector)

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In March, psycho-social support was provided to 34,646 children and caregivers. Close to 3,100 children benefited from integrated case management services, including 178 who were reunited with their caregivers and 1,860 who were either placed in alternative care or for whom follow-ups are ongoing. In addition, 396 children formerly associated with armed forces/groups or returned from administrative custody received socio-economic reintegration support.

To strengthen the sub-sector’s monitoring and reporting tools and practices, three information management officers participated in a comprehensive multi-sector five-day training in Maiduguri.

The Child Protection (CP) sub-sector managed to secure additional funding for five of its partners to implement child protection activities in the north-east outside of the 2018 HRP. Securing additional resources for the activities listed in the HRP remains a major priority.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

To improve the quality of CP programmes implemented in the north-east, the sub-sector is planning to deliver a series of trainings on several key CP themes for its partners. In particular, the sector is seeking to harmonise the costing model for CP project proposals for enhanced accountability. The sector is developing guidance for its partners on the latter.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The Health sector is supporting state authorities in responding to two recent cholera outbreaks: one in Borno State (in Kukawa LGA), which broke out on 13 February and stands at 646 cases with three associated deaths; and one in Yobe State (in Bade, Karasuwa, Yusufari and Bursari LGAs) which started on 28 March, and stands at 44 cases with seven deaths (with a worrisome case fatality rate of 6.4 per cent). Health partners have mobilised to contain these outbreaks by providing care in various cholera treatment centres, by sensitising communities to hygiene best practices, and by training dozens of health officers to carry out case tracing in communities and health facilities. All these efforts are made in close coordination with the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector, which is in charge of, among other things, ensuring that water is properly chlorinated and that latrines are regularly desludged. The number of new cholera cases being reported in Borno has decreased remarkably and is expected to be contained by mid-April.

Overall, in March, 365,806 people benefited from medical consultations and treatment, through 302 supported health facilities and mobile outreach efforts in IDP camps and host communities across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. The Health sector has been actively advocating with partners to scale up and address the needs of the newly displaced in different LGAs along the borders areas with Cameroon, Chad and Niger.

Malaria continues to be the number one cause of morbidity in north-east Nigeria with 4,283 cases reported in March.

Contingency planning for rainy season has started. Health partners are prioritising flood-prone areas in Borno and pre-positioning medicines and medical supplies to control the spread of 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 diarrheal diseases kits, malaria medicines, rapid diagnostic tests, and mosquito nets. Additional mobile health teams will be needed to deliver health care services at community level.

Since the beginning of the year, the sector also continued its efforts to rehabilitate health facilities across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. In 2017, about 70 health care facilities were rehabilitated by the sector.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Epidemic outbreak preparedness and readiness ahead of the rainy season is the Health sector’s priority to mitigate morbidity and related mortality risks. The cholera preparedness plan has been revised and updated. In the revised version, “hotspot” locations are updated based on the experience of the 2017 cholera outbreak to include locations such as Kukawa, Mafa and Monguno Similarly, scenarios were revised based on recent displacements and return trends, availability of health services in host communities and IDP sites, access to hard-to-reach areas, partners capacities, etc. Ongoing trainings of staff on outbreak management and treatment protocols are part of the plan. Partners capacity mapping in terms of medicines, cholera kits and medical supplies available is ongoing.

In particular, the sector is focusing on enhanced community engagement to control the ongoing cholera outbreaks. Participatory monitoring approaches will be promoted through engagement of community leaders and other community structures to ensure better access and equity to quality health care services. Community engagement interventions will also support the development of resilient health systems and communities.

Mobile ‘Hard-to-Reach’ health teams are to be deployed in all high priority areas, especially areas with high levels of new arrivals and areas recently retaken by the Government where health facilities are non-functional and where access to health care remains a challenge.

The scale-up of health care provision is to continue in Pulka, Gwoza and Monguno, among other locations, where the high numbers of new arrivals in the catchment areas of health facilities or IDP camp clinics are stretching the capacity of the existing health services.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In March, Nutrition partners across the three states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe continued to deliver various nutrition response services: collectively 38,773 children under the age of five were admitted for management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) without medical complications throughout 853 outpatient therapeutic sites; 991 children were treated for SAM with medical complications in 27 inpatient stabilisation centres, representing an increase of over 100 per cent compared to February as a result of the beginning of the lean season, which has a major negative impact on the nutrition situation.

In terms of prevention, nutrition partners managed to reach 155,917 children under the age of five and 108,276 pregnant and breastfeeding women with blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP). Counselling and information sessions on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) for mothers reached 56,747 new mothers through one-on-one and group sessions. Micro-nutrient powder supplementation was provided to 24,130 at-risk children under the age of 2.

Thanks to an increase in the geographic coverage and capacity of our partners, the sector is on track on all of its indicators – especially out-patient treatment for children suffering from SAM and BSFP – except for the treatment of SAM with medical complications. On the latter, the sector is facing some setbacks due to the technical skills and heavy resources required to adequately provide this service.

To improve the monitoring of activities from Nutrition partners and synchronise reporting practices and tools, several trainings were provided in March for nutrition focal persons in the various LGAs and some of the key partners’ reporting focal points. With a stronger data analysis and interpretation, the sector will be able to improve on the feedback given to implementing partners and consequently, improve the quality of the nutrition response.

For the sector, key challenges include the need to expand the geographical coverage of nutrition interventions due to the continuous population movements. A mobile approach is increasingly being adopted by Nutrition organisations to ensure that as many people in remote areas as possible can be reached with life-saving services. These movements are also affecting the impact of nutrition services for people already enrolled, as many families change locations and miss their follow-up consultations.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Nutrition sector is working to profile all of its activities across the 25 Borno LGAs with a strong focus on the needs and gaps at ward level. This will inform the sector of any action that is required for potential scale-ups, and improve coordination given the growing number of organisations involved in nutrition activities. In addition, a partner capacity assessment paired with a detailed gap analysis should also help improve coordination and next-step decision-making for the sector.

In the coming months, several trainings will be provided to increase the technical skills of 65 individuals from Government, INGO and NNGO entities involved in the nutrition response.

To further improve the monitoring of and reporting on activities, the sector will be rolling out routine ‘data clinics’ so reporting requirements are understood and adhered to across the board.
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In March, 2,273 families received emergency and transitional shelters bringing the total assisted since January to 4,779, the majority of whom are in the LGAs of Mobbar, Ngala, Jere, Dikwa and Mafa. In addition, 542 families were supported with non-food item (NFI) kits (mats, mattresses, pots, buckets, blankets, mosquito nets, among other standardised items part of the sector harmonised NFI kits for rapid response) in March, bringing the total to 15,000 households supported to date in 2018. 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 since January and close to 830 households were supported through cash-for-shelter programming with rental subsidies in urban and peri-urban areas of Maiduguri.

The sector has started revising its shelter targeting to incorporate locally-adapted transitional shelter solutions based on a review of practices, a variety of contexts and possible modalities of assistance (in-kind, cash or vouchers). This includes the provisions of contextual practices such as the mud-house transitional approaches as well as capacity development to improve the quality of shelter constructions and promote self-reliance.

Quality control mechanisms are also being strengthened through the accountability to affected persons (AAP) framework, especially as the rainy season approaches. A large number of shelters and houses are expected to be damaged or destroyed. As part of the contingency planning exercise for the rainy season, the sector identified 83 IDP camps hosting 490,000 IDPs as prone to flooding out of the 253 camps in the north-east. Another 77 towns where displaced families reside (host community locations) present high concerns due to soil permeability, shelter vulnerability and poor drainage. The latest needs assessments carried out in various camps highlight that 10,000 families urgently require a shelter and over 5,000 self-made shelters have been identified as extremely vulnerable to heavy rains and wind storms due to poor roofing coverage or unstable foundations. In addition, 30,000 self-made shelters were assessed as in need of tarpaulins or repair kits, to be upgraded and provide the needed coverage to sustain extreme weather events. Some 28,000 houses and shelters have been identified in host communities as needing reinforcement or repairs and 40,000 families have been assessed as in need of NFIs in and outside of camps.

Currently, less than 7,000 emergency shelter items and NFI kits are prepositioned or not reserved for rapid response. Given the lack of common pipeline mechanisms and limited capacities, a prioritisation exercise is being carried out to ensure that the existing response capacities are maximised and that the most urgent needs are addressed first.

With the windy season, partners are grappling with repeated fire outbreaks in Borno State which are destroying large numbers of shelters and NFIs across camps in the state. Namely, in March, fires broke out in Mafa (200 shelters destroyed), Bajauro and Musari in Jere (153), GSSS and Kuya in Monguno (394) and Rann in Kala/Balge (at least six civilian casualties and 203 shelters destroyed). Although the sector responded rapidly with shelter kits and other emergency solutions, these fires created major gaps in those locations.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Fire sensitisation on a large scale is continuing together with the installation of fire stations in congested IDP camps across the north-east as mitigation measures from DMS/CCCM partners. However, access to safe and adapted cooking options remains an area to be further expanded.

The sector is advocating with its partners for the implementation of agreed upon preparedness measures ahead of the rainy season, including: NFI prepositioning; blanket tarpaulin coverage on shelters; and the distribution of shelter reinforcement kits to urgently upgrade or provide the means for families to upgrade their living conditions before the rains start. For a more appropriate shelter response for IDPs living in host communities and in return areas, the sector is working on an adapted and tailor-made transitional shelter strategy for 2018.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In response to the recent large-scale population movements (21,807 new arrivals and 3,226 departures in March alone) and an assessment in 34 spontaneous camps hosting over 1,000 households, the sector has been moving forward with the provision of reception services for new arrivals. This includes: rapid registration, NFI and shelter allocation, and referral to relevant sectors based on identified needs. In large spontaneous settlements, access, land and security present unprecedented challenges. A case-by-case analysis is being applied, and advocacy with the Government for additional land is ongoing. A total of 650 additional hectares of land would be required to enable humanitarian partners to provide adequate living conditions and to establish new sites where needed. Alternative solutions were identified in order to reorganise the settlements, based on lessons learnt from similar initiatives previously carried out in areas presenting the same conditions, such as Muna Garage in the outskirts of Maiduguri, Dikwa, Monguno and Rann (Borno State).

The implementation of the decongestion strategy is being supported through the network of site facilitation and management partners in 136 sites (four in Yobe, 19 in Adamawa and 113 in Borno) hosting 644,875 people as well as government camp management.

For improved site facilitation, the above-mentioned efforts are paired with a continuous focus on capacity-building, with 244 people trained on camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) and principled approaches since the beginning of the year. The capacity-building efforts target site facilitation/camp management partners, as well as community members through on-the-job practices.

As part of the contingency planning exercise ahead of the rainy season, 87 camps (out of the 253 existing IDP camps across the north-east) hosting over 490,000 IDPs have been identified as being at high risk of flooding. Preparedness measures have started with sensitisation and community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) measures paired with the distribution of community-mitigation toolkits in over 50 camps. In addition, 47 camps are to be prioritised for drainage improvements and constructions and, as of March, seven had been targeted. However, access impediments and lack of funding for these efforts are hampering much-needed work to mitigate the risks in flood-prone areas.

Site improvements and extensions are ongoing in several locations – such as Dikwa, Nganzai, Gwoza, Monguno, Ngala, Kala/Balge, Damboa, Jere and Mafa – following assessments and fire outbreaks. To prevent the risk of new fire outbreaks, large sensitisation efforts took place in various settlements across the region together with the deployment of fire stations in the most vulnerable and congested locations.

Biometric registrations were carried out in Magumeri, Gwoza and Ngala (Borno), Mubi North and South, Michika (Adamawa) and Gujba (Yobe) with 47,749 displaced persons biometrically registered in March. Over 1.6 million individuals have been registered to date since 2016.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In the coming month, the sector will continue to ensure that appropriate preparedness measures are in place ahead of the rainy season, which is expected to start in May/June. Despite important mobilisation by partners and a needs prioritisation exercise, 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 resource mobilisation is urgently required to scale-up preparedness efforts.

The sector is also finalising its technical handbook of best practices and tools pulling together the technical and strategic documents developed over the years in the field of CCCM, Shelter and NFI. Camp improvements are being reviewed and additional guidelines are being finalised. In addition, three site planning workshops/trainings are planned for May for CCCM and shelter practitioners.

Given the continuous protection concerns existing across the north-east, another priority remains the mainstreaming of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response. This is particularly mainstreamed into the CCCM capacity-building approach and site improvement framework as well as continuous advocacy for access to services to displaced populations.

In April, biometric registrations are expected to start in Nganzai, Borno.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In March 2018, a total of 3,642 children were reached with school supplies. This represents a much lower reach than the expected and required monthly average; the sector aims to reach more than 1.8 million children with learning supplies by the end of the year. Most school materials were distributed at the beginning of the school term in January and only newly established learning locations receive supplies in the middle of the term. The sector is advocating for increased funding to meet the massive needs and gaps for education services.

In March, 10 new temporary learning spaces (TLSs) were constructed. This will enable at least 500 children to receive education services in a safe space. There remains a massive gap in the availability of safe learning spaces. In addition to erecting TLSs, the sector is advocating with its partners to focus on rehabilitating permanent classrooms that were destroyed during the conflict. This is all the more urgent as conflict-affected families are trickling back to their original areas of residence, such as in Bama.

Following sustained advocacy with the State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB), on the need to support teachers to deploy and remain in hard-to-each areas despite the challenges, teachers who receive training in psycho-social support (PSS) and who work in hardship environments are now granted a hardship allowance.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Education sector, in partnership with the State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB), continues to attempt to address the root causes of poor school attendance. The main reason remains the lack of sources of livelihoods for families, which results in children having to participate in income-generating activities. Another reason is the fact that a majority of schools continue to charge unofficial fees and levies, which most conflict-affected parents cannot afford.

The sector continues to coordinate with the Food Security sector to address the critical need for mid-day meals for children in primary and nursery schools. Insufficient sources of income for parents continue to hamper school attendance and prevent children from progressing from one grade to another. One partner has started providing 340 children with school lunches in Damboa, which has resulted in attendance rates standing consistently at about 90 per cent. The Ministry of Education is in the process of preparing a school feeding programme in host community schools. However, feeding in IDP camp schools remains a priority gap.

As the double-shift system (afternoon school sessions in addition to morning ones) continues to be rolled out in order to overcome the insufficient number of learning spaces, teachers’ engagement has been a critical challenge due to inadequate remuneration as well as insufficient housing to accommodate them in the LGAs. Advocacy is ongoing with the State education authorities.

A number of consultative workshops will be carried out in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, which will then culminate in one major stakeholders workshop in Abuja to address the critical challenges of education in the north-east.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Since the beginning of the year, the WASH sector has provided and continues to provide safe water and sanitation facilities across the north-east to over 371,000 new beneficiaries.

In addition, WASH partners have been working with the Health sector to tackle two recent cholera outbreaks: one in Borno State (in Kukawa LGA), which broke out on 13 February and one in Yobe State (in Bade, Karasuwa, Yusufari and Bursari LGAs) which started on 28 March. WASH partners in those locations have mobilised to ensure that:

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

The number of new cholera cases being reported in Borno has decreased remarkably and cases are expected to be contained by mid-April.

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

Partners continue to scale up to respond to the needs triggered by recent large-scale displacements in central and eastern Borno State LGAs (Nganzai, Monguno, Marte, Gwoza, and Banki). Organisations providing WASH services extended services to newly arrived IDPs and returnees in Tungushe, Tungushe Ngor, Gajigana as well as in Banki, Nganzai, Gwoza and Bama. Partners also continue to attempt to address the water shortages in Pulka which are due to the dry season as underground water table levels are lowering, as well as to the continuing influx of displaced persons. Key measures put in place include additional water trucking and the installation of a solar pump in one of the Government boreholes.

Improving dramatically the WASH sector’s monitoring and reporting capacity, a new Integrated Response System (IRS) was successfully piloted in March in Borno State to collect camp-level data on WASH services as well as cross-cutting issues such as AAP, gender, protection and cash-based programming. The design and roll-out of the system in Borno state was a long process that included one-to-one trainings for 25 implementing partners. Since the roll-out began, 19 partners have reported on 196 locations (both IDP camps and host communities’ settlements). The system is yet to be rolled out in Adamawa and Yobe.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Over the coming weeks, a strong emphasis will remain on addressing water scarcity in Pulka as well as ensuring that services remain up to standard in Gwoza, Damboa and Rann despite the withdrawal of one major WASH partner in these three Borno State locations.

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 IRS will start in Adamawa State, including one-to-one trainings for WASH actors present in the state.

The WASH rainy season contingency plan is expected to be finalised by early May as part of the multi-sector effort.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

A draft contingency plan for the rainy season was developed and integrated within a multi-sector contingency plan. In addition, the draft standard operating procedure for importing international emergency relief consignments and equipment for humanitarian purposes was reviewed during a customs workshop held in March in Abuja with the Nigeria Customs Service and 20 humanitarian organisations in attendance.

In March, the sector consolidated 411 road cargo movement requests from 17 organisations, with 1,491 trucks to 26 locations across Borno State for notification to the Nigerian armed forces. Due to grave security concerns, and as a last resort, military escorts were arranged for the majority of trucks moving on the eastern, southern and south-western routes.

In addition, on behalf of 19 organisations, the Logistics sector facilitated the storage of 596 metric tons (2,109 m³) of humanitarian relief items at the four common storage sites of Maiduguri, Monguno, Ngala and Banki. During the month, the capacity of the common storage site in Ngala was increased from two to three mobile storage units (MSUs). In Rann, the establishment of the common storage site and the construction of a helipad were delayed following the 1 March attack in which three aid workers were killed and three others abducted, pending a new security assessment of the chosen location. As the rainy season is to start in May/June, it is crucial that work on these two projects resume as soon as possible.

In March, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 5,226 passengers and 13,619 kgs of cargo, in support of 74 humanitarian organisations. Following the 1 March attack in Rann, all relocatable staff (52) were evacuated within 24 hours, including one injured aid worker, in addition to three deceased aid workers. Close to 300 kgs of crucial medicines and medical supplies were also delivered to Rann.

Two trainings were delivered to 35 people from 21 organisations: one two-day refresher training on the use of the Relief Item Tracking Application (RITA) and one training on the use of hand-held GPS devices.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In the coming months, the sector will aim to complete the construction of the remaining four common storage sites in Damasak, Bama, Dikwa and Rann, to ensure that humanitarian organisations can preposition life-saving relief items ahead of the rainy season. The contingency plan is to be finalised by the end of the month of April.

The sector will continue to support civil-military coordination (CMCoord) with an average of 1,450 monthly humanitarian road cargo movement requests being processed by the Logistics sector, including consolidation of all requests, arrangements for military escorts as a last resort, convoy arrangements, and the issuance of a weekly dispatch plan to all relevant stakeholders.
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Since January, 2,055 persons 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 but thanks to carry-over funding from 2017, partners were able to reach almost twice as many persons as initially planned.

In addition, about 38,650 persons (26 per cent of the 146,720 target) were reached through access to basic infrastructure activities in 2018 and 14 persons were trained to deliver livelihoods skills trainings in March.

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.

To strengthen the sub-sector’s monitoring and reporting tools and practices, two partner information management officers participated in a comprehensive multi-sector five-day training in Maiduguri.

The sector is also continuing to deliver services through non-HRP projects, reaching close to 40,400 persons, including 21,500 through livelihoods skills trainings, 608 with cash-for-work initiatives, 11,200 through village savings and lending associations and 7,100 with other early recovery interventions.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In 2018, the sector intends to develop a Humanitarian-Development Nexus Strategy to support the mainstreaming of the early recovery approach across all other sectors of the response, following the principles laid out in the New Way of Working.

Within the framework of durable solutions for sustainable returns, reintegration and resettlement, the Early Recovery and Livelihoods sector will also ensure coherence and synergies between short-, medium- and long-term interventions taking place in humanitarian, recovery and development settings.

At the end of April, the sector will participate in a joint needs assessment exercise in Adamawa State to gather a deep understanding of the situation and develop a reliable gap analysis to inform decision-making.

As more multi-sector information management trainings are to be offered in April in Maiduguri, the sector will be encouraging 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 aid workers in Maiduguri, 35 in Bama, 25 in Gwoza, 20 in Ngala and 15 in Monguno. In 2018, 63 organisations have been supported by the sector’s services.

The ETS continued to carry out various missions to remote locations in Borno State to ensure that services are in place where most needed.

In Ngala, a two-day mission enabled the ETS team to upgrade the Internet and security telecommunications services available at the humanitarian hub.

Shortly after, the team headed to Dikwa for a three-day mission to deploy high frequency (HF) radio services, improve the reach of the Wi-Fi network, install an Internet user access control solution as well as a content filtering system to improve the performance of Internet connexion.

Similar measures were taken in the Bama humanitarian hub during a four-day mission.

In addition, the sector prepositioned security telecommunications and Internet connectivity equipment in Banki and Damasak to be deployed at the humanitarian hubs being established in these locations.

During the last week of March, the ETS carried out two maintenance, training and information-sharing missions in Dikwa and Gwoza. In Dikwa, the ETS met with partners from 13 organisations in the humanitarian hub to explain the ETS project and activities in north-east Nigeria. In Gwoza, the ETS trained over 50 humanitarians from three UN agencies and seven NGOs on standard radio communications procedures.

Finally, as part of its commitment to client-orientation, on 24 March, the sector hosted a townhall meeting at the Red Roof base camp in Maiduguri to gather feedback from the camps’ residents regarding the quality of the ETS services offered.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Following the prepositioning of communications equipment, the ETS will be deploying services at the humanitarian hubs being established in Damasak and Banki in the coming weeks.

Given the volatile security situation on the ground, currently, no overnight missions are permitted in locations where humanitarian hubs are not fully completed, such as Damasak and Banki. This represents an operational challenge for the ETS team when it comes to planning the deployment of security telecommunications and Internet services in the hubs. This usually requires 5-day missions on the ground for completion.

The delay in the recruitment of radio operators by the UN is another challenge for ETS service delivery as the Communications Centres (COMCENs) deployed by the sector in the Ngala, Dikwa, Bama and Gwoza hubs cannot be operational unless staffed.

In order to expand the coverage of its services, the sector is planning a mission to Yola, the capital of Adamawa State, and Damaturu, the capital of Yobe State, to engage with humanitarian organisations on the ground and better understand evolving needs as well as increase knowledge over available ETS services.
Response and constraints

Inter-sector coordination: A multi-sector Rainy Season Contingency Plan was drafted to tackle the expected increase of vulnerabilities caused by extreme weather, including higher rates of food insecurity and malnutrition, increased risks of water-borne disease transmission (including cholera), damaged/destroyed shelters and TLSs, as well as increased protection risks due to restricted freedom of movement. The plan is to be finalised in April, and aims to target an estimated 536,000 persons in the three states with key preparedness and response activities.

Local coordination: Thirty NGO and UN staff were trained in coordination, humanitarian and basic PSEA principles in Damasak, as part of the overall effort to improve the quality of response at field level. To date, 202 staff have been trained in seven LGAs.

Rapid response: RRM partners continued to mobilise to respond to emergencies, namely for various fire outbreaks across Borno State where partners provided emergency NFIs and shelters, as well as emergency health services. In addition, partners continue to work on a response plan for the possible opening of Marte (47,000 persons in the LGA) and Gudumbali (135,000 persons in Guzamala LGA) towns. Humanitarian agencies are on standby to respond as soon as notification from the Government is received.

Community engagement: The working group is developing a partner/project mapping for a better understanding of community engagement activities and increased accountability to affected persons (AAP).

Cash-based interventions: The working group continues to advocate for the scale-up of cash-based assistance where feasible including multi-purpose cash; inclusion of cash in response strategies/sector plans, and humanitarian financing tools; and stronger linkages with the Government’s social safety nets. Members of the working group received a training on monitoring for cash-based programmes to improve evidence-based decision-making.

Humanitarian hubs: Five humanitarian hubs are operational (Maiduguri, Gwoza, Bama, Ngala and Dikwa) and three are on the verge of becoming operational in Banki, Damasak and Monguno. Construction has been stalled in Rann following the 1 March attack and is now pending security assessments. Improvements are ongoing in the other locations including kitchens, pathways, and fuel storage.

Humanitarian access and CMCoord: About 926,000 people live in areas that are hard to reach for the UN and INGOs due to ongoing hostilities and the presence of IEDs especially on the routes to the east. The opening of the Bama-Banki road had no impact on access as armed escorts as a last resort remain the requirement for any humanitarian movement along this axis. On 1 March, three aid workers were killed, one wounded and three abducted during an attack by NSAGs in Rann, resulting in the immediate relocation of 52 aid workers, leaving the town (80,000 persons) without aid worker presence for almost three weeks. Operations resumed slowly towards the end of March. A CMCoord guidance was drafted for the humanitarian community to have a framework for engagement with the Nigerian armed forces and the Multi-National Joint Task Force.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Local coordination: The field coordination team will deliver trainings for Gubio-, Magumeri- and Mafa-based aid workers in April and will roll-out the LCG initiative in other hard-to-reach LGAs in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states.

RRM: In April, RRM partners will scale up in Yobe State to assist with the cholera response and in Pulka, Borno State, to assist with the dire water situation.

Community engagement: The working group is developing a strategy of engagement with communities in the north-east for improved AAP.

Cash-based interventions: A multi-sectoral consultation workshop is scheduled for August to help identify and strengthen ways in which the Government, the UN, INGOs, the Red Cross and the private sector can work collaboratively on developing cash programming.

Humanitarian hubs: Resuming the construction of the Rann hub ahead of the rainy season is the number one priority as the town tends to become inaccessible by road due to flooding for months on end.

Humanitarian access and CMCoord: In April, the Access Strategy and the CMCoord Guidance document are expected to be endorsed by the HCT and subsequently operationalised.
FUNDING UPDATE

$1.05 billion
REQUESTED

22.6% OF HRP FUNDED

$236.8 million
RECEIVED

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 31 March, $237 million (22.6 per cent) of the needed funds have been received, according to the funding levels reported on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This includes $196 million carry-over from 2017 (only $141 million carry-over has been 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 about $49 million, including over $5 million raised in 2018. Through two 2017 standard allocations, the NHF has disbursed a total of $23.9 million to fund 37 projects. In 2018, the target is to raise $100 million through the NHF.

All the funds from the first 2018 reserve allocation of $9 million have been disbursed for 15 life-saving projects spanning seven sectors (Shelter and NFI, Logistics, WAS, DMS/CCCM, Health, Protection and Nutrition). The allocation was launched to address prioritised humanitarian needs of highly vulnerable populations, following an influx of newly internally displaced people arriving in Pulka and in Tungushe, Tungushe Ngor, Gajigana, Gajiram and Gasarwa towns along the axis from Maiduguri to Monguno and to ensure the continuation of humanitarian air services for frontline responders.

Field monitoring visits were disrupted following the 1 March attack in Rann, Borno State. However, throughout the month, four projects from the 2017 standard allocations were monitored: two shelter and NFI projects in Michika, Adamawa State; a child protection project in Mubi South, Adamawa State; and a CCCM project in Jere, Borno State.

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.
### FOOD SECURITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in March</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based food assistance (people)</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>1,778,726</td>
<td>1,923,125</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based agricultural/livelihood inputs (people)</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>2,299,465</td>
<td>620,694</td>
<td>766,112</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset-based activities to recover, restore and protect livelihoods (people)</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>373,663</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>126,526</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings to improve agricultural/livelihood productivity (people)</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>201,203</td>
<td>8,435</td>
<td>32,438</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in March</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable persons screened, registered or monitored</td>
<td>678,283</td>
<td>530,900</td>
<td>3,480</td>
<td>19,827</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psycho-social support and life-skills activities for children and caregivers</td>
<td>1,449,000</td>
<td>770,000</td>
<td>34,464</td>
<td>193,470</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated case management for at-risk children</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>3,091</td>
<td>9,413</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic assistance for children whose rights were violated</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>1,447</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in March</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>115,344</td>
<td>469,716</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile medical activities (people)</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>250,462</td>
<td>585,601</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in March</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>991</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-patient treatment for children with SAM</td>
<td>395,571</td>
<td>276,899</td>
<td>38,773</td>
<td>111,653</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment for children and pregnant or lactating women with MAM</td>
<td>732,766</td>
<td>366,423</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro-nutrient powder supplementation for children</td>
<td>597,341</td>
<td>418,414</td>
<td>24,130</td>
<td>71,865</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling sessions on infant and young child feeding (people)</td>
<td>1,061,426</td>
<td>743,006</td>
<td>56,747</td>
<td>373,978</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in March</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>2,186</td>
<td>3,941</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced and transitional shelter solutions (households)</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>31,240</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing repair and improvements interventions (households)</td>
<td>81,880</td>
<td>14,250</td>
<td>1,593</td>
<td>2,272</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food items kits (households)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>106,500</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>14,946</td>
<td>16%</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 2018</th>
<th>RESPONSE COVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational areas covered with security communications network</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian or Government workers using ETS services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisations supported by the sector</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>126%</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 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>186,525</td>
<td>343,365</td>
<td>17%</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>45,500</td>
<td>45,500</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic hygiene items, including top-ups (people)</td>
<td>2,886,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>22,722</td>
<td>140,256</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data reported as of February and is incomplete*

## EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY INDICATORS</th>
<th>NEED</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED IN MARCH</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>119</td>
<td>38,769</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods skills trainings (people)</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>102,600</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-for-work initiatives (people)</td>
<td>1,003,000</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>2,055</td>
<td>2,055</td>
<td>181%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LOGISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY INDICATORS</th>
<th>NEED</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED IN MARCH</th>
<th>REACHED IN 2018</th>
<th>RESPONSE COVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisations using storage and cargo consolidation services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>120%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square metres managed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers transported with UNHAS flights</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>5,226</td>
<td>15,321</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tons of cargo transported with UNHAS flights</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>60%</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 2018</th>
<th>RESPONSE COVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sites with camp management support or site facilitation</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>105%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons biometrically registered</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>47,749</td>
<td>252,298</td>
<td>26%</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 2018</th>
<th>RESPONSE COVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCHA information products produced regularly</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>65%</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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY INDICATORS</th>
<th>NEED</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED IN MARCH</th>
<th>REACHED IN 2018</th>
<th>RESPONSE COVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational areas covered with security communications network</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian or Government workers using ETS services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisations supported by the sector</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>126%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Publication date: 29 April 2018, Sources: Sectors monthly submission to OCHA, Feedback: ochanigeria@un.org For more information: humanitarianresponse.info/operations/egypt - unocha.org/egypt - reliefweb.int/country/nga.