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

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COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS:

AAP  Accountability to affected people
BSFP  Blanket supplementary feeding programme
CAAFAG  Children associated with armed forces and armed groups
CCCM  Camp coordination and camp management
CJTF  Civilian Joint Task Force
CMCoord  Civil-military coordination
CP  Child protection
DMS  Displacement Management Systems
DTM  Displacement Tracking Matrix
ETS  Emergency Telecommunications sector
FTS  Financial Tracking Service
GBV  Gender-based violence
HCT  Humanitarian Country Team
HRP  Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP  Internally displaced person
IEC  Information, education and communication
IED  Improvised explosive device
INGO  International non-governmental organisation
IPC  Integrated phase classification
IYCF  Infant and young child feeding
LCG  Local coordination group
LGA  Local government area
MAM  Moderate acute malnutrition
MSU  Mobile storage unit
NEMA  National Emergency Management Agency
NFi  Non-food items
NGO  Non-governmental organisation
NHF  Nigeria Humanitarian Fund
NSAG  Non-state armed group
OCHA  UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PSEA  Prevention from sexual exploitation and abuse
PSS  Psycho-social support
RRM  Rapid response mechanism
SAM  Severe acute malnutrition
SEA  Sexual exploitation and abuse
SEMA  State Emergency Management Agency
SGBV  Sexual and gender-based violence
SOP  Standard operating procedure
SUBEB  State Universal Basic Education Board
TLS  Temporary learning space
WASH  Water, sanitation and hygiene
ACCESS BY INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS
As of April, the United Nations and humanitarian partners reached **1,600,000 people with humanitarian assistance**.

Decongesting camps and reception centres continued to be a main priority throughout the month of April. Humanitarian partners began the construction of 900 new shelters in Kuya Camp extension in Monguno town in Borno State, of which 500 shelters were completed at the end of April. Thousands of people who had been living on the roadside in makeshift shelters or out in the open are now being relocated to these new shelters.

However, overcrowding in camps continues to be a prevalent concern with over 40 per cent of camps in Borno State remaining overcongested. Moreover, more than 15,000 people who are living in makeshift shelters or sleeping out in the open are in urgent need of shelter assistance. Some progress has been made in Maiduguri, Monguno and Bama in Borno State with the allocation of additional land to build new shelters. However, **humanitarian actors across sectors continue to advocate for the availability of additional land to close these pressing shelter gaps ahead of the impending rainy season.**

The Inter-Sector Working Group continued to develop and strongly advocate for resources for the **Rainy Season Contingency Plan** and new displacements as a result of ongoing military operations. Ahead of the rainy season, key priorities include: prepositioning food assistance, mitigating potential health risks and disease outbreaks, reducing flooding and water build-up in camps with proper drainage systems, and the provision of shelter assistance especially for internally displaced people who are sleeping out in the opening.

On 8 April 2019, the Nigerian military **evacuated the entire population of Jakana town of Borno State estimated at 10,000 people**. The residents were relocated to Bakassi IDP camp in Maiduguri, Borno State. Humanitarian partners supported protection and advocacy efforts and residents were allowed to start returning to Jakana on 11 April. Further evacuation of civilians for security reasons could take place in the coming months across Borno State as military operations intensify, which could impact humanitarian operations.

The United Nations and its humanitarian partners call on the Government of Nigeria to ensure the protection of civilians and full respect of the rights of individuals, while **encouraging the Government to coordinate with humanitarian actors in the event of future evacuations.**

The spontaneous return of 1,400 Nigerian refugees from Niger to Damasak, Borno State has been reported. A cross-border Tripartite Commission is expected to meet in May to discuss the voluntary return of Nigerian refugees and draft a tripartite agreement.

Efforts to resume operations in Rann, Kala/Balge LGA in Borno State are ongoing. Partners are holding weekly meetings to coordinate efforts and agree on response priorities, as well as logistics and security components. An inter-agency mission to Rann on 11 April focused on shelter, WASH, food, protection, health and security. However, significant challenges still remain in regularly reaching Rann, redeploying staff and ensuring partner presence.

More than **800,000 school-aged children are out of school** in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states of which more than 50 per cent are girls. The Education Sector is underfunded, and is appealing for **an additional $30 million in funding to cover the gap.**

The **Mine Action Sub-Sector marked the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance to Mine Action** on 4 April in Maiduguri, stressing the importance of Mine Action in the humanitarian response across the BAY states. Throughout the month, the **Mine Action Sub-Sector provided risk education to 25,789 people** to help prevent protection concerns related to explosive hazards.

In 2019, the United Nations and partners are appealing for **$848 million for 183 projects** to be implemented by 69 humanitarian organisations. It is the seventh largest single-country appeal globally. As of 30 April 2019, $193.2 million (22.8 per cent) of the funds have been received, according to the **Financial Tracking Service (FTS).**
Throughout April, humanitarians constructed 500 shelters in Kuya Camp extension in Monguno town, Borno State. People who had been living on the roadside and sleeping out in the open are now being allocated shelters. An additional 400 shelters are under construction in Kuya Camp. (Credit: OCHA/Leni Kinzli).

UNMAS and the Mine Action Sub-Sector marked International Day for Mine Action and Assistance in Mine Action on 4 April. Risk education activities on explosive devices were carried out throughout the month across Borno State (Credit: UNMAS/Katrien Nollen).

Humanitarian partners distributed some 2,000 WASH kits to internally displaced people at the Mohammed Goni International Stadium Camp in Maiduguri, Borno State. (Credit: Save the Children/Kunle Olawoyin).
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

As of April 2019, around 1.2 million people have received food security assistance, with 85 per cent receiving food assistance and the remainder agriculture and livelihood assistance. The Government of Nigeria through the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), also continued to conduct food distribution, including cereals and condiments, in selective camps and host communities across the BAY states.

In hotspot locations such as Ngala, Gwoza, Monguno, Bama, Maiduguri and Damboa LGAs in Borno State, Food Security partners are preparing contingency plans and pre-positioning food assistance ahead of the rainy season, in anticipation of additional population displacements due to floods and ongoing military operations.

Due to the ongoing harvest during the dry season, the prices of red beans, maize flour, and local and imported rice, have remained either stable or reduced considerably in most markets across Borno and Yobe states, compared to the past three months. However, compared to the same period last year, prices of imported rice and maize flour increased by six and 47 per cent respectively. The trend of stable and decreasing prices over the past three months can be attributed to improved market supply. This would likely improve access to these staple food items for households who are dependent on market commodities in the short term.

The Agriculture and Livelihood Working Group (ALWG) has been facilitating coordination amongst partners, including NEMA, who are planning seed distribution during the 2019 rainy season. This will help prevent duplications and ensure complementarity of response. The agricultural campaigns will target more than 140,000 households across the BAY states, with distributions starting by the end of May. Partners are working to synchronise seed and food distributions to protect seed investments. For example, families in camp who are currently receiving food assistance and have access to land are prioritised for seed support.

Partners continued to deliver fuel efficient stoves to communities including Ngala and Pulka (Gwoza) LGAs in Borno State.

The development of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, and planning for baseline assessments are ongoing.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Data collection for the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was completed on 17 April across the BAY states. A total of 9,166 households (6,454 from the host communities and 2,712 from IDP camps) were interviewed across Borno State. Analysis and presentation will take place in May. Partners are also conducting a Household Economy Approach (HEA) in Yobe State, which will be completed by the end of May.

The National Cadre Harmonise Cell (NCHC) and partners have agreed to update the March 2019 round of Cadre Harmonize (CH) analysis results, in light of relevant data that have recently become available. In view of the above, the sector, together with Nutrition partners, is requesting the participation of all partners in the upcoming CH update by sharing available recent data to enrich the process.

Through the sector’s Hard-to-Reach taskforce, key partners participated in a workshop on 15 April to analyse information on hard-to-reach areas, using satellite imagery to triangulate information and better understand the findings. The aim was to shed more lights on food security trends in areas outside the security parameters.

Ahead of the upcoming rainy season campaign, partners are planning a knowledge-sharing fair in early May in Maiduguri. This aims at training frontline extension agents, including government colleagues, on good agriculture practices and mainstreaming nutrition into interventions.

The sector continues to advocate for farmers and pastoralists to have safe and secure access to land for livelihoods, especially in anticipation of the rainy season agriculture window. Liaison with the military is ongoing in order to ensure timely transportation and distribution of fertilizer across locations in Borno State. To enhance agriculture productivity, advocacy needs to continue at all levels of government as partners have experienced serious bottlenecks in transporting and distributing fertilizers for the past two years.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In April, Nutrition Sector partners continued to deliver response services across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states. In total, 21,149 children under the age of five were admitted for the management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) without medical complications across out-patient therapeutic (OTP) sites. Some 1,332 children were treated for SAM with medical complications in 33 in-patient stabilisation centres, while management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) reached 1,517 children between the ages of 24 and 59 months.

In terms of prevention, nutrition partners reached 78,807 children under the age of five, and 66,394 pregnant and breastfeeding women with assistance through the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP). Counselling and information sessions on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) reached 46,805 new mothers through one-on-one and group sessions. A total of 13,336 at-risk children under the age of two received micro-nutrient powder supplements.

Following the improved efforts of nutrition focal points in the LGAs, community mobilisation activities increased, enabling the completion of more than 1.71 million malnutrition screenings in April alone. The transition rate from screening to accessing services stands at 80 per cent and above, thanks to the expansion of the geographical presence of partners through outreach and mobile teams.

One of the major challenges in the management of acute malnutrition with medical complications in priority LGAs, specifically in Bama host community and Mafa town in Borno State, is the break in service provision at Inpatient Stabilization Centres (ISCs). Plans are underway to close these gaps, as the Nutrition Sector completed the strategic review of partner proposals for funding from the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF).

The sector has been advocating for the immediate re-establishment of a Stabilization Centre (SC) in Bama town, which has recorded the highest number of measles cases both in the host community and IDP camps leading to high rates of SAM with medical complications.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In the immediate future, the Sector will continue to deliver prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition to existing caseloads and areas with potential population influx prioritizing children under five years and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. For example, the Rainy Season Contingency Plan will cover the nutrition needs in key priority locations that are prone to flooding and are most likely to be impacted by ongoing conflict including attacks and clashes between military and non-state armed groups (NSAGs). Activities will focus on Askira/Uba, Bama, Damboa, Geidam, Gwoza, Kala/Balge, Konduga, MMC/Jere, Monguno, Ngala and Shani LGAs in Borno and Yobe states.

The sector will also prioritize Rann town in Kala/Balge LGA, Borno State where partners will be adopting the simplified protocol approach. Previous malnutrition screenings recorded an estimated 400 SAM cases, and more than 1,000 MAM cases. This simplified protocol approach involves treating SAM and MAM with the same product (RUTF) yet at different dosages. This approach will be delivered by both Community Nutrition Mobilizers (CNMs) currently on ground and health workers who will start in the last week of May 2019.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In April, protection partners reached 10,831 individuals (906 girls; 871 boys; 5,897 women; 3,076 men; 53 elderly women; and 28 elderly men) in sites for internally displaced people and host communities with protection messages on human rights, access to protection services through sensitizations, and community-based initiatives. Some 2,830 vulnerable IDPs, IDP returnees and refugee returnees were screened, registered and monitored across the BAY states, while 1,589 individuals were provided with legal aid and services. A total of 6,882 individuals received official legal documentation, of which 5,000 were issued in Monguno LGA, Borno State. 736 persons with specific protection needs received targeted interventions including protection-based material assistance to 167 women and girls.

Spontaneous returns of Nigerian refugees in Niger are being reported in Damasak, Borno State. Partners are providing protection-specific material assistance. A cross-border Tripartite Commission is expected to meet in May to discuss the voluntary return of Nigerian refugees from Cameroon. Return areas have been identified in Adamawa State, and preparations to receive returnees are ongoing.

Members of the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) for the Protection Sector were selected. The Sector conducted a Training Needs Survey to identify capacity development needs of its partners. Workshops are planned for the second half of the year.

The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Sub-Sector supported 91 individuals under its cash-for-rent intervention in MMC and Jere LGAs in Borno State. Office equipment was donated to the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) office at Teachers Village IDP Camp in Maiduguri and to traditional institutions in Dikwa, Mobbar, Monguno and MMC LGAs in Borno State. These donations aim to enhance service delivery to IDPs within the camps and help stakeholders to establish Corrobative Dispute Resolution (CDR) centres. A guide on housing rehabilitation in Banki, Borno State, was developed and shared with HLP partners.

On 4 April, the Mine Action Sub-Sector marked the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance to Mine Action in Maiduguri. Approximately 100 people representing national authorities, humanitarian actors and civil society organisations participated. The event highlighted the importance of Mine Action in the humanitarian response across the BAY states and its positive impact, such as reinforcing resilience and bringing hope to communities.

In April, the Mine Action Sub-Sector provided risk education to 25,789 beneficiaries (8,098 girls; 7,479 boys; 5,841 women; and 4,371 men) to react safely in the presence/vicinities of explosive hazards. Some 20 officers of the Nigerian Police Force Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team based in Borno State participated in an Emergency Trauma Bag training, which provided them with skills to assist their communities in case of an explosive incident. The Sub-Sector also launched a Technical Working Group aimed at developing and proposing technical and operational procedures specific to the situation in the BAY states.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Protection Sector will conduct a Movement Intentions Survey (MIS) in Rann town in Kala Balge LGA of Borno State, to understand whether residents intend to move during the rainy season. The results will inform response plans by humanitarian actors in Rann during the rainy season. The Sector will also contribute to the inter-sector Rainy Season Contingency and Preparedness Plan and preparedness activities in flood-prone LGAs which will start in May. The Protection Sector will continue the mapping of protection coordination capacities at the LGA level to strengthen local protection coordination and decision making.

The HLP Sub-Sector will enhance the capacity of traditional institutions in resolving HLP issues and continue its ongoing engagement with partners on the legal empowerment for HLP claimants.

The Mine Action Sub-Sector will continue to provide risk education sessions and explosive hazards awareness to communities and humanitarian actors. In May, the Sub-Sector will focus on conducting Non-Technical Surveys (NTS) and assessments of potential sites for the establishment of new IDP camps or extensions of existing ones in Borno State. The surveys will assess the surrounding environment for risks related to explosive hazard. Additionally, the Sub-Sector is developing alternative methods to deliver risk education messages, particularly to younger audiences, through the introduction of a puppet show.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

As part of plans for the Oslo Conference on SGBV in mid-May, the GBV Sub-Sector consulted with communities, civil society actors, and national and international organisations to explore gaps and opportunities in policy and funding. The following key issues were identified: the need for comprehensive services for survivors including avenues to seek redress and fight impunity; increased focus on educating girls; prevention strategies that address negative social norms; meaningful involvement and participation of all community members to contribute to a safer community for all. GBV actors are appealing for more long-term funding towards the GBV response, mitigation and prevention programming.

Some 50 social welfare staff from the Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) received capacity building training on GBV case management, which introduced GBV case management programming within the ministry to improve the quality of care and services for survivors of GBV.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In May, the GBV Sub-Sector will continue to conduct GBV service mapping and revise location-specific GBV referral directories and pathways. The Sub-Sector will also roll out inter-agency GBV Case Management trainings across the BAY states, as well as facilitate the participation of civil society and key stakeholders at the Oslo Conference on SGBV.

The GBV Sub-Sector launched a partnership that will work on GBV key messages and IEC materials. Partners have developed key messages and established a Messaging Task Force (MTF). GBV referral pathways have been translated into local languages for both audio and narrative from survivors. The GBV Sub-Sector has developed and disseminated documents on referral pathways, directories, guidelines, and tools in Damboa, Gubio Road IDP Camp, Bakassi IDP Camp and Shehuri North in Borno State.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Child protection partners in Yola, Adamawa State, will prepare to address child protection cases and concerns for the expected refugee returnees from Cameroon. Child protection agencies will facilitate the official release of children formerly associated with the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) in Borno State.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

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The Case Management Task Force, Borno State, will convene a meeting in May 2019 to address ongoing challenges affecting the delivery and quality of case management services.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

As part of the Cholera Preparedness Plan, in April the Health Sector mapped partner capacity to understand current response capacities and gaps, as well as to assess the readiness of partners to respond to potential cholera outbreaks. The mapping analysis is based on the following thematic areas: Surveillance, Case Management, Risk Communication, WASH and Logistics. Partners also shared updates on the status of medical supply stock to treat cholera including cholera kits, medicines, and medical supplies. Maintaining adequate stock and supplies is an essential component for preparedness and readiness.

Between January and mid-April 2019, a total of 12,810 suspected measles cases with 68 associated deaths (CFR:05%) were reported across seven high risk LGAs in Borno State. By the end of March, the Health Sector vaccinated more than half a million children between the ages of six months to nine years in Borno State throughout two vaccination campaigns. No immunizations were carried out in April, as partners were waiting on additional measles vaccines to conduct phase two of the vaccination campaign.

Some of the challenges in the response to the measles outbreak include: inability to reach children in security-compromised areas with immunization; overcrowding in camps and host communities that lead to the outbreak of diseases; shortage of measles vaccines in the country; and overstretched health services due to the high number of measles cases.

The Health Sector is also facing challenges due to the disruption of health services in conflict-affected areas, following reports that the number of direct attacks on health care facilities have increased. Other health facilities are affected due to collateral damage, leaving portions of the population in Borno State with limited access to health care.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

To respond to the ongoing measles outbreak in the Borno State, the second phase of the measles reactive vaccination campaign in 13 LGAs will be conducted between 14 and 18 May 2019, with follow-up activities to take place on 19 and 20 May. Health Sector Partners are aiming to reach more than 800,000 children between the ages of six months and six years with immunizations.

Data from the Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) highlighted malaria as the leading cause of morbidity and mortality across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states, with analysis concluding that malaria is the number one health risk in north-east Nigeria. In the coming months, the Health Sector will prioritize interventions to prevent malaria across the BAY states.

As part of the Rainy Season Contingency Plan, the Health Sector is also prioritizing key actions to mitigate potential risks including: an increase in risks of water-borne diseases such as cholera, malaria and hepatitis E; a rise in the number of malnutrition cases with medical complications; damage to facilities which would interrupt the delivery of critical health services; and restricted access to areas which would compromise delivery of health supplies and mobility of health workers. The Health Sector will aim to deliver essential health care services without interruption during the rainy season.

Under the Cholera Preparedness Plan, Health partners will prioritize locations that were hotspots during the 2017 and 2018 cholera outbreaks across Borno and Yobe states. A robust disease surveillance and outbreak response mechanism will be needed to ensure the timely detection of cases and an adequate response. The demand for medicine and other health supplies will increase, and therefore prepositioning is critical.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The WASH Sector reached over 50,782 people with safe water for drinking and provided access to sanitation facilities for 43,828 individuals across the BAY states in April. WASH partners constructed 49 new latrines and desludged over 700 latrines in Kuya Camp extension in Munguno LGA and Teachers Village Camp in Maiduguri, Borno State.

WASH partners supported a rapid assessment of five informal camps in MMC and Jere LGAs in Borno State that have an estimated total of 21,261 individuals. These locations have been prioritized for WASH interventions through the use of Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) reserve allocation funds. Releasing these funds for project implementation remains a priority.

In Teachers Village IDP Camp in Maiduguri, WASH partners steadily delivered about 15 litres of water per person per day. Partners are extending the distribution network to increase the supply of safe water through the installation of a generator that can serve as a back-up to power pumping machines when the solar system is not fully functional. The WASH and CCCM Sectors are addressing the issue of water overflow and flooding at water points, due to lack of drainage. Partners are currently constructing drainage lines to reduce water build-up, which also comes with public health risks.

While water points are functional at the newly-established Mohammed Goni International Stadium Camp, Maiduguri, the population is currently not accessing sufficient quantities as per sector and SPHERE standards. The sector has engaged the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA), the government partner responsible for operating the pumping and management at the main water source, to enable an uninterrupted water supply.

One of the two deep boreholes being drilled in Monguno LGA collapsed during the drilling process, resulting in a delay in completion. It is currently being re-drilled and should be completed before the end of May 2019. There is no change in the water supply to the populations in Monguno. The sector, however, continued to support the CCCM and Shelter Sectors in advocating for additional land to decongest camps and reduce pressure on existing facilities.

In Teachers Village IDP Camp, the number of people per latrine remains at 68. This implies that there is still need for additional latrines to further close the gap and meet the current Nigerian standard of 50 people per latrine stance.

Several partners have committed to providing at least 90 blocks of latrines for the planned extension of Kuya Camp in Munguno. Discussions are ongoing to expedite borehole rehabilitation in the hub in Munguno and increase storage capacity for free-flowing sources. The levels of arsenic in the water supply are being monitored, to inform corrective actions and guidance, which will be shared by the sector technical unit.

Sector partners collected data for the baseline information on water points and sanitation facilities in ten LGAs (Dikwa, Munguno, Bama, Gwoza, Ngala, Damboa, Konduga, Mafa, MMC and Jere) across Borno State in April. An analysis and comprehensive report (including an advocacy presentation) have been finalised to engage with key stakeholders for fundraising.

The WASH sector received an additional $1,000,000 from the NHF, following an addendum to its 2019 First Reserve Allocation (RA1). This brings the total amount allocated to the sector under this allocation to $2,500,000. The additional funds resulted in top-ups to amounts approved for the initial six recommended partners and the recommendation of two national NGOs for funding, bringing the total number of recommended partners to eight.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The WASH Sector co-facilitated a workshop on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) to streamline varying approaches in the implementation of MHM. The workshop’s findings are feeding into the development of a standard strategy document for MHM to guide sector partners.

The WASH Sector provided inputs to the Rainy Season Contingency Plan in anticipation of potential population movements across 16 prioritized LGAs in light of the upcoming season. The plan will ensure a more proactive approach to responding to the WASH needs of people moving due to floods and increased military operations. REACH is supporting the WASH sector for the 2019 Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment, which will review the sector’s key indicators, to prepare for the 2019 HNO/HRP planning process.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In April, 2,621 households were assisted with emergency shelter solutions including construction of communal and emergency shelters and distribution of emergency shelter kits across Dikwa, Gubio, Gwoza, Jere, Kaga, Konduga, Magumeri, Maiduguri, Mobbar, Monguno, Ngala and Nganzai LGAs in Borno State. This brings the total number of households reached with emergency shelter assistance to 10,232 since January 2019.

Some 224 households received housing repair interventions and 38 households received transitional shelter solutions. Total number assisted with housing repairs and transitional shelter solutions since January 2019 to 1,261 households and 176 households respectively.

Partners finished the construction of 500 shelters in Kuya Camp extension in Monguno LGA, with an additional 400 shelters under construction to be completed there in May. This includes the upgrade and addition of communal shelters to accommodate new arrivals mainly in Monguno at GSSS and Water Board camps. Additionally, the construction of 350 shelters in Maiduguri (140 in Stadium Camp and 210 in Gubio Camp) is ongoing.

Some 4,696 households received NFI kits which include sleeping mats, blankets, jerry cans, soap, water disinfection tablets, sanitary pads and kitchen sets mainly in Bama, Fufore, Jere, Lamurde, Magumeri, Maiduguri, Mobbar, Monguno, Ngala, Nganzai and Yola South LGAs across the BAY states, bringing the total households assisted with NFI kits since January 2019 to 13,768 households.

To prepare for the upcoming rainy season, the sector worked on a Rainy Season Contingency Plan with an assessment of flood-prone camps and host communities, which identified 71 camps to be at a high risk of flooding and a population of 300,000 individuals likely to be affected during the rainy season. Sector partners scaled up the reinforcement of shelters to ensure that shelters are able to withstand wind and rainstorms during the rainy season. A total of 4,000 shelters in areas across Bama and Maiduguri LGAs of Borno State and Yola South LGA in Adamawa State are in need of either reinforcement or upgrading, which is partially due to shelters exceeding the designed lifespan. Additionally, new shelters are needed to provide accommodation solutions to approximately 15,000 individuals who are living in makeshift shelters or out in the open.

Six fire incidents were reported in Damboa, Gajiganna and Monguno LGAs of Borno State where over 3,300 shelters were affected. Over 90 per cent of these shelters were completely burned down. Sector partners responded with emergency shelters, shelter and reinforcement kits, NFI and core relief items. An estimated 800 families in Gajiganna still need both shelter and NFI support.

The decongestion of camps continues to be a challenge despite the progress made in Monguno LGA in April, in which the military perimeter surrounding Monguno town was extended, thereby expanding the Kuya Camp to build additional shelters. Additional land was also identified in Ngala LGA of Borno State that could provide enough space for the construction of 600 shelters. Plans are underway to start the construction of shelters and distribute shelter kits, along with trainings for beneficiaries on how to set them up. Additionally, some 585 shelters constructed in Ngala in December remain unoccupied due to the security restrictions imposed by the military for people to start moving in. The Shelter and CCCM Sectors are advocating for restrictions to be removed so that IDPs can start moving in.

The Shelter Sector continues to advocate for various shelter solutions, including the repair of abandoned public buildings in GSSS camp in Bama, Arabic School Camp in Ngala and GGSS and GSSSS camps in Monguno LGAs of Borno State. The Shelter Sector will continue to monitor the development of plans for new sites and camp extensions to ensure alignment with sector-recommended site planning guidelines and standards.

Land and HLP advocacy will be a recurrent priority for the Shelter Sector to ensure vulnerable families have access to land and security of tenure while in displacement. Sector partners plan to rehabilitate T-shelters that have passed their lifespan in Maiduguri and Bama LGAs of Borno State.

The Shelter Sector is planning to provide 1,000 basic NFI kits to affected populations in Bama and Gwoza LGAs of Borno State. A total of 500 NFI kits will be prepositioned in Dikwa LGA, Borno State, while partners will provide NFI kits to 130 households in Dikwa and 55 households in Monguno. Moreover, an assessment of NFI needs is planned for Pulka (Gwoza LGA), Borno State in the coming weeks.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

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Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In April, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) partners provided dedicated and/or mobile site facilitation and support to 136 sites hosting 710,344 individuals across Borno and Adamawa State. Partners biometrically registered 23,385 eligible individuals across Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Konduga, Maiduguri and Ngala LGAs in Borno State to enhance the delivery of assistance to internally displaced people. Additionally, 614 eligible households were manually registered across Bama, Damboa, Jere, Mafa and Ngala LGAs in Borno State.

40 per cent of camps and camp-like settings across Borno State remain over-congested. However, progress was made in April with the extension of Kuya Camp in Monguno town, where an additional 900 shelters are being constructed of which 500 shelters are completed and have been allocated to internally displaced people who have arrived in Monguno at the beginning of 2019.

Coordination and camp management committee meetings and focus group discussions (FGDs) were held across camp and camp-like settings. Partners also carried out awareness campaigns to promote community engagement among community leaders, camp leaders and representatives, and sectoral camp committee meetings.

In April, six fire incidents were reported in Damboa, Gajiganna and Monguno areas of Borno State. To prevent and reduce fire outbreaks, sensitizations on risks and mitigation measures were conducted. Hygiene promotion campaigns in April focused on preventing the spread of chicken pox and measles, as well reducing open defecation. CCCM partners conducted site infrastructure assessments that identified shelter reinforcement kits and basic NFI kits as the most significant gaps. In preparation for the rainy season, CCCM teams trained shelter committees on shelter reinforcement and flood mitigation measures.

The CCCM Sector managed reception centres across eight locations in Borno State, namely Bama, Dikwa, Konduga, Maiduguri, Monguno, Ngala, Nganzai and Pulka (Gwoza) LGAs to accommodate the ongoing influx of new arrivals. Partners registered newly displaced people entering the camps, provided assistance, and carried out information sessions for new arrivals on fire prevention, hygiene promotion, feedback mechanisms (complaint boxes), receipt of food ration cards, and enrollment for wet food distribution. A total of 13,559 individuals were registered as new arrivals in Adamawa and Borno states with the highest influx recorded in Demsa (2,205 individuals), Bama (1,362), Jere (1,176), Gwoza (963) and Numnan (957) LGAs.

A total of 379 complaints were received via suggestion boxes, voice recorders and the complaints and information desks across Baga (Kukawa LGA), Bama, Banki, Biu, Beneshie, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Konduga, Maiduguri, Magumeri, Mubi, Monguno, Ngala, Pulka, and Rann LGAs. 41 of the complaints were followed up on and addressed, while 338 are awaiting action.

Some 167 individuals from Bulama and sectoral committees received capacity building trainings on CCCM issues, as did 64 camp and community leaders on roles and responsibilities of committee members, standards, community participation, and GBV monitoring/reporting among others. CCCM Sector also engaged with government counterparts during these trainings.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The CCCM Sector continues to emphasize the urgency of providing land for the construction of additional shelters through government participation in identifying available land to decongest camps across Borno State. CCCM will also continue to plan new sites and redesign site plans of existing locations to decongest camps.

CCCM partners will facilitate the relocation of internally displaced people in Monguno – a majority of whom have been living in makeshift shelters on the roadside near Watershed Camp – to the newly-built shelters in Kuya Camp extension. The Sector will also finalize the allocation of the remaining 300 unoccupied shelters in Stadium Camp in Maiduguri.

The Sector will also commence preparations for the upcoming rainy season and participate in the planning process for the Rainy Season Contingency Plan. This will involve monitoring the capacity and preparedness of partners in identified locations that are likely to be impacted by the rainy season as well as providing updates and response required on an ongoing basis as the season continues.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In April, ongoing rehabilitation and infrastructure work was completed across the BAY States to improve access to basic community services. In Borno State, **partners rehabilitated four classroom blocks for 200 learners**, two offices, and two latrines at Mafa Primary School (Mafa LGA). In Balbaya (Bayo LGA), partners repaired seven classroom blocks for 350 learners, two offices and six Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines.

In Adamawa State, the Loko community in Song GLA received 5KVA solar panels, enabling 450 individuals attending school to read at night. The school also received 180 desks and chairs for 360 learners, which included office furniture for 11 teachers. The construction of seven new classroom blocks for 350 pupils including two office rooms and three VIP latrines were completed at Muva Primary School in Mubi North. At Naiwa Primary School (Hong LGA) 350 pupils now have access to better educational facilities following the completion of seven classrooms, two offices and three VIP latrines. Additionally, 40 market stalls were constructed to boost economic activities of traders and vendors in Bara Community (Gulani LGA) in Yobe State. Partners set up six new solar powered classrooms and two offices with a barbed wire perimeter fence in Dawasa Primary School in Nangere LGA of Yobe State to support 880 learners and teachers. The Ngurbuwa Clinic in Gujba LGA, Yobe State was reconstructed, providing an estimated population of 3,000 people with access to healthcare. At Njilbiwa Primary School (Gulani LGA), more than 1,000 learners and staff now have access to six new classrooms and two classroom blocks.

Despite efforts to improve access to community infrastructure, there is still a major gap in the number of usable and gender friendly VIP latrines and WASH facilities. Construction activities should also take standards for learning spaces into consideration to ensure an appropriate teacher to learner ratio of one to 35.

Some **400 people are receiving technical skills training** at three Vocational Training Centers (VTCs). Ramat Polytechnic in Maiduguri, Borno State is training 200 students in various skills including: mobile communication systems, aluminium fabrication, tailoring, catering, computer literacy, welding, and carpentry. Fifty students at the Nigerian Institute of Leather and Science Technology (NILEST) in Abuja are receiving training in manufacturing, processing and production of leather; while 50 others at Peugeot Automobile Limited in Kaduna are progressing with skills in automobile repairs, spray painting and panel beating. Students who successfully complete their vocational training will each receive US$500.00 as business start-up and expansion grants. Monitoring visits indicate that literacy skills are still low and pose a challenge for effective small to medium enterprise (SME) and business management. There is need for VTCs to strengthen their literacy skills training.

Small businesses received support through ongoing **business advisory services** and monitoring programmes. Beneficiaries received cash grants worth approximately $300.00 per household with varying rates across LGAs covered by the Joint Livelihood and Market Recovery Assessment.

The sector conducted field assessments to commence **waste management activities** through cash-for-work programmes in Maiduguri, Borno State. More than 20 communities were assessed in order to identify waste management options and local government capacities, including to explore recycling initiatives. The target locations for potential programming will be selected based on, but not limited to, the following criteria: flood prone areas with limited waste management services; large number of IDPs and host communities to incorporate social cohesion; and availability of livelihood support means for these two groups.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Ahead of the rainy season, the Sector will prioritize interventions in LGAs with a high probability of flooding by rehabilitating community infrastructure such as drainage canals and river channels. The Sector will also provide emergency employment opportunities and support local governments on waste management. This will help reduce the exposure of communities to health risks associated with waste accumulation and illegal dumpsites, while providing a source of livelihoods and building local capacity.

Partners will provide equipment (carpentry, joinery, welding, building construction) to Mafoni Vocational Training Center in Maiduguri before the upcoming student enrolment period in June. Partners have received funding to scale up community infrastructure through cash-for-work approaches, working closely with relevant state ministries.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In April, the Education Sector continued to carry out Education in Emergency (EiE) activities to expand the capacity of schools and to enhance access to quality education for host communities and internally displaced people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states.

Education Sector partners built 16 TLS (Temporary Learning Spaces) in Kaga and Jere LGAs in Borno State. Each of these learning spaces have the capacity for 30 learners at one time. With two sets of classes (morning and afternoon), these spaces can accommodate 60 learners per day. In total, the 16 TLS will provide learning opportunities to approximately 960 children. The Education Sector also rehabilitated eight classrooms in Damboa LGA of Borno State.

A total of 30 TLS were built at the Mohammed Goni International Stadium Camp in Maiduguri. Volunteer teachers have already been recruited and are now attending training with support from the Borno State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB). The learning spaces will be functional after this training.

A total of 462 teachers in Askira/Uba, Kaga, Jere, Guzamala, Chibok and MMC LGAs of Borno State received training on psychosocial support (PSS) to provide them with the pedagogic skills to work with conflict-affected children and youth.

Some 2,290 children (1,428 girls and 862 boys) in Maiduguri, Kaga, Jere, Damboa and Konduga LGAs of Borno State received school kits including books, pencils, rulers, school bags, and other learning materials during the reporting period.

There are still significant gaps in the education response, as many conflict-affected children are not enrolled in school.

Based on sector data, 801,653 children are out of school in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states of which more than 50 per cent are girls. The sector is still underfunded, based on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) data, and the Education Sector is in need of an additional $30 million funding to cover the gap.

Moreover, new movements of internally displaced people into many LGAs across the BAY states is putting additional pressure on existing schools, many of which were already filled to capacity with children prior to the influx. As such, schools are not able to absorb all of the children who were recently displaced.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In the coming month, the Education Sector will carry out a mapping of actors, needs, funding and donors to improve coordination for a more effective response. The matrix of gaps and priorities will be updated and shared with donors. Education Sector partners will establish a mechanism to collect information and report on attacks on schools, as well as occupation of school facilities by armed groups.

The sector is aiming to develop a three to four-year strategy that shows clearly how education interventions will transition from emergency to recovery, and link up with development work, in alignment with the Government of Nigeria’s plan for education. This strategy will also serve as a fundraising document. The EiE working group will assess the effectiveness of all structures (national and international NGOs) and guidelines for each intervention. The Sector will also establish a strategic advisory group, as well as set up Education Sub-Sectors in each of the three BAY states. In May, Education partners will develop an accountability framework to support EiE actors across BAY states.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

A total of 629 humanitarian cargo movement notification forms were processed through the Nigerian Armed Forces (NAF) by the Logistics Sector in the month of April. These represent the proposed movement of 1,545 trucks carrying humanitarian cargo to 51 locations on behalf of 27 organisations across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states, of which 206 required military escorts.

Sector-managed storage facilities, operated by NGO service providers in seven locations across Borno State, received 3,550.47 m³ (720.21 mt) of humanitarian cargo for 15 organisations.

The Logistics Sector successfully conducted three trainings including Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) set-up, Relief Item Application (RITA), and Basic Humanitarian Logistics (BHL) for 42 participants from 21 organisations.

In April, UNHAS transported 1,241 passengers on the fixed wing aircraft and 4,079 passengers on the helicopters. Additionally, 5,925 kgs and 2,824 kgs of cargo were transported on the fixed wing aircraft and helicopters respectively.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Logistics Sector contributed to the Rainy Season Contingency Plan and continues to encourage all logistics partners to plan for the season. Essential information relating to physical road access constraints are regularly shared with partners to support planning efforts. The Logistics Sector will also continue to conduct trainings in May.

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Since January 2019, the ETS has provided internet connectivity services to more than 2,000 humanitarian staff from 75 organisations at the hubs deployed across the BAY states. The ETS assisted in relocating the UNDSS Security Communications Centre (SCC) in Abuja and conducted a refresher training for radio operators. The SCC in Abuja will cover communications operations across Nigeria, including the BAY states in the north-east. The ETS also started developing training materials for technical and non-technical humanitarian staff to build their skills on security communications services and infrastructure.

In April, preventive maintenance missions were carried out on ETS infrastructure and services in Bama, Banki and Ngala areas of Borno State to ensure their full operability. In Ngala, the ETS team managed to restore the VHF coverage up to Gamburo and beyond.

The ETS received two satellite kits in Maiduguri as part of the Crisis Connectivity Charter (CCC) to test solutions ahead of future activations of the Charter. One of them was mounted at the Red Roof humanitarian hub. The ETS team will test their performance in Maiduguri before deploying them to field hubs.

The ETS delivered a training session on standard communications procedures to 19 humanitarian staff from five organizations during the Safe and Secure Approaches to Field Environments (SSSAFE) training in Maiduguri. The training familiarized participants with handheld radios and provided practical exercises on conducting radio checks and contacting the Communications Centre (COMCEN).

Following the bandwidth upgrade done in January, the ETS continued monitoring the performance of internet services across the humanitarian hubs in Bama, Banki, Gwoza, Dikwa Monguno and Ngala areas of Borno State to ensure the international service provider is allocating the agreed bandwidth.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The ETS will engage with partners to ensure a smooth implementation of the new High Frequency (HF) plan according to the frequencies granted by the Nigerian Ministry of Telecommunications to the ETS. The ETS is planning to conduct preventive maintenance missions in Bama, Dikwa and Gwoza to ensure ETS communications services are fully functional. In line with the ETS localization efforts, a vacancy announcement for the recruitment of a national Information Management Assistant will be launched at the beginning of May.
Response and constraints

Inter-sector Working Group (ISWG): In April, the ISWG continued to develop and strongly advocate for resources for the Rainy Season Contingency Plan and extended military operations. Under the guidance of the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF), the ISWG supported the development of proposals for the first Reserve Allocation of $10 million to provide life-saving assistance to people displaced due to ongoing military operations across Borno State. The ISWG also prioritized the provision of shelter solutions and NFIs to populations and communities along the Monguno LGA axis in Borno State.

Partners active in the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), continued to mobilise resources to respond to emergencies across locations. In April, RRM partners focused on providing emergency NFIs, shelters and food rations to populations affected by fire outbreaks in Gajigana and Gajiram areas in Borno State.

Civil-Military Coordination and Access: In April, several incidents and developments posed additional challenges to the humanitarian response. In Jakana town of Borno State, the Nigerian military evacuated the town’s entire population estimated at 10,000 people on the evening of 8 April 2019. The residents were relocated to Bakassi IDP camp in Maiduguri, Borno State. Humanitarians supported protection and advocacy efforts and residents were allowed to start returning to Jakana on 11 April. Further evacuation of civilians for security reasons could take place in the coming months across Borno State as military operations intensify.

As of April, 1,400 Nigerian refugees who sought refuge in Niger have been registered as returnees in Damasak, Borno State. Returns have primarily been influenced by changes in the security situation along the border areas. Protection partners are working on a draft tripartite agreement for returns, to be endorsed by the Tripartite Commission comprised of the Governments of Nigeria, Niger and UNHCR.

In Monguno LGA of Borno State, clearing operations in the north axis have intensified, however these operations have not yet increased access to Kukawa LGA or to the eastern side of Damasak (Mobbar LGA) in Borno State. No significant population movements have been reported, however military sources estimate that between 5,000 to 10,000 IDPs could still arrive in Monguno as a result of ongoing operations.

Due to ongoing military operations in Bama LGA, Borno State, Bama town has witnessed an influx of new arrivals. As at 10 April, the reception centre in Bama was hosting 6,861 new arrivals, who are mostly sleeping out in the open without shelter. The military in Bama agreed to an extension of the IDP camp and partners have conducted an inspection visit for site planning purposes.

Efforts to resume operations in Rann, Kala/Balge LGA in Borno State are ongoing. Partners are holding weekly meetings to coordinate efforts and agree on response priorities, as well as logistics and security components. An inter-agency mission to Rann on 11 April focused on shelter, WASH, food, protection, health and security. However, significant challenges still remain in regularly reaching Rann, redeploying staff and ensuring partner presence.

Humanitarian Hubs: Eight humanitarian hubs are operational in Borno State – Maiduguri (Red Roof), Gwoza, Ngala, Bama, Dikwa, Damasak, Banki and Monguno. The hub in Rann is currently not operational. In April, the construction of hard wall buildings commenced at the hubs in Monguno, Banki and Damask to replace the tents. Once completed, the hard wall buildings will increase the capacity of the hubs from 15 to 21 beds each. The hubs are currently less than 50 per cent funded. In order to maintain hub operations, especially in the deep field, an additional $1.89 million USD in funding is urgently needed.

Cash Working Group: In April, the Cash Working Group (CWG) finalised the multi-year strategy and work plan for 2019-2020.

Field Coordination: OCHA rolled out trainings on humanitarian coordination for field staff. By the end of April, 120 humanitarian staff in Monguno, Ngala and Damaturu LGAs of Borno and Adamawa states were trained on various aspects of field coordination. OCHA will carry out the trainings in additional locations across Borno State.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Inter-sector Working Group: The ISWG and RRM partners are planning additional field assessments. In May, partners will assess five informal settlements in Maiduguri, Borno State to mobilize resources for populations displaced from Abbadam, Guzamala and Kukawa LGAs.

Civil-Military Coordination and Access: The CMCoord and Access Unit will continue to analyse the operational situation to advise on and respond to operational issues that can impact the humanitarian response.
**FUNDING UPDATE**

The 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy

To alleviate the suffering of 6.2 million people in dire need of life-saving aid in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, the United Nations and partners are appealing for **$848 million for 183 projects** to be implemented by 69 humanitarian organisations. It is the seventh largest single-country appeal globally. As of 30 April 2019, $193.2 million (22.8 per cent) of the funds have been received, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

**The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund**

The NHF is one of 18 Country-based Pooled Funds globally and has raised $83 million since it become operational in May 2017. The total contributions in 2019 amount to $11 million thanks to generous contributions from Germany ($6.8 million), Sweden ($2.2 million), Norway ($1.1 million), and Spain ($0.3 million).

In April, the 2019 First Reserve Allocation (RA1) process was underway with the review of proposals for NHF funding. The funds from the 2019 First Reserve Allocation are expected to be disbursed towards the end of May.

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

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

## Key Indicators

- **Need**: 2,700,000 people in need
- **Target**: 2,700,000 people targeted
- **Reached**: 1,229,094 people reached
- **In-kind or cash-based food assistance (people)**: 2,700,000
- **In-kind or cash-based agricultural/livestock/ﬁshery livelihood assistance (people)**: 2,500,000
- **In-kind or cash-based fuel and energy assistance (people)**: 1,000,000

## Need and Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based food assistance</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>1,040,338</td>
<td>1,144,660</td>
<td>42%</td>
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<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based agricultural/livestock/ﬁshery livelihood assistance</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>71,672</td>
<td>177,425</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based fuel and energy assistance</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>5,427</td>
<td>6,880</td>
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## Funding Coverage

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<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based food assistance</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based agricultural/livestock/ﬁshery livelihood assistance</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based fuel and energy assistance</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
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# NUTRITION

## Key Indicators

- **Need**: 2,800,000 people in need
- **Target**: 2,000,000 people targeted
- **Reached**: 419,853 people reached
- **Medical treatment for children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM)**: 367,526
- **Medical treatment for children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)**: 726,941
- **Provision of food supplements to children, pregnant and lactating women**: 1,689,645
- **Provision of skilled IYCF counselling to caregivers/mothers**: 1,062,764

## Need and Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment for children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM)</td>
<td>367,526</td>
<td>264,146</td>
<td>22,481</td>
<td>79,018</td>
<td>38%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical treatment for children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)</td>
<td>726,941</td>
<td>389,367</td>
<td>1,517</td>
<td>2,996</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision of food supplements to children, pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>1,689,645</td>
<td>815,754</td>
<td>145,201</td>
<td>169,402</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of skilled IYCF counselling to caregivers/mothers</td>
<td>1,062,764</td>
<td>763,685</td>
<td>46,805</td>
<td>340,835</td>
<td>45%</td>
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## Funding Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Funding Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment for children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM)</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment for children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of food supplements to children, pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of skilled IYCF counselling to caregivers/mothers</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# PROTECTION

## Key Indicators

- **Need**: 5,200,000 people in need
- **Target**: 4,700,000 people targeted
- **Reached**: 1,004,445 people reached
- **Referrals/follow-up for protection services or other sectoral assistance**
- **Provision of access to legal documentation**
- **Legal advice and services, including on housing, land and property**
- **Protection training, including on explosive hazard risk education**
- **Protective and specialised services for at-risk children**
- **Psycho-social support and life-skills activities for children and caregivers**
- **Socio-economic assistance for children whose rights were violated**
- **Sensitisation on GBV/SEA principles, prevention, reporting**

## Need and Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referrals/follow-up for protection services or other sectoral assistance</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>1,137</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of access to legal documentation</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>24,724</td>
<td>39,922</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal advice and services, including on housing, land and property</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>1,996</td>
<td>2,211</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection training, including on explosive hazard risk education</td>
<td>770,000</td>
<td>475,000</td>
<td>95,108</td>
<td>178,499</td>
<td>33%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protective and specialised services for at-risk children</td>
<td>43,500</td>
<td>27,400</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>3,460</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psycho-social support and life-skills activities for children and caregivers</td>
<td>840,000</td>
<td>575,000</td>
<td>34,790</td>
<td>196,085</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Socio-economic assistance for children whose rights were violated</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1,006</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitisation on GBV/SEA principles, prevention, reporting</td>
<td>1,600,445</td>
<td>805,559</td>
<td>11,624</td>
<td>135,351</td>
<td>7%</td>
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## Funding Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Funding Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referrals/follow-up for protection services or other sectoral assistance</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of access to legal documentation</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal advice and services, including on housing, land and property</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection training, including on explosive hazard risk education</td>
<td>33%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protective and specialised services for at-risk children</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psycho-social support and life-skills activities for children and caregivers</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic assistance for children whose rights were violated</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitisation on GBV/SEA principles, prevention, reporting</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# HEALTH

## Key Indicators

- **Need**: 5,300,000 people in need
- **Target**: 5,000,000 people targeted
- **Reached**: 1,207,789 people reached
- **Out-patient health consultations (people)**
- **Mobile medical activities (people)**

## Need and Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out-patient health consultations (people)</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
<td>137,728</td>
<td>455,408</td>
<td>24%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mobile medical activities (people)</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>262,389</td>
<td>752,381</td>
<td>26%</td>
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## Funding Coverage

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>Funding Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out-patient health consultations (people)</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile medical activities (people)</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

## Key Indicators

- **Need**: 3,600,000 people in need
- **Target**: 3,200,000 people targeted
- **Reached**: 1,068,142 people reached
- **Access to safe drinking water provided through construction, rehabilitation of water facilities and/or water trucking (people)**
- **Access to maintained, cleaned and improved sanitation facilities (people)**
- **Access to basic hygiene items, including top-ups (people)**

## Need and Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to safe drinking water provided through construction, rehabilitation of water facilities and/or water trucking (people)</td>
<td>3,441,914</td>
<td>530,000</td>
<td>50,782</td>
<td>250,177</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to maintained, cleaned and improved sanitation facilities (people)</td>
<td>3,105,544</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>43,828</td>
<td>944,424</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to basic hygiene items, including top-ups (people)</td>
<td>3,441,914</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>16,496</td>
<td>118,125</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Funding Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Funding Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to safe drinking water provided through construction, rehabilitation of water facilities and/or water trucking (people)</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to maintained, cleaned and improved sanitation facilities (people)</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to basic hygiene items, including top-ups (people)</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in April</th>
<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelter solutions and support (households)</td>
<td>412,955</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>2,621</td>
<td>10,252</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced and transitional shelter solutions (households)</td>
<td>142,358</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing repair and improvements interventions (households)</td>
<td>62,076</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>1,038</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food items kits and cash (households)</td>
<td>341,897</td>
<td>56,250</td>
<td>4,696</td>
<td>9,072</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (CCCM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in April</th>
<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sites with camp management support or site facilitation</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons biometrically registered</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>23,355</td>
<td>50,819</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of functional reception centers managed and/or improved</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of local and IDP leaders trained on CCMM issues</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
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<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic community infrastructure rehabilitated and constructed</td>
<td>3,556</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods skills training (vocational, agricultural and non-agricultural)</td>
<td>5,497,669</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>20,988</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-for-work activities (people)</td>
<td>5,497,669</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,127</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGA departments supported with local governance restoration</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
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<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in April</th>
<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children attending a learning centre or school</td>
<td>2,249,424</td>
<td>1,584,831</td>
<td>33,267</td>
<td>168,062</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School materials for learners</td>
<td>2,249,424</td>
<td>1,584,831</td>
<td>2,290</td>
<td>58,104</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers trained in psycho-social support and pedagogy</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>1,149</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# LOGISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Reached in April</th>
<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisations using storage and cargo consolidation services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>112%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square metres managed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,440</td>
<td>3,550</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>145%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers transported with UNHAS flights</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>5,320</td>
<td>18,290</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in April</th>
<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCHA information products produced regularly</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian hubs utility count</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>5,370</td>
<td>17,158</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
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<th>Reached in 2019</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational areas covered with security communications network</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian or Government workers using ETS services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>2,174</td>
<td>2,174</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisations supported by the sector</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>107%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Publication date: 23 May 2019. Sources: Sectors monthly submission to Response Planning and Monitoring Tool. Feedback: ocha@un.org
For more information: https://www.ocha.org/operations/nigeria/

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