

NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION UPDATE

DECEMBER 2017



OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW



8.5 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED OF
LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE IN 2017



6.9 MILLION
PEOPLE TARGETED FOR
LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE IN 2017

The humanitarian crisis in north-east Nigeria remains severe due to ongoing conflict, continued internal displacement and the unpredictable return of refugees from neighbouring countries. Since late October 2017, large-scale displacements have taken place in Borno State and northern Adamawa State, with influxes of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Pulka, Gwoza, Ngala, Monguno, Askira/Uba, Konduga, Bama and Mafa most notably. In just three months, 28,000 have fled these areas and other locations for various reasons including voluntary relocation, insecurity and poor living conditions. Another large-scale displacement took place along the Maiduguri-Monguno axis (Tungushe, Tungushe Ngor, Gajiram, Gajigana, Gasarwa) due to a surge in hostilities in the north-east of Borno State. Biometric verifications are still ongoing in all the aforementioned locations but aid groups estimate that **over 36,000 women, children and men have been displaced** in recent months, most of whom are in dire need of food, water, shelter, blankets and clothes, as well as medical care. Host communities are also extremely vulnerable. These newly displaced populations report that many more families remain in areas inaccessible to humanitarian workers, and additional displacements from these areas are expected in the coming weeks.

The **food security situation** has slightly improved in population centres across the north-east in 2017 thanks to various factors including improved security, scale-up of food and livelihoods assistance, favourable climatic conditions for agricultural production and slight market recovery. Nonetheless, conflict continues to limit the amount of land under cultivation and the situation remains concerning in 2018, with 2.6 million currently severely food insecure and 3.7 million expected to face critical levels of food insecurity during the upcoming lean season (June through September). Without sustained assistance, the situation could quickly deteriorate.

On 21 December, after four months of intense work by Health, Water and Sanitation, Shelter and Camp Coordination actors, the **cholera epidemic in Borno State was declared over** by state health authorities. Overall, more than 5,000 cases and 61 deaths were reported in Maiduguri and its surroundings, and Dikwa, Monguno, Mafa and Guzamala local government areas (LGAs). Cholera prevention messages and the importance of good sanitation and hygiene practices are ongoing to mitigate any risk of a new outbreak.

To improve local coordination and **increase the presence of humanitarians where vulnerable populations are living**, to date, five 'deep field' humanitarian hubs (Maiduguri, Ngala, Dikwa, Bama and Gwoza) offering secure accommodation and Internet connectivity to aid workers have been made operational. Another four (Monguno, Damasak, Banki and Rann) are expected to be fully operational by March 2018.

With close to 71 per cent (US\$743 million out of \$1.05 billion) of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) funding requirements received before year-end, the humanitarian response in Nigeria was one of the world's best funded in 2017. Thanks to the **generous support of donors**, many sectors were able to meet their targets on key life-saving activities. However, a critical gap remained throughout the year in the funding of the Response and Recovery Planning sector. This hampered the humanitarian agencies' ability to deliver comprehensive livelihood support to affected people, has slowed down debris removal activities in major towns, and overall limited early recovery work across north-east Nigeria.

As the year draws to a close, sectors and humanitarian organisations continued to carry out various programme-based and area-based needs assessments which contributed to the **2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview** and **Humanitarian Response Plan**, both to be released in early February. ■

North-east Nigeria Humanitarian Situation Update, December 2017. Reporting period: 1 to 31 December 2017. Publication date: 25 January 2018.

OCHA produces these reports in collaboration with humanitarian partners. They do not include information on operations that are not part of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Please also 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 HRP monitoring framework.

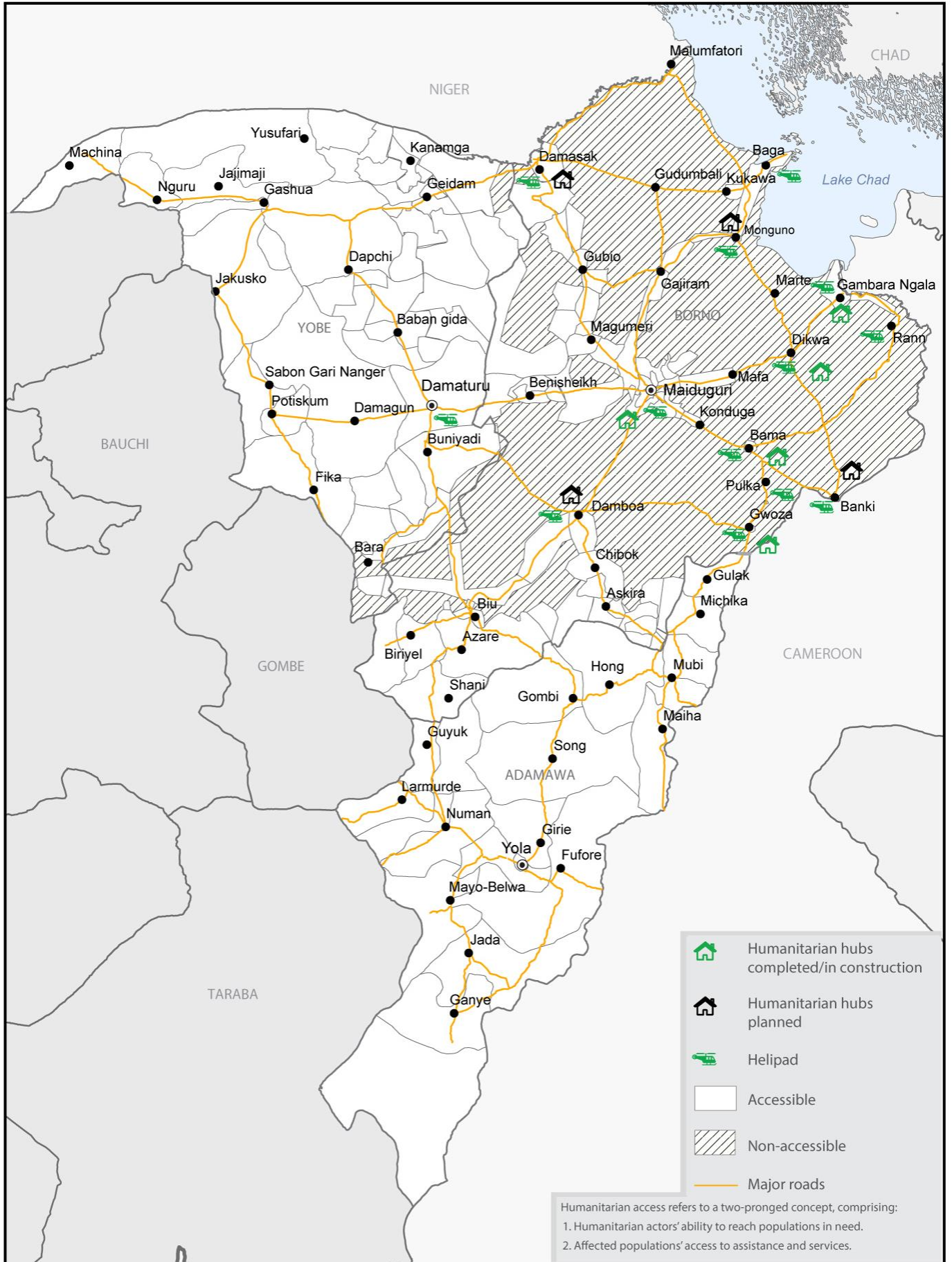
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Cover photo: Shelter being built in the new camp for IDPs in Bama, Borno State, December 2017 – OCHA / Yasmina Guerda.

ACCESS BY INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS



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

Creation date: 31 December 2017 Sources: Access Working Group, DTM XIX

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FOOD SECURITY

5.2 MILLION

PEOPLE IN NEED

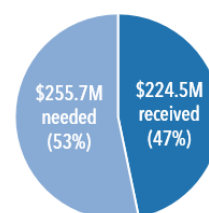
5.1 MILLION

PEOPLE TARGETED

3.3 MILLION

PEOPLE REACHED IN 2017

REACHED IN 2017: 1 million girls | 998,550 boys | 579,950 women | 563,700 men | 49,700 elderly women | 48,300 elderly men



2017 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

FOOD SECURITY Key Performance Indicators	People in need	People targeted	People reached during reporting period	People reached since January 2017	2017 response coverage
In-kind and/or cash-based food assistance	5.2 million	5.1 million	1.7 million	1.8 mil (avg/month)	35%
Agro-based production inputs	TBD	1.8 million	314,100	1.5 million	83%
Agricultural trainings for farmers	TBD	500,000	39,700	194,550	39%
Activities to recover, restore and protect livelihoods	TBD	1.5 million	104,200	157,900	11%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

As of December, close to **3.3 million people were supported** with food security interventions within the 2017 HRP, 75 per cent of whom were reached with in-kind support and 25 per cent with cash or vouchers. The Government’s Special Relief Intervention in the North-East also continued to provide food assistance in camps and host communities.

Dry season agriculture and livestock input distributions are ongoing in Yobe, Adamawa and Borno states. In December, seeds, fertilizer, goats and bulls were distributed to 314,100 farmers and pastoralists to contribute to improved nutrition and dietary diversity as well as income generation.

The sector continued to be an active member of the **Rapid Response Mechanism** to ensure that food assistance was provided in a timely manner in response to the recent mass displacements, and ensure that nutrition screenings and referrals were made possible. In December, Food Security partners rapidly assisted with food to close to 9,000 newly displaced people in the following locations: Tungushe (5,000), Gajiram (2,280), Banki (270) and Pulka (1,400).

Although food security has improved throughout the north-east in 2017 as a result of a massive scale-up of humanitarian food and livelihoods assistance and other factors the situation remains extremely fragile, with many households, particularly in Borno State, mainly dependent on assistance to meet their basic food and livelihood needs. Many remain forced to resort to negative coping strategies to access food.

According to the **market monitoring report** issued jointly by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS-NET) and the World Food Programme (WFP) in December, main staple prices during the lean season were lower across most markets compared to previous months and the previous year during the same period. However, **prices remain higher than the five-year average** across most markets and for most commodities, and staple food prices are higher in the states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe compared to the rest of the country. Though prices were expected to decline further for most staple food items post-harvest, they remain above the five-year average. Additionally, most traders in the north-east report only having the capacity to absorb a 25 per cent increase in demand.

Therefore, any scale-up of humanitarian cash-based interventions should be partial and gradual.

The assessment findings on the best modality to use for food assistance in Konduga are being analysed so that sector partners interested in replicating the methodology in other locations can move this forward.

A **localised Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)** was carried out in Kala/Balge in early December. The findings indicate that the food security situation is particularly critical among newly arrived IDPs in Rann. It was noted that communities living there have limited access to farmland due to insecurity and this is resulting in reduced food crop production. The current level of food availability in the LGA is still below pre-crisis levels, and food assistance is still required both for new arrivals and IDPs already living in the settlements.

Access constraints in and out of Lagos Port has affected the timely release of specialised nutritious foods and efforts have increased to mitigate this challenge ahead of vessels arriving in January. In addition, access and security challenges remain a constraint in reaching affected populations with agricultural inputs, especially in Borno and Yobe states.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The **final EFSA report covering Borno, Yobe and Adamawa** states will be released in January. Initial findings indicate that about 34 per cent of the surveyed households are food insecure in the three states; among them, five per cent are severely food insecure. At the state level, the proportion of food insecure households is highest in Borno (46 per cent) and lowest in Adamawa (20 per cent).

Based on the results of a recent **rapid food security and livelihood assessment carried out in Damasak**, a workshop is planned to develop a gap analysis, determine the most appropriate assistance modality and ensure a targeted response.

Based on lessons learnt in 2017, sector partners will focus on preparing the **2018 rainy season plan**, the implementation of which should start in May to ensure that the needed measures are in place in a timely fashion. ■

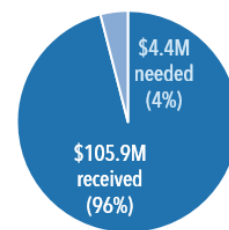


NUTRITION

3.4 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED

2.7 MILLION
PEOPLE TARGETED

3.5 MILLION
PEOPLE REACHED IN 2017



REACHED IN 2017: 1.2 million girls | 970,400 boys | 1.3 million pregnant or lactating women

2017 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

NUTRITION Key Performance Indicators	People in need	People targeted	People reached during reporting period	People reached since January 2017	2017 response coverage
Admissions in stabilisation centres for severe acute malnutrition with complications	45,000	31,500	600	9,600	30%
Outpatient treatment for severe acute malnutrition	404,300	283,100	34,600	351,650	124%
Blanket supplementary feeding for children and pregnant or lactating women	3.4 million	472,000	218,450	379,850	80%
Infant and Young Child Feeding information sessions	1 million	731,000	201,700	1.3 million	178%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Nutrition activities in December saw a **drop in the number of children admitted for oral treatment** (34,600) compared to the previous month (50,850). This drop can be attributed to the post-harvest period which has improved the nutritional situation in some communities.

Overall, the Nutrition sector surpassed several of its 2017 targets thanks to a **growth in partnerships** (from 12 partners in January to 25 in December). The March 2017 Cadre Harmonisé analysis, which indicated that about 5.2 million people were food and nutrition insecure, helped sound the alarm, and sustained advocacy and donor support ensued. By the end of the year, the sector’s plans were **96 per cent funded**. Thanks to this generous support from donors, a total of **3.5 million people were reached**, against a target of 2.7 million. This overachievement can be explained with the intensification of infant and young child feeding (IYCF) activities following the review of the sector’s community mobilisation strategy, which included the engagement of community volunteers and helped improve the outreach to mothers.

Throughout the year, much progress was made in terms of provision of care for treatment and management of acute malnutrition (through 667 nutrition sites across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe), strengthening the communities’ capacity to detect cases early, refer cases and participate in the promotion of optimal IYCF practices. In particular, **nutrition surveillance systems were strengthened** to better monitor the situation. Improved coordination among the sector’s partners and continuous collaboration with other sectors (in particular Food Security, Health, WASH and Education) also contributed to a more efficient and effective response over the year.

The establishment of ‘deep field’ humanitarian hubs and the mobile approach taken by partners (**49 mobile teams activated** in Borno and Yobe) improved access to affected families and enabled the provision of integrated nutrition services in 199 sites in hard-to-reach areas. Working hand in hand with the Health sector’s ‘Hard-to-Reach’ teams, Nutrition partners were able to perform close to 10.3 million mid-upper arm circumference screenings.

A **major challenge** remained the management of acute malnutrition with medical complications. Through 37 stabilisation centres in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, less than 10,000 children aged 6-59 months were able to receive treatment (31,500 were targeted). This shortcoming was due to the **lack of specialised skills** and 24/7 facilities to manage medical complications in locations with high security constraints where medical referrals are hardly possible. Even though the second half of the year saw an increase in the number of stabilisation centres, they remained insufficient to address the massive needs.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In the immediate future, the sector is working to ensure that the needs of those newly displaced by ongoing hostilities in the north-east are addressed in a timely fashion, in particular in the **Gwoza LGA and the Monguno axis** (Borno State). Humanitarian partners are being mobilised to increase their physical presence and their capacity to respond in several priority areas such as Kukawa Nganzai Gubio Mobbar and Guzamala.

Moving into the 2018 response, the Nutrition sector will aim to build on the gains made in 2017 by **expanding geographical coverage** and leveraging different approaches to adapt to the variety of situations from one area to another. In particular, the **use of mobile outreach teams** will be increased to cover areas where permanent nutrition services cannot be provided. Given the increased number of cases of moderate acute malnutrition (506,858 currently) and the limited capacity to provide supplementary feeding, the Nutrition sector has engaged partners to scale up and ensure that the required nutrition commodities are available.

Another key focus for the coming months will be to increase the monitoring of the situation with **continuous surveillance** and regular SMART (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) nutrition assessments in all areas of operations. To support the localisation of the response, the sector will also focus heavily on **building the capacity of service providers** and health workers where possible. ■



HEALTH

6.9 MILLION

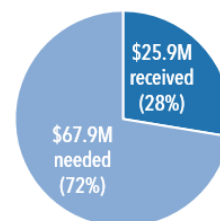
PEOPLE IN NEED

5.9 MILLION

PEOPLE TARGETED

3.8 MILLION*

ESTIMATED PEOPLE REACHED IN 2017



REACHED IN 2017: 1.1 million girls | 833,150 boys | 946,750 women | 681,650 men | 113,600 elderly women | 75,750 elderly men

2017 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

HEALTH Key Performance Indicators	In need	Targeted	Reached during reporting period	Reached since January 2017	2017 response coverage
Out-patient health services (ppl)	6.9 million	2.1 million	66,700*	1.6 million*	76%
Mobile medical activities (ppl)	3.8 million	3.8 million	365,850	2.2 million	58%

*Following new analysis, the methodology for calculating this figure was revised.

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In December, the **Health sector reached about 430,000 people** through more than 600 sector-supported health facilities and 156 mobile health teams in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

The biggest development of the month was the official declaration on 21 December by the Borno State health authorities of the **end of the cholera epidemic** that broke out on 16 August. More than 5,000 cases and 61 deaths were reported across six areas in Borno State (Jere, Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Dikwa, Monguno, Mafa and Guzamala). Sensitisation sessions on cholera prevention messages and the importance of good sanitation/hygiene practices are ongoing in all affected areas of Borno to mitigate any risk of a new outbreak.

The **hepatitis E virus (HEV)** outbreak continues to cause concern with at least 130 new cases reported in December. To date, the total number of suspected HEV cases stands at 1,651 across 19 Borno LGAs. The outbreak was confirmed in eight LGAs (Ngala, Kala/Balge, Monguno, Mobbar, Mafa, Chibok, Dikwa and Konduga) with most of the cases reported in Ngala (815), Kala/Balge (532), Monguno (102) and Mobbar (99). So far, 226 specimens have been sent for laboratory investigation, 182 of which (81 per cent) tested positive.

During the month, the sector continued to provide **mental health support** through 36 facilities in Borno State. About 28 mental health outreach sessions were carried out in just two weeks, during which close to 530 patients were treated for different forms of mental ailments and another 38 were referred to the Federal Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital in Maiduguri for further case management. In addition, close to 3,400 women and girls were reached with **sexual and reproductive health services**: 34 high-risk pregnancies were identified and referred to health facilities, family planning methods were provided to 880 new users and clinical management of rape was provided to 13 survivors, among other activities.

To support the **relocation of over 15,000 people in Bama**, Borno State, from the old General Hospital IDP site to the new GSSSS IDP camp, Health sector partners established a temporary clinic to deliver medical services in the new site. Mobile teams are also ready to be deployed depending on the needs on the ground.

Major challenges in the health response remain: facilities that are operational are short-staffed, lack safe water and basic drugs or equipment. Although maternal and newborn health services, such as antenatal care, were available in at least half of the functional health facilities, comprehensive obstetric and abortion care were only available in respectively 5 per cent and 18 per cent of the IDP camp clinics. Normal delivery was at least partially available in 46 per cent of health posts.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Given the high number of new displacements recorded since October, the sector has carried out a **partner capacity mapping** to ensure rapid and effective responses where needed and avoid duplication of services. A scale-up was undertaken in Gajigana, Tungushe and Pulka and the following locations continue to be monitored closely: Gajigana/Magumeri, Tungushe/Konduga, Rann, Ngala, Pulka, Gwoza, Banki, Dikwa and Monguno. Some partners have already prepared their **contingency plans** with stocks and supplies to respond to new displacements. Mobile health teams are available to deploy where necessary: two mobile teams have already been deployed in Gajigana and Tungushe and two additional once are currently providing back-up support. In areas where the health services are overstretched health partners are planning to scale up or expand their interventions in 2018 as soon as they receive the funding commitments from donors.

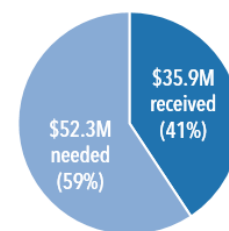
The **revitalisation and strengthening of the health system** remains a vital priority, especially the development of a functional referral system mechanism given that less than 30 per cent of health facilities in Borno have a functional referral mechanism to a higher level of care. ■

PROTECTION

6.1 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED

2.4 MILLION
PEOPLE TARGETED

2 MILLION
PEOPLE REACHED IN 2017



REACHED IN 2017: 570,350 girls | 498,950 boys | 612,300 women | 317,100 men | 16,300 elderly women | 34,250 elderly men

2017 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

PROTECTION Key Performance Indicators	People in need	People targeted	People reached during reporting period	People reached since January 2017	2017 response coverage
Material assistance (Protection-based non-food items)	2.4 million	220,250	4,950*	276,100*	*The achievements marked with an asterisk include HRP and non-HRP activities and can therefore not be measured against HRP-specific funding or targets.
Legal services support	112,000	13,800	63*	10,250*	
Community sensitisation on key protection issues	2.4 million	190,000	33,150*	297,350*	
CHILD PROTECTION					
Children provided with psycho-social support	3.2 million	650,000	27,900*	424,050*	
Unaccompanied and separated children identified	32,000	12,000	1,000*	10,050*	
Children associated with armed groups who have benefitted from community reintegration support	15,000	5,500	650*	6,650*	
Children benefitting from mine risk education	N/A	104,000	6,850*	110,750*	
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) PROTECTION					
Specialised support for GBV survivors	2.5 million	368,000	12,100*	284,600*	
Support through referral mechanisms	25,000	7,400	650*	7,800*	
Sensitisation on GBV and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	2.5 million	250,000	57,450*	572,700*	

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In 2017, the Protection Sector **reached 2.47 million vulnerable persons** (including 416,100 through interventions outside of the HRP), including in **hard-to-reach areas** of Borno (Bama, Banki, Gwoza, Pulka, Damasak, Dikwa, Ngala, Monguno and Damboa), Yobe (Gujba and Potiskum) and Adamawa (Mubi North and South, Michika and Madagali).

In addition to the results presented in the table above, 2017 HRP-related achievements include: **profiling, monitoring and registering** of 434,100 vulnerable individuals; **training** of 17,750 in core protection principles; **psycho-social support (PSS)** for 193,550; and provision of **livelihood skills training** and start-up kits to 10,150 people. As **access to justice** remains a major issue in north-east Nigeria, close to 10,250 people were supported in 2017 through legal counselling and representation in court, police/prison visits, the set-up of mobile courts in two IDP camps, and the roll-out of a case management system and housing, land and property assistance; furthermore, close to 135,000 were supported in obtaining legal documentation (birth certificates, statutory declarations of age and indigene letters) to prevent risks stemming from lack of identification. The **strengthening of referral pathways** (particularly on gender-based violence, access to justice and child protection), enabled the identification of over 25,800 individual cases.

Regarding **GBV Protection specifically**, in 2017, 867,850 individuals were supported with response and prevention services. In particular, 17,400 women and adolescent girls received dignity kits, 239,750 persons were supported with PSS, and 15,450 (mainly women and girls) benefited from skills-building and basic livelihood support services. Throughout the year, an important focus was the engagement of leaders, policy makers and communities on GBV Protection and the

strengthening of community-based structures. (including capacity-building for frontline aid workers).

On **Child Protection**, in addition to the results reported above, another 82 unaccompanied/separated children were reunited with their caregivers in December; the sub-sector is exploring ways to scale up family tracing and reunification given the scale of the needs. For improved case management, an integrated referral pathway was finalised with the Nutrition and Health sectors. Finally, in an attempt to support the localisation agenda, the sub-sector and DEMAC, the Diaspora Emergency Action and Coordination, carried out a joint small survey on the existing forms of collaboration between national partners and the Nigerian diaspora.

Note: many HRP activities were funded in 2017 through internal agency resources that are not reflected in the Financial Tracking Service, explaining the discrepancy between achievement and funding levels.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In 2018, the sector will focus on **scaling up its operational footprint** – both in terms of geographical coverage and in quality of interventions – in areas recently retaken by the Government to enhance its ability to effectively monitor, refer and respond to violations. In particular, more resources will be allocated to train frontline workers to increase ‘**protection by presence**’. To achieve effective protection and scale up interventions, **strong advocacy for urgent financial support** is needed as well as political support in furtherance of global commitments. **Prolonged detention** remains a particularly critical concern in terms of violation of basic human rights as thousands remain in custody while they undergo screening and the sector is stepping up its advocacy efforts at all levels. ■

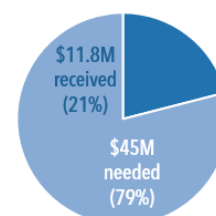
EDUCATION

2.9 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED

1.6 MILLION
PEOPLE TARGETED

1.4 MILLION
PEOPLE REACHED IN 2017

REACHED IN 2017: 658,650 girls | 728,000 boys | 4,550 women | 6,900 men



2017 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

EDUCATION Key Performance Indicators	People in need	People targeted	People reached during reporting period	People reached since January 2017	2017 response coverage
Formal and non-formal education	2.9 million	1.6 million	28,050	722,950	45%
Learning supplies for crisis-affected children	2.9 million	1.3 million	86,900	444,000	34%
Teachers trained in PSS and basic life skills	72,400	19,210	600	3,900	20%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The conflict in north-east Nigeria is a unique situation where the **systematic destruction of education** has been both a key objective and a tragic outcome of hostilities. In 2017, Education in Emergencies partners have been working hand-in-hand with the Governments of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states to ensure that hundreds of thousands of children can continue to receive some form of education and the **local education system** is progressively restored.

Enrolment campaigns and monitoring of progress made are ongoing in support of state education authorities, with the engagement of key media outlets. Radio jingles and live discussion programmes aimed at enlightening parents on the importance of sending their children to school are continuously being aired. December saw the **school enrolment** of an additional 1,403 learners (735 girls and 668 boys) in Borno State and 26,624 learners (15,456 girls and 11,168 boys) in Yobe State. The current new enrolment figure for the 2017/2018 academic year stands at 478,619 (223,270 girls and 255,349 boys). Additional enrolment data is currently being analysed, in particular for Adamawa State. Close to 87,000 children in Borno have received **learning materials**.

Through targeted advocacy with state authorities in Adamawa State, a **waiver for school fees and other levies** was secured for 81 IDP children at Fufore and Malkohi camps, removing another critical barrier for education as IDP families usually cannot afford these “hidden charges”.

In Yobe state, 9,504 **uniforms with sandals and stockings** were distributed to girls to encourage new their enrolment at the Pompomari and Kukareta IDP camps. Additionally, as many parents expressed a **preference for the traditional Quranic (Tsangaya) education** over formal education, temporary learning spaces equipped with latrines have been established in seven Tsangaya schools in Maiduguri and its surroundings, benefiting 2,350 children (1,140 girls/1,210 boys).

Finally, in order to better support decision-making in 2018, the sector initiated the validation exercise of the **Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA)** commissioned by the sector in October. The assessment covered 332 schools in 27 LGAs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. Initial findings indicate that the lack of economic resources is the major barrier to accessing education, given the cost of schooling (fees, uniforms, supplies...) and the overall lack of sources of income/livelihoods for crisis-affected families. Other key factors keeping children out of school include the lack of teaching and learning materials including textbooks, the lack of adequate WASH facilities, and poor teacher remuneration and training.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The **final report of the Joint Assessment** launched in September will guide strategy development and prioritisation in 2018 for the Education sector and inform policy decisions to promote minimum standards for emergency preparedness, response and recovery throughout the coming year.

The sector will continue its **advocacy with the state educational authorities** towards ensuring that the requisite supporting elements (learning spaces, motivated and trained teachers, optimal learning and teaching materials as well as supporting infrastructure) are in place as soon as is possible to enable the retention of the children newly enrolled in school.

Many schools remain closed across Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. Although in some cases the schools were closed for reasons unrelated to the crisis, the sector will advocate to ensure that opportunities to enable education access for all children in the north-east are identified and harnessed. This will be critical in **bridging the humanitarian-development divide** and achieve progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 4 for “inclusive and quality education for all”. ■

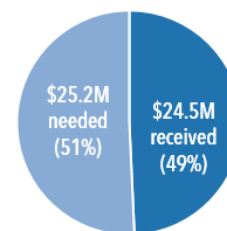


WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE

3.9 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED

2 MILLION
PEOPLE TARGETED

2.9 MILLION
PEOPLE REACHED IN 2017



REACHED IN 2017: 844,300 girls | 748,700 boys | 609,750 women | 540,750 men | 109,450 elderly women | 97,050 elderly men

2017 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Key Performance Indicators	People in need	People targeted	People reached during reporting period	People reached since January 2017	2017 response coverage
Safe drinking water	3.8 million	2 million	266,600	2.6 million	133%
Improved sanitation facilities	1.6 million	418,000	106,600	1 million	246%
Hygiene kits	2.4 million	1.1 million	174,750	1.5 million	138%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

On 21 December 2017, the **cholera outbreak** that had started on 16 August was officially declared over. This was the result of months of intense efforts by Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) partners – in collaboration with Health actors working directly on case management – to contain the epidemic, through hygiene promotion, desludging and repairs of latrines, establishment of handwashing stations, chlorination of all existing water facilities, as well as increased access to clean water. The WASH sector will continue the efforts to strengthen and expand preventive measures as well as **preparedness ahead of the 2018 rainy season**. In particular, a strong emphasis is placed on ensuring that WASH-related items (soaps, water purification tablets, buckets, to name a few) are prepositioned in sufficient quantities in pre-identified hotspot locations and where ‘deep field’ humanitarian hubs have been established.

Similarly, WASH partners are also working to contain the ongoing **hepatitis E virus (HEV) outbreak**, which has already reached over 1,650 cases. This outbreak is caused by multiple factors including overcrowded IDP camps, poor sanitary conditions, lack of clean water and poor hygiene practices among IDPs and affected people. **Limited funding in the first three quarters of the year** compromised the quality of the response and the sustainability of services provided. Partners prioritised immediate life-saving interventions in the last quarter at the expense of building on investments made earlier.

The month of December also saw the **relocation of over 15,000 persons in Bama**, Borno State, from the General Hospital IDP settlement to the new GSSSS camp, for which the establishment of WASH services was critical. Four solar and 10 hand-pump boreholes, 275 latrines and 160 showers were immediately availed.

WASH actors are also **extending services to newly arrived IDPs and returnees** in various locations especially Banki, Ngazai, Tungushe, Tungushe Ngor and Gajigana.

Given the trauma suffered by most IDPs and the poor hygiene practices in camps, WASH actors are adapting their approaches to hygiene promotion in an attempt to increase the effectiveness of the messaging. For example, much of the **hygiene promotion** is being done through drama and small theatre performances, with women in leading roles. This serves the double purpose of improving the hygiene situation among IDPs while also providing them with a form of psycho-social support.

Overall, throughout the year, the sector managed to reach more affected persons than initially targeted with only **49 per cent of the required funding** reported to have been received. This is due to the nature of WASH activities which are by nature open to a large number of persons, and due to under-reporting of funding on the Financial Tracking Service by implementing partners and donors. The sector is working to improve the latter for its 2018 reporting cycle.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

A recent **gap analysis in the new GSSSS camp in Bama** revealed that IDPs have at their disposal 12 litres per day per person (Sphere standards recommend 15), and an average of 55 people for each latrine (Sphere standards in Nigeria recommend 50). WASH partners are working to address the immediate water gaps through trucking and an additional 162 latrines and 108 shower compartments are to be constructed in the coming weeks.

In the immediate future, the sector will continue to **monitor the new waves of displacement** along the Monguno axis and in Pulka caused by ongoing hostilities in Borno State and respond with water and sanitation services through the rapid response mechanism to the best of the partners’ capacities.

To improve the targeting of the response, the sector is also strengthening its monitoring and information management capacity for the coming year. This should help address challenges encountered in 2017 regarding double-counting, particularly on new construction and rehabilitation/repairs of boreholes, and sanitation facilities. ■



DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT)

2.3 MILLION

PEOPLE IN NEED

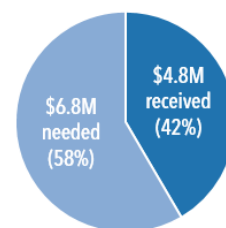
800,000

PEOPLE TARGETED

817,200

PEOPLE REACHED IN 2017

REACHED IN 2017: 251,900 girls | 204,300 boys | 163,200 women | 137,950 men | 30,400 elderly women | 29,450 elderly men



2017 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS/CCCM Key Performance Indicators	People in need	People targeted	People reached during reporting period	Reached since January 2017	2017 response coverage
Site facilitation, dedicated and roving CCCM (ppl)	1.7 million	800,000	0	595,500	74%
Biometric registrations (ppl)	2.3 million	650,000	46,700	817,200	125%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The sector has mobilised to address the new needs arising from recent new arrivals in Gwoza (4,230), Nganzai (3,316), Ngala (1,530), Konduga (1,327), Monguno (1,260), Mobbar (1,151), Bama (735), and other locations. **Lack of access and movement restrictions** remain a serious concern. To address camp congestion and mitigate fire outbreaks, the sector is revising its strategy; however, **securing safe land** for establishing sustainable camp structures remains a challenge that the sector is looking to address through continued advocacy with Government authorities. In December, **biometric registrations** were carried out in Kaga, Kukawa, Ngala, Nganzai, Madagali, Michika, Damaturu and Maisandari, bringing the total number of people biometrically registered in 2017 to 817,200. Site facilitation support was extended to 128 IDP sites, currently sheltering some 593,890 displaced persons.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In 2018, a **review of the sector's progress and challenges encountered** will be carried out on information management, monitoring mechanisms, shelter technical delivery and standards, and advocacy efforts. As a priority, the sector will continue to address the new displacement challenges by providing **more reception centres** in key locations, especially hard-to-reach areas, while maintaining the reception standards, camps and site governance structures. In the coming year, the sector will continue toward a qualitative approach to information gathering to ensure actionable CCCM information for the humanitarian community. **Biometric registrations** will commence in Mubi South, Pulka, Monguno, Bama, Baga, and Maiduguri and its surroundings. ■



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

2.3 MILLION

PEOPLE IN NEED

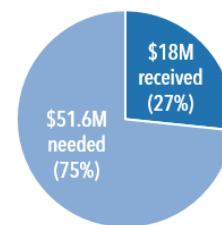
1 MILLION

PEOPLE TARGETED

537,200

PEOPLE REACHED IN 2017

REACHED IN 2017: 171,650 girls | 132,100 boys | 105,550 women | 89,200 men | 19,700 elderly women | 19,000 elderly men



2017 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) Key Performance Indicators	In need	Targeted	Reached during reporting period	Reached since January 2017	2017 response coverage
Emergency shelter solutions (households)	102,000	43,000	2,550	31,400	73%
Reinforced and transitional shelter solutions (households)	69,000	36,900	1,300	7,950	21%
Non-food items kits (households)	200,000	89,990	3,000	74,200	85%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Key December achievements include the completion of more than 6,000 shelters and the rapid response to new arrivals which enabled the **appropriate reception of IDPs** in Gwoza, Nganzai, Konduga, Munguno and Ngala, among other locations, and the relocation of 15,000 people in Bama. This was possible thanks to favourable weather and improved logistical and donor support. However, although, shelter and NFI needs far outweigh the amount of land (due to the volatile security environment) and supplies (in particular blankets during the Harmattan season) available. The **pressure added by new arrivals** coupled with the increasing number of shelters requiring repairs is rendering prioritisation challenging.

Shelter assessments were carried out in northern Adamawa, an area of return, and in central Borno State (Nganzai, Konduga, Magumeri), where over 20,000 people are newly displaced to ensure their needs are addressed.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector's current priorities are to: 1/ rapidly **provide shelter and NFIs** to those newly displaced by ongoing hostilities and to the returnees and 2/ **tackle the congestion** in areas such as Pulka, Maiduguri, Monguno, Ngala and Rann. Continuous efforts are being placed on supporting the sector's Rapid Response Mechanism and **stockpiling** capacity through advocacy and resource mobilisation. ■



RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLANNING

8.5 MILLION

PEOPLE IN NEED

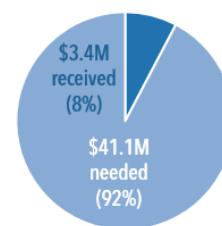
4.5 MILLION

PEOPLE TARGETED

328,300*

PEOPLE REACHED IN 2017

REACHED IN 2017: *Sex- and gender-disaggregated data on HRP activities is not available as of 31 December 2017.*



2017 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLANNING Key Performance Indicators	People in need	People targeted	People reached during reporting period	People reached since January 2017	2017 response coverage
Mine risk education/awareness	3 million	300,000	7,950*	25,950*	9%*
Rubble/debris removal	2.5 million	N/A	0	301,000*	N/A
Cash-based livelihood support	N/A	N/A	0	1,350*	N/A

* Due to current under-staffing in the administration of the sector, the data reflected here is as of 30 September 2017.

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In 2017, the Response and Recovery Planning sector faced many challenges in rolling out its activities due to **severe underfunding** for HRP commitments and subsequent lack of staff for the sector secretariat. As of December 31, only \$3.4 million (8 per cent) was received out of \$44.5 million requested through the 2017 HRP.

However, over the course of the year, the sector was able to implement a **wide range of projects** outside of the HRP framework, including mine-risk education, debris removal in towns directly affected by hostilities, conditional cash transfers in support of livelihoods restoration, agricultural trainings, or cash-for-work projects. Over a million people were reached overall.

In December particularly, over 1,200 farmers and 164 small business owners received **livelihoods-related inputs**, and 532 persons were provided with emergency employment through the reconstruction of 11 public infrastructure facilities. In Ngwom village, in Mafa, Borno State, 300 houses, a clinic, a school, 228 market stalls were built for IDPs as part of an overall **recovery and rehabilitation** programme.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In the coming weeks and months, **plans include:** the employment of 865 conflict-affected persons to rehabilitate four destroyed public structures, the scale-up of economic recovery activities, and the targeting of 800 persons for para-veterinarian trainings and livestock management input distributions.

Thanks to \$1.3 million secured through the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund, a **community recovery and stabilisation project** in the Bara ward of the Gulani LGA (Yobe State) will be implemented over the coming months, to benefit more than 13,000 people.

Additionally, as part of the overall 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan exercise, **the sector revised its strategy** and its monitoring framework, to include specific indicators and targets around **four early recovery programmatic areas:** Economic Recovery and Livelihoods, Capacity Building, Governance and Basic Infrastructure. Although the administration of the sector currently has no information management capacity, the sector hopes to improve the current staffing situation and increase its capacity in the coming year, provided that the required funding is secured. ■



LOGISTICS

30

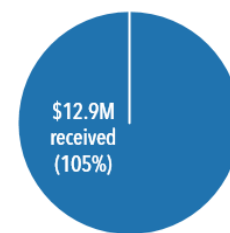
ORGS. HAVE USED STORAGE & CARGO CONSOLIDATION SERVICES IN 2017

3,980

SQ. METRES OF STORAGE SPACE AVAILED

48,850

PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED BY UNHAS IN 2017



2017 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

LOGISTICS Key Performance Indicators	Targeted	Reached during reporting period	Reached since January 2017	2017 response coverage
Organisations using storage and cargo consolidation services	13	18	30	231%
Square metres of cargo managed/delivered	3,000	N/A	3,980	133%
Passengers transported with UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights	N/A	4,450	48,850	N/A

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In December, the Logistics Sector facilitated the storage of 2,200 m³ (600 metric tons) of humanitarian relief items at the three **common storage sites** in **Maiduguri** (2,460 m²), **Monguno** (1,280 m²) and **Banki** (240 m²) on behalf of 18 organisations. In addition, the Inter-Agency Logistics Base in Maiduguri facilitated the consolidation of 10 m³ (4 metric tons) of air cargo in coordination with the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), on behalf of eight organisations to eight locations. Activities are ongoing to set up a prefabricated office for the planned common storage site in **Ngala** (640 m²). The Logistics sector facilitated a training on the Relief Item Tracking Application (RITA) the aid workers who will be in charge of managing the common storage site. A construction team completed the requested revisions of the mobile storage unit’s upgrades.

Continuing its support to the **‘deep field’ humanitarian hubs** projects, the sector participated in two missions to Damasak and Bama in December to assess locations for the common storage sites and strengthen the ongoing dialogue with community leaders as well as local government authorities, including the military.

During the reporting period a **two-day training** was delivered to 18 participants from 10 organisations on how to set up and dismantle a mobile storage unit.

Following an initial security assessment mission carried out on 14 December by the UN, the Logistics sector also supported the response by participating in an **inter-agency needs assessment mission** on 20 December, in response to the mass displacements recorded from Abadam, Borno State, along the Maiduguri-Monguno axis in Borno state, specifically in Tungushe, Tungushe Ngor and Gajigana.

In December, the Logistics sector facilitated **843 truck movement requests** carrying relief cargo, of which 336 were with an armed military escort, on behalf of 20 organisations.

In December, **UNHAS** transported over 4,450 passengers and close to 11,250 kgs of cargo. Since January, UNHAS has transported close to 48,850 passengers and more than 158,450 kgs of cargo, supporting 88 humanitarian organisations.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

One of the sector’s major priorities remains to support the roll-out of the **‘deep field’ humanitarian hubs** project in Borno State. In Banki, where the hub is expected to become operational in early February, the current common storage site located in the military compound will be moved to a new location adjacent to the upcoming hub. Construction of the common storage sites is expected to start in January in Damasak and in February in Bama and Dikwa.

With the end of the rainy season in October, **road access** to some of the key operational areas has markedly improved, although some localised security and access challenges remain. It is estimated that the Ngala-Rann road will remain closed to cargo vehicles until mid-January, although some supplies continue to get through by manual cross-decking of cargo across the flooded sections of the road, and then moved into Rann via smaller, more agile vehicles. The Logistics sector continues to work closely with local partners on the ground, including through civil-military coordination, to actively monitor the access situation and humanitarian needs in Rann and elsewhere.

On 16 December, a convoy carrying humanitarian cargo was attacked on the Dikwa-Ngala road. As a result, and based on lessons learnt, the Logistics sector is working to **improve the security assurances** for humanitarian cargo by strengthening the dialogue with military counterparts for improved, timely and reliable information sharing. ■

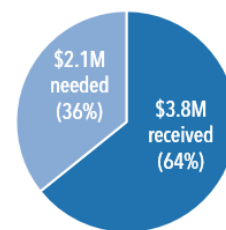
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

24

ORGANISATIONS SUPPORTED W/ RADIO USE TRAININGS IN 2017

6

OPERATIONAL AREAS COVERED W/ VITAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES IN 2017



2017 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS Key Performance Indicators	Targeted	Reached since January 2017	2017 response coverage
Operational areas covered w/ vital communications services	8	6	75%
Organisations supported with radio use trainings	20	24	120%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

As part of the digital mobile radio (DMR) roll-out in Maiduguri, the Emergency Telecommunications sector (ETS) has started a testing phase for the **tracking of staff and vehicles via very high frequency (VHF) network** for some humanitarian support staff. This feature, allows for real-time tracking of humanitarians and assets at the communications centre (COMCEN) in Maiduguri is meant to increase the safety and security of aid workers so they can carry out their activities more efficiently. Once the testing phase is completed, the service will be tentatively be extended to all aid workers in Maiduguri.

To support the surge in humanitarian activities surrounding the relocation in Bama, Borno State, of 15,000 people from the old General Hospital camp to the new GSSSS camp, on 2 December, the ETS organised a mission to assess the status of Internet connectivity and security services already deployed at the humanitarian hub which became operational in August 2017. The hub camp manager received basic training on the use of the VHF and high frequency (HF) radio technology.

As the roll-out of new ‘deep field’ humanitarian hubs continues, the ETS continues to provide support to ensure that all hubs have the necessary equipment for reliable power solutions, Internet connectivity and emergency telecoms. In December, two generators were procured by the sector for the upcoming hubs in Monguno and Banki. In addition, the ETS has prepositioned the required information technologies (IT) and security telecommunications equipment – including a satellite dish, radio repeaters, antennas, base station – at the warehouse in Maiduguri and is making the necessary arrangement for its transportation to Monguno.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

As part of the **upgrade of the existing radio network** in Maiduguri to DMR, humanitarian organisations will be gradually migrated to the new system so they can benefit from the tracking of staff and vehicles over VHF network. In the coming months, the same upgrade is planned for Damaturu, Ngala, Gwoza, Bama and Dikwa, and radio trainings will also be delivered to aid workers based in those locations.

The sector will continue to support the **‘deep field’ hubs roll-out**, with assessment, planning and equipment deployment missions in Monguno, Damasak, Rann and Banki, so that ETS services can reach humanitarians working in those locations as soon as possible. ■

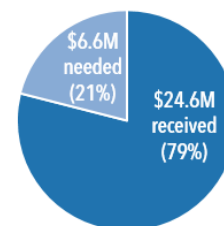
COORDINATION

91

OCHA INFORMATION PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN 2017

5

HUMANITARIAN HUBS COMPLETED IN 2017



2017 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES Key Performance Indicators	Targeted	Reached during reporting period	Reached since January 2017	2017 response coverage
OCHA information products produced regularly	N/A	8	91	N/A
Humanitarian hubs completed	9	0	5	55%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Local Coordination: Continuing efforts to improve the response in hard-to-reach LGAs, the local coordination group (LCG) mechanism was extended to Gubio, Mafa and Magumeri LGAs in Borno State. To date, 12 LCGs have been established out of the 18 targeted. In addition, for a strengthened and more principled response, OCHA trained 73 staff on coordination, humanitarian principles and other matters in Gwoza, Monguno and Ngala.

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM): In December, RRM partners scaled up along the Maiduguri-Monguno axis to respond to the recent displacements and needs in the towns of Tungushe, Tungushe Ngor, Gajigana, Gajiram and Gasarwa. Interventions are multi-sectoral, including Health, WASH, Shelter and distributions of NFIs. Other partners have also responded through their regular flexible programming to provide food and nutrition life-saving support.

Community Engagement: Focus group discussions with vulnerable persons and community leaders are ongoing across the north-east.

Cash-based interventions: In Mubi LGA (Adamawa State) the Cash Working Group is working to harmonise stipend amounts through cash-for-work projects.

Humanitarian hubs: Five humanitarian hubs are operational to date (Maiduguri, Gwoza, Bama, Ngala and Dikwa). In Maiduguri, the camp is transitioning from tent accommodations to prefabs. This should be finalised by mid-February. Improvements are ongoing in the other locations including new showers and toilets, improved drainage, kitchens and gazebos, fuel storage and bunker construction.

Humanitarian access: It is estimated that there are currently hundreds of thousands of people living in areas inaccessible to international aid organisations due, partly, to ongoing conflict. On 16 December, humanitarian contracted trucks, carrying life-saving supplies for crisis-affected communities, were attacked, resulting in the loss of four civilians who were part of the convoy. Humanitarian partners have scaled up road movements in Borno State to respond to large-scale displacements due to hostilities along the Maiduguri-Monguno axis. The last month has seen a slight improvement on the road between Ngala and Rann, however, cargo movements are limited to light trucks.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Inter-sector coordination: The Humanitarian Needs Overview and the Humanitarian Response Plan are being finalised and will both be released in early February in collaboration with all sectors of the response and the Government of Nigeria.

Local Coordination: The roll-out of LCGs will continue in six additional targeted locations and trainings are planned in Bama, Dikwa, Pulka, Banki, Damboa, Damasak and Rann before the end of February 2018.

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM): In January 2018, RRM partners will continue to work closely with the sectors in order to respond to the priority needs along the Maiduguri-Monguno axis, as well as other areas that are receiving an influx of displaced populations – notably Pulka.

Cash-based interventions: To support the intended expansion of cash-based assistance, a task team has been set up to map financial service providers in north-east Nigeria.

Humanitarian hubs: The Maiduguri hub will be opening a gym to support aid workers' health and well-being. Improvements in the four operational 'deep-field' humanitarian hubs will continue through January, and over the course of the coming months, the tents will be replaced with permanent structures (this is already the case in Ngala) as part of the preparedness plan of the rainy season. Four additional hubs are in the works: Monguno and Banki which should become operational in February, Damasak where construction has just started and which should become operational in March, and Rann which should be operational by April.

Humanitarian access: Due to ongoing hostilities, it is expected that January will see further displacements in the north into areas which have limited humanitarian presence. Humanitarian agencies will need to rely increasingly on road movements to reach the people residing outside of the main towns (which have been to date the primary locations for the delivery of aid). To this end, new road security assessment missions in the hotspot areas are planned. The Access Working Group has drafted a strategy for the north-east, which includes community engagement activities and advocacy at all levels, and which is to be endorsed by the humanitarian community in January. ■



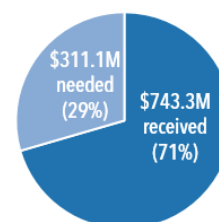
FUNDING UPDATE

\$1.05 BILLION

REQUIRED
IN 2017

\$743.3 MILLION

RECEIVED
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017



2017 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan

To reach 6.9 million people in dire need of life-saving aid across north-east Nigeria, the United Nations and humanitarian partners appealed for **\$1.05 billion for 2017**, making it the fourth largest single-country appeal globally.

As of 30 November, \$743.3 million (71 per cent) of the needed funds have been received, according to the funding levels reported on the [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#).

Nigeria Humanitarian Fund

Since its official launch in May, the [Nigeria Humanitarian Fund \(NHF\)](#), one of the world's 18 country-based pooled funds, has **raised over \$44 million**, from Sweden, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland, the Republic of Korea, Canada, Spain, Luxembourg, the Arab Gulf Program for Development, Malta, Azerbaijan and Sri Lanka.

In December, the **second NHF 2017 standard allocation** – for \$13.4 million – was disbursed to selected partners for a total of 24 projects targeting up to 950,000 people. In addition to addressing urgent humanitarian needs, this allocation focused on supporting under-funded sectors and integrating national NGOs into the humanitarian response in the north-east.

Organisations which applied for this allocation round are going through a strategic and technical review by their respective sectors as well as due diligence and capacity assessment reviews by the NHF team. The final funding decision is made in consultation with the NHF Advisory Board, composed of representatives of the humanitarian community in Nigeria and chaired by the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator. During the reporting period, the NHF team carried out eight monitoring visits to five locations (Dikwa, Pulka, Michika, Mubi and Hong) where partners were implementing projects under the first 2017 standard allocation (July 2017), including Protection, Shelter, WASH, Health and Logistics activities. Generally, implementing partners are meeting the targets set in the proposals, though some challenges (procurement issues, transportation difficulties, bureaucratic complexities, increasing costs of project inputs ...) are causing delays. ■

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (million \$)

Donor	Contribution (million \$)	Funds received through HRP	Funds received out of HRP
United States of America	359.2	280.0	79.1
United Kingdom	128.2	89.0	39.1
Germany	104.8	76.8	28.0
ECHO	89.0	64.9	24.1
World Food Programme	45.4	45.4	0.0
Central Emergency Response Fund	32.2	32.2	0.0
Sweden	30.3	27.7	2.6
Canada	26.5	21.0	5.5
Norway	20.1	18.3	1.8
Netherlands	20.1	10.6	9.5
Switzerland	12.6	8.6	4.0
China	12.3	5.0	7.3
Belgium	11.3	8.3	3.0
Japan	10.4	8.5	1.9
Denmark	8.1	5.1	3.0
Italy	6.7	4.1	2.6
Nigeria	5.7	5.7	0.0
Finland	3.9	3.9	0.0
Australia	3.8	2.2	1.5
France	3.5	2.2	1.3
Others	28.4	23.7	5.7

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](#).

SUMMARY: KPIs & FUNDING PER SECTOR

	In need	Targeted	During reporting period	Since January 2017	2017 Response coverage	Funding received ¹		
FOOD SECURITY								
In-kind and/or cash-based food assistance (ppl)	5.2 mil	5.1 mil	1.7 million	1.8 mil (avg/mth)	35%	47%		
Agro-based production inputs (ppl)	TBD	1.8 mil	314,100	1.5 million	83%			
Agricultural trainings for farmers (ppl)	TBD	500,000	39,700	194,550	39%			
Activities to recover, restore and protect livelihoods (ppl)	TBD	1.5 mil	104,200	157,900	11%			
NUTRITION								
Admissions in stabilisation centres for SAM w/ complications (ppl)	45,000	31,500	600	9,600	30%	96%		
Oral treatment for SAM (ppl)	404,300	283,100	34,600	351,650	124%			
Blanket Supplementary Feeding (ppl)	3.4 mil	472,000	218,450	379,850	80%			
Infant and Young Child Feeding information sessions (ppl)	1 mil	731,000	201,700	1.3 million	178%			
HEALTH								
Outpatient health services (ppl)	6.9 mil	2.1 mil	66,700	1.6 million	76%	28%		
Mobile medical activities (ppl)	3.8 mil	3.8 mil	365,850	2.2 million	58%			
PROTECTION								
Material assistance (Protection-based non-food items)	2.4 million	220,250	4,950*	276,100*	*Protection achievements listed here include HRP and non-HRP activities and can therefore not be measured against HRP-specific funding/targets.	41%		
Legal services support	112,000	13,800	63*	10,250*				
Community sensitisation on key protection issues	2.4 million	190,000	33,150*	297,350*				
>> CHILD PROTECTION								
Children provided with psycho-social support	3.2 million	650,000	27,900*	424,050*				
Unaccompanied and separated children identified	32,000	12,000	1,000*	10,050*				
Community reintegration support for children ass. w/ armed groups	15,000	5,500	650*	6,650*				
Children benefitting from mine risk education	N/A	104,000	6,850*	110,750*				
>> GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) PROTECTION								
Specialised support for GBV survivors	2.5 million	368,000	12,100*	284,600*				
Support through referral mechanisms	25,000	7,400	650*	7,800*				
Sensitisation on GBV and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	2.5 million	250,000	57,450*	572,700*				
EDUCATION								
Formal and non-formal education for crisis-affected children	2.9 mil	1.6 mil	28,050	722,950	45%	21%		
Learning supplies for crisis-affected children	2.9 mil	1.3 mil	86,900	444,000	34%			
Teachers trained in PSS / basic life skills	72,400	19,210	600	3,900	20%			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)								
Safe drinking water (ppl)	3.8 mil	2 mil	266,600	2.6 million	133%	49%		
Improved sanitation facilities (ppl)	1.6 mil	418,000	106,600	1 million	246%			
Hygiene kits (ppl)	2.4 mil	1.1 mil	174,750	1.5 million	138%			
DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS/CCCM								
Site facilitation, dedicated and roving CCCM (ppl)	1.7 mil	800,000	0	593,900	74%	42%		
Biometric registrations (ppl)	2.3 mil	650,000	46,700	817,200	125%			
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS								
Emergency shelter solutions (households)	102,000	43,000	2,550	31,400	73%	27%		
Reinforced and transitional shelter solutions (households)	69,000	36,900	1,300	7,950	21%			
Non-food items kits (households)	200,000	89,990	3,000	74,200	85%			
RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLANNING								
Mine risk education/awareness (ppl)	3 mil	300,000	7,950 ²	25,950 ²	9% ²	8%		
Rubble/debris removal (ppl)	2.5 mil	N/A	0 ²	301,000 ²	N/A			
Cash-based livelihood support (ppl)	N/A	N/A	0 ²	1,350 ²	N/A			
LOGISTICS								
Organisations using storage and cargo consolidation services	N/A	13	18	30	231%	105%		
Square metres of cargo managed/delivered	N/A	3,000	N/A	3,980	133%			
Passengers transported with UNHAS flights	N/A	N/A	4,450	48,850	N/A			
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS								
Operational areas covered w/ vital communications services	N/A	8	N/A	6	75%	64%		
Organisations supported with radio use trainings	N/A	20	N/A	24	120%			
COORDINATION								
OCHA information products produced regularly	N/A	N/A	8	91	N/A	79%		
Humanitarian hubs completed		9	0	5	55%			

¹ The accuracy of funding figures is only as strong as humanitarian partners' rigor in reporting on the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org). Donors and implementing partners are encouraged to update their funding status as regularly as possible.

² Due to current under-staffing in the administration of the sector, this data is as of 30 September 2017.