

NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION UPDATE

Progress on key activities from the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan

JANUARY 2018

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW



7.7 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED OF
LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE IN 2018



6.1 MILLION
PEOPLE TARGETED FOR
LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE IN 2018

Now in its ninth year, the humanitarian crisis in north-east Nigeria remains massive in scale due to **ongoing hostilities**: 1.7 million persons remain internally displaced, human rights violations continue to be reported daily, and the food security situation remains extremely concerning as conflict continues to limit the amount of land under cultivation and 3.7 million persons are expected to face critical levels of food insecurity during the upcoming lean season (June through September). Although **2017 saw many positive developments** – such as the containment of the cholera crisis in Borno State, the establishment of five humanitarian hubs in the field, the roll-out of a local coordination mechanism, and many sectors reaching their targets overall – without sustained assistance, all gains could be lost and the situation could quickly deteriorate.

Large-scale displacements continue to take place in Borno State and northern Adamawa State, with influxes in January of newly arrived persons in Gwoza (3,842), Mobbar (2,950), Nganzai (2,583), Monguno (2,214), Ngala (1,903), Mubi South (783), Konduga (675), Askira/Uba (560), Kukawa (460), and Bama (421). Between late October 2017 and late January 2018, over 40,000 vulnerable persons have been on the move for various reasons including ongoing hostilities, improved security in certain areas and poor living conditions. While assessments are still ongoing in these hotspot areas, rapid assessments and gap analyses have been developed and initial findings show that thousands, including host communities, are in dire need of food, water, shelter, blankets and clothes, and medical care. A multi-sectoral response has been possible through the rapid response mechanism and humanitarian organisations have scaled up their advocacy and resource mobilisation activities in order to meet the needs of the affected people. Additional displacements are expected for as long as hostilities will continue as newly arrived persons report that many more families remain in areas that are hard to reach for international humanitarian workers.

Humanitarian access continues to present major challenges, especially in Borno State. It is estimated that some 926,000 persons remain in areas that are hard to reach for international humanitarian organisations. Through civil-military coordination and community engagement, aid workers are working to expand the humanitarian space in north-east Nigeria. In addition, to improve local coordination and last-mile assistance, 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 have been made operational. Another three (Monguno, Damasak, Banki) are expected to be fully operational by March and another one, in Rann, by April, bringing the total to nine.

In January 2018, humanitarian partners started implementing the activities outlined in the **Humanitarian Response Plan**, based on priorities and vulnerabilities identified in the **Humanitarian Needs Overview**. A total of 60 organisations have committed to implementing **173 projects aimed at providing in life-saving assistance to 6.1 million women, children and men** in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. The total funding requirements for 2018 stand at US\$1.05 billion.

Although funds received in 2018 are extremely low for most sectors as of 31 January 2018, with only 1 per cent (\$13 million) of the requirements met, most partners were able to continue to provide life-saving assistance in January thanks to about \$196 million carry-over funding from 2017. However, for the response to be sustainable and to avoid interruption in life-saving services, it is crucial that additional funding be received across all the sectors.

This year the response will also focus on durable solutions, early recovery, livelihoods and basic services rehabilitation, across all sectors, to support a multi-year vision that goes beyond saving lives today. ■

North-east Nigeria Humanitarian Situation Update, January 2018. Reporting period: 1 to 31 January 2018. Publication date: 28 February 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.

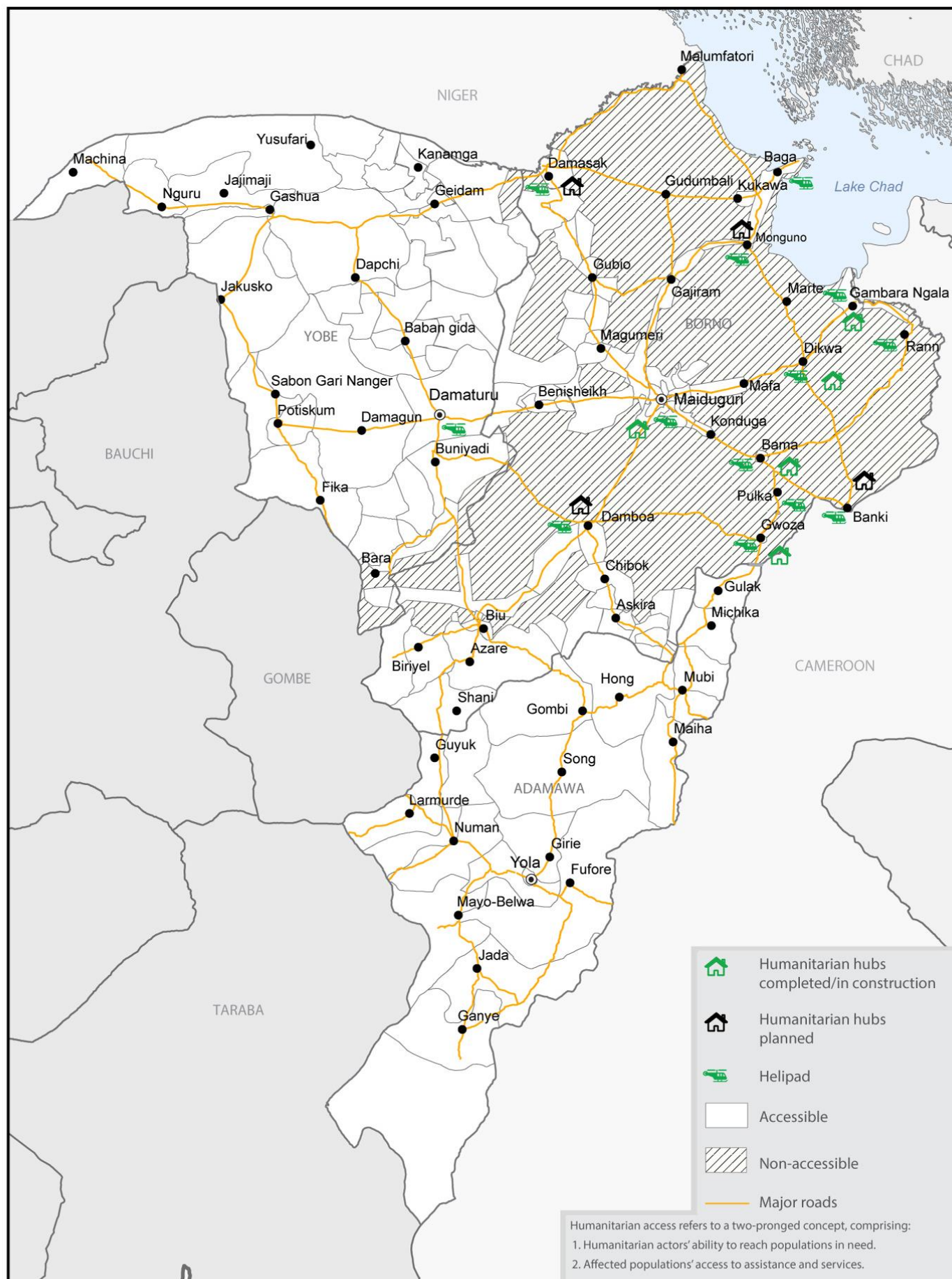
For more information, please visit unocha.org/nigeria and reliefweb.int/country/nga. To sign up for our mailing list: bit.ly/NigeriaUpdates.

Contacts:

Crispen Rukasha	Head of Office a.i., OCHA Nigeria, Maiduguri	rukasha@un.org	+234 906 227 7202
Yasmina Guerda	Public Information Officer, OCHA Nigeria, Maiduguri	guerda@un.org	+234 903 781 0095

Cover photo: Women cooking at the Pulka Wege Transit IDP camp, Borno State, January 2018 – 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 January 2018

Sources: Access Working Group, DTM XIX

Feedback: ochanigeria@un.org www.unocha.org/nigeria www.reliefweb.int/country/nga



FOOD SECURITY

3.7 MILLION

PEOPLE IN NEED IN 2018

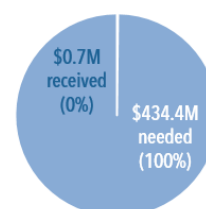
3.7 MILLION

PEOPLE TARGETED IN 2018

2.1 MILLION

PEOPLE REACHED IN 2018

REACHED IN 2018: 662,180 girls | 643,600 boys | 373,811 women | 363,323 men | 32,041 elderly women | 31,142 elderly men



2018 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

FOOD SECURITY Selected key performance indicators	People in need	People targeted	People reached during reporting period	People reached in 2018	2018 response coverage
In-kind or cash-based food assistance	3.7 million	3.7 million	1,985,408	1,985,408	54%
In-kind or cash-based agricultural/livelihood inputs	2.8 million	2.3 million	112,595	112,595	5%
Asset-based activities to recover, restore and protect livelihoods	2.8 million	373,663	72,325	72,325	19%
Trainings to improve agricultural/livelihood productivity	2.8 million	201,203	19,607	19,607	10%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In January 2018, over **2.1 million persons were supported** with food security interventions within 2018 HRP activities. The Government's Special Relief Intervention in the north-east also continues to provide food assistance in camps and host communities.

A **joint response analysis workshop** took place in Damasak with organisations focusing on food security and livelihoods interventions in Mobbar local government area (LGA) as well as community representatives and local government officials. The findings show that a majority of households in the LGA are gradually recovering and have restarted their income-generating activities. However, despite this improvement, targeted food assistance continues to be needed for the most vulnerable families who cannot meet their basic food needs. It is recommended that humanitarian actors and the Government scale up their early recovery and livelihood programmes in the LGA to better address the affected people's needs.

A **joint rapid food security assessment** was made across four Kukawa LGA wards (Kukawa town, Doro Baga, Baga and Cross Kauwa). It revealed that the situation is critical among internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in informal settlements in Cross Kauwa and Baga and, given that more people are expected to arrive as a result of the ongoing hostilities, the sector is looking at ways to anticipate and address the needs. Vulnerable IDPs and host communities in Kukawa, Cross Kauwa and Baga who cannot meet their basic food needs will be targeted and prioritised for food assistance as the lean season (June through September) is approaching. Currently, households are engaging in coping strategies such as borrowing food, begging, eating wild and less-preferred foods (wild grasses, onion leaves, etc.), and scavenging for firewood which poses grave protection risks, particularly for women and children.

In addition to the ongoing irrigation vegetable production and as part of 2018 **dry season agricultural/livelihoods response**, partners started distributing micro-gardening inputs (including improved seeds of assorted vegetables and basic tools), targeting more than 7,200 households (mainly women-headed) in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. Micro-gardening is key for women to grow their own food, and contributes to income generation and diet diversification for improved nutrition.

Food security partners faced challenges in providing the full basket of commodities to all beneficiaries with gaps in Super Cereal, beans and, to a lesser extent, salt. This was due to contract issues with local bean suppliers and ongoing problems with customs clearance at the Lagos port. These **food basket shortfalls** affected 200,000 persons in 10 LGAs. To mitigate the impact, measures taken by partners include: the launch of additional tenders to procure beans locally, and the use of an alternate port with additional clearing agents. However, these shortfalls are expected to continue to affect February distributions. The sector is calling for partners to scale up where possible to fill identified gaps.

Access and security challenges remain a significant constraint for livelihood support, in particular for the distribution of sensitive items like fertiliser. Advocacy continues with the Government to ease the security clearance process for the movement of fertiliser in addition to other agricultural inputs.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Food insecurity is expected to increase at the peak of lean season in July/August. Therefore, as a **preparedness** measure, it is crucial that in the upcoming months the most vulnerable be adequately prioritised. The February 2018 Emergency Food Security Assessment which is to cover 63 LGAs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (except for Abadam and Marte, the two inaccessible Borno LGAs), will provide more insight into the food security situation in the three states.

The sector will convene the **Rainy Season Planning Task Force** in February to take into account last year's lessons learnt, including refining and harmonising targeting criteria for the livelihoods response through a nutrition- and gender-sensitive approach, and identifying LGAs with security constraints that might prevent certain agricultural activities so other means of support can be devised.

Finally, with support from its Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) Working Group, the sector continues to advocate for the **inclusion of food preparation costs**, including cooking energy and efficient stoves, in the minimum expenditure basket for food security. This would help **mitigate protection risks** associated with cooking fuel access and meet cooking energy needs. ■

PROTECTION

5.8 MILLION

PEOPLE IN NEED IN 2018

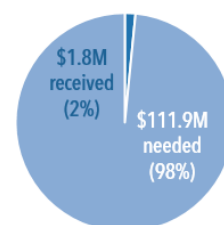
2.7 MILLION

PEOPLE TARGETED IN 2018

210,880

PEOPLE REACHED IN 2018

REACHED IN 2018: 71,792 girls | 66,144 boys | 45,957 women | 22,906 men | 2,813 elderly women | 1,268 elderly men



2018 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

PROTECTION Selected key performance indicators	People in need	People targeted	People reached during reporting period	People reached in 2018	2018 response coverage
Referrals for specialised services	45,172	32,266	2,169	2,169	7%
Protection-based material assistance (lanterns, hygiene kits, charcoal...)	345,133	128,000	3,818	3,818	3%
Access to legal documentation	528,000	229,369	2,469	2,469	1%
>> CHILD PROTECTION					
Psycho-social support, life-skills activities for children and caregivers	1.4 million	770,000	94,012	94,012	12%
Integrated case management for at-risk children	34,000	15,000	2,096	2,096	14%
Socio-economic assistance for children whose rights were violated	N/A	7,000	212	212	3%
>> GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) PROTECTION					
Specialised, multi-sectoral services	1.1 million	547,193	11,852	11,852	2%
Empowerment, skills-building, livelihood support	49,019	25,000	870	870	3%
Sensitisation on GBV/SEA principles, prevention, reporting	2.9 million	1,035,231	18,854	18,854	2%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Grave protection concerns and **human rights violations** continue to be reported daily including restrictions of movement in and out of IDP sites. Over 200 individuals, including foreigners, released from military detention are now being held (sometimes for up to one year) at a rehabilitation centre in Maiduguri. They have alarming protection needs and require urgent psycho-social and medical assistance. Efforts are also ongoing to address needs in areas facing large-scale displacements, namely Pulka and the Maiduguri-Monguno axis. In Pulka, **protection-based items** were provided, including charcoal and energy-efficient stoves. In January, 642 individuals received **legal aid** (e.g. counselling and representation in court) as well as housing, land and property assistance. In addition, 2,469 persons were supported to access **legal documentation** to prevent risks stemming from lack of identification.

Child protection (CP) actors provided psycho-social support to 94,012 children and caregivers, and integrated case management services to 2,096 children including two children reunited with their caregivers and 17 placed in alternative care. In addition, 212 children formerly associated with armed groups received socio-economic reintegration services.

Regarding **gender-based violence** (GBV), 34,963 individuals were reached with response and prevention services: 11,852 survivors and vulnerable girls, women, boys and men were supported with specialised services including GBV case management; 3,932 received dignity and hygiene kits; and 870 persons benefited from livelihoods initiatives. To date, 1,216 women and children have had access to safe spaces within the communities and participated in activities providing peer and emotional support. Sensitisation on protection against GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) principles, prevention and reporting has reached 18,854 persons. For enhanced **prevention**, the GBV sub-sector held a two-day training workshop for 27 (12 women, 15 men) focal persons from four security enforcement groups (military, police, Civilian Joint Task

Force, and the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps). The training centred on strengthening their understanding of GBV and SEA, and response mechanisms and improving the way communities, aid groups and security forces handle such cases together.

Furthermore, to **improve the monitoring and reporting** of the response, the CP and the GBV Protection sub-sectors trained respectively 32 and 26 information management focal points from a total of 16 organisations.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The **Centrality of Protection Strategy** is expected to be endorsed by aid agencies in Nigeria in February and a timeline for its roll-out will be developed. A strong focus will continue to be placed on supporting vulnerable persons in areas of major displacements (Pulka, Maiduguri-Monguno axis), in particular for GBV response as partners are lacking in these locations and a scale-up is urgently required. Enhanced field coordination is also needed in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

In addition, the GBV Protection sub-sector will carry out a **rapid assessment** across the three states to map existing services, determine whether they meet global standards of care, and identify potential barriers that might inhibit women and girls from accessing these services. The results of the assessment will: 1/ enable partners to target their interventions based on identified needs, 2/ be used as an advocacy tool for resource mobilisation and raise the profile of protection concerns in north-east Nigeria, and 3/ strengthen coordination to ensure that the most vulnerable have access to services.

The CP sub-sector will be working closely with the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms technical working group on the **Six Grave Violations against children in armed conflict** (use of children in armed groups, killing and maiming, sexual violence, attacks against schools and hospitals, abduction, and denial of humanitarian access) to ensure that all CP partners are adequately trained in identifying cases. ■



HEALTH

5.4 MILLION

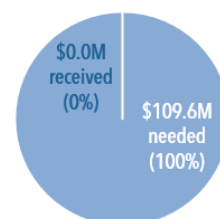
PEOPLE IN NEED IN 2018

5.1 MILLION

PEOPLE TARGETED IN 2018

245,369

PEOPLE REACHED IN 2018



REACHED IN 2018: 73,611 girls | 53,981 boys | 61,342 women | 44,166 men | 7,362 elderly women | 4,907 elderly men

2018 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

HEALTH Selected key performance indicators	People in need	People targeted	People reached during reporting period	People reached in 2018	2018 response coverage
Out-patient health consultations	3.9 million	3.6 million	148,675	148,675	4%
Mobile medical activities	1.5 million	1.5 million	96,694	96,694	6%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In January, 245,369 people received **medical consultations and treatment**, through 90 health facilities and through mobile outreach in IDP camps and host communities across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

The Health sector has been actively advocating with partners to scale up and address the needs of the newly displaced in different LGAs along the borders areas with Cameroon, Chad and Niger.

Through the rapid response mechanism and other systems, health partners have deployed to ensure coverage in areas with recent **large-scale displacements** where there was no health operational presence, in particular the Maiduguri-Monguno axis in Borno State. About 70,000 people are estimated to be in need of health services. 'Hard-to-Reach' mobile health teams were deployed to Gajigana to provide access to primary health care, a polio immunisation campaign was carried out, and surveillance activities are ongoing. However, there is an urgent need to provide **secondary health care services** as, currently, patients in need of specialised care have to travel to Maiduguri, the Borno State capital. As there are no ambulances, patients in need of advanced care are being transported in private vehicles.

The **hepatitis E outbreak** is slowing down in Rann following a robust response from Health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector partners. Only 20 cases were reported in January, and the situation continues to be monitored very closely to prevent the spread of outbreak to other areas. Response activities are ongoing in collaboration with WASH partners, including risk communication and hygiene promotion.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

People recently displaced along the Maiduguri-Monguno axis report that many more people remain in nearby areas that are inaccessible to international humanitarian organisations. It is therefore expected that humanitarian needs will increase as hostilities continue. Health partners are mobilising resources, as part of a multi-sector effort, to ensure that needs will be met in an adequate and timely manner.

The sector will also be prioritising **epidemic outbreak preparedness** ahead of the rainy season (June through September) to mitigate the risk of any potential outbreak. Need assessments will be carried out in various high priority areas, in particular areas that are likely to be cut off throughout the rainy season such as Rann and Ngala in Borno State. After the 2017 **cholera epidemic**, which ended with over 5,000 cases and 61 deaths, the sector will continue to monitor closely the situation in Borno to nip any potential reoccurrence in the bud.

In addition, the sector intends to roll out the **surveillance system for attacks (SSA)** on health care, a globally used tool that facilitates the reporting of attacks on health care facilities, staff, and other assets such as ambulances, and enables global advocacy against such violations of international law.

Finally, the sector will continue its efforts to **rehabilitate health facilities** across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. In 2017, about 70 health care facilities were rehabilitated by the sector. The development of a functional **referral system mechanism** remains a high priority given that less than 30 per cent of health facilities in Borno State have a functional referral mechanism to a higher level of care. ■



NUTRITION

3.5 MILLION

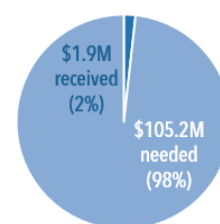
PEOPLE IN NEED IN 2018

2.7 MILLION

PEOPLE TARGETED IN 2018

248,477

PEOPLE REACHED IN 2018



REACHED IN 2018: 5,562 girls | 5,344 boys | 103,483 pregnant or lactating women

2018 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

NUTRITION Selected key performance indicators	People in need	People targeted	People reached during reporting period	People reached in 2018	2018 response coverage
Medical treatment for children with SAM* w/ medical complications	43,952	30,767	865	865	3%
Out-patient treatment for children with SAM	404,300	283,100	42,902	42,902	15%
Treatment for children and pregnant or lactating women with MAM*	732,766	366,423	0	0	0%
Vitamin A or micro-nutrient supplementation for children	3 million	2.3 million	0	0	0%
Counselling sessions on infant and young child feeding	1 million	743,000	204,710	204,710	28%

*SAM: severe acute malnutrition; MAM: moderate acute malnutrition.

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Thanks, primarily, to carry-over funding, the sector was able to reach 114,369 children and pregnant or lactating women in January 2018. Close to 10,400 children received **out-patient treatment for malnutrition** through the community-based management of acute malnutrition programme and about 103,500 women were sensitised and informed on adequate **infant and young child feeding**. In addition, the nutrition needs of 134,228 children and 98,178 mothers were supported through the **blanket supplementary feeding programme**.

Overall the management of **severe acute malnutrition with medical complications** remains a major challenge, and only 536 children suffering from SAM were able to receive treatment in January. This shortcoming is 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 2017 saw an increase in the number of stabilisation centres available, it remained insufficient given the scale of the needs.

As part of a multi-sectorial approach, Nutrition partners have been **scaling up in Magumeri, Nganzai and Gubio** (Maiduguri-Monguno axis) to address the needs arising from new arrivals caused by ongoing hostilities in the area. All newly arriving IDPs undergo a thorough screening and those who need it are referred to access services in the closest available facility.

Following a lessons-learned exercise on reporting issues in 2017, the sector is working to **improve the monitoring** of the response. Among the key actions taken are: the mapping of nutrition sites with GPS coordinates, and the **harmonisation of the nomenclature** of the different approaches that Nutrition actors are using to respond to the needs (static sites, outreach sites and mobile treatment sites). The aim of this exercise is to improve the accuracy of the data collected, ensure that reports are comprehensive, and enhance the overall accountability on nutrition commodities received.

Activities for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, and vitamin A and micro-nutrient supplementation have not started as of 31 January.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

After being postponed several times at the end of 2017, **Maternal, Newborn and Child Health week** is planned to take place in February and nutrition focal persons were trained in various LGAs for this purpose. This bi-annual campaign, carried out in close partnership with the Government, is a massive drive by all Nutrition partners to ensure that micro-nutrient deficiency control reaches at least 80 per cent of the children and pregnant and/or lactating women in Yobe and Borno states.

By the end of April, in partnership with the federal Ministry of Health, field nutrition staff will be trained to **enhance the local capacity** on community-based management of acute malnutrition.

In addition, as a follow-up action to improve monitoring and reporting in 2018, the sector is planning an **information management training** for its implementing partners.

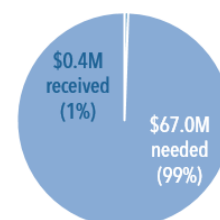
For effective coordination and to avoid duplication of efforts, the sector is also working hand-in-hand with local authorities to ensure that plans from international actors and state/local governments are aligned in terms of priorities and complementary. In addition, through the federal Government, nutrition partners are reviewing the current guidelines to make them more comprehensive by including the management of moderate acute malnutrition and infant feeding in emergencies. These efforts will support the standardisation of activities across the different partners engaged in nutrition response. ■

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

2.1 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED IN 2018

1.3 MILLION
PEOPLE TARGETED IN 2018

16,805
PEOPLE REACHED IN 2018



REACHED IN 2018: 2,090 girls | 1,724 boys | 1,457 women | 1,157 men | 172 elderly women | 149 elderly men

2018 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS Selected key performance indicators	Households in need	Households targeted	Households reached during reporting period	Households reached in 2018	2018 response coverage
Emergency shelter solutions and support	200,300	55,350	761	761	1%
Reinforced and transitional shelter solutions	91,000	31,240	415	415	1%
Housing repair and improvements interventions	81,880	14,250	250	250	2%
Non-food items kits	200,000	89,990	3,111	3,111	3%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In January, **shelter solutions** were provided to 1,176 households and non-food items (NFIs) to 3,111 households (full kits and loose items, depending on needs). In response to the recent mass population movements in the Maiduguri-Monguno axis and in Pulka notably, the sector mobilised to rapidly provide NFIs to the newly arrived.

The **major challenges** of the sector remain logistics, land availability, funding, and rapid response capacity. Due to the recent mass populations movements, the sector has all but run out of NFI and emergency shelter kits. This is compounded by the increased risk of fire outbreaks during the current hot and windy season. **Fire outbreaks** were reported in three IDP sites, and damaged/destroyed 100 families' shelters.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector is mobilising additional resources and will prioritise shelter and NFI response in areas of new displacement. This will also include the **replenishment of contingency stocks** for rapid response and the establishment of a communal sheltering strategy so immediate needs can be addressed faster. In addition, following field monitoring visits and focus group discussions to capture beneficiaries' feedback on the shelter response, the sector will prioritise tailor-made and climate-adapted solutions to face the coming months of extreme weather. For NFIs specifically, assessment and reporting modalities will be reviewed, and an analysis on the lifespan on the items will be made to better inform stockpiling and replenishment needs. ■



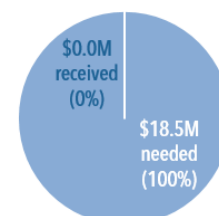
DMS (CCCM)*

*DMS: displacement management systems; CCCM: camp coordination and camp management

1 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED IN 2018

900,000
PEOPLE TARGETED IN 2018

610,971
PEOPLE REACHED IN 2018



REACHED IN 2018: 21,029 girls | 17,354 boys | 14,661 women | 11,644 men | 1,736 elderly women | 1,503 elderly men

2018 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS/CCCM Selected key performance indicators	In need	Targeted	Reached during reporting period	Reached in 2018	2018 response coverage
Sites with camp management support or site facilitation	251	130	135	135	104%
Persons biometrically registered	1,800,000	900,000	67,927	67,927	8%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Site facilitation support, mobile and dedicated, continued in 135 IDP sites (111 in Borno, 19 in Adamawa, 5 in Yobe) hosting 610,971 persons. A major challenge is the continued displacement due to ongoing hostilities and other drivers: since October, over 60,000 people have moved to the Maiduguri-Monguno axis and Pulka, with concerning humanitarian needs, including shortages of water and congestion, in particular in reception/transit areas (Banki, Pulka, Monguno). The situation is not expected to improve in the next month as fighting is expected to continue. The sector, in collaboration with other sectors, is also reviewing its **policies on cash incentives** to community volunteers as this has led to the demobilisation of camp committees and created issues on the ground. **Biometric**

registrations started in, Bama, Gwoza, Jere, Yola South, and Fufore, bringing the total of biometric registrations since the beginning of the exercise to almost 1.5 million.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector will continue to tackle the new displacements challenges by performing a gap analysis and mobilising resources for key prioritised locations. **Land issues** in Konduga, Dikwa, Pulka, Monguno and Ngala remain also a high priority to address. Regular field and operational monitoring missions will be undertaken to support partners in establishing reception functions and mainstreaming CCCM approaches. **Biometric registrations** will commence in Ngala, Damboa, Kala/Balge, Mubi, Yola North and Girie. ■

EDUCATION

2.8 MILLION

PEOPLE IN NEED IN 2018

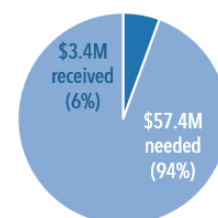
2.2 MILLION

PEOPLE TARGETED IN 2018

38,116

PEOPLE REACHED IN 2018

REACHED IN 2018: 16,220 girls | 27,711 boys | 92 female teachers | 93 male teachers



2018 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

EDUCATION Selected key performance indicators	People in need	People targeted	People reached during reporting period	People reached in 2018	2018 response coverage
Children benefiting from constructed/rehabilitated learning spaces	1,239,820	626,200	2,100	2,100	0%
School materials for learners	2,847,464	1,871,424	37,931	37,931	2%
Teachers trained in psycho-social support and pedagogy	71,187	26,059	185	185	1%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

After the holidays, schooling resumed in the first half of January 2018. Education sector partners in the three states have continued to deliver a range of **education services** including provision of teaching and learning supplies, training of teachers, construction and rehabilitation of classrooms and provision of WASH facilities in schools.

There is a concerted effort by education actors to increase the learning spaces in LGAs where classrooms are overcrowded or inadequate, for example in Rann, Borno State. In Rann, Monguno, Dikwa and Damboa, additional classrooms have been built and in Banki, the renovation of a school that was destroyed during the conflict has been completed. However, the school is not yet in use as teachers are not adequately incentivised (compensation, accommodation) and security concerns continue to act as a deterrent for teachers to return to the field. Overall, **teacher absenteeism** continues to be a major hindrance to the resumption of normal learning and running of schools. To facilitate decongestion of classrooms, afternoon classes continue to be carried out in various locations including Monguno, Konduga and Maiduguri, as part of the double-shift strategy launched in mid-2017.

Education actors are also supporting children who attend **Islamic religious classes** in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, and learning materials are to be provided to over 400,000 children for their literacy and numeracy lessons.

Children in formal schools and in non-formal learning centres continue to receive **learning materials and uniforms**. The sector was able to reach LGAs that have increased access such as Kukawa. However, the gaps in terms of chalk, blackboards, textbooks and other materials remain massive.

There is also a perception within the communities that schools are targets of attack which affects parents' commitment to send children to school. Displaced populations lack sources of income and the generalised food insecurity within communities implies that many children come to school without being adequately fed and do not attend all the classes due to biting hunger.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector continues to advocate with the state authorities on the issue of teachers' absence and with implementing partners to focus on areas where education services are lacking based on assessments and gaps analyses. Furthermore, there is a deliberate effort to **improve coordination and data collection** and work more closely with the education authorities at the state and LGA levels.

Cross-cutting issues such as the availability of WASH facilities in schools (water and latrines to enable a safe working environment), GBV in schools and child protection issues (such as children not attending school due to involvement in income-generating activities) remain top priorities for the sector and will continue to be addressed through multi-agency and multi-sector collaborations.

The issue of **school meals** to support attendance remains critical as well. In the Dalori I camp school, in Borno State, school lunches were provided for a few months and the impact on learner attendance was extremely positive: children from other camps walked long distances to enrol in that school so they could benefit from the free lunch. The sector will continue to advocate with the Food Security sector for a mainstreaming of the practice in as many school facilities as possible. ■



WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE

2.9 MILLION

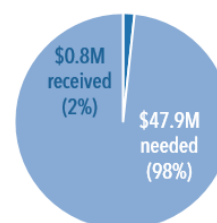
PEOPLE IN NEED IN 2018

2.1 MILLION

PEOPLE TARGETED IN 2018

no data

PEOPLE REACHED IN 2018



REACHED IN 2018: no sex- and age-disaggregated data available

2018 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) Selected key performance indicators	People in need	People targeted	People reached during reporting period	People reached in 2018	2018 response coverage
Access to safe drinking water	2,886,000	2,000,000	no data available		
Access to maintained, cleaned and improved sanitation facilities	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Basic hygiene items, including top-ups	2,886,000	1.1 million			

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In addition to the ongoing provision of water, and protection sensitive sanitation facilities across the north-east, the sector has focused on addressing the needs that arose through the recent mass displacements in central and eastern Borno State LGAs (Nganzai, Monguno, Marte, Gwoza, and Banki). WASH actors continued to extend services to newly arrived IDPs and returnees in Tungushe, Tungushe Ngor, Gajigana as well as in Banki, Nganzai, Gwoza and Bama.

In particular, the ongoing displacements resulted in acute water shortages in Pulka town, Gwoza LGA, where water resources were already overstretched given the nature of the Pulka topography. The WASH sector under the umbrella of the rapid response mechanism is currently working to mobilise additional resources to enable partners in Pulka to respond effectively through increased water trucking, identification of additional water sources, improvement of hygiene services and distribution of WASH-related NFIs.

To fill the gaps recorded in the new GSSSS camp in Bama, WASH partners have completed the reticulation of water to different points in zones D and E where shelters are located far away from water points. Additionally, a total of 102 latrines and 68 shower compartments have been completed. An assessment is currently underway, to determine the actual quantity of water (in litres) available to each person per day in the new camp. Also, regarding the continued influx of new arrivals into Bama, the sector intends to continue monitoring events and has put in place mechanisms to respond to needs as they arise.

One key lesson learnt from the 2017 cholera outbreak is the need to operationalise an approach that consists of seeing and treating cholera preparedness as an integral part of the ongoing conflict response in the north-east. In line with this, the WASH sector has revised its monitoring and reporting mechanisms to ensure that cholera prevention and preparedness activities and regular conflict-related response activities are captured concomitantly and moving forward as planned. The sector has also involved external cholera experts to gather vital information and support the development of tools to strengthen any future need for a cholera response.

Similarly, WASH partners responding to the hepatitis E virus (HEV) outbreak in Rann, Borno State, have intensified efforts: catchment areas requiring extra attention to curb the spread have been identified and an emphasis has been placed on latrine desludging and repairs, increased jerry can and soap distributions and enhanced health promotion messaging. This outbreak is caused by multiple factors including overcrowded IDP camps, poor sanitary conditions, lack of clean water and poor hygienic practices among IDPs and affected people. The number of new cases being recorded weekly is gradually dropping with only 20 cases recorded in January.

In parallel, as part of an overall multi-sector effort, the WASH sector is working on its preparedness for the 2018 rainy season, including the pre-positioning of WASH-related items (soaps, water purification tablets, buckets, to name a few) at hotspot locations.

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.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

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

To ensure better coordination and harmonisation of approaches for WASH interventions and to ensure a response of quality that takes into consideration the local culture, gender and environmental specifics of target beneficiaries, the WASH sector is in the process of reviewing the Emergency Technical Guidelines for the sector. The final document is expected to be finalised by July 2018. ■



LOGISTICS

30

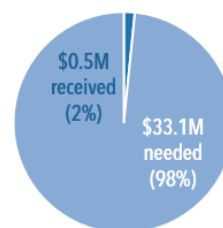
ORGS. HAVE USED STORAGE & CARGO
CONSOLIDATION SERVICES IN 2018

4,860

SQUARE METRES OF
STORAGE SPACE AVAILED

4,937

PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED
BY UNHAS IN 2018



2018 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

LOGISTICS Selected key performance indicators	Targeted	Reached during reporting period	Reached in 2018	2018 response coverage
Organisations using storage and cargo consolidation services	25	30	30	120%
Square metres of cargo managed/delivered	6,000	4,860	4,860	81%
Passengers transported with UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights	18,000	4,937	4,937	27%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In January, the Logistics Sector facilitated the storage of 2,700 m³ (580 metric tons) of humanitarian relief items at the three common storage sites in Maiduguri, Monguno and Banki on behalf of 19 organisations. The Inter-Agency Logistics Base in Maiduguri (2,460 m²) facilitated the consolidation of 3.5 m³ (2.5 metric tons) of air cargo in coordination with the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) on behalf of eight organisations to seven locations. The decrease by 50 per cent in the use of the air cargo service is due to improved road access during the dry season. The construction of a training/conference room in the warehouse compound has been finalised and it is now available for use by all humanitarian partners.

A new common storage site, became operational on 3 January 2018 in Ngala. The site comprises of two mobile storage units (10 m x 32 m) totalling 640 m² of storage space. All services are provided on a no-cost-to-user basis for temporary/transit storage for a maximum of three months. In 2017, common storage space had also been availed in Banki (480 m²) and in Monguno (1,280 m²), bringing the total of common storage sites in the north-east to four.

The Logistics sector team carried out five field missions to enhance civil-military coordination (Dikwa, Bama and Monguno), to assess a site identified for a future common storage (Bama), to set up a mobile storage unit (Damaturu) and to set up a prefabricated office in support of the Emergency Telecommunications sector team (Monguno). The Logistics sector participated also in a joint inter-agency mission to Damasak to assess the progress made at the upcoming 'deep field' humanitarian hub and common storage site.

The sector facilitated 1,312 truck movement requests carrying relief cargo, 850 of which with armed military escort, on behalf of 19 organisations. This represents an increase of more than 50 per cent in cargo movement notifications facilitated by the Logistics sector in just six months.

In January, **UNHAS** transported 4,937 passengers and close to 11,757 kgs of cargo, supporting 77 humanitarian organisations.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The preparations to establish common storage sites in new locations (Damasak, Dikwa, Bama and Rann) are ongoing.

For enhanced safety and security for cargo road movements, discussions continue with partners on the recovery service provided by the National Union of Road Transport Workers, as well as alternative options, in particular for convoys travelling on the eastern route in Borno State (Mafa-Dikwa-Ngala). The immediate focus is defining the requirements and prioritising services as a first step, which can then be negotiated with the NURTW.

In addition, discussions are ongoing with the Ministry of Works to obtain updated information on planned road rehabilitation and infrastructure repairs in Borno State. It is unlikely that the repairs will start before the next rainy season and the Logistics sector will continue to look into options on how to improve access to locations that tend to become inaccessible due to flooding, in particular Rann, near the border with Cameroon. The sector is already planning to construct a helipad in Rann in support of UNHAS operations. ■



EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

5.5 MILLION

PEOPLE IN NEED IN 2018

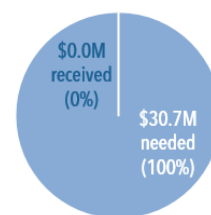
2.7 MILLION

PEOPLE TARGETED IN 2018

no data

PEOPLE REACHED IN 2018

REACHED IN 2018: no sex- and age-disaggregated data available



2018 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS Selected key performance indicators	People in need	People targeted	People reached during reporting period	People reached in 2018	2017 response coverage
Access to basic services and community infrastructure	1,700,000	146,720	no data available	no data available	no data available
Livelihoods skills trainings	1,700,000	102,600			
Cash-for-work initiatives	1,003,000	1,120			

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

No information submitted.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

No information submitted. ■

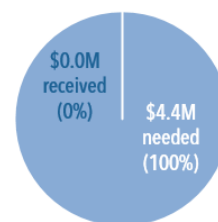


EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS (ETS)

30

HUMANITARIAN OR GOVERNMENT
WORKERS USING ETS SERVICES IN 2018

7

OPERATIONAL AREAS COVERED W/ SECURITY
COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK IN 2018

2018 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS Selected key performance indicators	Targeted	Reached in 2018	2018 response coverage
Operational areas covered w/ security communications network	16	7	44%
Humanitarian or Government workers using ETS services	800	490	61%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The sector continues to provide critical communications services (radio and Internet) to the humanitarian community in north-east Nigeria, in particular through the five established humanitarian hubs across Borno State. In Maiduguri, since the beginning of the operation of the hub in February 2017, close to 700 humanitarians have used Emergency Telecommunications sector (ETS) services, 46 of whom in January 2018 alone. In Dikwa, an average of 210 aid workers use the services every week, 130 in Bama, 70 in Gwoza and 50 in Ngala. Overall, since the beginning of its operations in Nigeria in February 2017, the ETS has supported 84 humanitarian organisations across the north-east.

In January, the ETS completed the deployment of security telecommunications and Internet connectivity services for the response community at the humanitarian hub in Monguno, Borno State, which is expected to become operational by the end of February.

In Ngala, Borno State, the sector extended Internet services to the mobile storage unit located next to the humanitarian hub there. This will enhance the timely delivery of relief items to the affected population. In addition, the ETS carried out maintenance works on the already operational connectivity and security telecommunication services in the hub.

As part of the upgrade of the existing radio network in Maiduguri to digital mobile radio (DMR), the ETS is working with humanitarian agencies to start the gradual migration to digital radio. Thanks to this upgrade, organisations will benefit from the tracking of staff and vehicles over very high frequency (VHF) network features, increasing the safety and security of aid workers deployed in volatile environments.

Finally, in January, the ETS continued its training activities to ensure that security telecommunications services are efficiently used. About 60 UN and NGO staff were trained in Maiduguri, including drivers and security officers, and five newly-recruited radio operators also received training to ensure that they can carry out their jobs efficiently.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In line with the commitments outlined in the 2018 HRP, the ETS is planning to provide shared communications services in nine common operational areas across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states in addition to the seven operational areas where ETS services were already deployed in 2017 (Maiduguri, Damaturu, Gwoza, Ngala, Bama, Dikwa and Monguno).

The common Communications Centre (COMCEN) in Damaturu should be set up in February to establish the inter-agency security telecommunications network.

Maintenance missions will continue to remain a priority for the sector to ensure that the equipment deployed in the deep field is functioning and adequately serviced. In particular, the sector is planning a mission to Dikwa where ETS services are being used by an average of 175 humanitarians on a weekly basis. ■

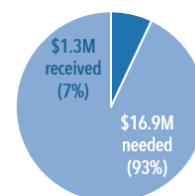


COORDINATION & SUPPORT

10

OCHA INFORMATION PRODUCTS
PRODUCED IN 2018

0

HUMANITARIAN HUBS
COMPLETED IN 2018

2018 HRP FUNDING LEVELS

COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES Selected key performance indicators	In need	Targeted	Reached during reporting period	Reached in 2018	2018 response coverage
OCHA information products produced	36	36	10	10	28%
Humanitarian hubs completed	7	7	0	0	0%

Response and constraints

Local Coordination: In an effort to further improve the quality of the humanitarian response at LGA level, 69 NGO and UN staff were trained in January in coordination, humanitarian principles and basic protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) principles in Bama and Dikwa. To date, six similar trainings have been delivered to field-based staff.

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM): RRM partners continued to respond in Pulka and the Maiduguri-Monguno axis following the recent mass displacements. A thorough gap analysis was carried out for advocacy and resource mobilisation purposes and a multi-sector rapid assessment was carried out in Konduga town. The response included the distribution of over 13,000 NFI kits (WASH kits, core relief kits, hygiene kits) in Gajigana, Tungushe, Tungushe Ngor, Konduga, and Monguno town. Jere LGA also saw over 1,000 new arrivals, and partners responded with WASH and NFI services, including NFI kits to over 400 households.

Community Engagement: Focus group discussions with vulnerable persons and community leaders were organised in Nganzai, Biu and Banki.

Cash-based interventions: A joint cash feasibility assessment is underway in 13 LGAs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, focusing on food, household and hygiene NFIs, and shelter materials.

Humanitarian hubs: Five humanitarian hubs were made operational in 2017 in Maiduguri, Gwoza, Bama, Ngala and Dikwa. Another three were under construction in January 2018 in Banki, Damasak and Monguno. In Maiduguri, the gym has become operational and the transition from tent accommodations to prefabs is to be finalised by early March. Improvements are ongoing in the other locations including kitchens, pathways, fuel storage and bunker construction. In Bama, the laundry service is now functional.

Humanitarian access and civil-military coordination: It is estimated that there are about 926,000 people living in areas that are hard to reach for international aid organisations due, partly, to ongoing conflict. The ongoing military operation has had an impact on cargo and personnel movements. Some routes, particularly to the east of Borno State, were closed temporarily for all traffic while others were closed for civilians though they remained open for military-escorted cargo

movements. In January, humanitarian partners also experienced heightened access constraints along the northern routes and in towns and villages in the north of Borno State. The distribution and transport of sensitive goods (fuel, fertilisers, etc.) in particular was severely constrained. Humanitarian partners continue to work with all relevant parties to assure the swift delivery of life-saving aid. The development of civil-military coordination guidelines is underway.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

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

Local Coordination: The field coordination team will continue to roll-out the LCG initiative in other hard-to-reach LGAs in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states and conducts humanitarian capacity building training in Damboa, Damasak and Pulka in the month of February.

Community Engagement: A training will be provided to Health sector partners in Adamawa State on Accountability to Affected People.

Humanitarian hubs: In Gwoza, a mobile storage unit will be operational by mid-February. Monguno and Banki are to become operational by the end of February, and Damasak by the end of March. Construction in Rann will start in February and the hub is to become operational by the end of April.

Humanitarian access and civil-military coordination: Due to ongoing hostilities, further displacements are expected 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 which was endorsed by the Operational Humanitarian Country Team in Maiduguri and remains to be endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team in Abuja. ■



FUNDING UPDATE

\$1.05 BILLION

REQUIRED FOR THE 2018 HRP
(176 PROJECTS BY 60 ORGS.)

\$13 MILLION

RECEIVED FOR THE 2018 HRP
AS OF 31 JANUARY 2018

\$100 MILLION

FUNDRAISING TARGET
FOR THE NHF IN 2018

\$5 MILLION

MOBILISED THROUGH
THE NHF IN 2018

2018 Humanitarian Response Plan

To alleviate the suffering of 6.1 million people in dire need of life-saving aid across north-east Nigeria, the United Nations and its partners appealed for **\$1.05 billion for 176 projects** to be implemented by 60 humanitarian organisations in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. It is the sixth largest single-country appeal globally.

As of 31 January, \$13 million (1 per cent) of the needed funds have been received, according to the funding levels reported on the [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#).

Most operations in January 2018 were implemented by humanitarian partners thanks to carry-over funding from 2017.

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (million \$)

			Funds received through HRP	Funds received out of HRP
Germany		17.2	3.7	13.4
Norway		4.4	3.4	0.9
Belgium		2.3	2.3	0.0
Europe Aid Development & Cooperation		1.6	1.6	0.0
United Kingdom		1.5	1.5	0.0
ECHO		1.2	0.0	1.2
Private Organisations & individuals		0.6	0.6	0.0
USA		0.4	0.0	0.4

Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF)

Since its operationalisation in May 2017, the [Nigeria Humanitarian Fund \(NHF\)](#), one of the world's 18 country-based pooled funds, has **raised over \$48 million**, including \$5 million raised in 2018. Through two 2017 standard allocations, the NHF has disbursed a total of \$23.9 million to fund 37 projects. In 2018, the target is to raise \$100 million through the NHF.

In January, preparations for the NHF's **first reserve allocation** kicked off to support a rapid, multi-sectoral response following the influx of IDPs in Pulka and the Monguno axis, in Borno State. Consultations with the NHF Advisory Board are in the advanced stages and the allocation is expected to be launched in February.

During the reporting period, **monitoring of projects** funded in 2017 continued. Out of the 13 projects supported through the first 2017 standard allocation (July 2017), 12 are still ongoing and one was completed. In January, another three monitoring visits were carried out in Monguno (WASH sector project) and Ngala (Shelter and Logistics sector projects). As of 31 January, 11 projects have been monitored out of the 13 funded through the first 2017 standard allocation. Monitoring of projects supported through the second 2017 standard allocation (November 2017) is to start in March 2018.

Additionally, the [NHF's Operational Manual](#), which presents the Fund's governance framework, was finalised and approved by the Fund's Advisory Board. ■

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 OF KPIs AND FUNDING BY SECTOR

SELECTED KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	In need	Targeted	Reached during reporting period	Reached in 2018	2018 response coverage	Funding received*
FOOD SECURITY						
In-kind or cash-based food assistance (ppl)	3.7 million	3.7 million	1,985,408	1,985,408	54%	0%
In-kind or cash-based agricultural/livelihood inputs (ppl)	2.8 million	2.3 million	112,595	112,595	5%	
Asset-based activities to recover, restore and protect livelihoods (ppl)	2.8 million	373,663	72,325	72,325	19%	
Trainings to improve agricultural/livelihood productivity (ppl)	2.8 million	201,203	19,607	19,607	10%	
PROTECTION						
Referrals for specialised services (ppl)	45,172	32,266	2,169	2,169	7%	2%
Protection-based material assistance (lanterns, hygiene kits...) (ppl)	345,133	128,000	3,818	3,818	3%	
Access to legal documentation (ppl)	528,000	229,369	2,469	2,469	1%	
>> CHILD PROTECTION						
Psycho-social support, life-skills activities for children & caregivers	1.4 million	770,000	94,012	94,012	12%	
Integrated case management for at-risk children	34,000	15,000	2,096	2,096	14%	
Socio-economic assistance for children whose rights were violated	N/A	7,000	212	212	3%	
>> GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) PROTECTION						
Specialised, multi-sectoral services (ppl)	1.1 million	547,193	11,852	11,852	2%	
Empowerment, skills-building, livelihood support (ppl)	49,019	25,000	870	870	3%	
Sensitisation on GBV/SEA principles, prevention, reporting (ppl)	2.9 million	1,035,231	18,854	18,854	2%	
HEALTH						
Out-patient health consultations (ppl)	3.9 million	3.6 million	148,675	148,675	4%	0%
Mobile medical activities (ppl)	1.5 million	1.5 million	96,694	96,694	6%	
NUTRITION						
Medical treatment for children with SAM* w/ medical complications	43,952	30,767	865	865	3%	2%
Out-patient treatment for children with SAM	404,300	283,100	42,902	42,902	15%	
Treatment for children and pregnant or lactating women with MAM*	732,766	366,423	0	0	0%	
Vitamin A or micro-nutrient supplementation for children	3 million	2.3 million	0	0	0%	
Counselling sessions on infant and young child feeding (ppl)	1 million	743,000	204,710	204,710	28%	
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS						
Emergency shelter solutions and support (households)	200,300	55,350	761	761	1%	1%
Reinforced and transitional shelter solutions (households)	91,000	31,240	415	415	1%	
Housing repair and improvements interventions (households)	81,880	14,250	250	250	2%	
Non-food items kits (households)	200,000	89,990	3,111	3,111	3%	
DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS/CCCM						
Sites with camp management support or site facilitation	251	130	135	135	104%	0%
Persons biometrically registered	1,800,000	900,000	67,927	67,927	8%	
EDUCATION						
Children benefiting from constructed/rehabilitated learning spaces	1,239,820	626,200	2,100	2,100	0%	6%
School materials for learners	2,847,464	1,871,424	37,931	37,931	2%	
Teachers trained in psycho-social support and pedagogy	71,187	26,059	185	185	1%	
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)						
Access to safe drinking water (ppl)	2,886,000	2,000,000	no data available			
Access to maintained, cleaned and improved sanitation facilities (ppl)	1,000,000	1,000,000				
Basic hygiene items, including top-ups (ppl)	2,886,000	1.1 million				
LOGISTICS						
Organisations using storage and cargo consolidation services	N/A	25	30	30	120%	2%
Square metres of cargo managed/delivered	N/A	6,000	4,860	4,860	81%	
Passengers transported with UNHAS flights	N/A	18,000	4,937	4,937	27%	
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS						
Access to basic services and community infrastructure (ppl)	1,700,000	146,720	no data available			
Livelihoods skills trainings (ppl)	1,700,000	102,600				
Cash-for-work initiatives (ppl)	1,003,000	1,120				
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS						
Operational areas covered w/ security communications network	N/A	16	7	7	44%	0%
Humanitarian or Government workers using ETS services	N/A	800	490	490	61%	
COORDINATION						
OCHA information products produced	36	36	10	10	28%	21%
Humanitarian hubs completed	7	7	0	0	0%	

* 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. Additionally, many activities carried out in 2018 are implemented thanks to carry-over funding from 2017.