



NIGERIA

PERIODIC
MONITORING
REPORT

Photo: OCHA / Yasmina Guerda

Prepared by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group
for the Humanitarian Country Team

2018 January
to June
Humanitarian Response Plan

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SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS - OVERVIEW



46.8%
Funded

Out of US\$1.05 billion required



63.9%
Reached

Out of 6.1 million targeted



7.7M

PEOPLE IN NEED



6.1M

PEOPLE TARGETED



173

PROJECTS IN THE HRP

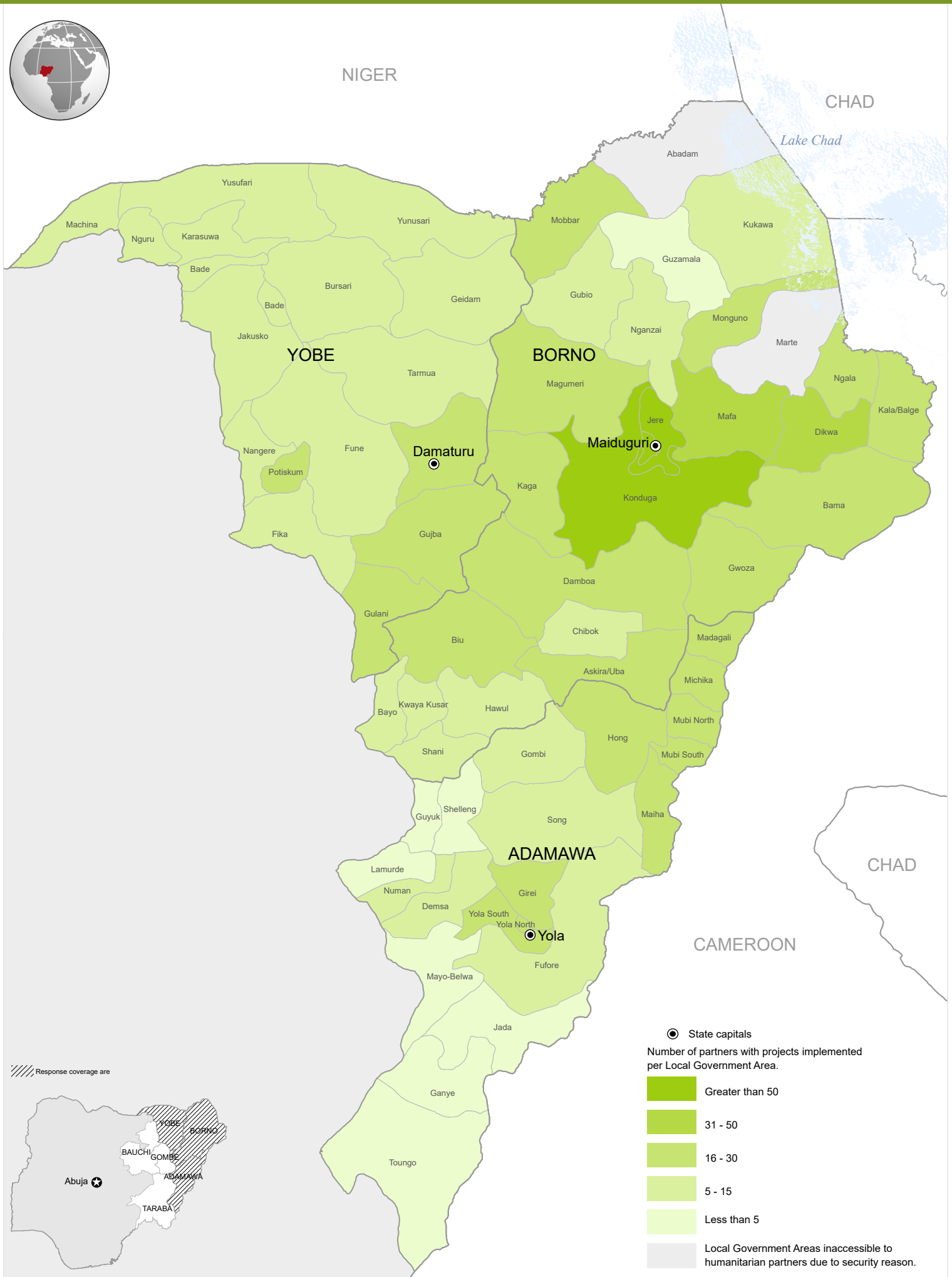


60

PARTNERS IN THE HRP

SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT (in million)	% FUNDED	PROJECTS	ESTIMATED PEOPLE IN NEED	ESTIMATED PEOPLE TARGETED	ESTIMATED PEOPLE REACHED
Food Security	435.1	45.4%	27	3.7	3.7	3.0
Protection*	113.7	8.3%	40	5.8	2.7	1.4
Gender-Based Violence	40.3	1.6%	14	2.4	1.5	-
Child Protection	39.7	12.2%	13	2.9	1.0	-
Health	109.6	23%	20	5.4	5.1	2.3
Nutrition	107.1	64.8%	15	3.5	2.7	0.8
Shelter and NFIs	67.4	11.3%	15	2.1	1.3	0.1
Education	60.9	9.2%	17	2.8	2.2	0.1
WASH	48.7	16.4%	25	2.9	2.1	2.2
Logistics	33.5	65.0%	2	-	-	-
Response and Recovery Planning	30.7	0.0%	9	2.7	1.3	0.1
DMS (CCCM)	18.5	35.2%	4	1.0	0.9	0.7
Coordination	18.2	48.2%	3	-	-	-
ETS	4.4	6.8%	1	-	-	-

HUMANITARIAN PRESENCE (JUNE 2018)



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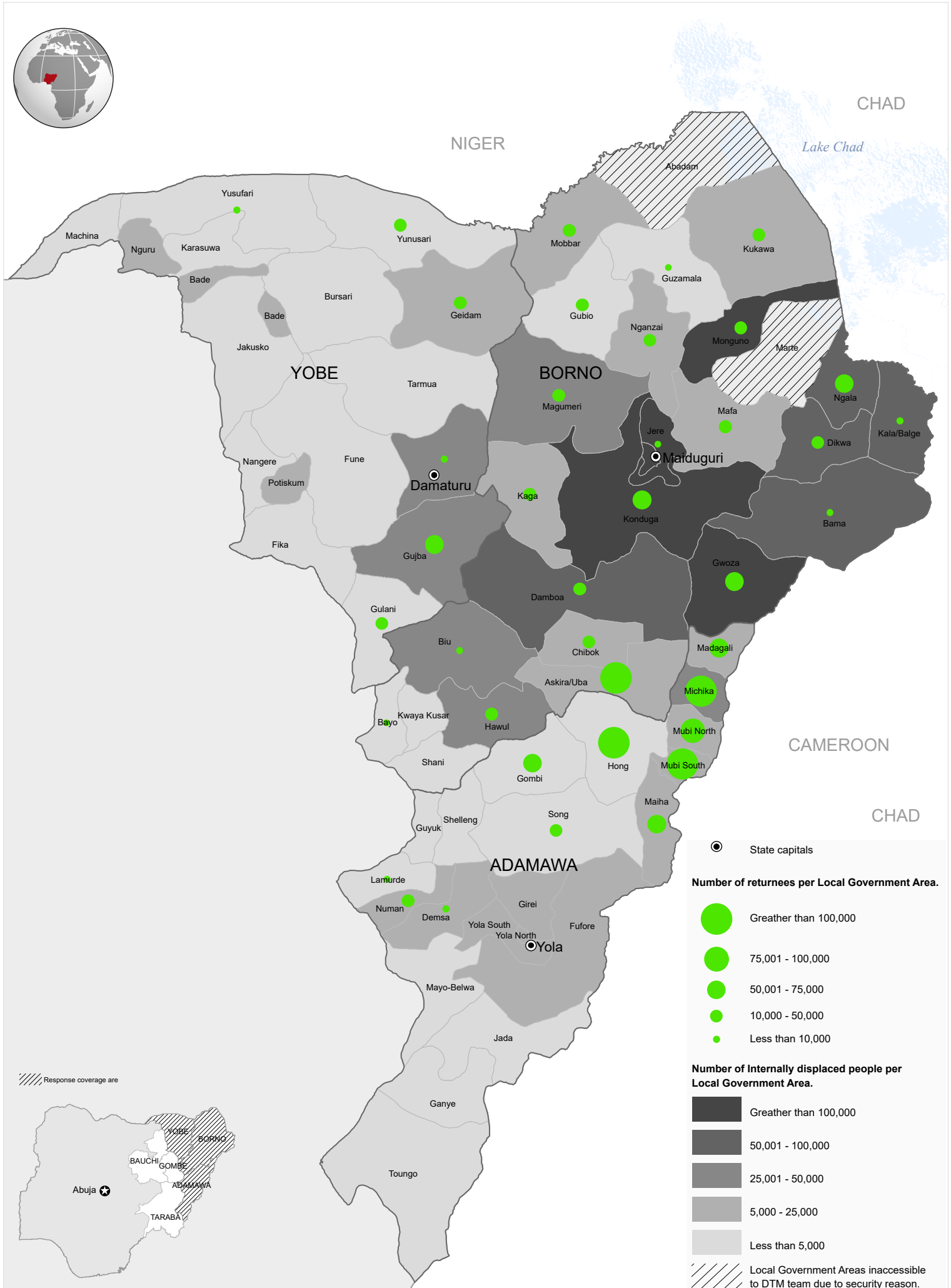
Creation date: 30 June 2018 Sources: OSGOF, Sector 5W Tools Feedback: ochanigeria@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

SECTOR	Coordinator co-facilitator	Government counterpart	Organisation in HRP	Location(s) of intervention
 Food Security	FAO, WFP	Ministry of Agriculture	AAH/ACF, ACTED, ADP, ADRA, AHCFF, AHIF, CA, CARE, CARITAS, CCDRN, CCED, CCFN, CISCOPE, COOPI, CRS, CRUDAN, DDI, DHCBI, DRC, EYN, FAO, GREENCODE, HRAF, ICRC, IIMGC, IMC, INTERSOS, IRC, JDPC, JDPH, MC, MVF, NCDO, NEMA, NERI, NEYIF, NRC, NYCoN, OXFAM, PI, PLAN, PUI, SC, SCI, SI, SIF, SWNI, WFP, YC, YFWP, YSADP, ZOA	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe
 Nutrition	UNICEF	Ministry of Health	AAH/ACF, ALIMA, CARITAS, COOPI, EYN, FHI360, ICRC, IMC, INTERSOS, IRC, MDM, MdM - France, MSF - Belgium, MSF - France, MSF - Spain, PLAN, PUI, SCI, SMOH, SMOH/SPHCDA, SPHCDA, TdH, UNICEF, WFP, WHO	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe
 Protection	UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF	Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development	AAN, ActionAid, AHI, AIPD, AUN, BC, CARE, CCEPI, CCHD, CHAD, COOPI, CPPLI, DDG, DRC, EYN, FHI360, FIDA, FoIWL, FOMWAN, GEPaDC, GEPDC, GESDIN, GISCR, GPON, GREENCODE, HCDI, HECADF, Herwa CDI, IA, IMC, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, JDF, KFP, LETSAI, MAG, MAGI, MC, MdM - France, MoWASD, NCA, NCDO, NEYIF, NF, NHRC, NRC, NRCS, OXFAM, PHC, PLAN, PUI, SAHEI, SCI, SMOH, SMOH/SPHCDA, SMOWA, SMOWASD, SPHCDA, SRF, Street Child, TdH, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WINN, YIPDI	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe
Child Protection	UNICEF		Street Child, INTERSOS, TdH - L, COOPI, CHAD International, EYN, WINN, SC, IRC, Plan, UNHCR, NMF, UNICEF	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe
Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA		CHAD International, INTERSOS, ACT/NCA, Plan, CARE, FAO, UNFPA, SIF, COOPI, UNHCR, IOM, FIDA Nigeria, IRC, UNFPA	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe
 Health	WHO	Ministry of Health	AAH/ACF, AGUF, AHI, ALIMA, APWDVSI, CARE, CARITAS, CPPLI, DWYI, FHI360, IFRC, IMC, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, LESGO, MDM, MdM - France, NRCS, PLAN, PUI, SMOH, TdH, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe
 Shelter and NFIs	IOM, UNHCR	National Emergency Management Agency	ACTED, CRS, DRC, HRAF, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, NRC, SI, UNHCR	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe
 Education	UNICEF	Ministry of Education	AUN, CHAD, COOPI, GEPaDC, GPON, Herwa CDI, HLI, IDSO, IRC, KABHUDA, MC, NEYIF, PI, PLAN, ROHI, SC, SCI, SUBEB, UNICEF, VSF	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe
 WASH	UNICEF	Ministry of Water Resources	AAH/ACF, CA, CCFN, CIDAR, CRS, DRC, FHI360, IMC, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, MC, MI, NRC, OXFAM, SCI, SI, TdH, TEARFUND, UNICEF, YIPDI, ZOA	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe
 Response and Recovery Planning	UNDP	National Emergency Management Agency, Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation	AUN, CRS, DRC, FAO, GEPaDC, GREENCODE, HCDI, Herwa CDI, IOM, IRC, MRRR, NERI, NEYIF, NRC, OXFAM, SC, SEMA, SIF, UNDP	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe
 Coordination	OCHA, UNHAS, IOM, UNDSS	National Emergency Management Agency	ACTED, CRS, FHI360, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, OXFAM, TdH, UNICEF, UNOCHA	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe
 Logistics	WFP	Ministry of Interior	PUI, WFP	
 DMS (CCCM)	IOM, UNHCR	National Emergency Management Agency	ACTED, INTERSOS, UNHCR, IOM	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe
 ETS	WFP	Ministry of Communications Technology	WFP	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe

*Protection includes Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (JUNE 2018)



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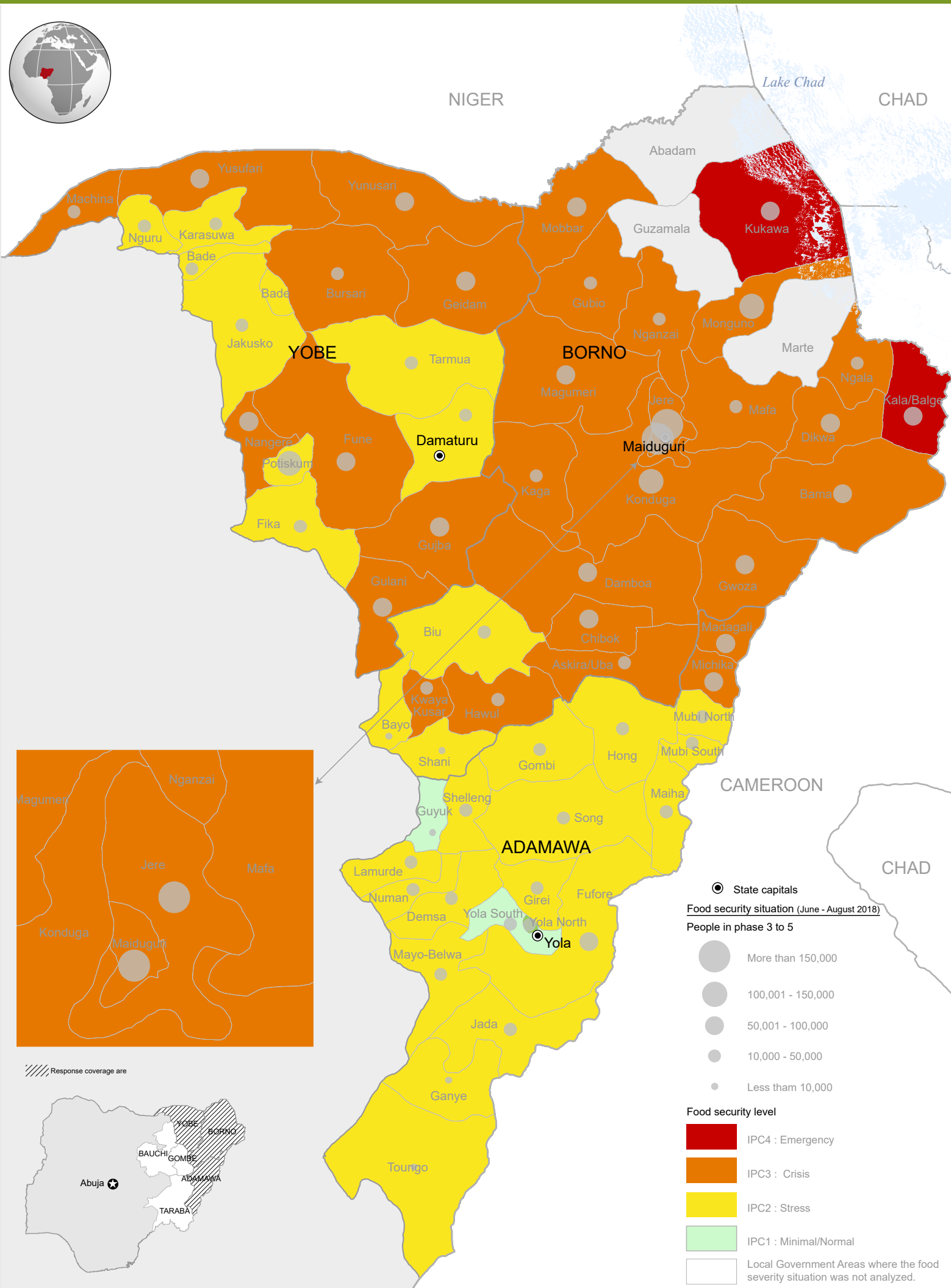
Sources: OSGOF, DTM Round XXIII Report

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www.unocha.org

www.reliefweb.int

FOOD SECURITY SEVERITY (JUNE - AUGUST 2018)



- State capitals
- Food security situation (June - August 2018)**
- People in phase 3 to 5
- More than 150,000
- 100,001 - 150,000
- 50,001 - 100,000
- 10,000 - 50,000
- Less than 10,000
- Food security level**
- IPC4 : Emergency
- IPC3 : Crisis
- IPC2 : Stress
- IPC1 : Minimal/Normal
- Local Government Areas where the food severity situation was not analyzed.

/// Response coverage area



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SUMMARY



Photo: OCHA / Yasmina Guerda

I. Summary of the response

Now in its ninth year, the crisis in north-east Nigeria remains one of the most severe in the world with 7.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2018 in the worst-affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY), and 6.1 million targeted for humanitarian assistance¹.

The crisis is a protection crisis, first and foremost, with civilians bearing the brunt of the conflict, with widespread displacement, abuse and violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. Nearly 1.8² million people are internally displaced in the three states. The food security and nutrition situation remains extremely fragile across the north-east, particularly given the high levels of aid dependency, and the lack of access to land or other livelihood opportunities. The March 2018 Cadre Harmonisé analysis revealed that the number of people estimated to be facing critical and crisis food and nutrition insecurity levels (IPC 3 and 4³) in the BAY states was at 2.3 million for March-May and up to 3 million projected for June-August 2018⁴. An estimated 940,000 children aged 6 to 59 months across the BAY states are acutely malnourished, 440,000 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 500,000 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). One in every five of these children with SAM and one in every 15 of the children with MAM are at risk of death if their malnutrition remains untreated. The continuous influx of returnees and the camp overcrowding continue to increase the risk of outbreaks including cholera, hepatitis E, meningitis and measles. The north-east is currently facing several cholera/Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) outbreaks in all three states.

From January to June 2018, the humanitarian response in north-east Nigeria was ongoing, in support of the Government

of Nigeria, and despite several challenges delivered notable achievements. In the first half of the year, the humanitarian community provided life-saving assistance to 3.9 million people. The number of food insecure people was reduced from 5.2 million to 2.9 million (from October 2017) while food assistance reached 1.8 million of the 3.7 million targeted people. Thanks to an expansion of nutrition services, including to new arrivals, almost 8 in 10 children affected by SAM have recovered, totaling over 229,000 million children. 2.3 million people received life-saving health services, while partners reached some 2.3 million people with medical consultations, including through mobile outreach teams. In addition, 478 health facilities were supported with medicine and equipment. 2.2 million were provided with safe water, and 100,000 reached with hygiene and sanitation services. Thanks to a timely response of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Health Sectors in collaboration with state authorities, the cholera/AWD outbreaks in all three states are under control. Regarding emergency shelter, 29,600 kits were provided to conflict-affected families, including new arrivals, achieving 28 per cent of the target. In addition, 28 per cent of the 106,500 households targeted for NFI kits were reached. To improve humanitarian targeting and tracking of needs, 344,000 individuals were biometrically registered from January to June 2018. Protection-related screenings, registrations and monitoring showed 28 per cent achievement out of a 530,900 people target, with 150,400 individuals reached. Education actors supported 100,000 learners and teachers with equipment and supplies, classrooms and temporary learning spaces, and other critical interventions to ensure that an entire generation of children is not left behind.

The Early Recovery and Livelihoods sector made inroads to scale up response activities and reached 45,600 beneficiaries with cash-for-work activities and livelihoods trainings. Further, in line with the 2018 HRP Strategic Objective of fostering resilience and early recovery and strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus, the humanitarian community in collaboration with the Government of Nigeria has taken concrete steps towards the New Way of Working (NWOW), as agreed upon at the World Humanitarian Summit. As part of this process, on 7 and 8 May, the first ever Lake Chad Basin Governors' Forum for Regional Cooperation on Stabilisation, Peacebuilding and Sustainable Development was held in Maiduguri. The aim was to promote continuous dialogue and to strengthen coordination and collaboration on cross-border initiatives at the sub-national level around the Lake Chad Basin. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) also set up a task force to operationalize the NWOW, and select HCT members together with Government representatives attended the NWOW workshop in Dakar, Senegal at the end of May.

Between 01 January and 30 June 2018, 15,430 m³ (4,810 MT) of humanitarian relief material was received into Logistics Sector-managed storage facilities in Maiduguri (operated by Premiere Urgence Internationale), Monguno (operated by Solidarites International), Banki (operated by INTERSOS), Bama (operated by INTERSOS), Ngala (operated by eHealth Africa), Damasak (operated by ACTED) and Dikwa (operated by ACTED). Construction of an additional four common storages sites in Rann, Damasak, Bama and Dikwa is underway. UNHAS flew with 21,500 passengers to 11 deep field locations from January to June 2018 to facilitate the humanitarian response. During the first half of 2018, the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) provided internet connectivity services to 945 humanitarian workers from 77 organisations, enabling their activities in remote locations where services from local Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) are limited or non-existent. 325 humanitarians from 23 organisations were trained in standard security telecommunications procedures to ensure humanitarians can effectively use the ETS radio services deployed in nine operational areas across Borno and Yobe states. To address bureaucratic impediments related to the importation of medicines and supplies and other humanitarian goods, a joint UNOCHA and WHO mission was carried out in March 2018. This is part of the Customs Readiness (C-Red) Project that aims to relate with customs authorities to fast track movement of relief consignments for humanitarian activities. Consultations and meetings were conducted with relevant government agencies such as the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) and Nigeria Customs Service.

In the first half of 2018, the HCT endorsed four strategies and guidance documents to support efforts to secure more effective, timely and principled humanitarian assistance for affected populations in north-east Nigeria. The first was the HCT Centrality of Protection Strategy (endorsed in March 2018) which aims to ensure a comprehensive approach to providing affected populations the means to live their lives in safety and dignity. Similarly, the HCT also took steps to advance the Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan that was updated in April. The second is the HCT Advocacy Strategy that was endorsed in April and aims to guide joint efforts to secure more effective assistance for and protection of vulnerable people by exerting greater influence on the decisions that affect humanitarian action. The third is the HCT Access Strategy that was endorsed in April and aims to support and promote adherence to humanitarian principles and a principled response. Lastly, the Civil-Military Coordination (CmCoord) Guidance document was also endorsed in April and provides an operational framework for principled engagement with the Nigerian Armed Forces and the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF).

As part of the HCT's commitment to gender mainstreaming in humanitarian aid, an inter-agency Gender Advisor was deployed to the north-east in February 2018. A Gender Technical Team (GTT) was established, composed of sector gender focal points, to support gender coordination under the auspices of the ISWG. A Gender Strategy was approved by the HCT in June 2018 to strengthen gender mainstreaming in humanitarian interventions in the north-east.

In the first half of 2018, the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) raised \$5.7 million to support the humanitarian response. Two NHF reserve allocations were launched from January to June, with a third currently underway. The total allocation for this period was \$17 million for 37 life-saving projects. The first reserve allocation of \$9 million was launched for 15 life-saving projects spanning seven sectors including Shelter/NFIs, Logistics, WASH, DMS (CCCM), Health, Protection and Nutrition in January. In May, the NHF completed a second reserve allocation of \$2 million to reduce cholera-related mortality and morbidity, and to address critical WASH needs in Yobe State. In June, a third reserve allocation of \$6 million was initiated, and approved by the Advisory Board in early July, to respond to large scale displacements forced by ongoing military operations that will coincide with the rainy season, and for health programming along the Monguno axis of Borno State.

As humanitarian crises have now extended beyond the north-east of the country, so has the humanitarian response. Clashes between herders and farmers in the north-central region have triggered the displacement of thousands of people, who are taking refuge in government-run camps. Humanitarian assistance in support of Government-led initiatives is being provided in some locations, and this will be scaled up in coming weeks following a \$4 million one off NHF allocation. In addition, UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) have so far registered over 21,000 Anglophone refugees from Cameroon who fled to Cross River (17,000), Taraba (600), Benue (3,500) and Akwa-Ibom (180) states since October 2017⁵. The arrival of these refugees – who continue to cross into Nigeria fleeing violence in the north-west and south-west regions of Cameroon - has presented a new dimension to the already complex humanitarian situation in Nigeria.

II. Changes in context

Humanitarian context and needs analysis

No significant changes were noted in the humanitarian situation in the north-east between January and June 2018, as compared to 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan. However, since military operations began in October 2017, the trend of new arrivals coming to accessible locations across Borno State has increased significantly, stretching the existing humanitarian response capacity. From late November 2017 to June 2018, there have been close to 130,000⁶ newly arrived individuals in Borno State alone, coming for reasons including heightened insecurity and military operations, with a weekly average of 4,500 individuals who are largely coming to Local Government Area (LGA) Headquarters from areas considered hard-to-reach. Prior to November 2017, the weekly average of new arrivals was 1,400.

Displacement is likely to further increase from May to at least September, as a result of evolving conflict dynamics, including the unanticipated military operation 'Last Hold', as well as other various environmental/seasonal dynamics. 'Last Hold' is a joint military operation between the MNJTF and the Nigerian armed forces, and is slated to last for at least four months and coincides with the rainy season (June to September). Typically, military operations in north-east Nigeria largely cease during the rainy season, resulting in a deceleration of displacement. While the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) takes into account the 930,000 individuals in hard-to-reach areas, this unanticipated military operation and subsequent large-scale movements of population over the rainy season were not expected, and humanitarian partners require an injection of resources through current HRP projects to prepare and respond adequately. The humanitarian community projects that an additional 115,000 people might be displaced in the next few months as a result of ongoing military operations.

While it is difficult to anticipate the exact humanitarian needs resulting from new arrivals from hard-to-reach areas, the past months have shown that emergency health, food security, nutrition, shelter, NFIs, WASH and protection assistance are frequently required upon arrival. These new arrivals are often fleeing conflict and insecurity and, as a result, some are in poor health condition, including with gunshot wounds and other related injuries and illnesses. Many are forced to leave all their possessions behind as they flee, and have reported that their livelihoods were destroyed. Further, proxy indicators suggest that the malnutrition situation is very precarious. Since October 2017, UNICEF nutrition teams have attempted

to improve their understanding of needs by disaggregating the data of new arrivals from those living in areas already receiving assistance. A preliminary analysis of middle upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening from 19,485 children in eight LGAs of Borno state including Dikwa, Pulka, Ngala and Rann suggests particularly high levels of malnutrition for children with proxy SAM rates as high as 13 per cent and proxy GAM (global acute malnutrition) rates as high as 49 per cent⁷.

In parallel, the Government of Nigeria (GoN) has announced its intention to relocate hundreds of thousands of IDPs to their places of origin, including Bama, Guzamala, Marte and Abadam LGAs, among others. This is in line with stabilisation efforts, including with “Operation Last Hold” which aims to end the conflict and relocate displaced people back to their homes. Whilst understanding that some people want to return home, the humanitarian community reiterated that any organised relocation or movement of IDPs must be safe, voluntary, dignified, and well-informed, in line with the GoN obligations under the Kampala Convention. Adequate facilities and services, including food, health, schools, and civil authority must be in place to ensure that relocated populations do not suffer a setback in their recovery from displacement, and to ensure sustainable returns. While the primary responsibility for ensuring areas are secure and ready for return of populations lies with the GoN, the international humanitarian and development community will aim to support with a returns process that is in line with international legal frameworks.

Further, an estimated 90,000 Nigerian refugees are in Cameroon, and spontaneous refugee returns are becoming more frequent, especially to Borno State. Since the beginning of the year, 31,650 refugee returns have been registered. In this regard, UNHCR, Nigeria and Cameroon are committed to facilitating the implementation of the 2017 Tripartite Agreement⁸ in compliance with international conventions on asylum and durable solutions. A technical mission, led by UNHCR, was conducted by the Tripartite Commission in Cameroon in June 2018 to assess the situation of the refugees. This will further inform possible refugee returns to Nigeria in the coming months.

Response capacity and operational presence

The capacity of humanitarian partners to respond from January to June 2018 has been extremely overstretched across north-east Nigeria, especially with new arrivals in many deep field locations. This has affected not only the reach but also quality of the services being delivered especially in deep field locations and LGAs where humanitarians do not have a continuous presence.

As of June 2018, there are a total of 60 agencies based in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, implementing projects from the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan. Of these, 31 are international NGOs (INGOs), 21 national NGOs (NNGOs) and nine are UN agencies. These agencies work in close collaboration with state governments and ministries, including the Office of the Vice-President (OVP), the Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MBNP), the National/State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA and SEMAs), the Presidential Committee for North-East Initiative (PCNI) and line ministries under the Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF).

III. Achievements

Strategic objectives and indicators

Strategic Objective 1 (SO1): Provide life-saving emergency assistance to the most vulnerable people in conflict-affected areas, ensuring that assistance is timely and appropriate and meets the relevant technical standards.

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF JUNE 2018
Number of people receiving food, cash transfers, and/or vouchers	3,700,000	3,700,000	1,828,561	49%
Number of severely malnourished children with medical complications admitted for treatment	43,952	30,767	5,807	19%
Number of people having adequate access to temporary safe water facilities and services	TBC	100,000	64,641	65%
Number of eligible individuals biometrically registered	1,800,000	900,000	343,729	38%

Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): Ensure that all assistance promotes the protection, safety and dignity of affected people, and is provided equitably to women, girls men, and boys.

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF JUNE 2018
Number of vulnerable persons screened, registered or monitored	678,283	530,900	150,368	28%
Number of beneficiaries reached through provision of specialised and multi-sectorial services	1,072,927	547,193	50,703	9%
Number of persons reached through sensitisation on GBV and SEA protection principles, prevention and reporting	2,924,946	1,035,231	154,944	15%

Strategic Objective 3 (SO3): Foster resilience and early recovery, and strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus by working towards collective outcomes.

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF JUNE 2018
Number of children and adolescents suffering from grave child rights violations, including those formerly associated with armed groups or those returning from captivity, who benefited from socio-economic assistance to successfully reintegrate into their communities.	TBC	7,000	3,000	43%
Number of health facilities providing an essential package of health services	1,077	753	478	63%
Number of households receiving reinforced/ transitional shelter solutions	91,000	31,240	5,208	17%

IV. Funding analysis

The 2018 HRP for Nigeria appeals for \$1.05 billion and is the sixth largest single-country appeal globally. As of 30 June 2018, \$490.9 million (46.8 per cent) of the needed funds has been received. This includes an estimated \$185 million reported carry-over from 2017. This puts Nigeria globally as the third best funded in terms of percentage (after Iraq and Yemen) and 5th globally in terms of amount received after Syria, Yemen, South Sudan and Somalia - all of which had bigger appeals than Nigeria. The NHF – set up in February 2017 to tackle emergency issues – has raised \$61 million by end June. This includes \$17.3 million raised in 2018. Food Security, Nutrition and Logistics were the best funded sectors, with 45 per cent, 65 per cent, and 65 per cent funding respectively. Other sectors, including Health, Protection, WASH, Shelter and NFI, and Education remain severely underfunded, all below 25 percent. Early Recovery and Livelihoods sector has received no funding against the HRP appeal, but continued implementation from mainly non- HRP funding targeting recovery and longer term development.

V. Challenges

Humanitarian needs remain widespread and the number of new arrivals and new caseloads including populations relocated by the government, continue to put strain on existing resources. While significant efforts are underway for resource mobilization, there are challenges in ensuring availability of sufficient resources in a timely manner. Further, as the 2019 general elections draw closer, there are concerns over the politicization of humanitarian assistance, particularly with regard to the unplanned return or relocation of individuals to some LGAs. Without adequate services in place, including food, health, education, and presence of civil authorities, there are risks that already stretched humanitarian aid, which is intended to provide life-saving assistance, will be needed as a substitute. If humanitarian aid is shifted to support service provision in areas of planned relocation, humanitarian organizations will be unable to meet the needs of the current humanitarian caseload and to respond to the ever-emerging crises.

This crisis is underpinned by a volatile security situation which continues to have a profound impact on the delivery of aid. Protection of civilians remains a major challenge in north-east Nigeria for women, children and men who are directly targeted by violence, deprived of their livelihoods and at high risk of human rights violations including kidnapping, rape and sexual exploitation and abuse. Since the start of the conflict in 2009, more than 26,500⁹ people have been killed in the BAY states, thousands of women and girls abducted and children used as so-called “suicide” bombers. In the first quarter of 2018, 14¹⁰ children were used as human bombs. In 2017, 146¹¹ children (mainly girls) were used. Since January 2018, attacks against civilians in Borno and Adamawa states in particular have claimed the lives of over 200 civilians and injured hundreds of others. Attacks on IDP camps threaten IDPs living in those camps, which are places of refuge, as well as the humanitarians who work there. In March, the operational environment deteriorated sharply with the killing of three aid workers in Rann, in Kala Balge LGA in Borno State, during an attack by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) against Nigerian armed forces. Three female paramedical aid workers were also abducted during the attack and remain unaccounted for. This attack, which took place on 1 March, raised serious concerns regarding the preservation and expansion of the current humanitarian space and the dangers faced by aid workers as they attempt to reach vulnerable persons in hard-to-reach areas. Following the attack, all humanitarian workers were evacuated out of Rann for close to three weeks and little to no assistance was delivered to people in need during that time.

Humanitarian access remains a challenge and is often impeded or restricted as a result of ongoing hostilities, IEDs and unexploded ordnance, and impassable roads and bridges. In particular, many areas of Borno State are considered high risk for humanitarian actors, and the lack of safety assurances from all parties to the conflict are constraining access to desperately vulnerable communities, especially in the central and northern parts of the state. As of June 2018, there are an estimated 823,000 people¹² in areas that are inaccessible to international humanitarian organizations, which means that many humanitarian actors cannot independently and impartially assess their needs, or provide them with aid. Additionally, due to road access constraints at Lagos port and bureaucratic impediments on humanitarian goods importation, among others, humanitarian operations often experience delays in delivering internationally procured specialized food products and medicine.

Even in areas where access is relatively good, humanitarian services across the board are not of expected standards. The poor quality of services provided by most partners is a serious concern across the board in Bama, Dikwa, Pulka, Ngala, Monguno and other deep field locations. This brings to the fore the issue of sustainability of the response in terms of quality of human resources, timeliness, efficiency and effectiveness. By the end of June, the use of humanitarian hubs stands at 35 per cent.

Although there are still acute humanitarian needs for IDPs in camps and camp-like settings, the protracted nature of the crisis has created more longer-term needs in some areas where state institutions and development actors are working. Two drivers of these are the lack of civilian institutions at the LGA level and vulnerabilities due to climate change impact.

The humanitarian response to the crisis in north-east Nigeria has created multiple levels of coordination (sectors, federal/state/field, operational/strategic) mechanisms. Coordination with the government counterparts at all levels is still fragmented and multi-layered, and does not support the required outcomes to ensure a holistic and effective response.

VI. Contingency/preparedness plans

Borno State Contingency/Preparedness Plan for Extended Military Operations - May 2018

To assist with preparedness and resource mobilization, in May, the ISWG developed the Borno State Contingency/Response Preparedness Plan for expected high levels of displacement related to the military’s “Operation ‘Last Hold’ counter-operation (which coincides with the rainy season). This response plan falls under the 2018 HRP and is aligned with existing sector strategies and plans including the 2018 north-east Rainy Season Contingency Plan, CCCM reception management strategies, as well as the CMCoord Guidance and Humanitarian Access Strategy. The plan aims to ensure the provision of lifesaving assistance for about 115,000 IDPs expected to move from hard-to-reach areas, and is based on an analysis of response capacities and gaps in key locations: Damasak (Mobbar LGA), Baga (Kukawa LGA), Monguno (Monguno LGA), Ngala (Ngala LGA), Rann (Kala/Balge LGA), Dikwa (Dikwa LGA), Banki (Bama LGA), and Pulka and Gwoza (Gwoza LGA). The sectors highlighted that \$41.7 million is urgently needed to ensure sufficient preparedness and response activities and enable life-saving assistance for these new arrivals.

North-east Nigeria Rainy Season Contingency Plan - April 2018

Throughout the rainy season, people are often forced to move which exacerbates existing vulnerabilities. Roads become impassable thereby impeding humanitarian access and causing delays in relief distributions. There is higher food insecurity and malnutrition linked to these elements as well as market disruptions, damage of food supplies and loss of livelihoods. Despite efforts made in recent months to improve drainage systems, IDP camps can be flooded and property, shelters, educational and health facilities can be severely damaged or destroyed. During the rainy season, there is an increase in the risk of spread of water-borne diseases including cholera, malaria and hepatitis E, as well as an overall deterioration of the hygiene and sanitation situation and an increased risk of contamination of safe drinking water. Additionally, vulnerabilities further increase as individuals are forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms, freedom of movement is further restricted and protection-related risks increase.

In line with the seasonal planning outlined in the 2018 HRP, the ISWG developed a Rainy Season Contingency Plan¹³ to ensure adequate and coordinated multi-sector preparedness and response. The multi-sector plan aims to define preparedness activities, including pre-positioning of cargo, and ensure that response activities are in line with the identified humanitarian risks caused by the rainy season. The plan derives analysis from flood mapping data, 2017 lessons learned, and the Displacement Management Systems (Camp Coordination and Camp Management, CCCM) and Shelter/Non-food Items (NFIs) sector's modelling of flood-prone sites¹⁴. It prioritises the 536,000 individuals into three priority levels; "Priority 1" includes an estimated 463,000 internally displaced and host community persons living in areas that are hard to reach by road during the rainy season and who experience other high-risk factors¹⁵. These locations include Rann, Ngala, Dikwa, Banki, Baga/Kukawa/Cross Kauwa and LGAs in Yobe State affected by the cholera outbreak. As the onset of the rainy season is just a few weeks away, humanitarian partners require an injection of resources to ensure preparedness activities. The sectors highlighted that \$33.6 million is urgently needed to prepare and respond to 463,000 people in "Priority 1" locations that are estimated to be most impacted during the rainy season.

VII. Analysis of achievements, against funding and requirements

The 2018 HRP for Nigeria appeals for \$1.05 billion and is the sixth largest single-country appeal globally. As of 30 June 2018, \$490.9 million (46.8 per cent) of the needed funds has been received. This includes an estimated \$185 million reported carry-over from 2017. This puts Nigeria globally as the third best funded in terms of percentage (after Iraq and Yemen) and 5th globally in terms of amount received after Syria, Yemen, South Sudan and Somalia - all of which had bigger appeals than Nigeria. Advocacy messages for resource mobilisation should focus on gaps to be covered based especially on efforts made to improve the quality of assistance to the affected people.

The highest funded sector for the January to June 2018 period is Nutrition (65 per cent), which led to a significant scale up of nutrition services for acutely malnourished patients. The Food Security sector is 45 per cent funded, which enabled the reduction in number of food insecure people from 5.2 million to 2.9 million. The Logistics sector is 65 per cent funded, indicating a strong and continuous scale up of services outside of Maiduguri and in deep field locations, including with humanitarian air services (fixed-wing and helicopter services).

Funding for Coordination and Common Services and Emergency Telecommunications follow with funding levels at 48 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. These sectors supported deep field operations with the establishment of humanitarian hubs (under Coordination and Common services) that included appropriate minimum operating security standards for office space and accommodation, and the establishment of corresponding connectivity and security telecommunications infrastructure and services. Sectors such as WASH, DMS (CCCM), Protection, and Health received funding at 16 per cent, 35 per cent, 8 per cent, 23 per cent, respectively. Both the Shelter/NFIs and Education sectors received around 11 per cent funding each. All these sectors have showed significant achievements against their targets.

However, the Response and Recovery Planning sector (Early Recovery and Livelihoods) remained the lowest funded for the second year running, which resulted in minimal achievements against its targets. There is an urgent need to comprehensively capture all humanitarian and development funding pledged and committed from the Government, Bilateral Donors and the Private Sector since substantial funding for protection, early recovery, stabilization and resilience building is not captured in the overall humanitarian funding as reflected in FTS.

VIII. Recommendations

With the endorsement of the Access Strategy, the CMCoord Guidance, the Advocacy Strategy and the Centrality of Protection Strategy, the HCT needs to ensure operationalization of these strategies, with a strong focus on community engagement and accountability to affected populations.

Planning for returns should be a transparent and consultative process between the Government of Nigeria and partners including humanitarian and development actors. To ensure that the affected people are supported to start rebuilding their lives, the humanitarian and development community should support the Government to ensure structured and principled returns in safe areas with basic services and social protection. The role of National State Institutions is critical, and returns must be led and owned by government. The role of the humanitarian and development community is to support the efforts of the government to develop a holistic return strategy in line with global best practices.

Resource mobilization efforts should continue to ensure additional funding for the gaps in the 2018 HRP, including with Oslo II conference, the development of an HCT Resource Mobilization Strategy and advocacy for resources to fund the Borno State Contingency/Preparedness Plan for Extended Military Operations and the North-east Nigeria Rainy Season Contingency Plan.

To ensure continued improvement of program quality, there needs to be continued advocacy for the deployment of senior and qualified staff in the deep field, and continued capacity building for staff deployed in the field. Current security protocols need to be adjusted to fit the context and adhere to the “stay and deliver” mandate while ensuring staff safety and security, without jeopardising the provision of life-saving support to vulnerable people. Sectors need to also strengthen implementation and monitoring of standards to ensure a timely, adequate and quality humanitarian response.

Presence of humanitarian staff, including senior staff in the deep field needs to be significantly enhanced to ensure effective supervision, oversight and on-the-job training of national staff and national counterparts. The use of hubs by aid workers in the deep field enhances closer interaction/engagement with the affected populations and delivery of quality humanitarian assistance. A policy for a longer period of stay at the humanitarian hubs should be considered by the HCT when security measures are put in place. This should be complemented by adherence to quality standards by operational agencies.

Improved data collection and analysis of protection concerns remain critical in north-east Nigeria and need to be documented with concrete examples from the field. A developmental approach to protection, for example, through transitional justice needs to be enhanced by all partners. A community-based approach is the best way to connect with populations yet to be reached and at risk of violations.

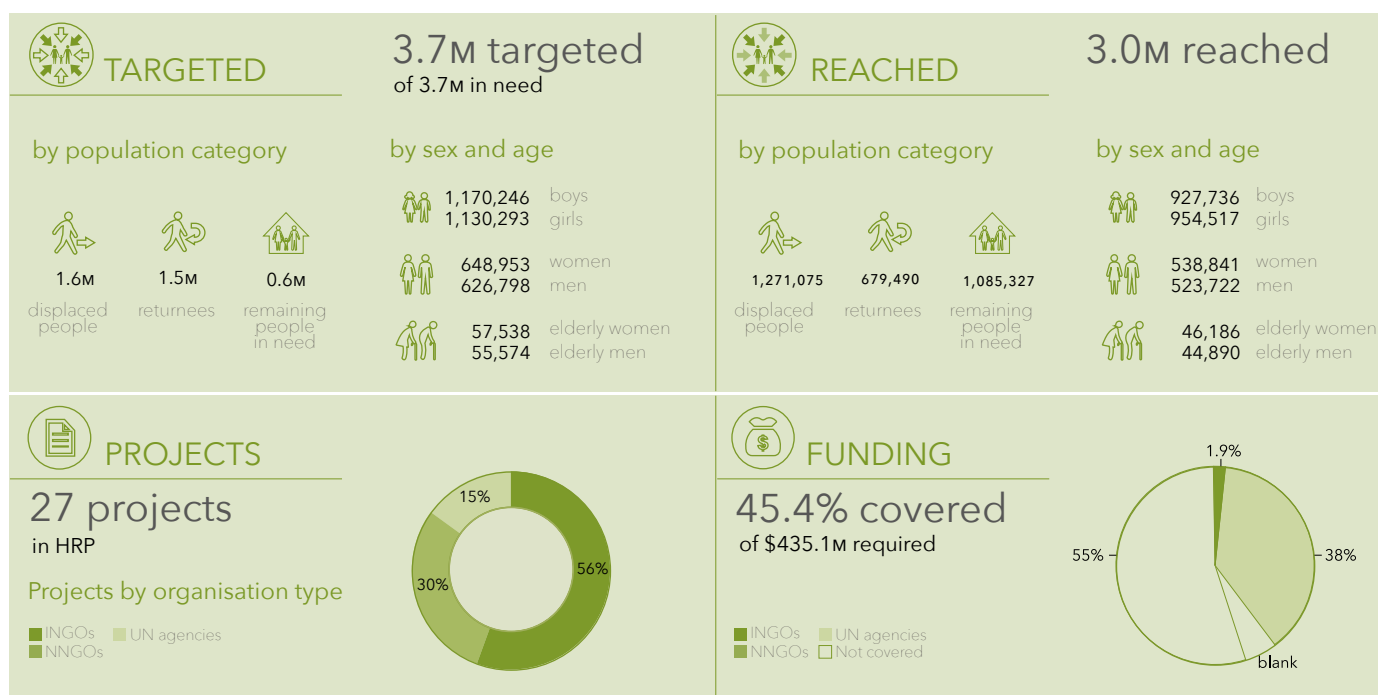
With Nigeria as the pilot for the Humanitarian Development Nexus (HDN)/ NWOW, and the GoN’s direction towards a multi-year plan strategy, the HCT needs to strengthen collaboration with development actors in the north-east to enable gradual hand-over from humanitarian to development interventions in areas where feasible. The humanitarian community should therefore programme interventions to address acute humanitarian needs to also touch on the root causes of the crisis, including development deficit, multi-dimensional poverty and marginalization, weak governance and human right concerns. The humanitarian community should pursue a holistic approach to implement the humanitarian, development and peace nexus in partnership with the government, development actors and international financial institutions such as the World Bank, the African Development and the Islamic Development Bank. This needs to be done through a functional and inclusive taskforce or appropriate coordination mechanism.

Support from the donor community is also required to advocate to the GoN to streamline the coordination mechanisms of the response in north-east Nigeria and expedite establishment of the North East Development Commission signed into law by the President in 2017.

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

17	Sector achievements
18	Food security
19	Protection
20	Gender-based violence
21	Child protection
22	Health
23	Nutrition
24	Shelter and non-food items (NFIs)
25	Education
27	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
29	Logistics
30	Response and recovery planning
32	Displacement management systems (CCCM)
33	Coordination
34	Emergency telecommunications (ETC)

FOOD SECURITY



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1: Provide emergency food assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable crisis-affected populations. **Relates to SO1**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of people receiving food, cash transfers, and/or vouchers	3,700,000	3,700,000	1,828,561	49%

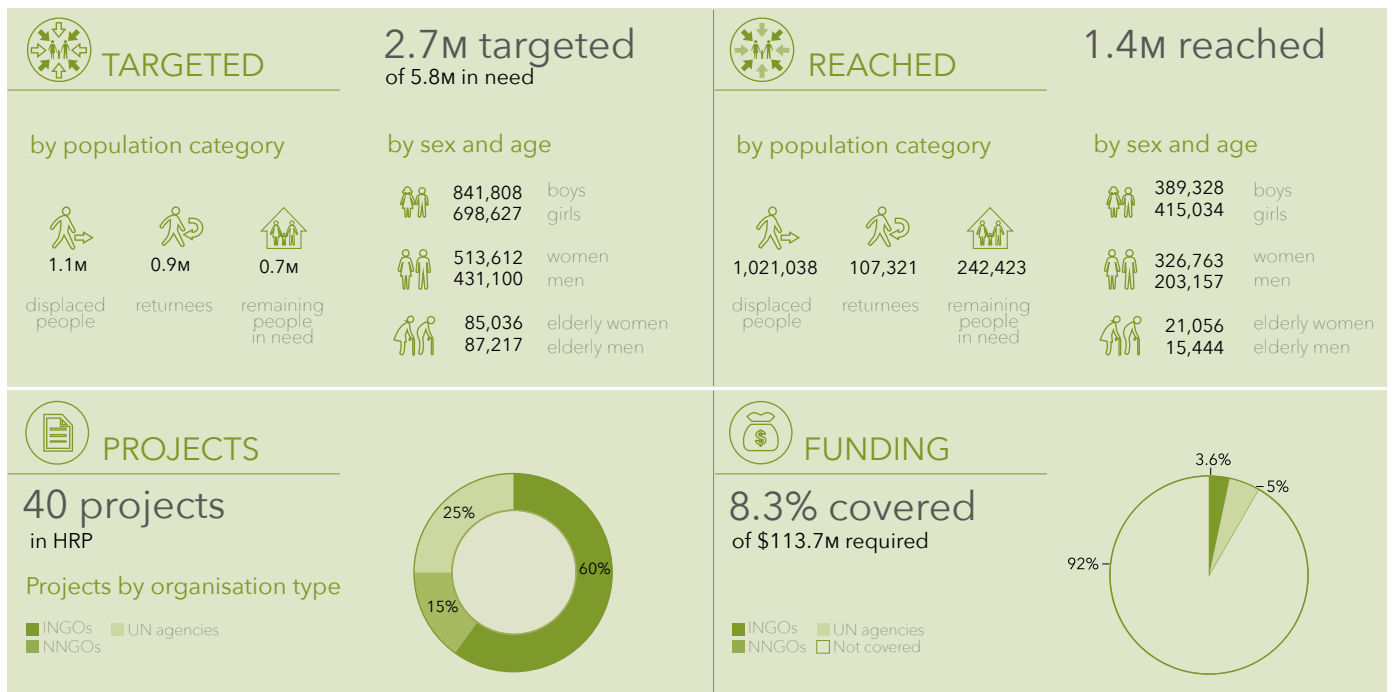
FOOD SECURITY SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2: Foster the resilience of crisis-affected communities through improved agricultural production, restoration and strengthening of productive assets, and supporting income generating activities. **Relates to SO2**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of beneficiaries receiving in-kind and/or cash-based agricultural and livelihood inputs	2,800,000	2,299,465	1,093,825	48%
Number of beneficiaries supported through asset-based activities to recover, restore, and protect livelihoods	2,800,000	373,663	175,861	47%
Number of beneficiaries trained to improve productivity of households, including through extension, entrepreneurship, capacity-building, agricultural best practices, value addition and processing and technology transfer	2,800,000	201,203	43,751	22%

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3: Strengthen coordination with food security sector partners and stakeholders and sectoral working groups engaged in the response. **Relates to SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Completing of Annual Country Cluster (Sector) Performance Monitoring Assessment and development of action plan	100	85%	0	0%
Number of Food Security sector information products produced regularly	50	50	48	96%
Number of joint products developed with the Nutrition sector	4	4	0	0%
Number of local partners who have received funding to implement projects	10	10	0	0%

PROTECTION



PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 1: Targeted protection services are provided to vulnerable individuals and communities with critical protection needs. **Relates to SO1 and SO2**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of vulnerable individuals referred for specialised services	45,172	32,266	4,349	13%
Number of vulnerable persons provided with protection-based material assistance (solar lanterns, hygiene kits...)	345,133	128,000	64,707	51%

PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 2: Enhance the protection of people in need through livelihoods, recovery and social cohesion initiatives; promote a rights-based approach to durable solutions and strengthen access to justice. **Relates to SO2 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of persons provided with legal aid and services (including access to justice and housing, land and property assistance)	33,880	24,200	5,489	23%
Number of persons provided with access to legal documentation	528,000	229,369	151,356	66%
Number of vulnerable persons provided with livelihoods support	35,729	24,583	5,923	24%

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3: Protection issues are effectively addressed and protection is mainstreamed across all sectors, while respect for principled humanitarian action and space is enhanced through capacity-building and coordination, including with the military. **Relates to SO2**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of persons reached with protection messaging through sensitisations and community-based initiatives (including mine-risk education)	464,631	371,705	108,358	29%
Number of vulnerable persons screened, registered or monitored	678,283	530,900	150,368	28%

Funding remains critically low despite considerable effort during the first half of 2018. At present, the Protection sector requires \$113.7 million for some 40 projects in the HRP. Only 8 per cent of funding requirements has been received to date.

Protection by presence in the deep field is on-going concern coupled with staffing constraints in the sector. Lack of partners coupled with institutional capacity of predominantly local NGOs in critical areas in Borno mark a significant gap in the capability to ensure adequate coverage of protection response throughout the most affected LGAs. The sector is advocating with its members to deploy to the deep field to strengthen the overall response.

PROTECTION: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE SUB-SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the geographical reach and quality of life-saving gender-based violence response services. **Relates to SO1 and SO2**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of locations having specialised GBV response services for survivors (at least one facility)	TBC	160	100	63%
Number of beneficiaries reached through provision of specialised and multi-sectorial services	1,072,927	547,193	50,703	9%
Number of beneficiaries reached with critical material support (dignity and hygiene kits)	68,627	35,000	22,070	63%

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE SUB-SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2: Enhance strategies that empower women and girls, promote resilience, risk mitigation and prevention of GBV/SEA. **Relates to SO2 & SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of persons benefiting from empowerment, skills-building and livelihoods programmes	49,019	25,000	10,101	40%
Number of beneficiaries accessing women-, and girls-, and youth-friendly spaces within the communities	19,607	10,000	10,972	110%
Number of persons reached through sensitisation on GBV and SEA protection principles, prevention and reporting	2,924,946	1,035,231	154,944	15%

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE SUB-SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3: Strengthen GBV response and prevention through capacity-building, mainstreaming, advocacy and coordination. **Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of persons (specialists and non-specialists) benefitting from training/capacity-building initiatives	15,000	1,500	1,027	68%

Key constraints still exist, funding still remains relatively low as key gaps continue to persist in the response. For instance, the sector has identified major gaps in responding to new arrivals within transit facilities and has developed operational guidelines that present the minimum package for interventions. However, the only funds that has so far been secured for this is a 6-months allocation from NHF reserve allocation covering 4 locations out of about 13. Immediate needs such as critical material support like dignity kits, individualised case management especially for conflict related sexual violence as well as the immediate re-integration needs require adequate funding.

PROTECTION: CHILD PROTECTION

CHILD PROTECTION SUB-SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1: Conflict-affected children, adolescents and caregivers receive quality protection services, including psycho-social care, life skills and livelihoods support to enhance their resilience to cope with the protracted crisis. **Relates to SO1 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of children and adolescents benefiting from PSS services and life skills activities	785,000	540,000	295,159	55%
Number of caregivers benefiting from PSS, life skills and/or livelihoods support.	664,000	230,000	3,576	2%
Number of children, adolescents and caregivers benefiting from mine-risk education.	800,000	250,000	212,182	85%

CHILD PROTECTION SUB-SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2: Children facing protection risks (violence, neglect, abuse and family separation) receive integrated case management and referral to specialised services. **Relates to SO1 and SO2**

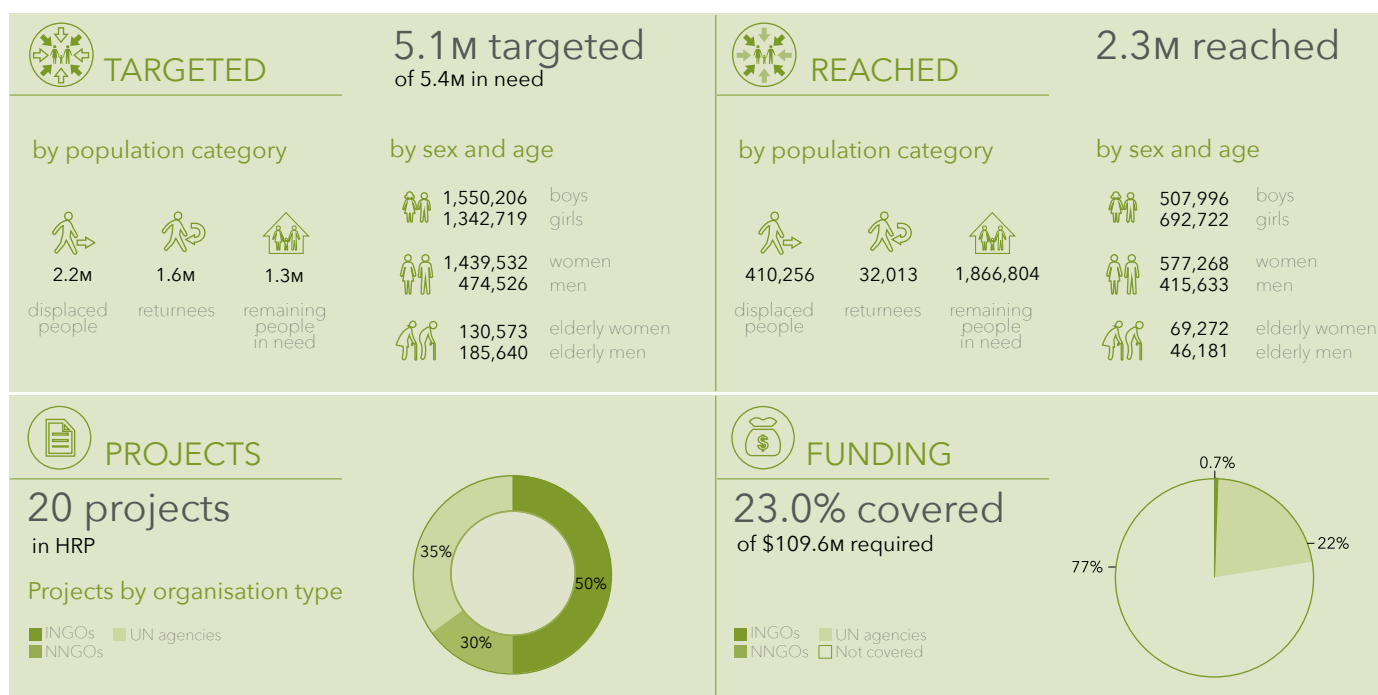
INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of children facing protection risks (family separation, violence, neglect, abuse) who received integrated case management services.	34,000	15,000	13,958	93%

CHILD PROTECTION SUB-SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3: Grave violations against children are monitored and reported; and children and adolescents who have suffered from such violations, including those formerly associated with armed groups or those returning from captivity, are supported to successfully reintegrate into their communities. **Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of children and adolescents suffering from grave child rights violations, including those formerly associated with armed groups or returning from captivity, who benefited from socio-economic assistance to successfully reintegrate into their communities.	TBC	7,000	3,000	43%

The Child Protection Sub-Sector coordinator left the operation in January 2018 and no replacement has been on ground yet. Further, other Child Protection colleagues have had to leave the country due to political pressure.

HEALTH



HEALTH OBJECTIVE 1: To provide life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian health assistance to affected people. **Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of persons benefitting from out-patient consultations in health facilities supported by health partners	3,900,000	3,600,000	761,617	21%
Number of persons reached through mobile medical activities	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,547,457	103%
Percentage of deliveries attended by a skilled birth attendant	80%	60%	27%	45%
Number of children vaccinated against measles	2,892,925	2,892,925	164,433	6%

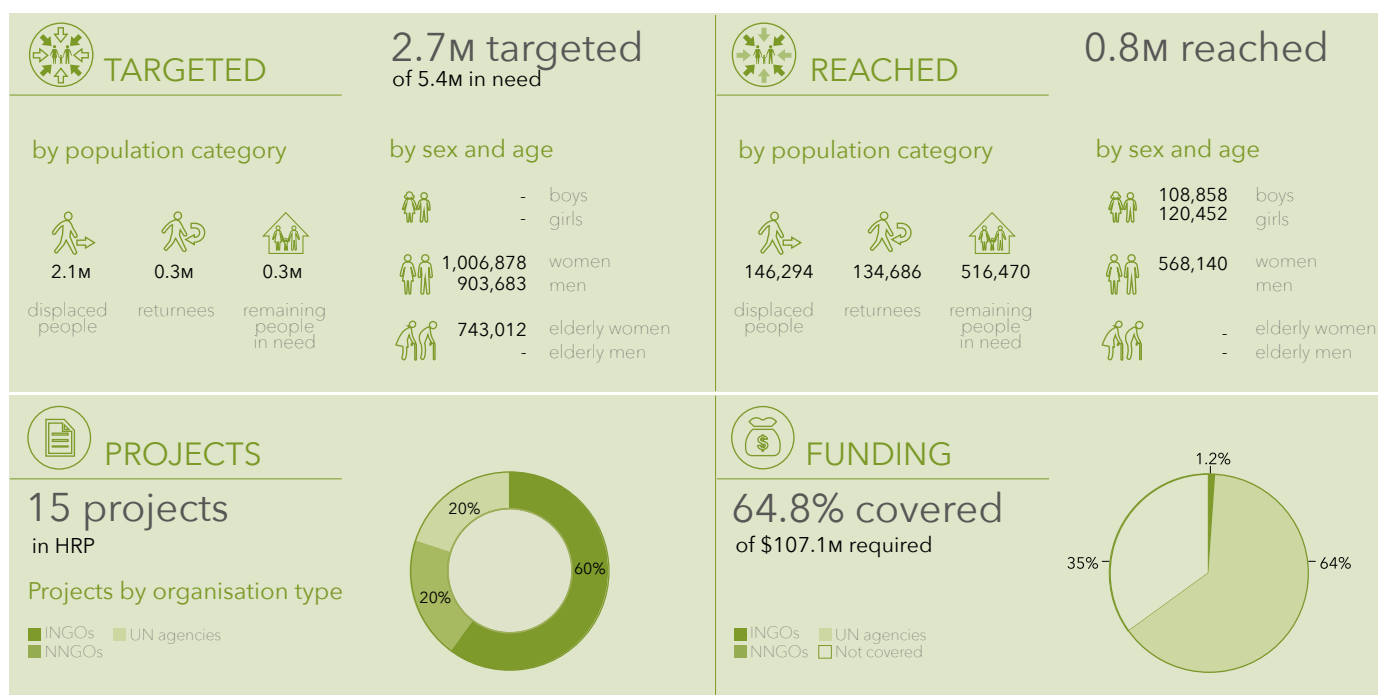
HEALTH OBJECTIVE 2: To expand and strengthen the communicable disease surveillance for prevention/mitigation and control of epidemic outbreaks. **Relates to SO1 and SO2**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Percentage of outbreak alerts investigated within 48 hours	90%	90%	88%	97%
Percentage of health facilities supported by sector partners submitting weekly surveillance reports on time	100%	80%	69%	87%
Number of health facilities providing an essential package of health services	1,077	753	478	63%

HEALTH OBJECTIVE 3: To strengthen the Health sector's coordination and information systems to improve life-saving health response for people in need, with an emphasis on enhancing protection and increasing access to health services. **Relates to SO1 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of information products produced and distributed	44	55	80	145%
Number of health facilities that are fully functional	92	70%	1,139	1627%

NUTRITION



NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 1: Strengthen in scale the availability of quality services managing acute malnutrition for children (boys and girls 6-59 months) and pregnant or breastfeeding women by increasing access to treatment.

Relates to SO1

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of severely malnourished children with medical complications admitted for treatment	43,952	30,767	5,807	19%
Number of children with SAM admitted in outpatient treatment programme	395,571	276,899	223,503	81%
Number of moderately malnourished children treated	502,528	251,293	16,320	6%
Number of moderately malnourished pregnant or lactating women treated	230,238	115,130	0	0%

NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the capacity to identify malnourished children and provide them with treatment; promote services preventing under-nutrition while supplementing for micro-nutrient deficiencies.

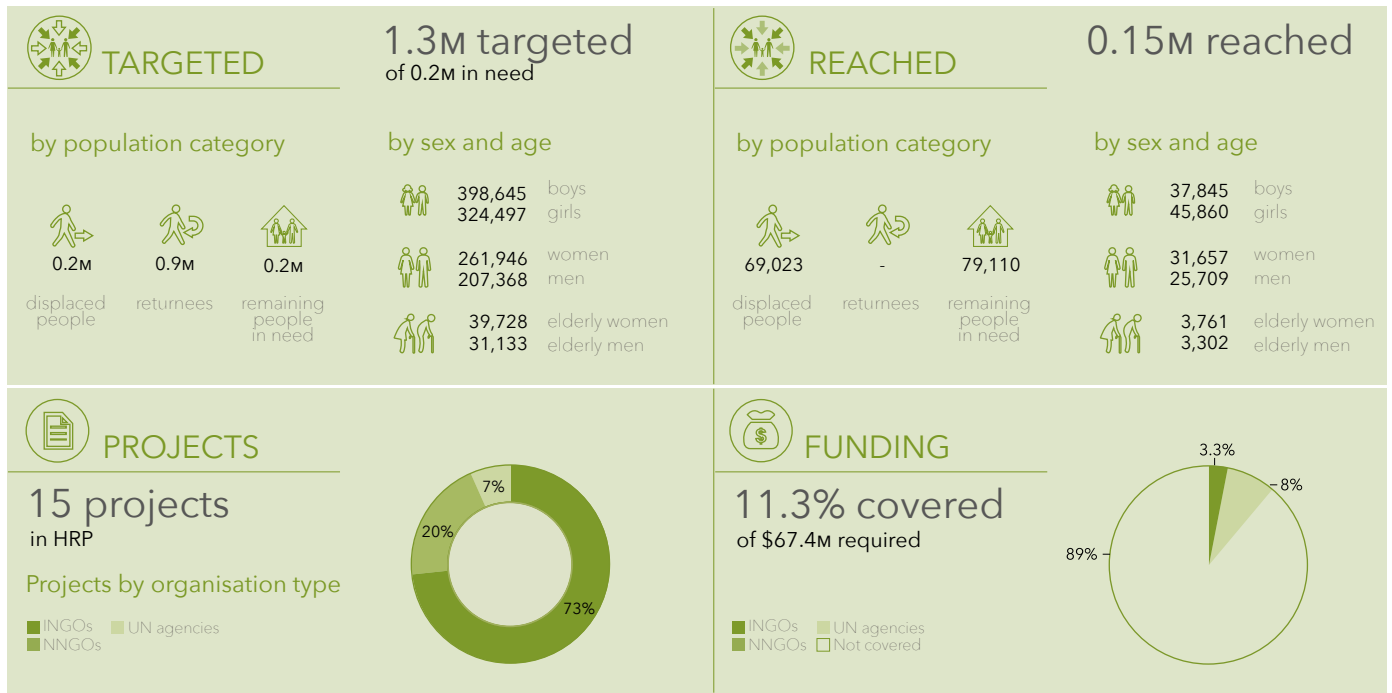
Relates to SO1 and SO2

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of children reached with vitamin A supplementation	2,388,210	1,910,566	2,488,776	130%
Number of children reached with micro-nutrient powder supplementation	597,341	418,141	150,596	36%
Number of pregnant or breastfeeding women who have access to skilled and complementary breastfeeding support	1,061,426	743,006	568,140	76%
Number of stabilisation centers established	65	46	27	59%
Number of nutrition sites managing out-patient therapeutic programme	650	650	861	132%
Number of children reached with blanket supplementary feeding programme	2,388,210	955,289	186,438	20%

NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 3: Enhance routine monitoring of the emergency nutrition situation through regular assessments and analysis of data, while strengthening coordination among the nutrition partners and other sectors. **Relates to SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of rounds of nutrition and food security surveillance conducted and reports disseminated.	3	3	1	33%
Number of quarterly Nutrition sector bulletins published.	4	4	2	50%

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure sufficient, coordinated and adequate delivery of emergency shelter solutions to respond to the immediate shelter needs of the affected people. **Relates to SO1 and SO2**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of households provided with emergency shelters solutions and support	200,300	55,350	22,436	41%

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS OBJECTIVE 2: Deliver reinforced/transitional shelters and repair assistance to respond to the specific shelter needs of the affected people. **Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3**

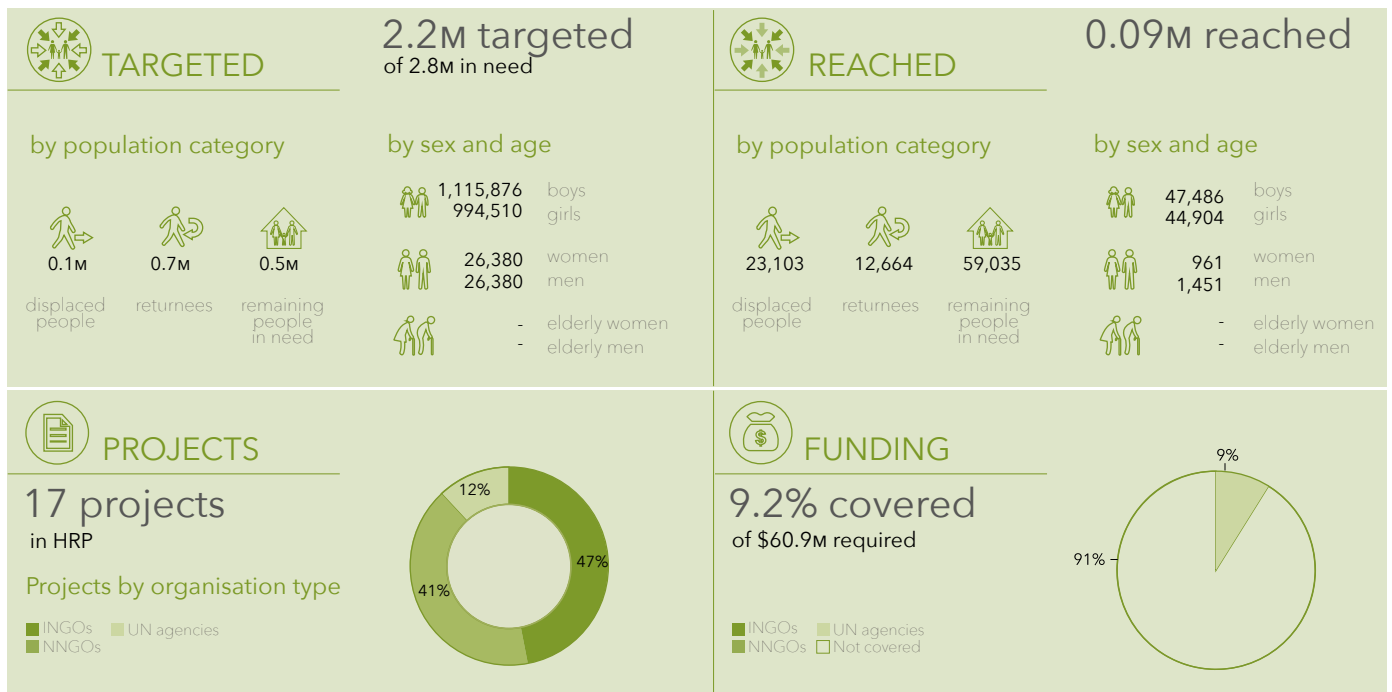
INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of households receiving reinforced/ transitional shelter solutions	91,000	31,240	5,208	17%
Number of conditional shelter cash assistance delivered to households in need	TBC	6,600	2,197	33%
Number of households supported with housing repair and improvements interventions	81,880	14,250	2,217	16%

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS OBJECTIVE 3: Deliver flexible, coordinated, adequate and harmonised NFI kits (including assessments, prepositioning, distributions and post-distribution monitoring) to the affected people. **Relates to SO1**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of households provided with NFI kits	200,000	106,500	29,641	28%
Number of post-distribution monitoring reports	12	12	5	42%

The Shelter/ NFI sector targets 1.3 million in the 2018 HRP, however, it still only 26 per cent funded. The lack of adequate land to erect more shelters as well as low funding continues to be the major challenges hindering the adequate provision of shelter and household materials. This coupled with logistics and rapid response capacities significantly impacts the response in the north-east.

EDUCATION



EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 1: Increase education access to school-aged boys and girls through the provision of immediate protective, inclusive and learning environments offering quality education with a focus on areas recently retaken by the Government. **Relates to SO1 and SO2**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of children benefiting from learning spaces constructed/rehabilitated	1,239,820	626,200	10,750	2%
Percentage of schools or temporary learning spaces provided with WASH inputs	100%	> 90%	0	0%
Percentage of learners benefiting from school furniture	100%	> 90%	5	6%
Number of learners proved with scholastic materials	2,847,464	1,871,424	92,390	5%
Number of back-to-school/enrolment campaigns implemented	1	1	1	100%

EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 2: Improve the ability of school-aged children, teachers and education personnel to cope with the psycho-social and environmental impact of the conflict and rebuild individual and communal psycho-social well-being. **Relates to SO2 and SO3**

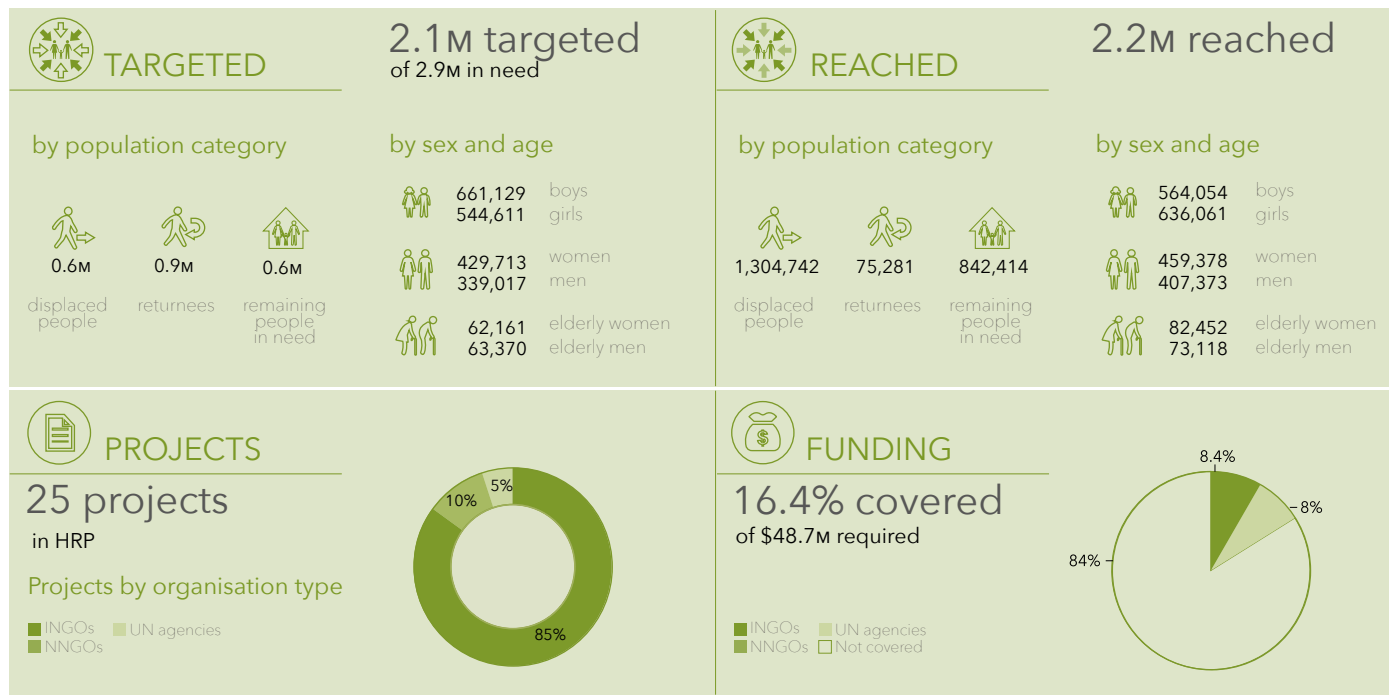
INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of teachers and facilitators trained in psycho-social support skills, pedagogy, mine-risk education and community-based disaster risk reduction	71,187	59,998	2412	4%
Number of teachers/volunteers receiving training on early childhood care and development concepts	71,187	59,998	40	0%
Number of teachers trained in life skills	71,187	59,998	2523	4%
Number of teachers trained in school GBV concepts and prevention	71,187	59,998	517	1%

EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 3: Support and enhance the community mechanisms for resilience in the restoration of basic education services which provide formal and alternative educational pathways for school-aged conflict-affected girls and boys. **Relates to SO1 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of school-based management committee (SBMC) members trained in school management	421,539	212,908	583	0%
Number of education stakeholders trained in community-based disaster risk reduction (C/DRR)	71,187	59,998	484	1%
Number of School/TLSs with functional SBMCs	24,796	12,524	46	0%
Number of adolescents (14-17 years) provided with vocational training (formal or non-formal)	2,847,464	1,871,424	0	0%

Education funding levels remains low compared with the level of needs. Funding received from January to June is less than 30 per cent required by the sector. The lack of adequate resources has contributed to the inability of partners to access children in hard-to-reach areas.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE OBJECTIVE 1: Affected people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for domestic needs, per sector's standards. **Relates to SO1 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of people having adequate access to temporary safe water facilities and services	TBC	100,000	64,641	65%
Number of people gaining access to adequate safe water facilities and services per sector's standards through new construction and rehabilitation of water systems	2,886,000	600,000	266,815	44%
Number of people whose water systems functionality is supported by sustained operations and maintenance (boreholes, pumps, solar panels, overhead tanks, taps, chlorination including monitoring of free residual chlorine, etc)	2,886,000	2,000,000	2,159,437	108%

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE OBJECTIVE 2: Affected people have access to improved sanitation facilities, per sector's standards. **Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of IDPs in camps gaining access to gender segregated sanitation facilities and services (latrines, showers, handwashing stations)	1,000,000	100,000	125881	126%
Number of people gaining access to household latrines	633,000	500,000	11641	2%
Number of people benefiting from sustained desludging and cleaning of their latrines	1,000,000	1,000,000	132451	13%
Number of people benefiting from sustained environmental sanitation services (solid waste management)	TBC	1,000,000	487421	49%

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE OBJECTIVE 3: Affected people benefit from community-tailored hygiene messages for improved hygiene practices and behaviours, per sector's standards. **Relates to SO1 and SO2**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of people benefiting from community-tailored hygiene messages for improve hygiene practices and behaviours	2,886,000	2,000,000	571,256	29%

OBJECTIVE 4: Affected people benefit from basic hygiene items, including top-ups, per sector's standards. **Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3**

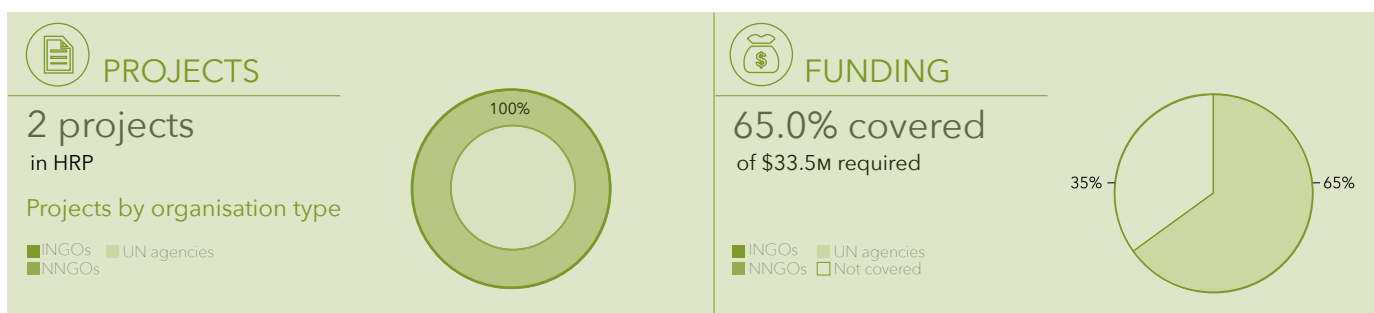
INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of people benefiting from basic hygiene items including top-ups.	2,886,000	1,500,000	144,056	10%
Number of children admitted for SAM treatment having received WASH NFIs	440,000	205,000	8,153	4%

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR OBJECTIVE 5: Support institutions (such as health and nutrition centres, and schools) with adequate WASH and sanitation facilities. **Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of health and nutrition centers and schools provided with adequate safe water facilities and services	TBC	200		
Number of health and nutrition centers and schools provided with adequate gender segregated sanitation facilities and services (latrines, showers, handwashing)	TBC	200		

The WASH sector is only 18 per cent funded. The limited funding is significantly affecting timely and effective response. Huge needs vs. partners' capacity is disproportionate to be able to respond adequately in terms of speed, quality and continuous operations. Partners' capacity is overstretched, including their capacity to coordinate WASH response in the wards and camps.

LOGISTICS



LOGISTICS OBJECTIVE 1: Support an effective humanitarian logistics response. **Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of organisations participating in the Logistics sector's coordination meetings	As needed	40	28	70%
Number of information management products published, such as maps, sitreps, bulletins, snapshots, procedures, meeting minutes	As needed	60	53	88%
Number of passengers transported by air	As needed	18,000	30,876	172%
Number of destinations served by air transport	As needed	20	14	70%
Metric tons/cubic meters of cargo transported by air	As needed	84	60	71%
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	As needed	70	76	109%
Percentage response to medical and security evacuation by air	As needed	100	100	100%
Percentage of air cargo movement requests served against requested	As needed	95	-	-

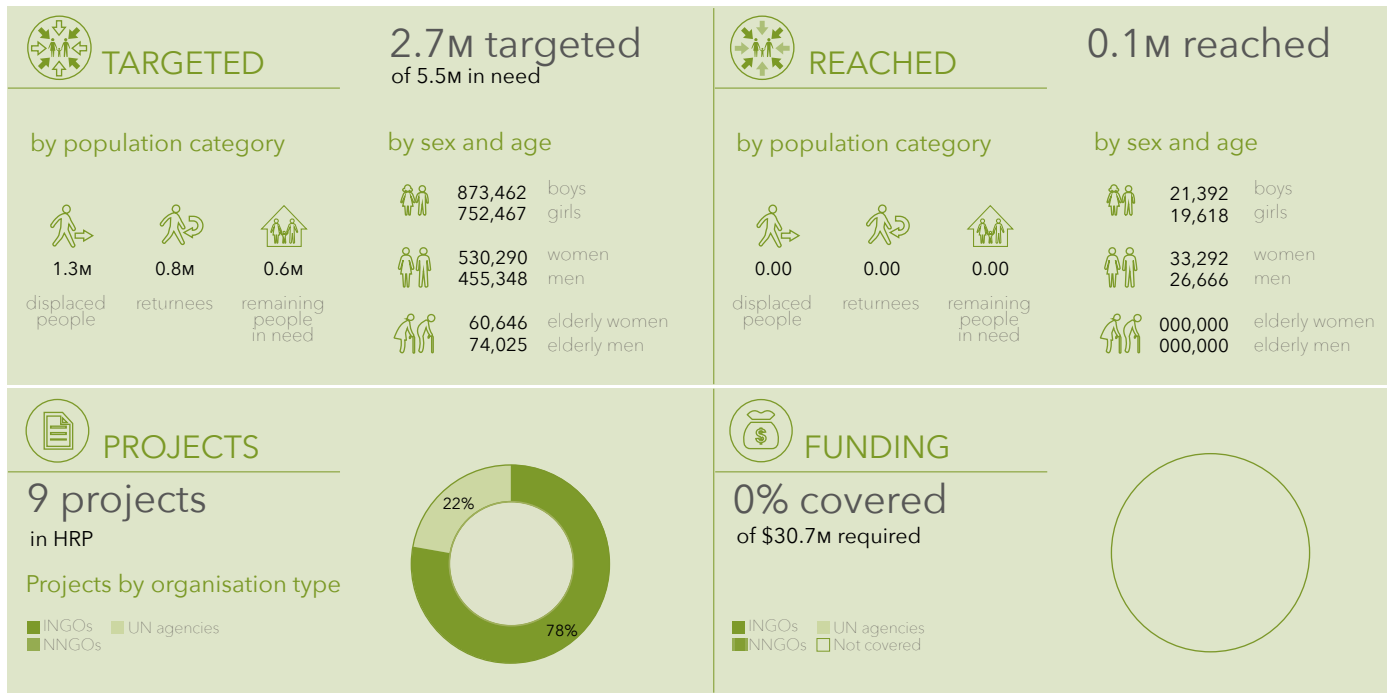
LOGISTICS OBJECTIVE 2: Support the delivery of relief assistance by augmenting humanitarian actors' logistics capacity. **Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of storage and cargo consolidation facilities established	As needed	7	3	43%
Number of logistics trainings organized	As needed	6	11	183%
Number of humanitarian responders trained in logistics	As needed	120	187	156%

LOGISTICS OBJECTIVE 3: Strengthen the humanitarian community's ability to save lives and address needs through timely and reliable logistics services. **Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of organisations utilizing storage and cargo consolidation services	As needed	25	27	108%
Percentage of the Logistics sector services user satisfaction rate	As needed	85	0	0%
Number of organisations using the humanitarian cargo movement notifications consolidation and coordination service	As needed	20	18	92%
Percentage of service requests for cargo handling fulfilled	As needed	85	100	118%
Number of square metres managed	As needed	6,000	6,500	108%

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLANNING



RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLANNING OBJECTIVE 1: Promote the integration of the early recovery approach across all activated sectors and among humanitarian and development actors to move towards early recovery and self-sustaining development. **Relates to SO1**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of affected people with access to basic services and functional community infrastructure	1,700,000	146,720	55,769	38%
Number of basic services or productive infrastructure constructed or rehabilitated and functional	4,250	184	3	2%
Number of people in the surveyed areas which are identified as cancelled hazardous areas or suspected hazardous areas through a non-technical survey process.	261,699	65,000	0	0%

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLANNING OBJECTIVE 2: Strengthen local capacity for recovery and stabilisation during the humanitarian response, and emphasise the importance of building national capacities and skills at all levels to strengthen the resilience of individuals and communities against future shocks. **Relates to SO2**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of people in affected areas receiving and completing livelihoods skills training	1,700,000	102,600	32,847	32%
Number of gender sensitive training sessions conducted in service delivery, budgeting and infrastructure management	1,344	25	0	0%

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLANNING OBJECTIVE 3: Reduce the dependence of the affected people on humanitarian relief and, where possible, take steps towards addressing some of the root causes of the crisis through the promotion of durable solutions. **Relates to SO1 and SO3**

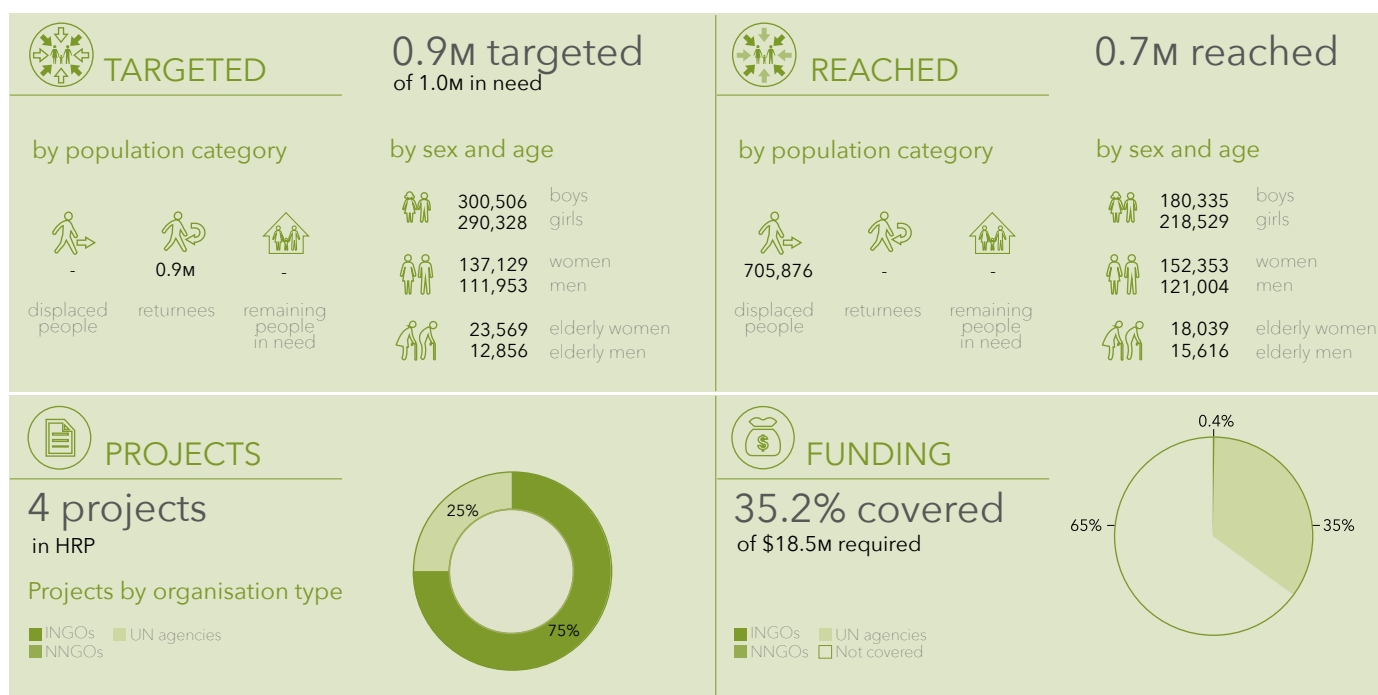
INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of households provided with inputs and agricultural extension and production support	226,000	20,000	2,000	10%

Number of households supported by business enterprise development activities	285,000	5,279	340	6%
Number of persons employed in cash-for-work initiatives	1,003,000	1,120	12,742	1,138%

In an effort to strengthen coordination, food and agriculture-related indicators are reported by the Food Security sector and indicators related to mine risk education are reported by the Protection sector. This explains why some indicators related to food security and protection reflect a zero per cent accomplishment. This is to avoid double reporting.

Funding remains the key challenge for limitations with regard to indicators 2.1, 2.2 and 3.2.

DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (CCCM)



DMS(CCCM) OBJECTIVE 1: Continue tracking and monitoring displacement and mobility, with sex and age disaggregated data and information on needs and gaps for a comprehensive follow-up on displaced populations to inform interventions across sectors. **Relates to SO1, SO2 SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of displacement tracking reports published	8	8	3	38%
Number of eligible individuals biometrically registered	1,800,000	900,000	343,729	38%
Number of return assessments published	6	6	3	50%

DMS(CCCM) OBJECTIVE 2: Enhanced displacement management to ensure that minimum standards are upheld and pathways reinforced for direct assistance, through capacity-building, community participation, on-site or mobile facilitation and camp management support and case-by-case analysis. **Relates to SO1 and SO2**

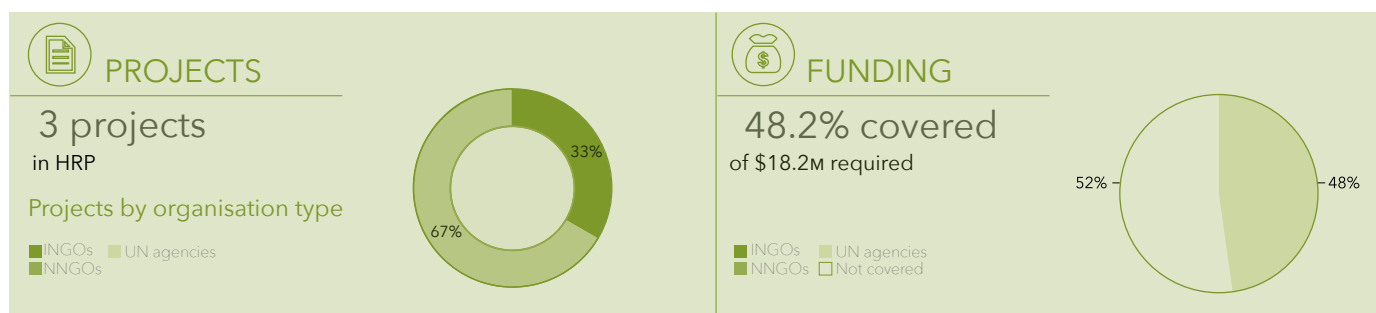
INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of sites with adequate camp management support and site facilitation.	251	130	153	118%
Number of functional reception centers established/improved and managed	12	10	6	60%
Number of individuals trained	10,000	3,000	237	8%

DMS(CCCM) OBJECTIVE 3: Support the maintenance, upgrade, care and decongestion of sites through site planning, and improvements when required as well as coordinated assistance. **Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of sites assessment and layout mapping developed or renewed	50	50	6	12%
Number of sites improved through care and maintenance interventions, including infrastructures	60	40	4	10%

Increased population movements as a result of military operations and other factors such as voluntary relocation, continue to present major humanitarian concerns and challenges as resources are often already overstretched in the locations in which these civilians arrive. The sector is spread thin to cover all formal and informal camps while accommodating the change in the humanitarian context. Continued movement from camps to return areas, though anticipated, challenges the delivery of CCCM activities, while the large number of new arrivals are considered in the reception management strategy, the availability of partners to undertake activities in the reception centres affects the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

COORDINATION



COORDINATION OBJECTIVE 1: Provide enhanced coordination services to ensure timely, effective and principled assistance and protection services to conflict-affected people in north-east Nigeria. **Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of Regular HCT, OHCT, OISWG and NISWG meetings	72	72	40	56%
Production of at least three OCHA information products monthly (e.g. humanitarian overview, humanitarian dashboard, 3Ws)	36	36	37	103%
Number of Periodic Monitoring Report produced on a semi-annual basis, with HNO and HRP revision, when needed	2	2	1	50%
Number of Contingency plan updated and implemented, reflecting minimum preparedness actions	1	1	2	200%
Resources mobilised for the NHF (US\$)	100,000,000	100,000,000	36,715,358	17%

COORDINATION OBJECTIVE 2: Support inter-agency and multi-sectorial protection and assistance delivery in hard-to-reach conflict-affected areas by establishing and maintaining humanitarian hubs. **Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of humanitarian hubs established and functional	3 (in addition to 4 from 2017 carry-over)	3 (in addition to 4 from 2017 carry-over)	1	14%
Deep field locations upgraded to accommodate humanitarian workers	11	11	1	14%
Humanitarian hub utility count	36,000	36,000	14,258	40%

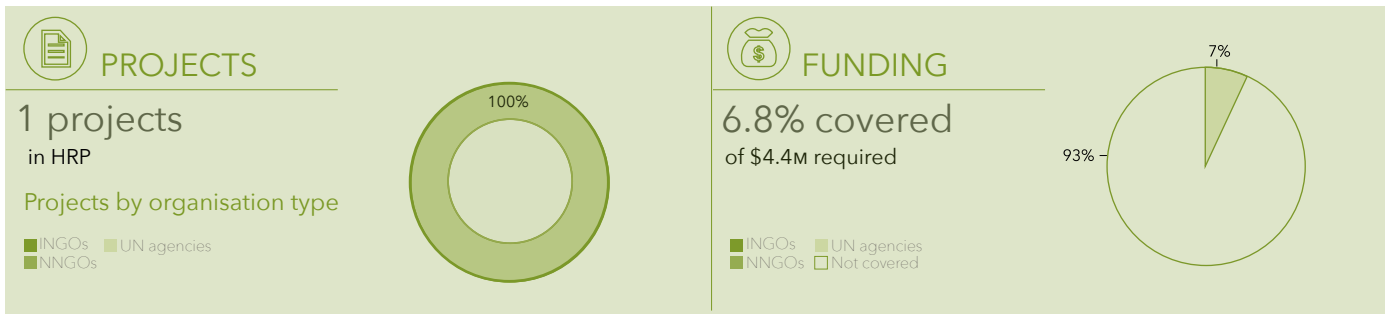
COORDINATION OBJECTIVE 3: Deliver critical security support services to facilitate the ongoing and scaled-up delivery of humanitarian assistance. **Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of security briefings conducted in the north-east	12	12		
Number of security officers deployed in the north-east	1	1		
Number of security risk analysis and assessments conducted	20	20		

Objective 1.2: In addition to core products such as the Humanitarian Dashboard, the Humanitarian Situation Update and the Humanitarian Funding Overview, all produced monthly, additional products such as the NHF Dashboard, Cash Mapping and the 3Ws are also produced.

Objective 1.4: By end June 2018 two contingency plans had been developed for the rainy season and also the extended military operations in Borno State.

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS OBJECTIVE 1: Support effective response through timely and reliable ETS services and information sharing. **Relates to SO1 and SO2**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Maintain information management and collaboration platform	TBC	1	1	100%
Hold regular local and global ETS coordination meetings	24	24	23	96%
Produce and share accurate and timely IM products	As needed	60	42	70%
User satisfaction rate of ETS services	100%	80%	0	0%

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS OBJECTIVE 2: Coordinate security telecommunications and ICT emergency response activities. **Relates to SO1 and SO2**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of common operational areas covered by common security telecommunications network	As needed	16	9	56%
Number of communications centres (COMCEN) established, upgraded, maintained	As needed	16	9	56%
Number of inter-agency, NGOs and Government organisations supported by the ETS	As needed	50	77	154%
Number of ICT emergency management and specialised radio telecommunications trainings	As needed	8	0	0%

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS OBJECTIVE 3: Provide reliable internet for the humanitarian community in common operational areas. **Relates to SO1 and SO2**

INDICATORS	IN NEED	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	COVERAGE AS OF END JUNE
Number of inter-agency, NGOs and Government organisations' staff who used ETS services	As needed	800	945	118%
Number of common operational areas covered by Internet connectivity services	As needed	14	8	57%
Number of humanitarian hubs with hybrid power supply system for the ETS infrastructure only	As needed	14	0	0%

Due to the slight improvement of the situation in Yobe and Adamawa states, the planned scale up of the humanitarian intervention through the establishment of humanitarian hubs in those states has not been confirmed, which has a direct impact on the planned ETS KPIs.

Regarding the hybrid power system planned to be deployed by the ETS in 14 humanitarian hubs in Borno state in 2018, assessment to define the technical requirements will be completed in the second half of 2018 but implementation phase might be delayed until 2019.

The delay in the recruitment of radio operators by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) / UN Development Programme (UNDP) remains a challenge as the Communications Centres (COMCENs) deployed by the ETS in the field hubs in Bama, Banki, Damasak, Dikwa, Gwoza, Monguno and Ngala are not yet operational. Out of the required 26 radio operators for the COMCENs in Borno and Yobe states only seven are already onboard.

The volatile security situation on the ground in March 2018 led to the decision by the Area Security Management Team (ASMT) that no overnight missions are allowed in locations where humanitarian hubs are not completely operational. The ETS usually requires 5-day missions on the ground to complete the deployment of these services in the hubs. The installation of services in hubs like Damasak and Banki was supported by an ad-hoc arrangement approved by the ASMT; thus, the ETS needs to obtain a waiver prior the deployment missions for overnight stays. Other logistical arrangements part of the mission planning, such as limited seats on UNHAS flights, have had an impact on ETS activities.

ENDNOTES

1. 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan
2. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, June 2018
3. IPC 3: Crisis; IPC 4: Emergency.
4. Cadre Harmonisé for Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations in Sixteen States and Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria, March 2018.
5. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/64057.pdf>
6. Nigeria Emergency Tracking Tool reports, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix
7. This data is currently being validated at a technical level by the Nutrition Sector
8. The Tripartite Agreement was signed in March 2017 between UNHCR, Nigeria and Cameroon and relates to the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees from Cameroon.
9. The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)
10. 14 children (2 boys, 12 girls) were used in 8 incidents of suicide attacks in north-east Nigeria in Q1 2018 (UNICEF)
11. 146 children (45 boys, 101 girls) were used in 77 incidents of suicide attacks in north-east Nigeria in 2017 (UNICEF)
12. An analysis of the residual population in hard-to-reach areas was carried out, and a reduction of estimated 100,000 people has been identified, compared to the figure of 926,000 cited in the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan
13. Sector-specific plans are available upon request and include: Logistics Sector Rainy Season Contingency Plan; Food Security Sector-Specific Rainy Season Plan; Joint Health/WASH Sector Cholera Response Plan for Yobe State; Joint Health/WASH Sector Cholera Preparedness Plan for Borno State; Health Sector Meningitis Response Plan; and the CCCM & Shelter Sector-Specific Rainy Season Contingency Plan.
14. Specifically: lessons learned from the 2017 in terms of access constraints as well as internally displaced persons (IDP) camps affected by storms or flash floods; modelling of flood-prone IDP sites done by the CCCM and Shelter/NFIs sector; and historical floods in Adamawa and Yobe based on NASA/NRT Global Flood Mapping (<https://floodmap.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/Africa.php>).
15. Additional factors were taken into consideration, including the cholera outbreak in Kukawa LGA in Borno and Bade, Yusufari, Bursari, Karasuwa LGAs in Yobe.
16. As agreed upon at global Cluster level between the gFSC and GCER

ACRONYMS

3W/4W	Who does what where	DHCBI	Damnaish Human Capacity Building Initiative
AAH/ACF	Action Against Hunger	DMS	Displacement Management Systems
AAP	Accountability to affected populations	DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ActionAid	ActionAid	DRC-DDG	Danish Refugee Council, Danish Demining Group
ADA	Agriculture Development Agency	DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ADP	Agricultural Development Programme	ECD	Early childhood development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	ECR	Education Crisis Response
AHCFE	African Health Care Facilitation Foundation	ERL	Early Recovery and Livelihoods
AHIFF	African Health implementation foundation facilitation	ETS	Emergency Telecommunications sector
ALIMA	The Alliance for International Medical Action	ETT	Emergency Tracking Tool
API	Adamawa Peace Initiative	EYN	Ekelisiyar Yanuwa A Nigeria
AUN	American University of Nigeria	FADAMA III AF	National Fadama Coordination Office
BAY	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
BSFP	Blanket supplementary feeding programme	FHI 360	Family Health International 360
CA	Christian Aid	FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
CA UK	Christian Aid UK	FOMWAN	Federation of Muslim Women's Associations in Nigeria
CAI	Creative Associates International	GBV	Gender-based violence
CAN	Christian Association of Nigeria	GBVIMS	Gender-based violence information management system
Caritas	Caritas Nigeria	GEPDC	Gender Equality Peace and Development Center
CBM	CBM (previously known as Christian Blind Mission) International	GI	Goggz Initiative
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	GoN	Government of Nigeria
CCFN	Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria	GWMI	Good Way Mission International
CCHD	Center for Community Health Development	HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
CFL	Care for Life	HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
CFS	Child-friendly space	HLI	Hallmark Leadership initiative
CH	Cadre Harmonisé	HLP	House land and property
CIDAR	Centre for Integrated Development and Research	HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
CISCOPE	Civil Society Coalition for Poverty Eradication	HRAF	Hope and Rural Aid Foundation
CMAM	Community-based management of acute malnutrition	HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
CMCOORD	Civil-military coordination	IA	International Alert
COMCEN	Communication centres	IACP	Inter-agency contingency plan
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale	ICEED	International Centre for Energy, Environment & Development
CP	Child protection	IDPs	Internally displaced persons
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	IM	Information management
CRUDAN	Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria	IMC	International Medical Corps
DDG	Danish Demining Group	IMTF	Inter-Ministerial Task Force
DDI	Diamond Development Initiatives	INGOs	International non-governmental organisations
DHC	Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator		

ACRONYMS

INTERSOS	INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid	NNGOs	National non-governmental organisations
IOM	International Organization for Migration	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
IRC	International Rescue Committee	NRCS	Nigerian Red Cross Society
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding	NYCoN	National Youth Council Of Nigeria
JDF	Jireh Doo Foundation	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
JDPC	Justice Development and Peace Commission	OHCT	Operational Humanitarian Country Team
JDPFH	Justice Development Programme for Health	OISWG	Operational inter-sector working group
JDPH	Justice Development Peace and Health Programme	OTP	Out-patient therapeutic programme
KSCF	Kishimi Shelter and Care Foundation	OVP	Office of the Vice President
LGA	Local government area	OXFAM	OXFAM International
M3	Cubic metre	Oxfam GB	Oxfam Great Britain
MAG	Mine Action Group	OXFAM Novib	Oxfam the Netherlands
MBNP	Ministry of Budget and National Planning	P2P	Peer-to-Peer
MC	Mercy Corps	PCNI	Presidential Committee for North-East Initiative
MdM-France	Médecins du Monde France	PHC	Primary Health Care
MRM	Monitoring and reporting mechanism	PI	Plan International
MRR	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation	PLAN	Plan International
MSF - Spain	Medecin Sans Frontiere Spain	POH	Partners outside of the Humanitarian Response Plan
MSF-Belgium	Médecins du Monde Belgium	PSEA	Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse
MSF-France	Médecins du Monde France	PUI	Première Urgence Internationale
MSF-Holland	Médecins du Monde Holland	ROHI	Restoration of Hope Initiative
MSF-Spain	Médecins du Monde Spain	RRM	Rapid response mechanism
MSF-Swiss	Médecins du Monde Swiss	RUWASSA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
MT	Metric tonne	SAHEI	Sanitation and Hygiene Education initiative
MVF	Mercy Vincent Foundation	SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
N/A	Not applicable	SC	Samaritan Care
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid	SCI	Save the Children International
NCDO	NIRA Community Development Organisation	SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency	SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency	SI	Solidarites International
NERI	North East Regional Initiative	SIF	Secours Islamique France
NEYIF	North East Youth Initiative Forum	Sitrep	Situation report
NF	NEEM Foundation	SMoA	State Ministry of Agriculture
NFE	Non-formal education	SMOH	State Ministry of Health
NFI	Non-food items	SMoH/SPHCDA	State Primary Health Care Development Agency
NFLC	Non-formal learning centre	SMoWA	State Ministry of Health
NHF	Nigeria Humanitarian Fund		State Ministry of Women Affairs
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission	SMoWASD	State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

ACRONYMS

SPHCDA	State Primary Health Care Development Agency
SQM	Square metre
SRF	Swift Relief Foundation
Street Child	Street Child
SUBEB	State Universal Basic Education Board
SWNI	Social Welfare Network Initiative
TdH	Terre des Hommes
TEARFUND	Tearfund
TF	The Evangelical Alliance Relief Fund
UASC	Unaccompanied and separated children
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
VSF	Victims Support Fund
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WINN	Women in New Nigeria & Youth Empowerment
WYEAHI	Women and Youth Empowerment for Advancement and Health Initiative
YC	Youth Council
YFWP	Youth Federation for World Peace
YIPDI	Youth Integrated For Positive Development Initiative
YSADP	Yobe State Agriculture Development Programme
ZOA	ZOA International

Periodic Monitoring Report

Humanitarian Response Plan - Nigeria

January - June 2018