



OCHA

NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION UPDATE

Progress on key activities from the 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy

FEBRUARY 2019 EDITION (covering 1 - 31 January 2019)

North-east Nigeria Humanitarian Situation Update, February 2019 Edition – Update on key activities from the 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy.

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The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to coordinate the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises. We advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.

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

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

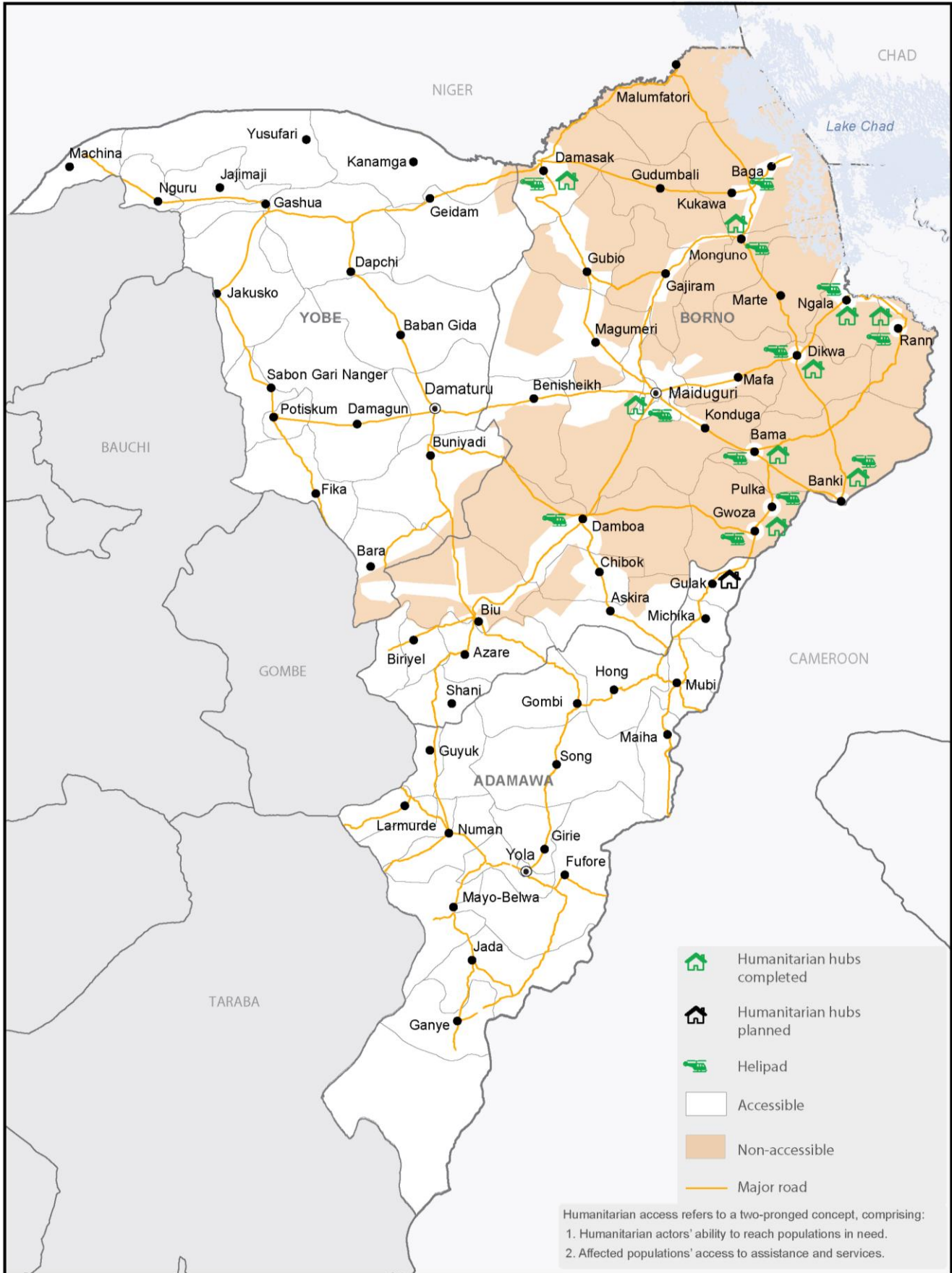
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COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS:

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

ACCESS BY INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS



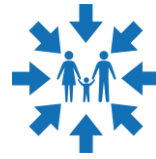
The boundaries names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Updated on: 31 January 2019 Sources: Access Working Group, DTM Feedback: ochanigeria@un.org www.unocha.org/nigeria www.reliefweb.int/country/nga

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW



7.1 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED OF
LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE IN 2019



6.2 MILLION
PEOPLE TARGETED FOR
LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE IN 2019

The movement of thousands of internally displaced people who fled violent clashes in Kukawa and Monguno LGAs of Borno State at end 2018 continued in January 2019. An estimated 30,000 people, the majority of them from Baga town near the shores of Lake Chad, fled their homes by foot and by vehicle, without shelter or food, to converge on internally displaced camps in greater Maiduguri (MMC, Jere, and Konduga LGAs), mainly to Teachers Village, Bakasi, Gubio, Mogcolis and Dolori IDP camps. Thousands more fled to Monguno and other unconfirmed locations. **Women and children make up 87 per cent of the newly displaced population.**

Teachers Village alone received an **estimated 20,000 new arrivals** from the end of December through January, bringing the total camp population to more than 30,000 individuals in a location originally set up for 10,000 people maximum. This mass influx of people and resulting overpopulation of the camp significantly overstretched the existing resources in Teachers Village, especially in terms of shelter, leaving thousands of people sleeping outside in the open and living in extremely overcrowded and deplorable conditions.

To decongest Teachers Village, the United Nations and humanitarian partners identified an alternative site to set up a new IDP camp at **Mohammed Goni International Stadium** in Maiduguri. The new site was subsequently supported by the Borno State Government. Site planning and development started over the course of January with the aim to build enough shelters to accommodate and relocate approximately 2,580 households (14,200 individuals) from Teachers Village. However, Teachers Village and many other camps across Borno State will still face challenges of congestion, even once the new Stadium Camp is operational. **Therefore, the humanitarian community continues to advocate for additional land to develop targeted, safe, area-specific decongestion plans in coordination with all actors, including traditional leaders and humanitarians.**

While January saw a reduction in the number of recorded security incidents, continued widespread insecurity and hostilities observed through November and December, especially in Borno State, continue to have serious consequences on humanitarian operations and the civilian population. **Humanitarian partners have been unable to return to Baga, Kukawa, Cross Kauwa and Kekeno towns in Kukawa LGA, for example.**

Furthermore, **Rann town in Kala/Balge LGA, just 8 kilometres from the border with Cameroon, suffered from a series of clashes between non-state armed groups and the Nigerian military throughout the month of January**, forcing tens of thousands of civilians to flee into neighbouring Cameroon and prompting the immediate relocation of humanitarian personnel from the area. Humanitarian assets were reportedly destroyed in one of the attacks, including property and assistance meant for people in need.

The humanitarian community is engaging on a regular basis with the Nigerian Armed Forces to de-conflict movements and humanitarian activities to ensure life-saving humanitarian aid can be delivered in a safe manner. **The United Nations urges parties to the conflict to enable the work of humanitarian workers, facilitate their access to people in need, respect the neutrality of humanitarian actors, and afford them protection in line with International Humanitarian Law.**

The United Nations and humanitarian partners, in support of the Government of Nigeria, **launched the 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy on 29 January 2019** in Abuja. It is the first multi-year approach of its kind to be implemented in Nigeria, and includes a response plan for 2019 that aims to alleviate the suffering of 6.2 million people in dire need of life-saving aid in the BAY states.

In 2019, the United Nations and partners are appealing for **\$848 million for 183 projects** to be implemented by 69 humanitarian organisations. It is the fifth largest single-country appeal globally. As of 31 January 2019, \$10.8 million (1.3 per cent) of the funds have been received, according to the [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#). ■



FOOD SECURITY



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
In-kind or cash-based food assistance (people)	2,700,000	2,700,000	1,169,170	1,169,170	43%
In-kind or cash-based agricultural/livestock/fishery livelihood assistance (people)	2,500,000	2,500,000	58,372	58,372	2%
In-kind or cash-based fuel and energy assistance (people)	1,000,000	500,000	53	53	0.01%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Since January 2019, **more than 1.2 million people have received food security assistance**. 95 per cent received food assistance and the remainder agriculture and livelihood assistance. In response to the sudden influx of displacement into Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), Monguno, Konduga and Jere local government areas (LGAs), partners scaled up food assistance for newly displaced people. Food assistance from humanitarian actors complements government efforts and is carefully coordinated to avoid duplication. Since the onset of the recent influx of displacement, the sector has organized regular multi-lateral coordination meetings between partners, SEMA, NEMA and PCNI to strengthen communication.

Depending on the timing of arrival, partners assisted newly arrivals with food distributions that covered a period from 30 days to up to two months as a strategy to preempt the impact of any election-related security incidents. The deteriorating security situation prompted the withdrawal of aid workers from areas affected by the conflict during the month. As of late January, food distributions are suspended in Mobbar, Kukawa and Kala Balge LGAs.

Partners conducted **protection risk assessments across three locations in MMC areas** following the high influx of new arrivals into the Borno State capital and its surroundings from deep field locations. Partners distributed **2,500 emergency Safe Access to Fuel and Energy kits** (light weight, fuel-efficient stoves and solar lanterns) to at-risk households in Ngala LGA, Borno State.

Partners carried out a **rapid market assessment in three key markets in Maiduguri** (Bullumkutu, Baga Road and Monday Market) in January to inform the feasibility of market-based food assistance to respond to a potential increase in food demand. Findings showed that adequate stocks of local rice, imported rice, maize and red beans are widely available in all three main markets through regular trade with markets in Biu (Borno State), Potiskum (Yobe State), Mubi (Adamawa), and Kaduna, Taraba, Lagos and Niamey in Niger Republic.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The **dry season seed distribution is completed in Adamawa and Yobe states** while fertilizer distribution in Borno State is ongoing. Partners are closely monitoring the food security and livelihood situation, especially to look at any opportunities for the next rainy season agriculture campaign starting in May. Plans are being finalized for procuring seeds of high yielding and early maturing varieties of household staple crops for the 2019 rainy season.

The first monthly livestock and fisheries partners small group meeting was held on 17 January and highlighted the need for more guidance on livestock procurement, quarantining, common diseases, and input harmonization. Partners are procuring sheep, goats, poultry and livestock feeds to distribute to livestock rearing households to boost their productive assets and income. Large-scale vaccination of livestock across Adamawa, Borno and Yobe in 2019 is also underway.

The **Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)** has been postponed until March. In the meantime, partners are finalizing the budget, carrying out technical discussions on the survey design with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and engaging the National Population Commission (NPopC), to improve the sampling accuracy from previous rounds.

Together with other sectors, Food Security partners **continuously advocate for better conditions for the displaced people**, in particular, requesting for more land to decongest existing camps. Tracking vulnerable new arrivals in out-of-camp settings/host communities remains a challenge. Partners will work closely with government stakeholders to ensure that the food needs of IDPs in host communities are addressed.

The **provision of cooking fuel remains a key gap** in all locations, increasing protection risks. The sector, through its Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) Working Group, continues to mobilize partners to scale up Fuel Efficient Stove (FES) distribution, and works closely with partners from the Shelter/Non-Food Item sector to ensure that displaced populations receive adequate cooking materials for food preparation. ■

PROTECTION



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Referrals/follow-up for protection services or other sectoral assistance	500,000	50,000	180	180	0.4%
Provision of access to legal documentation	2,000,000	500,000	992	992	0.2%
Legal advice and services, including on housing, land and property	100,000	50,000	75	75	0.2%
Protection training, including on explosive hazard risk education (people)	770,000	475,000	20,000	20,000	4.2%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In January, the Protection sector **carried out campaigns to raise awareness on human rights and accountability & feedback mechanisms for 23,650 individuals**. Partners also profiled 4,724 individuals for protection risks, provided livelihood support to 1,194 individuals and held capacity building trainings for 549 individuals. 180 individuals received protection-based material assistance, while 180 were referred to other sectors.

The security situation in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states remained fluid leading to mass displacement of local communities largely fleeing from violence in Kukawa, Monguno, and Kala/Balge LGAs in Borno State. **Over 35,000 Nigerians are reported to have sought refuge in Cameroon**, while another 30,000 civilians fled to Maiduguri and are now internally displaced in MMC, Jere, and Konduga LGAs in Borno State.

The Sector provided input to the 90-Day Emergency Response Plan to address the protection needs of the new arrivals, including vulnerability screening, protection monitoring and provision of protection-based material assistance, and is working to maintain an up-to-date protection referral directory to ensure efficient protection delivery in line with humanitarian principles.

In Adamawa and Yobe states, **partners distributed material protection assistance kits to vulnerable new arrivals**, the majority to child and elderly-headed households, and 488 individuals in Yobe State were sensitized on Accountability & Feedback Mechanisms (AFM). 58 Borno State Government officials were also trained on human rights in January.

The Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) supported households who had been disinherited by obtaining letters of administration for 55 persons of concern from the Borno State High Court of Justice Probate Registry. The NBA also provided legal representation in court for 11 civil cases (including domestic violence) and 9 criminal cases (including rape) in the month of January.

The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) sub-sector developed the “Due Diligence Guidelines for Humanitarian Actors in the North-East”, as well as a “Tenancy Obligations and Guide for IDPs” to limit the risk of IDPs being forcefully evicted. The sub-sector also sensitized 30 women from IDP camps and host communities on their housing and property rights, and held an interactive session for 27 HLP stakeholders to improve the identification and reporting of HLP issues.

The Mine Action sub-sector conducted risk education for 20,000 beneficiaries (5,574 girls and 5,713 boys; 3,509 women and 5,204 men), with 75 per cent of the beneficiaries targeted in Bama, Jere, Kaga, Konduga, Mafa, MMC, Monguno and Ngala LGAs of Borno State, 15 per cent in Adamawa State and 10 per cent in Yobe State.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Protection sector **will monitor election-related activities** in the coming month to ensure that IDPs are not disenfranchised or exploited due to their vulnerability.

Partners will continue to provide protection assistance to new arrivals in Maiduguri and Monguno, while working closely with other sectors to address and mitigate protection-related concerns in the establishment of the new site and relocation of IDPs to Mohammed Goni International Stadium Camp in Maiduguri.

The sector will further engage with the Government to develop principled approaches to resolving HLP issues, work to enhance women’s HLP rights and plans to expand replacement of title documentation to Monguno, Konduga, Dikwa and Gwoza LGAs in Borno State.

Mine Action activities will be reduced as a result of the upcoming elections, yet some activities will occur in and around MMC LGA in Borno State. ■



GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PROTECTION (sub-sector)

>>>GENDER BASED VIOLENCE KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Specialised, multi-sectoral services (people)	583,927	209,441	2,387	2,387	1%
Empowerment, skills-building, livelihood support (people)	100,019	35,000	671	671	2%
Sensitisation on GBV/SEA principles, prevention, reporting (people)	1,600,445	805,559	32,253	32,253	4%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In January, the Humanitarian County Team (HCT) made firm commitments to address critical needs for **women and girl's dignity and menstrual hygiene in the humanitarian response** across the BAY states. Women and children constitute 87 per cent of the new displacements in Borno State. Critical needs for dignity, including in menstrual hygiene management, remain largely unmet for women and girls of reproductive age.

The **provision of dignity and menstrual hygiene kits and services is crucial** to addressing other protection concerns. The HCT agreed on minimum actions to allow displaced women to maintain dignity and respect in spite of displacement. Most notably, \$1 million funding was earmarked from the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund to mobilize immediate, life-saving assistance, in terms of **meeting critical dignity needs of an estimated 325,000 women and girls** of reproductive age in 2019.

GBV Case Management Training from 22 to 26 January 2019 targeted 19 frontline staff from two organisations. This training is part of the rollout plan for the GBV sub-sector to enhance the capacity of partners on GBV case management programming.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sub-sector will continue to advocate for additional \$9.5 million USD in funding to support newly displaced women and girls in areas most affected by the crisis across the BAY states. Partners will conduct a community assessment on dignity needs for women and reproductive health.

The sub-sector also aims to develop a **Dignity Kit Guidance Note and Standardised Kit in the coming month**. Lastly, GBV partners will support the response for new arrivals in MMC and Jere LGAs, particularly Teachers Village IDP Camp, as well as relocation plans to the new Mohammed Goni International Stadium Camp to ensure the protection concerns of women and girls are taken into account. ■



CHILD PROTECTION (sub-sector)

>>>CHILD PROTECTION KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Protective and specialised services for at-risk children	43,500	27,400	1,447	1,447	5%
Psycho-social support and life-skills activities for children and caregivers	840,000	575,000	82,289	82,289	14%
Socio-economic assistance for children whose rights were violated	10,000	10,000	539	539	5%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In January, **child protection partners reached 113,762 children (56,770 girls and 56,992 boys) and 19,527 caregivers (9,281 women and 10,246 men) with child protection interventions**; this represents 13 per cent of the target for 2019 under the multi-year Humanitarian Response Strategy. A total of 87,416 children and caregivers (43,609 women and 43,807 men) benefited from the provision of **psychosocial support, life skills and livelihood support**.

A total of 1,447 unaccompanied and separated children and children with other protection risks (770 girls and 677 boys) received **integrated case management services**; of these, 12 children (6 girls and 6 boys) were reunified with their caregivers and 327 children (196 girls and 131 boys) were placed in alternative care and received follow-up visits. **539 children (135 girls and 404 boys) associated with armed groups benefitted from reintegration services**.

A total of 18,603 children and caregivers (8,030 women and 10,573 men) were educated on mine risks.

Child protection partners are providing case management and psychosocial support services for new arrivals in Jere, Konduga, MMC and Monguno LGAs of Borno State. However, there are significant gaps in case management services in Monguno LGA and the sub-sector has been advocating for funding to scale up activities.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Child Protection sub-sector will carry out a survey to assess the technical and operational capacity needs and gaps for child protection actors in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. To improve the quality of information collected on child protection needs through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), the sub-sector will train DTM enumerators on basic child protection concepts and terminology. Additionally, child protection and GBV partners will receive training on caring for child survivors of GBV organized by the GBV and CP sub-sectors. ■

HEALTH



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Out-patient health consultations (people)	2,000,000	1,900,000	74,792	74,792	4%
Mobile medical activities (people)	3,200,000	2,900,000	215,690	215,690	7%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In January, the Health sector responded to the influx of new arrivals across Borno State, particularly in Maiduguri and Monguno towns, triggered by an increase in security incidents across the state. The spike in mass displacement has resulted in increased reports of measles cases in the host communities as detected by weekly Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) reports and the Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) in the last weeks of 2018 and early January 2019.

This prompted a **rapid response to identify settlements and plan a reactive measles vaccination campaign** in the affected areas.

The overcrowded conditions in IDP camps, particularly in Teachers Village IDP Camp in Maiduguri is a serious challenge, especially as the pace of establishing the new camp site at Mohammed Goni International Stadium has been slowed down due to election-related activities and contingency planning in Borno State.

Changes in climatic conditions marked by heat waves during the day coupled with over congestion in the camps poses serious risks for the outbreak of disease, especially ahead of the upcoming cholera season.

Essential primary health care services are available in IDPs camps, such as Teachers Village, which are hosting new arrivals but need additional resources from donors to sustain the health services and stop further deterioration of the health situation of the affected population. Partners are using existing resources from the regular emergency operation to fill immediate gaps in the response.

The deteriorating security situation in hard-to-reach areas is a key challenge for the movement of health workers engaged in community outreach services like vaccination and malaria response.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Efforts are ongoing to **strengthen the weak referral system from primary to secondary health care** to ensure that the affected population receives adequate treatment to address health concerns, particularly as it relates to chronic disease and specialized services.

The State Ministry of Health and Health partners are **planning a reactive measles vaccination campaign** in five LGAs in Borno State (MMC, Jere, Konduga, Monguno and Bama) for which a micro-plan has been prepared including a request for vaccines from the Federal Government, targeting over 100,00 children in both host communities and internally displaced camps from age groups 9-11 months and 12-59 months.

The Health sector has secured additional funds from the NHF reserve fund for allocation to partners, which will enhance referral coverage in MMC, Jere and Monguno LGAs. Partners are negotiating with the Borno State Ministry of Health to deploy ambulances and additional resources to strengthen referral pathways in IDPs camps to health services in the surrounding areas in Maiduguri and Monguno.

The Health sector is **advocating for the immediate decongestion of camps to mitigate public health risks and disease transmission**. At the new site at the Mohammed Goni International Stadium, partners will initially deploy mobile health units to address the immediate life-saving health needs of the relocated population. Partners are appealing for financial resources from donors to address the immediate health needs and health services which are overstretched due to new displacement. ■



NUTRITION



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Medical treatment for children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM)	367,526	264,146	19,727	19,727	7%
Medical treatment for children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)	726,941	389,307	570	570	0.2%
Provision of food supplements to children, pregnant and lactating women (people)	1,689,645	815,754	126,257	126,257	15%
Provision of skilled IYCF counselling to caregivers/mothers (people)	1,062,764	763,685	220,847	220,847	29%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The Nutrition sector continues to focus on improving the quality of all nutrition interventions. During the month of January, over **1.7 million children were screened for acute malnutrition** across the BAY states. Nutrition treatment interventions reached 19,727 people with cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) who were then admitted to Outpatient Therapeutic Programs (OTPs) of which 412 SAM cases with complications were admitted to stabilization centres.

13,711 children received micronutrient supplementation powders and 214,108 caregivers received counselling in infant and young child feeding and care practices, as part of the Nutrition sector’s preventative services. In addition, partners dispatched adequate food commodities to reach 77,088 children under the age of five and 49,169 pregnant lactating women in blanket supplementary feeding programmes (BSFP).

The sector’s emphasis for all partners to implement a minimum package of basic nutrition services has resulted in an increased number of infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling sessions, exceeding the target for the reporting period by 1.5 times.

The number of secondary care admission was lower than expected and this is attributed to inadequate referral mechanisms including lack of ambulances and facilitation to caregivers. The distribution of BSFP food commodities in January were hampered by security restrictions in Rann, Baga, and Pulka towns in Borno State due to ongoing military operations.

The sector worked closely with sector partners to develop a **comprehensive business continuity plan to ensure critical life-saving nutrition interventions** are not disrupted due to election activities and other disruptions, such as the escalation of violent conflict. This included additional training and deployment of local health workers in stabilization centres and hospitals, and prepositioning of supplies.

The nutrition sector supported State and LGA level coordination meetings across the BAY states where partners prioritized, identified and allocated OTP sites based on the sector’s OTP re-distribution plan. The OTP re-distribution plan exercise is to ensure optimal geographical coverage of nutrition sites.

The main challenges faced by sector partners include poor hygiene and sanitation conditions in IDP camps and the outbreak of measles resulting in persistent high levels of acute malnutrition. The over congestion at the reception centre for IDPs in Monguno town is resulting in delayed middle upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening for the new arrivals and subsequent referral and treatment.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Nutrition sector will continue to work with partners to refine the business continuity plan so that the delivery of life-saving services is not interrupted, with a focus on stabilization centres. Furthermore, the sector will continue to monitor the implementation progress of the 90-Day Emergency Response Plan.

The Nutrition sector will also update its strategy and work plan, strengthening the analysis to reduce gaps and duplications. The sector and its partners will prioritize the use of available resources and capacity to maximise on geographical coverage and needs while ensuring the integration of protection issues into nutrition interventions.

Nutrition partners are **advocating for additional funding for partners working in IDP camps to increase their capacity** to screen the middle upper arm circumference of new arrivals and refer SAM cases with medical complications to the stabilization centre.

The sector and its partners are planning a campaign for **Mother and Child Health and Nutrition Day occurring in mid-March**. This will include involving all partners in microplanning and contribution of resources to ensure the success of the campaign. ■

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Emergency shelter solutions and support (households)	412,055	50,000	2,288	2,288	5%
Reinforced and transitional shelter solutions (households)	142,358	16,000	120	120	1%
Housing repair and improvements interventions (households)	62,076	10,000	751	751	8%
Non-food items kits and cash (households)	341,897	56,250	5,220	5,220	9%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

During the month of January, sector partners scaled up the delivery of shelter assistance responding to meet the immediate and longer-term shelter and NFI needs of new arrivals. A total of **2,288 households benefited from emergency shelter solutions** including the construction of emergency shelters and distribution of emergency shelter kits, 751 households received housing repair interventions and 120 households received transitional shelter solutions across Dikwa, Gubio, Gwoza, Kaga, Magumeri, MMC, Mobbar, Monguno and Ngala LGAs’ in Borno State. 500 households in Kiva and Worobe host communities in Pulka ward received cash assistance for rental and shelter support.

To complement shelter solutions provided, **5,220 households received Non-Food Items (NFI) kits in line with standard and improved kit contents** including mats, blankets, jerry cans soap and kitchen sets in Damaturu, Gwoza, Jere, Kala/Balge, Konduga, MMC and Mobbar LGAs. Furthermore, sector partners have identified and profiled additional beneficiaries across Gajigana, Gajiram, Monguno, Dikwa and Ngala LGAs to receive transitional shelter support and emergency shelter kits in the coming month.

The Shelter/NFI sector has been proactively advocating for land to decongest overcrowded camps and camp-like settings, particularly to provide emergency shelter solutions to new arrivals staying in reception sites or sleeping out in the open across Bama, Gajiram, Gajigana, MMC, Monguno, Dikwa and Ngala LGAs’.

The sector is working with relevant authorities to identify potential sites to accommodate the newly displaced population, emphasizing key priority sites such as Maiduguri and Monguno. The Borno State Government identified an alternative location at Mohammed Goni International Stadium in Maiduguri for the construction of additional shelters to accommodate the influx of new arrivals. Partners began site planning and construction at the new site in the month of January, with the aim to build an additional 1,500 emergency shelters and 54 communal shelters for an estimated 14,200 individuals. However, **additional land still needs to be allocated to provide shelter solutions to new arrivals.**

In January, amid the dry and windy (Harmattan) season, **one fire incident was recorded in Dikwa LGA of Borno State** that completely destroyed 36 shelters, a majority of them temporary or makeshift shelters, further exacerbating the humanitarian needs of an already vulnerable displaced population. The sector swiftly mobilized core relief items, emergency shelter kits and tarpaulins from partners on the ground to meet the immediate needs of the affected families.

In response to the high influx of newly displaced population, the sector through its partners responded with emergency shelters, emergency shelter kits and NFI kits to the most vulnerable families with priority being given to Gubio, Mogcolis, Bakasi and Teachers Village Camps in MMC LGA due to the limited capacity and resources compared to the eminent needs.

The sector also continues to coordinate and monitor the delivery of emergency shelter solutions and non-food items to ensure timely improvement of the living conditions and mitigate response fatigue to avoid duplications.

While progress has been made with the identification of a new site in Maiduguri, the ability of partners to **secure viable lands for the construction of emergency shelters thus continues to be a prevalent challenge.**

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector will continue to coordinate a swift response to meet the humanitarian needs of the with the influx of almost 90,000 new arrivals since November 2018, with the majority into Maiduguri and Monguno LGAs’, with approximately 10,000 households in need of both shelter and NFIs.

Partners will continue with **ongoing construction of shelters at Mohammed Goni International Stadium**, with the aim to have the new site ready to accommodate new arrivals in February. Moreover, the sector will develop plans to address key gaps in each of the critical locations in Monguno and Maiduguri, especially in terms of land needed for building shelters. These plans will feed into it’s the sector’s advocacy strategy to secure more land at the federal, state and local government level to identify, assess, and allocate land to meet the shelter needs of vulnerably displaced families. ■



DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

(CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT)



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Sites with camp management support or site facilitation	275	155	97	97	63%
Persons biometrically registered	500,000	450,000	14,274	14,274	3%
Number of functional reception centers managed and/or improved	9	9	4	4	44%
Number of local and IDPs leaders trained on CCCM issues	480	350	-	-	0%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The month of January saw a **spike in mass displacement** that began towards the end of December 2018. Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) of Borno State recorded the highest number of new arrivals (20,014 individuals) with most of them ending up at Teachers Village IDP Camp, Bakasi Camp and Mogcolis Camp. This was mainly due to the ongoing security threats in Baga town of Kukawa LGA, where a majority of the new arrivals are originally from. The mass influx of people prompted the planning and the setting up of a new camp in MMC LGA, at the Mohammed Goni International Stadium, with a population capacity of 2,580 households (14,200 individuals). Monguno also recorded a high number of arrivals (12,148 individuals) with the majority of the displaced population registering at Water Board and Fulatari Camps. Konduga LGA received 7,914 individuals, mainly at Gubio and Dalori camps. New arrivals were also recorded in Jere (3,220 individuals), Gwoza (2,344 individuals) and Lamurde (1,779 individuals) LGAs.

The sector developed a site plan for the camp being set up in Mohammed Goni International Stadium, in collaboration with the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) to ensure basic requirements and engage with the host community. To ensure the smooth integration of newly displaced people once relocated, the sector engaged with community leaders to ensure social cohesion in the new camp setting.

Camp coordination and camp management continued to carry out sensitization campaigns in camp and camp-like settings to raise awareness of ways to **prevent fire outbreaks and how to fight and control fires**. Partners, on-site committees and the communities conducted weekly exercises to monitor the general sanitation in camps in order to mitigate disease outbreak and ensure adequate hygiene standards.

In January, the CCCM sector prioritized coordination meetings at the camp level, emphasizing feedback mechanisms such as the complaint desk, where the communities have been engaging more proactively to voice concerns. In Borno State, a total of 696 complaints were received and 103 complaints were addressed and closed. 593 complaint cases are pending, mainly due to the high influx of new arrivals to locations such as Maiduguri,

Monguno, Konduga and Pulka LGAs. As a result, more priority was given to the newly displaced population in most camps across Borno State.

The large influx of new arrivals has undoubtedly overstretched the capacity of reception centers leading to new arrivals displaced across various camps or with relatives in the host community. However, **lack of availability of land to construct more shelters and decongest reception centres and existing camps became a major challenge**. Efforts have been made by various partners in collaboration with the CCCM teams to distribute emergency shelter kits to the displaced population. Meanwhile, CCCM teams in each site are assisting with the allocation of plots and the site maintenance committee to construct additional shelters.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector will continue to strongly advocate for shelter interventions to respond to the current trend of displacement. **The sector heavily emphasizes the urgency of identifying additional land to decongest camps across Borno State.**

CCCM will scale up operations in camps and camp-like settings through community engagement, focus group discussions, capacity building, sanitation campaigns, committee trainings, and camp level coordination meetings. Partners on ground will also continue to carry out campaigns to raise awareness on proper hygiene and the risk of fire outbreaks. The sector through its partners will advocate for a more coordinated response across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states. CCCM also plans to hold trainings for partners, committees, and community volunteers to garner a better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of camp coordination and camp management. ■

EDUCATION



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Children benefitted from constructed or rehabilitated learning spaces	250,000	150,000	-	-	0%
School materials for learners	2,249,424	1,584,831	18,262	18,262	1%
Teachers trained in psycho-social support and pedagogy	20,000	6,000	449	449	7%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Education sector partners engaged in key outputs in the month of January including **provision of learning spaces, training for teachers and provision of school supplies for learners**. The Education in Emergencies (EiE) working group held its first meeting in 2019, at which the secretariat presented the 2019 work plan that members subsequently endorsed. The participants expressed the need to revive the EiE working group meetings in Adamawa and Yobe states to enhance coordination and information sharing.

The sector contributed to the 90-Day Emergency Response Plan indicating that **Education partners aim to reach 104,667 conflict-affected learners of school-going age**. A total of \$1.7 million in funding is needed for the sector to respond to the education needs of new arrivals in hotspots like Maiduguri (especially Teachers Village IDP Camp), MMC, Monguno, Ngala, Damaturu, and Lamurde LGAs.

The sector is also working on **rehabilitating temporary learning spaces (TLS') at Teachers Village IDP Camp**, as soon as a portion of the displaced population is relocated to the new site at Mohammed Goni International Stadium so that education activities can commence. At present no education is being provided by the sector in Teachers Village IDP camp due to the lack of TLS'.

The sector participated in the **National Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan** organized by National Emergency

Management Agency (NEMA) and supported by UNICEF to develop a plan to respond to other national emergencies across the country. The sector led a workshop for the education team and made critical input into the national contingency plan.

The influx of new arrivals posed serious challenges to the education response, particularly in Teachers Village IDP Camp, where internally displaced people have been occupying schools and temporary learning spaces. The sector is concerned that any newly set up temporary learning spaces are likely to be occupied and used as shelters by the displaced population. Funding remained a major challenge and there are continuous needs of education across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

The Sector continues to **advocate for the relocation of internally displaced people from schools and into appropriate shelters** so that classrooms can be utilized for the intended educational purposes.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector is planning to **build 25 temporary learning spaces at the Mohammed Goni International Stadium** to cater for approximately 5,000 conflict-affected children of school going age. UNICEF has agreed to initiate the construction of five temporary learning spaces and discussions are ongoing to identify additional partners to build the remaining 20. ■



WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Access to safe drinking water provided through construction, rehabilitation of water facilities and/or water trucking (people)	3,269,818	400,000	95,719	95,719	24%
Access to maintained, cleaned and improved sanitation facilities (people)	1,552,772	1,000,000	204,305	204,305	20%
Access to basic hygiene items, including top-ups (people)	3,441,914	1,000,000	80,725	80,725	8%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In January, the sector reached over 666,000 women, children and men with **safe water and sanitation facilities** across the BAY states. Throughout the reporting period, organisations providing WASH services responded to the urgent needs of newly displaced people in Borno State, in addition to providing ongoing WASH services to address the needs of existing IDPs and host communities across the BAY states.

The effects of both the upsurge in mass displacement, together with the withdrawal of humanitarian workers from remote areas due to election contingency planning posed challenges to the WASH response, especially in Borno State. 13 partners mobilized additional capacities to upscale the WASH response in Monguno, Konduga, Jere and MMC LGAs to respond to the influx of thousands of new arrivals. Monguno LGA and Teacher Village IDP Camp in MMC LGA are hosting 80 per cent of these people. In these two locations, the WASH sector was able to provide 14 litres of water per person every day, which is below the SPHERE Humanitarian Standard and WASH Sector Standard of **15 litres per person per day**.

There is an even larger gap in the sanitation response. As of 31 January, **466 people** in Teachers Village IDP Camp are sharing one latrine, while the ratio in Monguno is **176 people per latrine**. In order to reach the WASH sector standard ratio of **50 people per latrine**, **10 times** the number of latrines will be required.

Sector partners carried out monitoring visits to the new site at Mohammed Goni International Stadium Teachers Village, Gubio and Bakassi IDPs camps in MMC LGA of Borno State to respond to the needs of the newly displaced population.

The WASH sector provided inputs to the 90-Day Emergency Response Plan to meet the most urgent needs of the newly displaced population, particularly in Borno State. The sector is targeting a total caseload of **279,207 people** for a total funding requirement of **\$4,992,000 by 17 partners**. Of this amount, **\$1,783,224** has already been secured, leaving a funding gap of **\$3,208,776**.

In Adamawa State, sector partners prioritized **capacity building on managing and maintaining water facilities in order to prevent the outbreak of disease**, particularly in 52 selected cholera hotspot communities in 4 LGAs (Mubi North, Maiha, Hong and Fufore) that witnessed a cholera outbreak last year. A total of 825 community members were trained, who form the WASH Committees in the camps and are in charge of maintenance and operations of water infrastructure such as handpumps, reticulation lines, soakaway areas, submersible pumps, generators, and solar panels.

The results from the **WASH Sector Coordination Performance Online Survey** conducted in December 2018 with support from the Global WASH Cluster were finalized. This is the first comprehensive survey of its kind conducted since May 2017. 19 sector partners including 13 NGOs, four NNGOs and two UN agencies participated and results show 63 per cent of 19 performance indicators were rated “Good” while 37 per cent were rated “Satisfactory”.

WASH partners held the **2018 Sector Review and 2019 Planning Workshop in Maiduguri** from 29 January to 1 February 2019. 70 participants attended including 16 INGOs, 11 NNGOs, two UN agencies, and eight Government offices. The workshop culminated in the drafting of the **2019 WASH Sector Action Plan**.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector will continue to address gaps in the humanitarian response following the spike in mass displacement. In February, sector partners will establish WASH facilities at Mohammed Goni International Stadium to prepare for the relocation of IDPs from Teachers Village IDP Camp. In addition, the sector will enhance its preparedness to respond to an additional influx of displaced people.

The WASH Sector 2019 Work Plan will be finalized in the coming month and focuses on cholera prevention, preparedness and response, capacity building for national civil society organizations and expansion of coordination mechanisms. ■



LOGISTICS

0.0% funding coverage

KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Organisations using storage and cargo consolidation services	-	30	17	17	57%
Square metres managed	-	4,440	6,500	6,500	146%
Passengers transported with UNHAS flights	-	54,000	4,525	4,525	8%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Overall, sector-managed storage facilities, operated by INGO cooperating partners, in seven locations across Borno State, **managed 6,500 square metre of humanitarian cargo on behalf of 17 organisations in January.**

A total of **724 humanitarian cargo movement notification forms** were processed through the Nigerian Armed Forces (NAF) during the reporting period. These notifications represent the proposed movement of 1,911 trucks, carrying humanitarian cargo to approximately 19 locations throughout Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states of north-east Nigeria, of which 610 required a military escort.

Two Logistics sector coordination meetings were held in Maiduguri in January, with 34 participants representing 20 organisations.

The Logistics sector conducted missions to Bama and Damasak LGAs in Borno State to complete site construction assessments. A mission to Dikwa town in Borno State was also carried out to discuss access and security issues with military focal points.

The Logistics Sector also completed two orientations for 14 participants from four organisations on the cargo movement notification process.

In January, **UNHAS transported 1,135 passengers on the fixed wing aircraft and 3,390 passengers on the helicopters.** Additionally, 5,001 kgs of cargo and 1,952 kgs of cargo were transported on the fixed wing aircraft and helicopters respectively. UNHAS also safely facilitated the extraction of 14 humanitarian aid workers from Rann town in Kala/Balge LGA, following the attacks by non-state armed groups on 14 January, after which Rann was no longer safe or secure for humanitarian actors. Due to the insecurity in Rann town, UNHAS is not able to securely access the **location.**

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Logistics sector continues to encourage all logistics partners to consider the possible risks and challenges that could arise during and after the national elections in February. Contingency planning will continue to be included on the agenda in the Logistics sector coordination meetings to encourage shared brainstorming and planning between humanitarian logistics partners. ■



EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Basic community infrastructure rehabilitated and constructed	3,550	1,065	9	9	1%
Livelihoods skills training (vocational, agricultural and non-agricultural)	5,497,669	400,000	9,168	9,168	2%
Cash-for-work activities (people)	5,497,669	200,000	802	802	0.4%
LGA departments supported with local governance restoration	65	33	-	-	0%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In January, partners completed a total of **six health facilities comprising 22 classrooms, one science laboratory, 10 administration offices, and two pharmaceutical dispensaries**, in order to enhance access to education and healthcare services in Borno State. At Izge Primary School in Gwoza LGA, eight classrooms accommodating 400 students and four administration offices were rehabilitated. At Izge Secondary School, 10 classrooms for 500 students, one science laboratory for 150 students, and four administration units were rehabilitated. At Pulka Central Primary School in Gwoza LGA, four classrooms for 200 students and two administration offices were completed, including the erection of a 700m security perimeter fence. Two dispensaries providing pharmaceutical services in Izge were also renovated.

The above projects were completed by 650 Cash-for-Work employees. In a separate construction project, **400 Cash-for-Work employees** (39 females and 361 males) **rehabilitated three facilities** comprising two classroom blocks in Ngala Primary and Secondary School in Ngala LGA and Gwoza Dispensary Primary Health Centre in Gwoza LGA of Borno State.

Livelihood skills trainings (agricultural and non-agricultural) supported a total of 9,168 individuals (5,475 females and 3,693 males). 423 individuals (234 females and 189 males) were from Gwoza and Ngala LGAs in Borno State, and Yola North and Yola South in Adamawa State. Sector partners receiving agricultural skills training established 81 farmer field groups comprising 2,012 individuals (1,863 females and 49 males) in Gulani (17 farmer groups) and Gujba (21 groups) LGAs of Yobe State and Magumeri (22 groups), and Gubio (21 groups) LGAs of Borno State. 50 seed multipliers were distributed to farmer groups in Yobe and Borno states as follows: 15 in Gujba, 15 in Gulani, 10 in Magumeri, and 10 in Gubio. These groups will be trained on seed multiplication and the process of selection and post-harvest handling. Nine demonstration farms will showcase agronomic best practices.

60 individuals of the Loko community in Song LGA of Adamawa State received 180 **small livestock for restocking**. Each person received two female sheep (ewe) and one male (ram) sheep. Partners also provided 50 kgs each of wheat, groundnut and bean chuff and one piece of animal salt.

1,021 individuals participated in **non-agricultural livelihoods skills activities** and received training in plumbing and pipe fitting, brick and block laying, carpentry and joinery installation, basic computer skills, electrical installation and maintenance, furniture making, home economics (catering craft), garment making, motor vehicle mechanics, painting and decoration, and welding and fabrication.

The establishment and scale-up of small businesses targeted a total of 500 individuals in Michika, Mubi South, Gujba, Gulani, Biu, MMC, Jere, Dikwa and Mobbar of Yobe and Borno states where beneficiaries completed a savings period of 14 weeks and shared 10,290,700 Naira (28,590 USD) in savings.

145 **Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs)** in Jere, Konduga and MMC LGAs in Borno State comprising 15-25 women (total of 3,650 individuals) received cash transfers of 15,000 Naira (41.67 USD) each. Funding received outside of the 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy supported the formation of VSLAs encouraging beneficiaries to promote a savings culture. A total of 498 individuals (448 females and 50 males) attended weekly VSLA share meetings in the 21 VSLA groups formed in Muchala, Mubi North LGA of Adamawa State. 496 members purchased 526,600 Naira (1,463 USD) worth of cash shares and allocated 44,320 Naira (123 USD) to a social security fund.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Ministry of Reconstruction, Reconciliation and Resettlement and UNDP) and sector partners will continue joint programming to advance the **New Way of Working Agenda** and its implementation in the field to strengthen synergies between humanitarian and development work.

A single, unique and pilot database for Borno State will be created by identifying critical information and coordination gaps for durable solutions, recovery planning and coordination. The database will utilize information from the FAO Food Security team, the IOM DTM team, and the WHO emergency management team in north-east Nigeria to harmonize existing data systems. The project will also develop key information and knowledge resources for effective water resource management and develop a mechanism for linking conditional and unconditional cash transfer activities into an emerging social safety net system. ■

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

 0.0% funding coverage

KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Operational areas covered with security communications network	-	13	9	9	 69%
Humanitarian or Government workers using ETS services	-	1,200	1,119	1,119	 93%
Organisations supported by the sector	-	70	59	59	 84%

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In January 2019, **ETS Internet services were used by 1,100+ humanitarians** from 59 organisations across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

Following the feedback received in the **User Satisfaction Survey** from humanitarians using ETS Internet services in Borno State, the ETS doubled the bandwidth at the humanitarian hubs in Bama, Banki, Dikwa, Gwoza, Monguno and Ngala LGAs. This upgrade was carried out in line with the evolving needs on the ground and will support the efficient implementation of humanitarian activities. The upgrade at the Damasak hub will be conducted as soon as the hub resumes its operations.

The ETS deployed an additional **High Frequency (HF) radio antenna** in Maiduguri to facilitate the transition to the new HF frequency plan approved by the Nigerian Ministry of Communications. The humanitarian hub in Maiduguri now has two HF radio antennas.

ETS trained 120 humanitarians in Maiduguri on the efficient use of their handheld radios and security communications procedures to maximize their safety and security while carrying out their jobs in the field.

The ETS security telecommunications and data connectivity equipment currently in the Communications Centre (COMCEN) in Maiduguri was relocated to a dedicated server room at the humanitarian hub.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

To enhance the safety and security of humanitarians on the ground who rely on radio communications in north-east Nigeria, the ETS continues to update the **Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the Emergency Communication System (ECS)** jointly with the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).

To support localization of efforts, the ETS will engage with local Internet Service Providers (ISP) to identify a suitable and reliable solution for the provision of connectivity services at the eight humanitarian hubs deployed in Borno State.

The ETS operation in Nigeria in 2019 requires US\$3,4M to maintain the existing services and expand them by four times across the planned operational areas. The ETS received a contribution of US\$411,734 from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With this contribution and carried-over funds from 2018, the ETS is currently 23 per cent funded for 2019. ■



COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

3.5%
funding
coverage

KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
OCHA information products produced regularly	36	36	-	-	0%
Humanitarian hubs utility count	36,000	21,000	3,843	3,843	18%

Response and constraints

Inter-sector Coordination: In January, the Inter-Sector Working Group focused on responding to the influx of new arrivals in MMC, Jere, Konduga, and Monguno LGAs, particularly in Teachers Village IDP Camp in Maiduguri, which received an estimated 20,000 new arrivals from the end of December through January. The ISWG carried out an **inter-sector rapid needs assessment** to identify the most urgent humanitarian needs of new arrivals.

The ISWG developed a **90-Day Emergency Response Plan**, which serves as a framework to provide humanitarian assistance to approximately 279,000 new arrivals expected from 16 LGAs across the BAY states between February and April 2019. \$53 million in funding is required, of which \$11 million is carry-over/available funding from 2018 and \$5 million is from the NHF, **leaving a funding gap of \$37 million.**

Access and civil-military coordination: January saw a reduction in the number of recorded security incidents, however continued widespread insecurity and hostilities observed through November and December, especially in Borno State, continue to have serious consequences on humanitarian operations and the civilian population. In particular, humanitarian partners have been unable to return to Baga, Kukawa, Cross Kauwa and Kekeno towns in Kukawa LGA since November. In January, ongoing conflict around Kukawa and Guzamala LGAs continued to force mass displacement of civilian populations to Monguno and Maiduguri. Furthermore, a series of attacks on Rann town in Kala/Balge LGA forced the relocation of humanitarian personnel and the civilian population to flee into neighbouring Cameroon. **These events have left tens of thousands of people without adequate access to humanitarian assistance and medical care.** In Damasak and other parts of northern Borno State, humanitarian partners are maintaining a minimal presence due to ongoing hostilities. The humanitarian community is regularly engaging with the Nigerian Armed Forces to de-conflict movements to facilitate the delivery of life-saving humanitarian aid.

OCHA is delivering **civil-military coordination trainings** to military officers and humanitarian partners, which focus on humanitarian principles and civil-military coordination in a complex emergency environment. Humanitarians and military are introduced to the North-East Nigeria-Specific Guidance on Civil Military Coordination. It aims to establish

a framework for addressing humanitarian concerns and is crucial to a more principled response.

CASH Working Group: In January, Cash Working Group (CWG) members attended the Social Protection Cross Learning Summit (in Abuja, Nigeria). The engagement explored and identified priorities to link humanitarian programming with social protection programmes in Nigeria.

Field Coordination: In January, the unit supported humanitarian partners in Ngala LGA to develop a response plan in anticipation of new arrivals from Rann, Kala/Balge LGA, following multiple attacks in the area. However, the population of Rann did not flee to Ngala as anticipated.

Humanitarian hubs: Eight humanitarian hubs are operational in Borno State – Maiduguri (Red Roof), Gwoza, Ngala, Bama, Dikwa, Damasak, Banki and Monguno. The hub in Rann was reportedly damaged following an attack by non-state armed groups in January and is currently closed, as humanitarians have not been able to access Rann since mid-January.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Inter-sector Coordination: The ISWG will finalize the 90-Day Emergency Response Plan and share it with the HCT for endorsement, prior to presenting it to donors to mobilize funds. The ISWG will continue to advocate for land to decongest camps and support the relocation to Mohammed Goni International Stadium.

Access and civil-military coordination: Seasonal heightened insecurity is expected to have a continued impact on humanitarian access, the delivery of aid and forced mass displacement. OCHA is engaging with Nigerian Armed Forces to anticipate the humanitarian impacts of these operations and to address impediments for humanitarians to return to critical locations. The Presidential election is expected to further challenge humanitarian access. Civil-military coordination meetings in field locations are planned for February, to meet with humanitarian partners and address humanitarian concerns.

CASH Working Group: The CWG will establish a Humanitarian Social Protection Forum in the BAY states to enable humanitarian and social protection actors to interact, exchange information and identify opportunities to expand on humanitarian and social protection opportunities. ■

FUNDING UPDATE

\$ 847.7 million
REQUESTED

1.2%
OF HRP FUNDED

\$ 10.1 million
RECEIVED

Requirements per sector

Per cent funded per sector

Donor contributions (million \$)

Sector	Requirements (million \$)	Per cent funded	Received* (million \$)	Unmet (million \$)
Food Security	263.6	0.0%	0.0	263.6
Nutrition	106.3	0.0%	0.0	30.6
Health	73.7	2.4%	1.8	71.6
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	68.8	0.0%	0.0	106.3
Shelter and Non-food Items	60.5	0.0%	0.0	60.5
Early Recovery and Livelihoods	53.7	0.1%	0.1	53.6
Education	48.3	10.8%	5.2	43.1
Protection GBV	38.2	0.0%	0.0	38.2
Protection CP	36.6	0.0%	0.0	36.6
Protection	30.6	0.0%	0.0	30.6
Logistics	28.0	0.0%	0.0	28.0
Displacement Management Systems	19.5	0.0%	0.0	19.5
Coordination and Support Services	16.5	3.6%	0.6	15.9
Emergency Telecommunications	3.4	0.0%	0.0	3.4



* Does not include \$2.6 million for unspecified sectors.

The 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy

To alleviate the suffering of 6.2 million people in dire need of life-saving aid in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, the United Nations and partners are appealing for **\$848 million for 183 projects** to be implemented by 69 humanitarian organisations. It is the fifth largest single-country appeal globally. As of 31 January 2019, \$10.8 million (1.3 per cent) of the funds have been received, according to the [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#). ■

The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund

In 2018 the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) raised \$28 million from 17 donor countries who supported the NHF. **The NHF is one of 17 Country-based Pooled Funds globally and has raised \$72 million since it became operational in May 2017.**

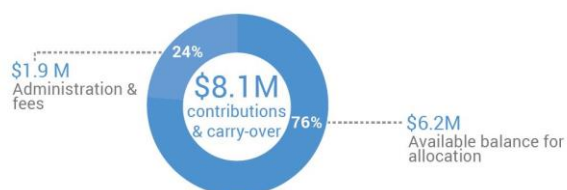
In 2019, the NHF has received \$287,000 from Spain.

The NHF prioritizes life-saving assistance to internally displaced people and host communities, with an emphasis on new arrivals fleeing ongoing hostilities and over-congestion in camps for internally displaced people. In January, the NHF earmarked \$1 million USD in funds to mobilize immediate, life-saving assistance, to meet the critical dignity needs of an estimated 325,000 women and girls of reproductive age.

The NHF allocated \$24 million in 2017 and \$36 million in 2018 to meet the most urgent and life-saving humanitarian needs of Nigeria’s most vulnerable people affected by crisis in the north-east. ■

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

NHF OVERVIEW IN 2019

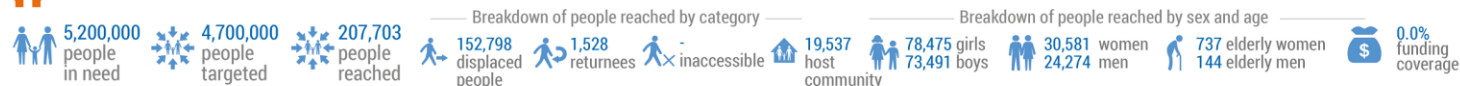


FOOD SECURITY



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
In-kind or cash-based food assistance (people)	2,700,000	2,700,000	1,169,170	1,169,170	43%
In-kind or cash-based agricultural/livestock/fishery livelihood assistance (people)	2,500,000	2,500,000	58,372	58,372	2%
In-kind or cash-based fuel and energy assistance (people)	1,000,000	500,000	53	53	0.01%

PROTECTION



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Referrals/follow-up for protection services or other sectoral assistance	500,000	50,000	180	180	0.4%
Provision of access to legal documentation	2,000,000	500,000	992	992	0.2%
Legal advice and services, including on housing, land and property	100,000	50,000	75	75	0.2%
Protection training, including on explosive hazard risk education (people)	770,000	475,000	20,000	20,000	4.2%
>>>CHILD PROTECTION KEY INDICATORS					
Protective and specialised services for at-risk children	43,500	27,400	1,447	1,447	5%
Psycho-social support and life-skills activities for children and caregivers	840,000	575,000	82,289	82,289	14%
Socio-economic assistance for children whose rights were violated	10,000	10,000	539	539	5%
>>>GENDER BASED VIOLENCE KEY INDICATORS					
Specialised, multi-sectoral services (people)	583,927	209,441	2,387	2,387	1%
Empowerment, skills-building, livelihood support (people)	100,019	35,000	671	671	2%
Sensitisation on GBV/SEA principles, prevention, reporting (people)	1,600,445	805,559	32,253	32,253	4%

HEALTH



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Out-patient health consultations (people)	2,000,000	1,900,000	74,792	74,792	4%
Mobile medical activities (people)	3,200,000	2,900,000	215,690	215,690	7%

NUTRITION



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Medical treatment for children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM)	367,526	264,146	19,727	19,727	7%
Medical treatment for children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)	726,941	389,307	570	570	0.2%
Provision of food supplements to children, pregnant and lactating women (people)	1,689,645	815,754	126,257	126,257	15%
Provision of skilled IYCF counselling to caregivers/mothers (people)	1,062,764	763,685	220,847	220,847	29%

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Emergency shelter solutions and support (households)	412,055	50,000	2,288	2,288	5%
Reinforced and transitional shelter solutions (households)	142,358	16,000	120	120	1%
Housing repair and improvements interventions (households)	62,076	10,000	751	751	8%
Non-food items kits and cash (households)	341,897	56,250	5,220	5,220	9%



EDUCATION



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Children benefitted from constructed or rehabilitated learning spaces	250,000	150,000	-	-	0%
School materials for learners	2,249,424	1,584,831	18,262	18,262	1%
Teachers trained in psycho-social support and pedagogy	20,000	6,000	449	449	7%

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Access to safe drinking water provided through construction, rehabilitation of water facilities and/or water trucking (people)	3,269,818	400,000	95,719	95,719	24%
Access to maintained, cleaned and improved sanitation facilities (people)	1,552,772	1,000,000	204,305	204,305	20%
Access to basic hygiene items, including top-ups (people)	3,441,914	1,000,000	80,725	80,725	8%

LOGISTICS

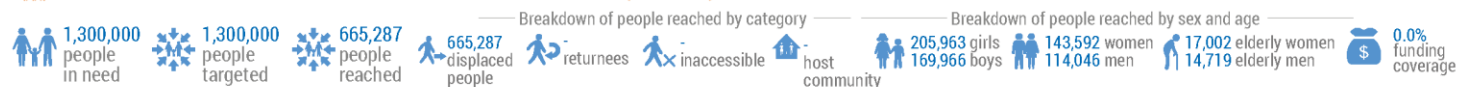
KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Organisations using storage and cargo consolidation services	-	30	17	17	57%
Square metres managed	-	4,440	6,500	6,500	146%
Passengers transported with UNHAS flights	-	54,000	4,525	4,525	8%

EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Basic community infrastructure rehabilitated and constructed	3,550	1,065	9	9	1%
Livelihoods skills training (vocational, agricultural and non-agricultural)	5,497,669	400,000	9,168	9,168	2%
Cash-for-work activities (people)	5,497,669	200,000	802	802	0.4%
LGA departments supported with local governance restoration	65	33	-	-	0%

DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (CCCM)



KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Sites with camp management support or site facilitation	275	155	97	97	63%
Persons biometrically registered	500,000	450,000	14,274	14,274	3%
Number of functional reception centers managed and/or improved	9	9	4	4	44%
Number of local and IDPs leaders trained on CCCM issues	480	350	-	-	0%

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
OCHA information products produced regularly	36	36	-	-	0%
Humanitarian hubs utility count	36,000	21,000	3,843	3,843	18%

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

KEY INDICATORS	NEED	TARGET	REACHED IN JANUARY	REACHED IN 2019	RESPONSE COVERAGE
Operational areas covered with security communications network	-	13	9	9	69%
Humanitarian or Government workers using ETS services	-	1,200	1,119	1,119	93%
Organisations supported by the sector	-	70	59	59	84%