AID WORKERS ARE NEVER THE ENEMY.

In memory of
Saifura Hussaini Ahmed Khorsa, aid worker, killed September 2018
&
Hauwa Mohammed Liman, aid worker, killed October 2018

NORTH-EAST NIGERIA
HUMANITARIAN SITUATION UPDATE
Progress on key activities from the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan
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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. These reports cover mainly activities that are part of the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). 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 2018 HRP monitoring framework.

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COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS:

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

Humanitarian access refers to a two-pronged concept, comprising:
1. Humanitarian actors’ ability to reach populations in need.
2. Affected populations’ access to assistance and services.

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

Updated on: 31 October 2018  Sources: Access Working Group, DTM  Feedback: ochanigeria@un.org www.unocha.org/nigeria www.reliefweb.int/country/nga
The humanitarian community mourned the death of Saifura Hussaini Ahmed Khorsa and Hauwa Mohammed Liman, midwives with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Both aid workers were abducted from Rann town, Borno State, on 1 March 2018 following a deadly attack by a Non-State Armed Group in which three aid workers were killed, and executed in September and October 2018 respectively. A nurse with UNICEF, also abducted from Rann on 1 March 2018, is still being held by the Non-State Armed Group. This attack on the humanitarian community violates principled humanitarian response and will hamper much needed assistance to vulnerable populations in need.

The increase in insecurity and hostilities reported during this period, especially in northern Borno State, has had serious implications on humanitarian operations and the civilian population. Some humanitarian partners have temporarily suspended operations while others have significantly decreased programming in Damasak town, as well as in areas north of Monguno and other parts of northern Borno State. This has left thousands of people without adequate access to humanitarian assistance and medical care. The United Nations urges parties to the conflict to enable the work of humanitarian workers, facilitate their access to people in need and afford them protection in line with International Humanitarian Law.

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. Civil-military coordination trainings in the field are underway with Military officers and humanitarian partners having received training on humanitarian principles and civil-military coordination in a complex emergency environment. The trainings introduce humanitarians and the military to the North-East Nigeria-Specific Guidance and establish a framework for addressing humanitarian concerns.

In October, over 800 children were reunited with their parents and caregivers, who were returned by the Civilian Joint Taskforce (CJTF) and are receiving ongoing support. Additionally, nine girls and 19 boys formerly associated with armed groups were also handed over by the military to the transit centre managed by the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in Borno State. They are receiving basic education, medical and psychosocial support services.

Partners concluded the Joint Approach in Nutrition and Food Security Assessment (JANFSA) field data collection during the reporting period. Preliminary findings provided crucial and timely nutrition and food security inputs into the October cycle of the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis. The CH October 2018 results indicate that between October and December 2018 1.7 million people are estimated to be food insecure, and this number is predicted to rise to 2.7 million people during the lean season period from June to August 2018.

Additionally, recent proxy analysis suggests high levels of deprivation in hard-to-reach areas, where an estimated 823,000 people remain inaccessible to humanitarian actors. Nutrition screenings in reception centres for new arrivals reveal that the nutrition situation of children coming from hard-to-reach areas is significantly worse than that of children in areas receiving assistance. Discussions on ways forward for possible operational modalities for a response in hard-to-reach areas are underway.

The 2019 Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC) is underway. An HRP workshop in Abuja brought together the ISWG with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), federal and state-level representatives from the Government of Nigeria (GoN), donors, civil society and others to review the 2019-2021 HRP strategy and targets. Sector Coordinators presented inter-sectoral and sectoral analysis.

To alleviate the suffering of 6.1 million people in dire need of life-saving aid in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, the United Nations and partners appealed for $1.05 billion for 176 projects to be implemented by 60 humanitarian organisations. It is the sixth largest single-country appeal globally. As of 31 October, $607 million (58 percent) of the funds have been received, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).
FOOD SECURITY

**Behind the numbers: response and constraints**

More than 3 million people have received food security assistance since January. Fifty-six percent received food assistance and the remainder agriculture and livelihood assistance.

Partners concluded the Joint Approach in Nutrition and Food Security Assessment (JANFSA) field data collection during the reporting period. Preliminary findings provided crucial and timely nutrition and food security inputs into the October cycle of the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis.

The CH October 2018 results indicate that between October and December 2018 1.7 million people are estimated to be food insecure, and without sustained humanitarian support, this number is predicted to rise to 2.7 million people during the period from June to August 2018.

This demonstrates an improvement in the food security and nutrition situation compared to March 2018, except for Yobe State where concerning rates of malnutrition were observed. The 2018 CH results show a decrease in the current situation of 851,519 people (or thirty-three percent) in critical phases (CH 3 to 4) of food insecurity across the BAY states as compared to October 2017. However, in some hard-to-reach areas in Borno State, indirect nutrition information suggests that the nutrition situation may be an issue of concern, which calls for a multi-sectoral response from stakeholders working in the areas of nutrition, food security, health and water and sanitation.

This overall improvement can be attributed to increased access to land, maintained scale-up and improved quality of food and livelihood assistance, favourable agrometeorological conditions, gradual recovery of markets and restoration of livelihoods. To maintain the current positive food security and nutrition trend during the 2019 lean season, ongoing food and livelihoods assistance needs to be sustained. The federal and local government need to expand safe and secure access to land throughout the year in order to harness sustainable recovery and resilience.

To inform strategic planning for 2019 and onwards, the sector held a consultation meeting on the Multi-Year Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019-2021. The discussion provided a brief overview on the HRP process, overarching strategic objectives and planning figures and gave an opportunity for sector partners to jointly reflect on responses in 2018 and develop the food security and livelihood strategy for 2019.

**Looking ahead and bridging the gaps**

According to findings from the Joint Annual Pre-Harvest Crop Assessment, pasture and livestock distribution was favourable with increased water and pasture during the rainy season in the region including in Nigeria. The output of maize, millet and rice increased by six, thirty-four, and twenty-four percent respectively, compared to a five-year average (2013-2017), while that of sorghum depreciated by one percent. Overall, most staple prices remain lower than the previous year and the five-year average levels in most markets in the country. The assessment report is expected to be finalized in November 2018.

Results from crop yield assessments for the 2018 rainy season interventions during the harvesting period will provide an estimation of crop production for the seeds distributed by partners and are expected to be available at the end of November.

Post-harvest surveys will be carried out to assess the impact and changes in household food security indicators including utilization of the harvest. Results are expected to be available mid-December. The harvesting period for millet and some vegetables has ended, while harvesting activities for sorghum and cowpeas are still ongoing.

Preliminary findings from the mVAM trader survey carried out in September and October 2018 showed that the availability of staple cereal, pulses, vegetables and fruits is generally normal across the three northeastern states. While the steady market availability of food commodities has been facilitated by stable or improving access to markets, access constraints such as poor road networks leading to the market and impact of heavy rains affected traders in some areas. Insecurity, restrictions of movement and high transportation costs continue to hamper optimal supply of food stock to markets in the north-east.
PROTECTION

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The period under review was characterized by increased insecurity and a shrinking humanitarian space. For example, on 31 October, non-state armed groups (NSAGs) attacked Dalori IDP camp on the periphery of Maiduguri.

The sharp deterioration of the security situation presents a paradigm shift in the humanitarian response, with the threat of deliberate and targeted attacks against humanitarians impeding the timely delivery of life-saving interventions. Additionally, attacks on military positions rose sharply in the northern part of Borno State.

Population displacement continues to be observed across the BAY states as a result of NSAG attacks and counter-insurgency military operations. Spontaneous or forced returns of Nigerian refugees from neighbouring countries is a continuing trend. The needs of new arrivals, such as shelter, food and non-food items (NFIs), have yet to be addressed due to a decline in resources.

The Protection sector trained legal actors from the Nigerian Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the Nigerian Bar Association, both engaged in access to justice (ATJ) projects, on International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law, and Nigerian law. The training focused on mitigating sexual and gender-based violence, preventing sexual exploitation and abuse and emphasizing the critical role of NHRC as the lead defender of human rights.

In October, the sector prioritized support for sustainable livelihoods. 190 people graduated from an eight-week vocational training in Bama and Ngala LGAs of Borno State. The participants are registered under various cooperatives and provided with starter-kits and individual cash-grants (30 Naira). This approach is geared towards economic empowerment. Similar support was extended to 170 people in Yobe State, following a six-week vocational training.

453 and 713 vulnerable individuals registered in Monguno and Pulka respectively received material assistance including NFIs as part of a three-month project funded by the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF). Additionally, 1,050 bags of charcoal were also distributed in Pulka.

The Protection sector received funding under the 1st Standard Allocation 2018, NHF and established a Strategic Review Committee (SRC) to assess 11 project proposals. The SRC selected seven proposals for funding, with a $4.5 million budget, to provide services to new arrivals in 11 locations.

Protection sector partners submitted 18 projects for the 2019 HRP, valued at $30 million.

HLP concerns continue to be reported at an alarming rate. Forced evictions of IDPs, who have been occupying premises for years in Maiduguri and MMC Jere face the risk of evictions, notably in Bale Gatemeri Primary School for some 300 IDPs. The HLP-SWG and the OHCHR continue to hold discussions with local government authorities to reach durable solutions.

An awareness session on HLP was carried out in collaboration with the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) Borno branch aimed at increasing awareness on women’s HLP rights. 38 displaced women participants from Bakassi, Dalori and Teachers’ Village camps attended.

In Damaturu, Yobe State, training sessions were carried out with Mine Action Group (MAG) for 75 participants drawn from government, traditional and religious leaders and national NGOs.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Protection sector will continue ongoing high-level advocacy with the military, under the civil-military mechanism.

In October, the sector trained military commanders of Lafiya Dole and Division 7 at Maimalarai Cantonment, Maiduguri. The training covered Human Rights Principles in the context of the ongoing conflict; the military as duty bearers on protection of civilians; the civilian character of IDP camps; protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA); and child protection. Underpinning the ongoing discussion is the need for security forces to start withdrawing and empowering civil authorities to resume their role in the administration and provision of basic services to returnees. Similar trainings will be carried out at the LGA levels.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In October, sub-sector partners provided GBV response and prevention services covering locations in 34 LGAs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states and jointly assisted 34,328 individuals. 5,267 individuals received specialized support including case management, psychosocial support, medical care, as well as safety and security services; 2,888 women and girls received material support such as dignity kits; 559 new participants accessed a range of services through the women and girl’s friendly spaces.

More than 28,000 individuals were sensitized on GBV/SEA principles and engaged in community activities on GBV prevention. 2,265 individuals were trained in different skills for socio-economic empowerment and resilience building, while 165 mainly (specialists and non-specialists) frontline responders benefitted from training/capacity building initiatives on various components of GBV and PSEA.

96 GBV field coordination focal points, reception centre management focal points and sector GBV focal points across the BAY states were trained on GBV response coordination and referral pathways to improve operational guidance and oversight of programme implementation. Following this, there will be a field test of the community-based information, education and communication materials visually presenting the referral pathway in five locations across the BAY states.

The “16 Days of Activism against GBV” campaign for the north-east states commenced under this year’s theme “Breaking the Silence to End GBV”. The campaign was launched in partnership with the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and GBV partners on 27 November 2018.

The Call to Action presented its action plan to the INGO senior leadership (Country Directors) and the Humanitarian Donor Coordination and finalized its Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and reporting to agencies who have committed to its outcomes.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sub-sector will conclude a service mapping exercise in Adamawa and Yobe states and develop site pictograms for the referral pathway and field testing of context specific referral pathways. These will be disseminated amongst partners and community beneficiaries. The “16 Days of Activism Against GBV” campaign is ongoing.}

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Since January 2018, a total of 674,144 children (312,930 girls and 361,214 boys) and 275,710 caregivers (138,816 women and 137,894 men) have received child protection services. This represents 93 percent of the 2018 HRP target.

In October 2018, 36,176 children, adolescents and caregivers received psychosocial support, skills and livelihood support. A total of 903 children (454 girls and 449 boys) benefited from integrated case management services for unaccompanied and separated children and children with other protection risks. Among them 70 children (12 girls and 58 boys) were reunified with caregivers and 196 children (113 girls and 83 boys) were placed in alternative care and received follow-up visits. A total of 231 children (54 girls and 177 boys) associated with armed groups were reunified with their parents/caregivers. A total of 30,629 children and caregivers were educated on mine risk education.

In October 2018, 28 children (9 girls and 19 boys) formerly associated with armed groups were handed over by the military to the transit centre managed by the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in Borno State. They are receiving basic education, medical and psychosocial support services. In addition, 833 (139 girls and 694 boys) were formally handed over from the Civilian Joint Taskforce (CJTF) to their parents/caregivers and are being supported.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The mapping of localized referral pathways at the LGA level by child protection agencies is still underway. The planned capacity need and gaps assessment has been rescheduled and will start within the next two months.
**HEALTH**

**Behind the numbers: response and constraints**

During the reporting period, the sector focused on responding to the cholera outbreak in the three north-east states. The total number of suspected cholera cases reported across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states stands at 10,344 cases. Nine new cases each were reported on 3 November 2018 from Jere and MMC, Konduga (1), and Ngala (1) LGAs. No new deaths were reported.

Response activities such as active surveillance in affected communities, case management, house-to-house community sensitization and WASH interventions have been sustained in affected areas under the supervision of the state Rapid Response Team (RRT) and partners.

Suspected cases of cholera were reported with associated deaths from Rann in Kala-Balge LGA (a security-compromised location). The LGA team has been mobilized to investigate the reported cases and collect samples for testing.

Regular state level coordination meetings were held in the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre (PHEOC) in Maiduguri to oversee the outbreak.

7,686 cases of confirmed malaria were reported across the BAY states through the Early Warning, Alert and Response System. Five confirmed malaria deaths were reported in Gajiram MCH (1) Nganzai, Gumsuri clinic (1) Damboa, Whitambaya Dispensary (1) Hawul, Dayar clinic (1) Kwaya-Kusar and Ngamdu PHC (1) in Kaga. Three rounds of seasonal malaria chemotherapy have been completed.

1,369 cases of severe acute malnutrition were reported across the three north-east states. Of the reported cases, 191 were from Fori PHC in Jere, 131 were from Herwa PHC in MMC and 50 were from Kurbagai MCH in Kwaya-Kusar. One associated death was reported from Gumsuri clinic in Damboa.

10 mental health specialists have been engaged and trained through the mental health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) supported by WHO. Each specialist conducted 10 outreach visits monthly to health facilities across Borno State.

Mental healthcare services were introduced at primary healthcare facilities and outreach sessions across the state. WHO also conducted approximately 1,100 mental healthcare outreach sessions in 40 health facilities reaching over 17,000 contacts between October 2017 and September 2018 and referring over 1,500 patients to the Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital Maiduguri for further clinical management and care.

**Looking ahead and bridging the gaps**

The Health sector response plan under the HRP 2019 has been finalized and will include 15 projects, owned by 12 partners. The total financial requirements to implement these projects in support of 4.9 million people across Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states is $73.7 million USD.

For mitigation of malaria risk a last round of seasonal malaria chemotherapy has been planned in high risk LGAs of Borno State to protect the population from malaria especially children and pregnant women who are more prone to malaria.

To scale up the health sector’s response to the ongoing cholera outbreak, health partners are mobilizing more resources focusing on high-risk, hard-to-reach areas like Rann where there is limited partner capacity. Strong coordination linkages are in place between health and WASH partners, which will be further strengthened.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Nutrition sector members have been setting up stabilization centres to manage severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with medical complications, as part of the key activities under the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund. Mobile outreach teams are responding to new arrivals from hard-to-reach areas for rapid response and to facilitate screening and treatment at the first point of contact.

In October, nutrition sector members reached 358,898 children under the age of five and 764,700 pregnant and breastfeeding women as part of the blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP). 55,013 new mothers received one-on-one/group counselling and information sessions on infant and young child feeding (IYCF). Micro-nutrient powder supplementation was provided to 19,110 at-risk children under the age of two.

A technical review committee approved and submitted five proposals for funding from the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (2 UN, 2 INGO and 1 national NGO proposal) to strengthen the capacity of partners to undertake new arrival screening and respond to the urgent nutrition needs of children with SAM with medical complications. An additional 17 nutrition proposals have been submitted for the year 2019 in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan to manage the ongoing nutrition emergency.

A significant sector restraint are duplications that continue to challenge effective responses to SAM with medical complication activities in Borno State. Partners are currently reviewing the standards of establishing nutrition sites in camps and host communities to ensure they adhere to agreed-upon standards. LGA-specific nutrition partners will aim to discuss and provide rationale for minimizing the number of sites as well as strengthening community mobilization and sensitization.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The joint assessment between nutrition and food security surveillance is continuing in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. The assessment covers all the accessible areas of the humanitarian operation and aims to determine the prevalence of acute malnutrition. The findings will be ready in November and will be utilized to prioritize locations with high rates of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM).

Moving forward, the Nutrition sector with the support of partners will manage the reallocation of community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) sites. Consultations are ongoing to identify outpatient therapeutic feeding programmes (OTP) sites for the year 2019.

The Nutrition sector is also working to sustain services provided for new arrivals by scaling up the treatment of SAM at the first point of contact to beneficiaries beyond the nine Reception Centres.

Looking ahead to the upcoming year, the Nutrition sector has three main objectives: to strengthen the quality and scale of preventative nutrition services for vulnerable groups through supplementary feeding activities; to optimize infant and young child feeding practices, micronutrient supplementation and maternal nutrition; and to improve access to quality curative nutrition services through the most appropriate modalities, systematic identification, referral, and treatment of acutely malnourished cases in collaboration with the health sector to enhance sustainability. Another priority is reinforcing appropriate coordination with other sectors to ensure an integrated response.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The sector continued to deliver shelter assistance to meet both the immediate and longer term needs of the most vulnerably displaced (IDPs), returnees and non-displaced families, hence providing access to physical protection.

In October, the sector assisted 1,555 households constructing emergency shelters and distributing emergency shelter repair kits. This brings the total number of households that have been assisted with emergency and temporary shelters since January to 31,768. 20 households were reached with transitional shelter solutions reaching a total of 8,904 households since January.

1,141 households in Jere LGA received conditional cash for shelter and rental support bringing the total number assisted since January to 5,335 households.

Meanwhile, the shelter sector assisted 552 vulnerable households with non-food items including core relief items and standard and improved NFI kits, bringing the total number assisted since January to 42,500 households. Partners have ensured the continuation of market capacity assessment across Monguno, Dikwa and Mobbar LGAs to boost the local economy approach while providing solutions with the delivery of NFIs.

Furthermore, sector partners have identified and profiled additional beneficiaries across Gajigana, Jakana, Benisheik, Monguno and Dikwa communities to receive transitional shelter support in the coming month.

As the dry and windy Harmattan season approaches, fire incidences reported in Monguno LGA led to the displacement of nearly 60 households. The sector swiftly mobilized available resources from partners to respond with core relief items as a first-tier response to meet the immediate needs of affected families.

Other risks such as fire outbreaks in the Government Science Senior School IDP camp of Monguno, destroyed 56 emergency shelters and 96 makeshift shelters, impacting 70 households and killing a 2-year-old child. Many displaced persons face additional hardships with such incidents and are rendered even more destitute.

Additional land is still needed for the construction of emergency shelters to decongest overcrowded camps and camp-like settings, as well as to target new arrivals and those currently residing in reception centres, especially in Bama, Monguno, Dikwa and Ngala LGAs.

Delays in the supply of shelter and NFIs continue to present a challenge in timely response to identified needs. This along with logistical challenges, especially in transportation, are impacting project implementation and field monitoring visits.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector will continue to advocate for additional land with relevant authorities to construct new shelters, in order to decongest overcrowded priority sites mainly due to the influx of new arrivals and those currently residing in the reception centres. The sector will continue to monitor the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund standard allocation process for stockpiling and finalize the development of the sector prepositioning strategy, as well as advocate for more funding to strengthen the sector’s strategy.

The shelter sector technical working group will conduct its second field monitoring visit to Ngala to inspect ongoing construction activities and sites, draw on good practices and offer hands-on technical recommendations for improvement or support. The sector will also conduct market assessment for timber, specifically Azara wood, as an alternative option to ascertain its market availability and price discrepancy with timbers currently in use. Partners will complete the construction of communal kitchens in Ngala and Monguno LGAs in the coming month to support vulnerable families dwelling in reception centres.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

During the month of October, ongoing conflict, voluntary relocation and poor living conditions were the main drivers of population movement resulting in a total of 12,538 arrivals and 4,265 departures.

The highest number of arrivals were in Lamurde (1,791), Bama (1,577), Guyuk (1,191), Gwoza (1,139), Konduga (1,060), Askira/Uba (521) and Magumeri (470). The highest departure numbers were recorded in Lamurde (1,453), Bama (601), Numan (325), Madagali (311) and Demsas (189). The movements included arrivals from neighbouring countries of Cameroon (419), Chad (30) and the Republic of Niger (212).

There was a drop in the number of arrivals in Damasak (220) due to an increased volume of water in Yobe river, thus creating difficulties for returning refugees to cross the river.

The sector continued to monitor the operations of reception centres and reception points. Newly displaced people are handled at these centres where they receive information on available assistance and are referred to partner organizations. Centres are located in in Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Konduga, Monguno, Ngala, Nganzai and Pulka.

In October, ongoing site facilitation was carried out in 152 IDP sites (5 in Yobe, 21 in Adamawa and 126 in Borno) hosting 724,954 people. Biometric registration continued and was carried out in Bama, Dikwa, Fufure, Gwoza, Kukawa, Michika, Monguno, Ngala and Yola South LGAs, registering 35,515 individuals in October. Over 1.6 million individuals have been registered to date since the beginning of the exercise in 2016. In addition, drainage works in GSSSS IDP camp, Bama LGA, have been completed in order to mitigate subsequent effects of flooding.

Sector partners ensured that coordination meetings were held at the camp level to bridge the gap of duplication of services, identify the major interventions needed and facilitate a response across all sites.

Voice recorders have been introduced to enhance the complaints and feedback mechanism in order to reach out to more vulnerable IDPs. This is being piloted in Bakasi and Gubio camp and the progress so far shows a great deal of success. The first set of messages from the voice recorder was translated and shared with relevant partners.

A series of campaigns and sensitizations have been carried out by CCCM partners in collaboration with WASH and other stakeholders in locations such as Banki and Monguno to prevent and contain the cholera outbreak. Sector partners continue to reach out to IDPs in camps and camp-like settings through a series of Focus Group Discussions (FDGs), bilateral meetings and house-to-house campaigns on the importance of hygiene promotion, fire sensitization and pouches in front of shelters that lead to further congestion of sites.

Sensitization and awareness campaigns on disaster risk reduction & disaster risk management were carried out and mobilized 97 IDPs including youth, women and men to participate in various programmes to acquire skills for self-reliance. Women were empowered with 10 sewing machines, 10 sets of sewing materials and sanitary pads targeting 9 LGAs and additionally to other women with specific needs in the 400 Housing estate, Konduga LGA.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector will continue to strengthen camp level coordination in collaboration with relevant partners to enhance the delivery of much-needed services in camp and camp-like settings, as well as to ensure sensitization and awareness campaigns are regularly carried out.

The sector is prioritizing capacity building in some camps and camp-like settings to boost self-reliance. The sector is also working towards strengthening the feedback mechanism pathway and responding to complaints received from complaint desks within the camps.
**EDUCATION**

**Behind the numbers: response and constraints**

Education sector partners were engaged in various activities in October, with a focus on the key HRP outputs: provision of learning spaces, training for teachers and provision of school supplies. A total of 209 learning spaces were provided for learners in the reporting period while 27,522 children received school supplies. Education in Emergency (EiE) partners trained 156 teachers in the month of October on applying child friendly methodologies and psychosocial support skills.

On 11 October, education sector partners received a one-day training on principles of integrating gender-based violence (GBV) into education interventions particularly in emergency settings. Additionally, partners completed a self-assessment to gauge how well GBV was incorporated into their projects. A generic questionnaire on collecting school-related GBV issues was also developed.

The EiE partners benefitted from a half-day training and guidance note on uploading their project proposals in the Project Module. A total of twenty-five proposals for the HRP 2019 were approved with a financial request of USD 43.8 million targeting 1.5 million children and education personnel.

The coordination team supported partners in the process of applying for NHF funding to address urgent gaps as a result of recent displacements and to boost under-funded projects that are responding to critical needs. Four agencies had their proposals approved in the total amount of USD 1.5 million to serve LGAs affected by population displacements and pressing education needs including Dikwa, Kunduga, Gwoza, Bama and Nganzai of Borno State.

**Looking ahead and bridging the gaps**

The education sector identified teacher availability and capacity as the greatest challenge to keeping learners enrolled in schools to achieve improved learning outcomes. Teachers have raised concerns related to the service agreement and conditions of work which are functions of the State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB). The sector coordination team is approaching the challenge by continually engaging with SUBEB to increase monitoring of teachers and address gaps in their capacity. Additionally, the EiE Working Group coordination team is encouraging partners to incentivize and engage qualified volunteer teachers, who will be paid upon delivering services. This approach will be implemented beginning with current funding opportunities to ensure that other education inputs provided (supplies and learning spaces) are fully utilized and learners remain enrolled in school.

Education partners in collaboration with the SUBEB sector lead celebrated the International Day of the Girl Child at Yerwa Girls Secondary School in Maiduguri under the theme “With Her: A Skilled Girl-force”. The celebration was attended by 300 females and 75 males. The occasion focused on the empowerment of girls after school. The education sector will continue to find innovative ways to address the challenges of girls in the north-east.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Since the beginning of the year, the sector has reached over 3 million women, children and men with safe water and sanitation facilities across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. In addition to responding to urgent water and sanitation needs across the three states, organisations providing WASH services have continued to respond during this reporting period to cholera outbreaks in the three states.

In Adamawa State, the outbreak was initially reported in Gurin and Fufere wards of Fufere LGAs and later spread to three other neighbouring LGAs of Yola North, Yola South and Girei. This brings the number of LGAs reporting cases in the month of October 2018 to a total of four.

As of 31 October 2018, the total number of recorded cases and associated deaths in the 4 LGAs stands at 953 and 41 respectively with Yola North reporting the highest number of cases within the month. To address suboptimal WASH response due to lack of resources as reported last month, 2 partners mobilized volunteers from Fufere LGA and conducted house-to-house hygiene promotion, hence complementing the effort of the sole WASH partner active in the response.

In Yobe State, 4 LGAs (Gulani, Gujba, Damaturu, Fune and Potiskum) were still affected by the cholera outbreak declared by the State Ministry of Health in late September. The total number of suspected cholera cases reported as of 31 October was 1,729 with 61 associated deaths (CFR 3.53%). Four WASH partners have been responding alongside Government agencies through: chlorination of water points; disinfection of affected households; distribution of basic WASH Non-food Items (NFIs) to affected communities; house-to-house hygiene promotion on cholera risk prevention; and hygiene practices and distribution of aqua tabs.

In Borno State, the Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak is spread across a dozen LGAs. Most affected are Jere, MMC, Ngala, Magumeri, Kwaya Kusar and Chibok. The total number of suspected cholera cases reported for October 2018 stands at 5,600, with 73 associated deaths (CFR ~ 1.30%). About 20 WASH Sectors partners have been responding, reaching a daily average of 10,561 households on water supply related activities; 8,000 households on hygiene promotion activities; and 1,523 households on disinfection of houses affected by cholera cases. Health and WASH Sectors are waiting on additional funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Nigerian Humanitarian Fund (NHF) for the response.

While containing the cholera outbreak took priority, WASH sector partners continued to respond to new arrivals from hard to reach areas in Bama, Gwoza and Pulka and the needs of returnees in Askira Uba.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

As of 31 October, the cholera epidemic significantly reduced across the BAY states. Working alongside the health sector to bring an end to the outbreak remains a key priority for the sector.

Additionally, a swift response through the Rapid Response Mechanism to the WASH needs of new arrivals from hard-to-reach areas and bringing the 2019 Humanitarian Programme Cycle to a successful conclusion are key priorities.
**LOGISTICS**

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

A total of 484 humanitarian cargo movement notifications were processed through the Nigerian Armed Forces (NAF). These notifications represent the proposed movement of 1,115 trucks, carrying humanitarian cargo to more than 40 locations throughout north-east Nigeria. Some 598 trucks required a military escort.

Two Logistics Sector coordination meetings were held in Maiduguri, with 40 participants representing 20 organisations.

Sector-managed storage facilities, operated by NGO Service Providers, in seven locations across Borno State, received 2,163 m³ (450 MT) of humanitarian cargo on behalf of 19 organisations.

An additional Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) has been erected in Bama, bringing the total available common storage space to 440 m².

The implementing partner for the planned common storage facility in Rann withdrew their staff from the area. This site is still only available on an emergency basis for organisations that have their own staff on the ground to manage receipts and dispatches.

The Logistics Sector together with UNOCHA has initiated discussions with the Theatre Command on existing fuel movement limitations, raised as a follow-up to the fuel transport planning session held on 9 October. The Logistics Sector will continue to engage and update partners on any developments.

In October, UNHAS transported 4,240 passengers on the helicopters and 1,496 passengers on the fixed wing aircraft. UNHAS also transported 6,755 kgs of cargo on the helicopters and 5,018 kgs of cargo on the fixed wing aircraft.

UNHAS also successfully evacuated a total of 10 patients from Rann, Damboa, Bama and Gwoza to Maiduguri for emergency treatment during October.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Logistics Sector is encouraging all logistics partners to consider the possible risks and challenges that could arise in the lead up to and during the national elections scheduled for February 2019. Further discussions with partners regarding their concerns and possible support needed will be conducted over the next month and addressed at the upcoming Logistics Sector coordination meeting.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

To promote the self-reliance and resilience of conflict-affected communities in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states, partners provided livelihood skills training and cash-for-work assistance to 41,213 people (35,344 females and 5,869 males) in October.

1,608 individuals (1,242 females and 369 males) received training in tailoring, shoe and bag-making, carpentry, welding, soap-making and cosmetology, brick-making, briquette-making, bead and cap-making, and vegetable gardening and fishing. In October, 223 people in Borno State and 168 people in Yobe State graduated from vocational training centres after 8 weeks of training. They also received kits to kick-start businesses in the amount 14,196,200 Naira.

In addition to vocational skills training, 250 women and youth (170 females and 80 males) in five communities of Adamawa and Borno states received business mentorship and financial training to strengthen their business planning and financial literacy skills. Furthermore, about 10 groups of farmers (171 individuals) in Bursari and Karasuwa of Yobe State were trained in crop production, post-harvest handling and storage and social cohesion. One demonstration plot was set up in Bursari to showcase agricultural best practices for small-holder farms.

Under the cash-for-work programme, 3,302 skilled and unskilled people (1,291 females and 1,011 males) were engaged in public infrastructure development and reconstruction and rehabilitation of schools, health facilities, WASH facilities, debris removal and drainage clearing to improve access to basic services at LGA level. Unskilled workers gathered and transported building materials while skilled workers provided technical services such as carpentry, plumbing and site supervision. A total of 187 youth received 16,800 Naira each for their labour, while the skilled workers received 24,000 Naira each for the work completed in the five youth centres under construction in Benieshiek and Goidangari in Borno and in four localities in Adamawa. Around 3,150 households in Madagali received unconditional cash transfers.

Through the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) and business financial support models, sector partners have been promoting a culture of financial saving to beneficiaries. 510 people in 9 communities across the BAY states saved at least 250 Naira per week for the past 7 weeks, reaching a cumulative total of 650,000 Naira across the associations.

Sector partners trained 106 students and teachers of Yerwa Secondary School in Maiduguri on school-related gender-based violence (SRGBV) to raise awareness and reduce SRGBV in schools, strengthen the capacities of teachers to address SRGBV issues, and to promote a safe and supportive learning environment for pupils. Furthermore, sector partners conducted field visits to monitor 500 trees that were planted in 9 schools within Yola North and Yola South of Adamawa State. Positive tree growth was reported across most schools except in Bako Primary and Secondary in Adamawa State where drought negatively impacted tree growth.

The implementation of non-HRP related activities including cash grants, market recovery, establishment of small-scale businesses, provision of agricultural extension services and distribution of agricultural inputs and tools. 10,422 people (6,488 females and 3,934 males) benefitted from these activities.

Difficult access and insecurity is a persistent challenge, impeding the implementation of activities planned in Dikwa and Mobbar communities. In addition, faulty payment cards posed challenges to the payment process related to cash-based programs while some elderly people lost their cards to theft.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector will continue to provide support and guidance to partners to enhance recovery and coordination activities across the targeted communities of the BAY states. Next month partners are planning to disseminate gender-related messages through Maiduguri’s Peace FM radio station to reach the broader population on issues of gender-based violence in communities.

The training of 750 teachers in Yobe and Adamawa states and 500 primary health workers in Borno state is also planned. About 100 people will continue to receive vocational skills training for 8 weeks in training centres. The distribution of business start-up capital and ongoing support to VSLA formation and business trainings will continue.

15
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In October, the ETS carried out maintenance and upgrades on the internet and telecommunications systems in the humanitarian hubs in Gwoza and Monguno and a coordination and information management mission in Ngala to ensure they are fully operational. To complement this, the ETS continues to deliver training to end-users on security telecommunications procedures. The ETS also trained over 70 humanitarians from 10 organisations. ETS internet services are used by an average of 31 humanitarians in the field hubs on a daily basis.

16 radio operators were recruited to man the communications centres that ETS deployed in the field hubs of Bama, Banki, Damask, Dikwa, Gwoza and Monguno with the support of WFP, as co-lead of the ETS in Nigeria. 12 of the radio operators completed induction activities and participated in a Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments (SSAFE) training conducted by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). In addition, they participated in a week-long ETS technical training course in Maiduguri to familiarize themselves with the radio technology in use and their main tasks and responsibilities as radio operators. The remaining four operators will report to WFP shortly. Two radio operators from Action Contre La Faim (ACF) joined the ETS radio operators training. The new radio operators will enhance the safety and security of humanitarians on the ground by constantly monitoring the communications network and tracking humanitarian movements.

The ETS team hosted a high-level visit from the Chair of the ETC and the WFP Regional IT Officer from 12 to 14 October. The delegation visited the humanitarian camp in Gwoza of Borno State, the first field humanitarian hub where internet and security telecommunications services were deployed in April 2017. During this mission, they had the opportunity to engage directly with ETS service users and verify the criticality of ETS internet and security telecommunications in north-east Nigeria. The ETS conducted a survey to identify the training needs of humanitarians on the ground to tailor specialised training courses to the north-east context to be carried out in 2019.

The ETS finished the construction of a 36-metre telecommunications tower in Maiduguri which will enhance the coverage of the security telecommunications services.

The ETS submitted its planned activities for the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) exercise after consultations with sector leads, Operational Humanitarian Country Team (OHCT) members and humanitarian partners through local ETS Working Group meetings in Maiduguri.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

As part of the second phase of the Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) project, the ETS will deploy additional resources in November to build on the existing DMR network in Maiduguri. These resources will enable the provision of additional digital radio features, such as private calls, geofencing and increased voice quality.

The project manager of the Telecommunications Security Standards (TESS) inter-agency project will conduct an assessment mission on the existing security telecommunications system in Nigeria in November and provide recommendations. The project aims to review UN and security telecommunications systems (connectivity, applications and procedures) globally, define long-term standards and provide hands-on support to in-country Security Management Systems (UNSMS) on current security communications needs.

In November, the ETS will conduct regular maintenance and service upgrade missions in the humanitarian hubs in Bama, Banki, Dikwa and Ngala.

Looking ahead to 2019 HRP, the ETS will focus on the following priorities: maintaining existing communications services deployed in Borno and Yobe state; deploying services in up to three new operational areas; providing coordination and information management activities to ensure a coherent response and avoid duplication of efforts; deploying a hybrid power supply solution for a continuous provision of ETS services at the humanitarian hubs; delivering capacity-building activities to humanitarian actors and government counterparts; and mapping the communications needs of the affected population to evaluate how the ETS can best address them.
Response and constraints

Inter-sector Coordination: In October, the ISWG continued with activities related to the Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC). An HRP workshop in Abuja brought together the ISWG with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), federal and state-level representatives from the Government of Nigeria (GoN), donors, civil society and others to review the 2019-2021 HRP strategy and targets. Sector Coordinators presented inter-sectoral and sectoral analysis.

In coordination with the Access Working Group and the UNOCHA Information Management Unit, the ISWG continued to develop a document on ‘Operational Modalities for a Prioritized Response in Hard-to-Reach Areas’. The document is underpinned by the humanitarian imperative to reach all people in need of life-saving assistance and follows recent proxy analysis that suggests high levels of deprivation in hard-to-reach areas where an estimated 823,000 people remain inaccessible to humanitarian actors. It reviews recent proxy analysis, including data collected weekly through IOM DTM in coordination with nutrition partners in reception centres for new arrivals that shows the nutrition situation of children coming from hard-to-reach areas is significantly worse than that of children in areas receiving assistance. The document serves as a first step to spearhead conversations and a way forward on possible operational modalities for a response in hard-to-reach areas.

Cash Working Group: The CG worked with sectors and partners to start the mapping of Financial Service Providers (FSP) in the north-east that will identify banks, micro-finance institutions, cash vendors, mobile money and other platforms that could be used for cash-based transfers (CBT). The mapping exercise will provide a database including: the contact details for FSP representatives per location; information on fees; geographic outreach; and capacity and delivery methods. This process will help partners to make well-informed decisions more quickly when choosing an FSP and to avoid duplication of FSP assessments.

Humanitarian hubs: Eight humanitarian hubs are officially operational in Borno state; Maiduguri (Red Roof), Gwoza, Ngala, Bama, Dikwa, Damasak, Banki and Monguno. The hub in Damasak is currently closed due to security conditions. Since January 2018 the hub services such as training and coordination facilities, office facilities and accommodation facilities have been utilized by 56 different types of NGOs and 16 UN-affiliated agencies.

Access and civil-military coordination (CMCoord): The increase in insecurity and hostilities, especially in northern Borno State, has had serious implications on humanitarian operations and the civilian population. Since the 5 November this year, some humanitarian partners have temporarily suspended operations while others have significantly decreased programming in Damasak as well as in areas north of Monguno, namely Kukawa, Cross Kauwa, Kekeno and Baga. This has left thousands of people without adequate access to humanitarian assistance and medical care.

In other parts of northern Borno State humanitarian partners have decreased their presence due to ongoing hostilities. 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.

As of mid-November humanitarian cargo trucks are able to access Rann again after several months of being cut off due to the rainy season. Lengthy delays due to ongoing conflict have also impeded the movement of humanitarian cargo along the Damboa road.

OCHA has started rolling out civil-military coordination trainings in the field and has provided one day trainings to military officers and humanitarian partners on humanitarian principles and civil-military coordination in a complex emergency environment. The trainings introduce humanitarians and the military to the North-East Nigeria-Specific Guidance and establish a framework for addressing humanitarian concerns. To date, six trainings have been completed.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Inter-sector Coordination: In November, the ISWG will move forward with the finalization of the HPC. The ISWG will also conduct preparedness planning for the upcoming dry season where an increase in displacement can be anticipated in certain areas as a result of insecurity, as well as planning for the upcoming election period.

Humanitarian Hubs: The hub in Rann is not considered operational as it has not yet been approved by the Security Management Team (ASMT). In case of humanitarian staff being unexpectedly stranded overnight in Rann, the installed hub infrastructure can function as an emergency shelter for 15 humanitarian workers.
FUNDING UPDATE

$1.05 billion
REQUESTED

58.0%
OF HRP FUNDED

$607.2 million
RECEIVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements per sector</th>
<th>Per cent funded per sector</th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Unmet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>435.1</td>
<td>60.6%</td>
<td>263.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>113.7</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>109.6</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
<td>33.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>107.1</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
<td>72.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and Non-food Items</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Recovery and Livelihoods</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement Management Systems</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and Support Services</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>61.8%</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Does not include $114.9 million for unspecified sectors and $23.6 million for multiple sectors

The 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan

To alleviate the suffering of 6.1 million people in dire need of life-saving aid in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, the United Nations and partners appealed for $1.05 billion for 176 projects to be implemented by 60 humanitarian organisations. It is the sixth largest single-country appeal globally. As of 31 October, $607 million (58 percent) of the funds have been received, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund

In 2018 the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) has raised $26.2 million. In October, Germany generously contributed $6.6 million to the Fund. The target remains to raise $100 million through the NHF by the end of 2018. The NHF is one of 18 Country-based Pooled Funds globally and has raised $70 million since it become operational in May 2017.

In October the NHF Advisory Board convened to discuss priorities and review project proposals under the Standard Allocation, which NHF partners submitted in line with the Allocation strategy’s priorities of critical support to new arrivals and over-congested camp location. The total envelope for the allocation is US$ 17.7 million.

On behalf of the HC, OCHA will launch the Nigerian Humanitarian Fund – Private Sector Initiative in November, which will provide Nigerian businesses an opportunity to contribute their resources and expertise towards urgent, life-saving humanitarian action in line with NHF priorities. Preparations for the launch are underway.

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.
### North-east Nigeria: Humanitarian Dashboard (January - October 2018)

#### Food Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in October</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based food assistance (people)</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>1,723,139</td>
<td>1,717,648</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based agricultural/livelihood inputs (people)</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
<td>2,299,465</td>
<td>10,553</td>
<td>1,144,067</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset-based activities to recover, restore and protect livelihoods (people)</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>373,663</td>
<td>62,374</td>
<td>160,059</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings to improve agricultural/livelihood productivity (people)</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>201,203</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>39,116</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in October</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referrals for specialised services (people)</td>
<td>45,172</td>
<td>32,266</td>
<td>1,723</td>
<td>9,709</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection-based material assistance (lanters, hygiene kits…) (people)</td>
<td>345,133</td>
<td>128,000</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>138,184</td>
<td>105%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal aid and services, including access to legal documentation (people)</td>
<td>528,000</td>
<td>229,369</td>
<td>32,811</td>
<td>188,224</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable persons screened, registered or monitored</td>
<td>678,283</td>
<td>530,900</td>
<td>26,661</td>
<td>200,896</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Children Protection Key Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in October</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psycho-social support and life-skills activities for children and caregivers</td>
<td>1,469,000</td>
<td>770,000</td>
<td>36,176</td>
<td>438,647</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated case management for at-risk children</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>18,408</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic assistance for children whose rights were violated</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>2,31</td>
<td>4,473</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Gender-based Violence Key Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in October</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specialised, multi-sectoral services (people)</td>
<td>1,072,927</td>
<td>547,193</td>
<td>9,725</td>
<td>98,929</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment, skills building, livelihood support (people)</td>
<td>49,019</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>3,712</td>
<td>15,690</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitisation on GBV/SEA principles, prevention, reporting (people)</td>
<td>2,924,946</td>
<td>1,035,231</td>
<td>28,267</td>
<td>266,092</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in October</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out-patient health consultations (people)</td>
<td>3,900,000</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
<td>152,679</td>
<td>1,332,920</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile medical activities (people)</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>283,686</td>
<td>2,633,185</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
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<th>Reached in October</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment for children with SAM with medical complications</td>
<td>43,952</td>
<td>30,767</td>
<td>1,352</td>
<td>11,134</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-patient treatment for children with SAM</td>
<td>395,571</td>
<td>276,899</td>
<td>21,154</td>
<td>344,661</td>
<td>124%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment for children and pregnant or lactating women with MAM</td>
<td>732,766</td>
<td>366,423</td>
<td>7,454</td>
<td>61,750</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro-nutrient powder supplementation for children</td>
<td>597,341</td>
<td>418,414</td>
<td>19,110</td>
<td>240,833</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling sessions on infant and young child feeding (people)</td>
<td>1,061,426</td>
<td>743,006</td>
<td>55,013</td>
<td>764,569</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Shelter and Non-Food Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in October</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelter solutions and support (households)</td>
<td>200,300</td>
<td>55,350</td>
<td>1,555</td>
<td>31,768</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced and transitional shelter solutions (households)</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>31,240</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,215</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing repair and improvements interventions (households)</td>
<td>81,880</td>
<td>14,250</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,689</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food items kits (households)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>106,500</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>42,500</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# North-east Nigeria: Humanitarian Dashboard (January - October 2018)

## Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in October</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children benefiting from constructed/rehabilitated learning spaces</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>1,239,820</td>
<td>18,300</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School materials for learners</td>
<td>147,943</td>
<td></td>
<td>626,200</td>
<td>144,943</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers trained in psycho-social support and pedagogy</td>
<td>36,684</td>
<td></td>
<td>17,464</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.68% funding coverage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in October</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to safe drinking water (people)</td>
<td>2,990,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>2,886,000</td>
<td>2,581,770</td>
<td>109%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to maintained, cleaned and improved sanitation facilities (people)</td>
<td>3,172,211</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>533,957</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic hygiene items, including top-ups (people)</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>169,662</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.3% funding coverage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Logistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in October</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisations using storage and cargo consolidation services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square metres managed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers transported with UNHAS flights</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>5,736</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>291%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tons of cargo transported with UNHAS flights</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>144%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.9% funding coverage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Early Recovery and Livelihoods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in October</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to basic services and community infrastructure (people)</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>155,432</td>
<td>105%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods skills trainings (people)</td>
<td>268,227</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,003,000</td>
<td>93,051</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-for-work initiatives (people)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>3,302</td>
<td>19,799</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2% funding coverage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Displacement Management Systems (CCCM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in October</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sites with camp management support or site facilitation</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>459,202</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons biometrically registered</td>
<td>724,954</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>3,302</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.6% funding coverage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Coordination and Support Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in October</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCHA information products produced regularly</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian hubs completed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.8% funding coverage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Emergency Telecommunications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in October</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational areas covered with security communications network</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian or Government workers using ETS services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,978</td>
<td>1,978</td>
<td>247%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisations supported by the sector</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8% funding coverage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Publication date: 29 November 2018. Sources: Sectors monthly submission to Response Planning and Monitoring Tool. Feedback: ocha-nigeria@un.org. For more information: humanitarianresponse.info/operations/nigeria - unocha.org/nigeria - reliefweb.int/country/nga.