NORTH-EAST NIGERIA
HUMANITARIAN SITUATION UPDATE
Progress on key activities from the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan
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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
NFI  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

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

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Humantarian 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.
OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

Now in its ninth year, the crisis in north-east Nigeria remains one of the most severe in the world. In the three worst-affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, 1.8 million people are internally displaced and human rights violations continue to be reported daily. Over eighty per cent of internally displaced people (IDPs) are in Borno State, the epicentre of the crisis, and over sixty per cent are living in host communities, making it harder to access them with assistance and putting additional pressure on the already stretched resources of these communities.

Humanitarian organisations continued to monitor and coordinate the response to the increased humanitarian needs surrounding large influxes of new arrivals and exacerbated vulnerabilities related to flooding and the rainy season. From November 2017, when displacement began to escalate largely as a result of military operations, through July 2018, there was movement of nearly 185,000 individuals (149,000 IDP new arrivals and 36,000 returnees) in Borno and Adamawa states. Many of these individuals require humanitarian services and put further pressure on existing response capacities.

The food security and nutrition situation remains concerning as conflict continues to limit the amount of land under cultivation and with the lean season underway the situation is set to worsen. Up to 3 million people are estimated to suffer from critical food insecurity in this current lean season, June to September 2018. Following recent assessments, partners are carrying out a re-targeting exercise in Borno and Yobe to ensure that the most vulnerable people receive food assistance. Joint seed and food assistance is ongoing across all three states.

The Borno State Government has reactivated the High-Level Return Task Force, chaired by the Deputy Governor of state, to address the issue of returns. The task force will provide guidance and policy direction on the return of IDPs and refugees to their areas of origin in accordance with the guiding principles of safety, dignity and voluntariness. A Technical Committee on Returns has been set up to support the task force.

With the support of Health sector partners, Borno State health authorities reached 1.1 million children aged three to 59 months in July with anti-malaria therapy as part of the first phase of a four-cycle Seasonal Malaria Chemotherapy (SMC) campaign. Malaria is currently the leading cause of mortality, responsible for more than 50 per cent of all recorded deaths in Borno State. The SMC campaign is a preventive strategy, especially during the peak transmission period (rainy season), which has proven effective in reducing cases of severe malaria by about 75 per cent.

No additional confirmed cholera cases were reported in July in Borno and Yobe states where cholera has been officially declared over. However, reports of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) have been received from some areas in Borno and Yobe states during July. AWD often occurs as a natural phenomenon in the north-east of Nigeria due to weather conditions and weak water and sanitation infrastructure and practices. AWD surveillance teams are monitoring the situation to avoid any risk of a new large-scale cholera outbreak in the region. In Adamawa State the cholera outbreak is ongoing, but on the decline.

In July, 183 children were released from military detention by the Theatre Command and handed over to Borno State authorities. The release comes after the children, aged 7-18, were cleared of ties with Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs). Coordination meetings are underway with humanitarian actors with regard to the children’s reintegration.

To ensure a strong aid worker presence in the deep field and enhance the effectiveness of the response, six humanitarian hubs with safe accommodation and reliable Internet connectivity are operational in Maiduguri, Gwoza, Bama, Ngala, Dikwa and Monguno. Hubs in Banki and Damasak have been completed, and are now considered operational.

As preparation for the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview, data collection for a multi-sector needs assessment was carried out in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. This is the first time an MSNA is being carried out in the north-east.

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 July, $504 million (48.1 per cent) of the funds have been received, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).
FOOD SECURITY

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Since January 2018, over 3 million people have been supported with food security interventions within the 2018 HRP; 59 per cent received food assistance and 41 per cent were reached with agriculture and livelihood assistance. The Government also continues to provide food assistance, including cereals and condiments, in camps and host communities across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

In July, more than 11,430 new arrivals in eight “hotspot” locations across Borno State (Bama, Banki, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Pulka, Mafa and Ngala LGAs) received food assistance. The majority of the new arrivals are in Bama (3,389), Dikwa (2,597) and Pulka (1,784) LGAs. Sector partners continue to preposition food in these locations to ensure that no new arrivals are left without food. Partners also continue to deliver contingency stocks of food in these locations and with the Nutrition sector are reviewing the process of incorporating new arrivals into the blanket supplementary feeding and general food distribution programmes to ensure that all new arrivals receive timely and appropriate food and nutrition assistance.

The re-targeting exercise is still ongoing in Borno State. Re-targeting, coupled with the use of biometric registration, helps partners to prioritize the most vulnerable and conflict-affected populations and avoid duplication. The re-targeting exercise led to a reduction of caseloads in some locations including Geidam, Gulani, Jakusko and Yunusari LGAs in Yobe State in June and July. However, in some locations partners registered/or may register an increased number of people in need due to the influx of new arrivals.

Partners have completed the rainy season seed distribution campaigns as part of a strategy to merge seed and food assistance to vulnerable households across the north-east. The joint food and seed distribution reached more than 109,000 households in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states during the rainy season. Another round of Farmer Field School training for agriculture extension officers in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states started on 30 July 2018.

Based on the capacity gaps identified through an online survey, the sector organized a one-day training on the integration of protection, gender, gender-based violence (GBV), protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and accountability to affected populations (AAP) in food security and livelihoods programming. The training targeted partners in Borno State and included 47 participants from the UN, NGOs, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). The training will be replicated in Adamawa and Yobe states.

To promote an integrated response to malnutrition, a three-day inter-sector training on nutrition-sensitive outcomes was held by the Global Food Security and Nutrition clusters in Maiduguri.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Through the rainy season task force, the sector is working to improve the coordination of post-distribution monitoring and crop development activities in order to better track crop production and the post-harvest impact of seed distribution.

The planning for dry season agriculture activities, which are the source of diversified nutritious food and incomes, has started. In coming weeks and months, households will receive vegetable seeds including onion, okra, lettuce, amaranth, roselle and tomato. Maize and rice seeds will also be distributed in locations where the agro-ecological conditions favour cultivation and where there is functioning irrigation infrastructure.

The Targeting Task Force meeting in July emphasized the need to strengthen community engagement and sensitization during the retargeting process.

Partners are working with Nutrition sector organisations to finalize the methodology and assessment plan for the Joint Approach for Nutrition and Food Security Assessment (JANFSA). The sector is strongly encouraging the participation of relevant government agencies including the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the National Programme for Food Security (NPFS), the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) and NEMA.

Data collection for an Expanded Food Security Outcome Monitoring (EFSOM) exercise to support comprehensive beneficiary profiling will start on 7 August 2018 and will cover more than 5,000 assisted households (1,531 in camps and 3,549 in non-camp settings) across 26 LGAs in the north-east. Preliminary results are expected to be shared by September 2018.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The Protection sector collectively reached 1,647,005 individuals between January and July 2018. This represents 61 per cent of the 2.7 million individuals targeted in the 2018 HRP. In July alone, 66,785 individuals were reached with protection operations and services, which include 35,012 provided with protection-based material assistance; 16,227 reached with protection messaging; and 5,153 referred to other sectors for specialized services.

A total of 1,940 households were supported with energy-efficient stoves and charcoal in Pulka, Borno State to protect families, particularly women and girls, from safety concerns associated with fetching firewood for cooking fuel.

Military counter-insurgency operations continue to trigger huge population displacements in Borno State. These vulnerable people have sought refuge in Banki, Bama, Monguno and Pulka areas of Borno State. Critical challenges include lack of food, clothing and shelter. Malnutrition remains endemic in children among the new arrivals. Some 414 households (or 1,350 individuals) returned to Nigeria from Cameroon, Niger and Chad, settling in Gamboru, Ngala, Banki, Pulka and Damasak areas of Borno State. Protection sector partners are coordinating efforts to provide immediate response to protection needs of the new arrivals.

The Borno State Government has reactivated the High-Level Return Task Force, chaired by the Deputy Governor of state, to address the issue of returns. The task force will provide guidance and policy direction on the return of IDPs and refugees to their areas of origin in accordance with the guiding principles of safety, dignity and voluntariness. A Technical Committee on Returns, chaired by the Ministry for Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Resettlement (MRRR), with the Protection Sector Working Group as co-chair, has been set up to support the Task Force.

With regard to access to identification for vulnerable populations, 28,500 national identification cards have been received in Maiduguri this year for people across IDP camps.

The Protection sector continues to lead implementation of the UN General Assembly resolution on a zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PROTECTION (sub-sector)

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In July, 34 partners providing GBV response and prevention services across 33 LGAs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states reached 97,324 individuals.

The sub-sector carried out a four-day training in Maiduguri, Borno State capital on GBV Information Management Systems (IMS) that was attended by 14 data gathering organisations.

In response to the humanitarian needs of new arrivals, the GBV sub-sector operational framework and guidelines for interventions in reception centres (RCs) and transit facilities was finalised. The framework outlines a minimum package for GBV response in the reception centres, including (i) the provision of dignity/hygiene materials; (ii) psychosocial support services; (iii) individualised GBV case management for women, girls and children; (iv) an adolescent-friendly environment for Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) and other critical cases, and referrals for specialised services; (v) GBV mainstreaming and risk mitigation interventions across sectors. The sub-sector has identified an agency focal point for four centres in Pulka, Ngala, Monguno and Dikwa areas of Borno State.

A two-day GBV risk mitigation and gender mainstreaming training was provided in July for 34 field staff from the Nutrition sector and Borno State government.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sub-sector will carry out an eight-day “Training of Trainers” for partners to strengthen capacity on GBV case management. The purpose is to develop a pool of trainers and a cadre of country-level GBV actors with enhanced understanding and commitment to case management. This is based on the Inter-Agency GBV case management guidelines and accompanying tools and training materials.

CHILD PROTECTION (sub-sector)

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

During July, Child Protection actors provided psychosocial support to 40,090 children, adolescents, and caregivers. Integrated case management services were provided to 1,205 children including 49 children reunified with their caregivers and 2,582 children who were either placed in alternative care or whose cases were followed up. In addition, 181 children formerly associated with armed groups or returned from administrative custody received socio-economic reintegration services.

During the reporting period, 183 children were released from administrative custody and transferred to a transit centre. The initial profiling of the released children has been completed and further case management is underway.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Capacity building training for child protection actors is planned for coming months in order to improve technical capacities.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

With the support of Health sector partners, Borno State health authorities reached 1.1 million children aged three to 59 months in July with anti-malaria therapy as part of the first phase of a four-cycle Seasonal Malaria Chemotherapy (SMC) campaign. The intervention was carried out in 13 LGAs including Mobbar, Ngala, and Monguno. Leveraging on existing polio eradication systems, the Health sector trained more than 1,000 community-based health workers and volunteers in selected LGAs and wards to develop implementation strategies, plans and essential data tools for the SMC. Malaria is currently the leading cause of mortality, responsible for more than 50 per cent of all recorded deaths in Borno State. The SMC campaign is a preventive strategy, especially during the peak transmission period (rainy season), which has proven effective in reducing cases of severe malaria by about 75 per cent.

No additional confirmed cholera cases were reported in July in Borno and Yobe states where cholera has been officially declared over. However, reports of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) have been received from some areas in Borno and Yobe states during the reporting period. AWD often occurs as a natural phenomenon in the north-east of Nigeria due to weather conditions and weak water and sanitation infrastructure and practices. AWD surveillance teams are monitoring the situation to avoid any risk of a new large-scale cholera outbreak in the region. In Adamawa State the cholera outbreak is ongoing, but on the decline.

Cross-border coordination mechanisms have been activated between Nigeria, Niger and Cameroon to share updates on the cholera situation in the countries. A cholera outbreak is ongoing in northern Cameroon, in areas bordering Adamawa State (the first cases of cholera were reported in May). There is a concern that Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, including the 90,000 at the Minawao refugee camp, could be affected by the outbreak. In Niger, four people have reportedly died from cholera and 123 cases are being monitored following an outbreak in July in the Maradi region, which borders Nigeria’s north-west region.

To complement efforts of the Borno State government, UNFPA is assisting Nigerian physicians in the repair of damaged fistula. Three renowned urologists from France arrived in Nigeria in July to treat women with damaged fistula, or suffering from vesico-vaginal fistula (VVF) and also to train Nigerian physicians on the repair of damaged fistula. The VVF repair centre in Maiduguri has a 50-bed capacity; fistula repairs are free of charge. The state government is working on the prevention of fistula through mass education, increasing access to family planning and safe motherhood, and the rehabilitation of fistula survivors.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The SMC campaign will continue in coming weeks across LGAs in Borno State. The second shipment of malaria drugs will arrive in Nigeria in the second week of August to facilitate the immediate commencement of the second cycle. The first cycle of the SMC in Adamawa State will start from 25 August 2018.

The Health sector will also be pre-positioning medical supplies and kits, especially to respond to cholera outbreaks, in high-risk flood areas. Mobile medical teams and rapid responses teams (RRTs) are on alert to respond to health emergencies as a result of the ongoing rainy season when the risks of disease outbreaks are high.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The spike in water-borne diseases, among other health and nutrition challenges, often increases the cases of malnutrition during the rainy season. In July, Nutrition sector partners reached 1,072 under-five children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 24 in-patient facilities across the three northeastern states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. Nearly 40,000 children were admitted and treated for SAM in 842 out-patient sites. Partners managing complicated cases at the in-patient facilities have raised an alarm over the sharp increase of SAM cases with medical complications currently on admission, overstretching absorption capacity. In July, 6,664 moderately malnourished children were treated.

Nutrition partners reached 185,382 children under the age of five and 110,597 pregnant and breastfeeding women as part of the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP). Counselling and information sessions on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) for mothers reached 57,248 new mothers through one-on-one and group counselling sessions. Micro-nutrient powder supplementation was provided for 37,662 at-risk children under the age of two.

The Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance quarterly survey (fifth round), covering Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states was finalized and technically validated. Survey findings indicate an increased prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in Borno State; in Yobe and Adamawa states there was no significant difference as compared to the previous rounds. Findings indicate that Borno State has a GAM rate of 9.1 per cent and a SAM rate of 0.8 percent; Adamawa State has a GAM rate of 8.2 per cent and a SAM rate of 0.4 per cent; Yobe State has a GAM rate of 12.1 per cent and a SAM rate of 2.1 per cent. As a result of the findings, partners are addressing the increase in the number of SAM cases triggered by the rainy season by strengthening community mobilization and active case search to increase access to treatment services.

A review of admission trends is currently being undertaken by nutrition partners in Borno State, as there is a worrying trend of increased admission that is further aggravated by the rainy season and the increase in malaria and AWD. The trends have been noted in severe cases without and with medical complications. Partners are also investigating whether the low coverage of supplementary feeding services is a possible reason for the increased number of SAM cases in July.

Nutrition partners are increasing the availability of nutrition data through SMART surveys that are ongoing in Dikwa, Ngala and Banki areas of Borno State. Partners continue to carry out the screening of new arrivals in nine LGAs including Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Kala Barge, Kukawa, Mabbal and Ngala in Borno State. Some 2,311 children under five were screened between 2 July and 5 August out of which 334 were severely malnourished and 453 moderately malnourished. Referrals were made to the appropriate service providers in the respective sites.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector is exploring measures to address the capacity challenges to ensure treatment of all SAM cases with medical complications. At present, capacity is overstretched. The aim is to set up a 34-bed stabilization centre (SC) in Bama LGA, and an eight-bed SC in Rann, Kala-Balge LGA of Borno state. In Gubio and Magumeri LGAs, in-patient facilities are expected to be established in August. However, resources are required to hire temporary staff to support this scale-up.

The Nutrition sector is also reviewing the mobile approach to the treatment of malnutrition in areas where security has improved. In recent months Nutrition sector partners had set up mobile teams to treat malnutrition in areas where health service coverage was a challenge. With the improved security in some of those areas, the mobile teams can now be scaled down as people are able to access nutrition services in static sites.

Finally, a detailed nutrition and mortality survey is planned in Bama LGA of Borno State in August.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

During the month of July, the sector assisted 2,644 vulnerable displaced households with dignified shelter solutions to meet their immediate and long-term dwelling needs. These include 1,877 households who were assisted with emergency shelter solutions, 767 households with transitional shelter solutions and 150 with housing repairs and improvements mainly in Damaturu, Gwoza, Jere, Kala/Balge, Konduga, Maiduguri, Ngala, Nganzai and Yola South LGAs of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. A total of 32,655 households in the north-east region have been assisted with shelter solutions since January 2018.

To ensure complementarity in sectoral response delivery, 876 displaced households in Bama, Gwoza, Jere, Konduga, Maiduguri, Mobbar and Ngala LGAs of Borno State were assisted with essential Non-Food Items (NFIs) during the reporting period. The number of households reached with NFIs from January 2018 to date is 30,517.

Flooding and storms as a result of the ongoing rainy season have damaged 3,000 shelters across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. While some of these shelters were partially damaged and can be repaired, others were totally destroyed. However, majority of the damaged shelters have not been repaired or rebuilt due to lack of resources. The sector has had to prioritize the most affected sites for shelter repairs/reconstruction.

The continuous influx of hundreds of newly displaced people in Bama LGA of Borno State continues to pose challenges in providing sufficient shelters with about 5,000 individuals at the Government Senior Science Secondary School (GSSSS) camp currently in need of shelter. Sector partners are rehabilitating existing structures in the camp that will be used to house some of those without shelter but this still leaves the majority in need, while additional land is also required to build more shelters.

To ensure effective shelter quality control and monitoring, the sector Technical Working Group initiated field monitoring visits to targeted sites and LGAs during the reporting period. The pilot location is Custom House camp in Jere LGA of Borno State. These field monitoring visits are intended to focus on technical monitoring and expertise in locations that require urgent attention with regards to the quality of shelters. These visits are planned to continue for the remainder of the year.

The sector continued advocating for more land with the relevant authorities as part of efforts to decongest overpopulated camps and camp-like settings and provide dignified shelter solutions to newly displaced people. Sector partners are still facing challenges in securing ample, safe and viable land to decongest these sites.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector will continue to monitor storm and damage incidences across camps in the BAY states, ensuring a well-coordinated response to acute needs as well as advocating for funds to enable a timely response.

The sector will also continue its advocacy with the federal, state and local government authorities to ensure meaningful identification, assessment and allocation of viable land to help decongest the highly populated camps.

To address the critical gaps, in August the Shelter/NFI sector plans to reach 1,150 vulnerable displaced families with emergency shelters. Some 1,790 households will be assisted with transitional shelters to meet their longer-term dwelling needs. In addition, 1,000 households will be assisted with NFI kits to support their coping capacities.
DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
(CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT)

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Population movements across the north-east continued in July, driven by voluntary relocation (including government-supported relocation), ongoing conflict and poor living conditions. Nearly 25,000 arrivals and more than 4,000 departures were recorded in the month. The highest number of arrivals were in Bama (3,953), Dems (3,136), Gwoza (2,847), Nganzai (1,646) and Numan (919) LGAs in Borno and Adamawa states. The highest numbers of departures were recorded in Numan (698), Bama (540), Madagali (392), Askira/Uba (200) and Monguno (100) areas of the two states. There were also arrivals of refugees from neighbouring countries including Cameroon (1,259), Niger (602) and Chad (60).

The sector continues to monitor the operations of the receptions centers and reception points for newly arrived IDPs in various locations including Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Mafa, Monguno, Ngala and Nganzai LGAs of Borno state. The sector has identified suitable service providers in the reception centers and is working to synchronize efforts across sectors.

With the ongoing rainy season and flooding, CCCM sector partners have responded with flood mitigation trainings, distributions of flood mitigation kits and digging of drainage channels in affected camps. The response has focused on the most affected locations: Ngala and Rann in Borno State, and Sabon Deal Ngurore, Wuro Yanka and Malkohi village in Adamawa State.

CCCM sector partners are supporting camp management in 150 sites - 124 in Borno State, 21 in Adamawa State and five in Yobe State - hosting 706,228 people. Camp management activities are linked with continuous sensitization and awareness campaigns for issues relating to health, hygiene, protection and water and sanitation. In Adamawa State, sector partners and service providers have increased their efforts to build the capacity and resilience of IDPs by developing self-relief activities such as agriculture (home grown), small business and other livelihood activities. There is also a focus on capacity building and on-the-job-training for sector workers, with 262 people trained on CCCM and principled approach since January 2018.

Biometric registration in July was carried out in Dikwa, Gwoza, Pulka and Ngala LGAs of Borno State with 19,942 displaced persons registered. More than 1.6 million individuals have been registered to date since the beginning of the exercise in 2016.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The sector is currently developing strategies to ensure that there is a comprehensive exit plan for IDPs leaving camps. The goal is to ensure that there are no unmet needs in urban and semi-urban settlements. A livelihood strategy needs to be incorporated, so as to enable self-reliance and avoid people living in slum-like conditions.

In August, the sector will prioritize joint efforts with the WASH sector to gather and fuse technical expertise and recommendations on effective flood mitigation measures using community capacity and participation that can be implemented in camps to reduce flooding.

The sector continues to advocate with the relevant authorities for additional land to decongest and/ or expand existing camps as overpopulation in camps continues to impede effective delivery of assistance. The main obstacle to securing additional land is the absence of relevant state authorities in the various LGAs. This is the case in Bama, Banki, Ngala, Mafa, Gwoza (Pulka) and Dikwa LGAs of Borno State.

Biometric registration in August will take place in Dikwa, Pulka, Ngala, Gwoza and Michika.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Schools across the region were in session in the first half of July, before pupils proceeded on the long annual holiday. During July school attendance usually falls as children are needed to help with planting during the rainy season.

School rehabilitation is ongoing in various locations in the three states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. At the Bama Government Science Secondary School (GSSS) camp school, in Borno State, a total of eight classrooms, 20 latrines and a hall have been rehabilitated to benefit more than 3,000 learners residing in the camp. The Education in Emergencies (EiE) working group and the State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) have prioritized the provision of latrines and clean drinking water in schools and other learning centres to ensure safety of pupils and other learners. A hygiene promotion campaign was carried out in schools in Gwoza LGA of Borno State to sensitize leaners on how to avoid communicable diseases.

More than 15,000 children benefitted from school supplies, including school bags with learning materials and school-in-a-box kits. Additionally, adolescent girls in Dikwa schools (in Borno State) benefitted from 500 hygiene kits. This is in line with the sectoral objective to purposely roll out interventions that encourage girls to enrol and stay in school.

In Konduga LGA, Borno State, four Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) were completed, benefitting at least 200 learners. While TLSs are generally discouraged so as to pave the way for “Building Back Better” approaches, Konduga needs TLSs due to the informal nature of the camps and the large number of children with education needs. Pilot Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) and mobile school programmes have also been rolled out in Konduga to reach leaners who are not attending the available schools.

Two Education sector partners carried out a five-day training for 206 primary school teachers from Mafa, Konduga, Jere and Maiduguri of Borno State on psychosocial support skills, instructional skills, community-based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and water, sanitation and hygiene activities.

Between May and July 2018, 124 TLSs in Borno State were destroyed by heavy rains and strong winds. While the sector has worked closely with partners to erect semi-permanent classrooms with timber truss and iron-zinc sheet roofing, the winds and rainstorms can have a major impact on the structures. Repairs are ongoing, and partners are also exploring plans to build back better where possible. Partners have been encouraged to prioritize the rehabilitation of permanent classrooms where possible, and build TLSs only where the situation does not allow for other options.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

EiE partners are planning enrolment drives for the new school year, starting in early September 2018. Various methods and channels of community mobilization including radio jingles, print materials and face-to-face meetings will be explored to reach a wide audience across communities, religious places and homes.

The EiE working group has drafted a plan to work with the Ministry of Education, SUBEB, Child Protection sub-sector partners and the Ministry of Religious Affairs to boost school attendance, especially in Maiduguri, Borno State capital, where hundreds of children are estimated to be out of school. Many of the children currently out of school are in Almajiri centers. Almajiri is a system of Islamic education practiced in northern Nigeria.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Since the beginning of the year, the sector has reached over 2.3 million women, children and men with safe water and sanitation facilities across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. In addition, organisations providing WASH services have been responding to cholera and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) outbreaks in the three states.

In Adamawa State, significant progress was made during July in controlling the cholera outbreaks in the three affected LGAs of Mubi North, Mubi South and Maiha. Daily cases reduced from 20 on 1 July 2018 to less than 2 on 29 July 2018.

In Borno State, the cholera outbreak was declared over in Kukawa LGA, and no new cases have been reported in July in the state. An AWD outbreak in Biu LGA in mid-July 2018 was identified. The WASH and Health sectors responded to the crisis through the disinfection of affected households, the disinfection and treatment of open water sources and water treatment at household levels using aqua–tabs. In addition, a mass campaign focused on hygiene education in affected villages, schools, markets and gathering places was carried out. Day-to-day monitoring activities were also carried out, and new cases followed up.

In Yobe State no new cholera cases were reported in July. Gulani LGA experienced an outbreak of AWD which appeared to have originated in neighbouring Biu LGA of Borno State. The total number of suspected cumulative cases stands at 20, including 20 deaths, at end July. In collaboration with state health authorities, WASH and Health sector organisations responded using the cholera prevention, preparedness and response plan that is funded by the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF).

In July the WASH sector also focused on providing sanitation and safe water to the new arrivals in Dikwa LGA of Borno State. Sanitation facilities including 14 new blocks were built while four others were repaired at the screening point and at 20 Housing Estate in Dikwa. Daily water trucking continued with daily supply modulated to number of IDPs present ensuring 15l/p/d.

An inter-agency mission, including government representatives visited Pulka in Borno State in mid-July. The mission was also joined by the military leadership based in Pulka. The mission visited Warabe, a host community outside of the security perimeter. A key outcome of the mission was a decision to convert all solar boreholes into the hybrid system (solar and generator) in order to increase water supply. The provision of water in Pulka remains a major concern, and tackling the chronic water shortage is a priority for the humanitarian community, especially as the population continues to grow with new arrivals.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Many locations where IDPs are settled in camps, including Ngala and Dikwa LGAs in Borno State, are experiencing flooding due to the rains. The sector, along with the CCCM and Shelter/NFI sectors, will continue to respond, based on the Rainy Season Contingency Plan.

The sector will also continue to monitor the AWD and cholera situation in the north-east, while working to address ongoing AWD/cholera in Adamawa (Mubi North, Mubi South and Maiha LGAs), Yobe (Gulani LGA) and Borno (Biu LGA) states.
LOGISTICS

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

A total of 546 humanitarian cargo movement notification forms were processed through the Nigerian Armed Forces (NAF) in July; this is the highest monthly attainment since the start of sector activities. These notifications indicate the planned movement of 1,928 trucks carrying humanitarian cargo to more than 40 locations throughout Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, of which 1,215 require military escorts.

Sector-managed storage facilities, operated by NGO service providers, in seven locations across Borno State, received 1,310 m³ (386 MT) of humanitarian cargo on behalf of 17 organisations.

Two Logistics sector coordination meetings were held in Maiduguri, Borno State during the reporting period with 33 participants representing 18 organisations.

Construction and rehabilitation projects for support infrastructure in some LGAs remain difficult, and the onset of the rainy season further complicates the situation. The site being prepared for sector-managed storage services in Rann, Borno State is not yet fully operational, although part of the storage facilities themselves are complete and in use under special conditions with some limitations.

Difficult road conditions in eastern Borno State, exacerbated by the onset of the rainy season, are affecting cargo movements. Boats procured and positioned in Ngala as a preparedness/contingency measure were heavily damaged in transit; although repairs are underway, authorization to use these boats has not been received.

In July, UNHAS transported 3,944 passengers on the helicopters and 1,432 passengers on the fixed wing aircraft. UNHAS also transported 11,127 kgs on the helicopters and 4,271 kgs on the fixed wing aircraft. A large part of the helicopter cargo was for Health sector supplies in Rann and Ngala.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The completion of sector-managed storage services in Rann, Dikwa and Damasak areas of Borno State is a priority for the sector. Limitations in Rann make it unlikely that the service can fully come on stream before the end of the rainy season, as some works on the support facilities are also required. The pending adjustments to service implementation in Dikwa and Damasak are not facilities-related, and are therefore expected to be resolved in the coming weeks.

A dedicated Logistics Civil-Military Coordination Officer has joined the Logistics Sector Coordination team in Maiduguri, Borno State after a prolonged vacancy. This dedicated capacity will enhance day-to-day engagements with security services as humanitarian goods are moved forward for distributions and pre-positioning in Borno State.

An updated assessment of humanitarian logistics operations in Borno State, reviewing capacities and challenges confronting organisations, is expected to begin in August. This will inform a Q4 (post rainy season) revision of the Logistics Sector Concept of Operations which will also feed into future programming.
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In July, the Early Recovery and Livelihoods sector supported state authorities and communities in building resilience and promoting stability among populations affected by displacement in select LGAs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. During the reporting period, the sector partners reached a total of 44,984 individuals (21,635 males and 23,349 females) through HRP-related activities.

The interventions included livelihood skills trainings that aim to support income-generating activities. The trainings focused on small-scale enterprises such as poultry farming, small animal fattening (to increase the quality and quantity of meat), fish farming and petty trading (in food and non-food items). Additionally, agriculture-related training aimed at enhancing skills in site selection, land preparation, planting space, livestock management, fertilizer application, weeding techniques, pest and disease control, and post-harvest and storage management was organized for beneficiaries. These trainings benefited approximately 2,111 beneficiaries (1,063 females and 1,048 males) across the LGAs of Mobbar (Damask), Biu, Hawul and Jere in Borno State, and Bursari and Karasuwa in Yobe State.

In line with the vocational skills development strategy, recovery and livelihood partners carried out various trainings focusing on different trades such as welding, plumbing and water pumps/boreholes servicing and repairing in collaboration with Ramat Polytechnic, Maiduguri, in Borno State. These trainings reached 902 beneficiaries. Livelihood centres in the LGAs of Bama, Mobbar (Damasak) and Ngala in Borno State continued to provide training to persons of concern (PoCs) in different trades and skills including tailoring, ICT appreciation, electronics/electronics, shoes & bags production, briquette making, welding, vegetable gardening, carpentry, brick making, cosmetology & soap production. A total of 270 PoCs (141 males and 129 females) are currently undergoing skills training in these three livelihood centers and are expected to graduate in September.

Furthermore, sector partners implemented the Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) model to promote savings culture among beneficiaries. This approach assisted 340 beneficiaries in 23 wards of the three states (10 in Borno, five in Adamawa and eight in Yobe) to save a total of ₦2,369,550 as a grand total for 14 weeks with each member saving an average of ₦6,969. These savings will be given back to the beneficiaries as start-up capital for their income generating activities as stipulated in their business plans. During the reporting period, Early Recovery partners disbursed business grants worth ₦14,196,200 to 250 beneficiaries (80 males, 170 females) across 10 communities of Askira Uba, Hong, Michika, Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs in Adamawa and Borno states.

Sector partners implemented cash-for-work activities that involved the use of skilled and unskilled labour to support public infrastructure development such as the rehabilitation of schools, drainages and health facilities with the aim of increasing access to basic services at LGA level. A total of 60 individuals from Borno State (Jere and MMC) and Adamawa State (Michika and Mubi North) each received ₦16,800 payment for work completed as unskilled workers, while skilled workers received ₦24,000. Another 578 people from Mobb LGA also received cash-for-work assistance, with a total of 3,000 households benefiting from this initiative in July.

Some sector partners implemented non-HRP related activities to support resilience and peacebuilding efforts such as farming inputs distribution for pregnant and lactating women, provision of agricultural extension services, micro-businesses, market recovery, conditional cash grants and cash vouchers to nearly 16,000 people (8,816 females and 7,081 males) across communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

Key challenges are similar to the previous month and also include flooding as a result of the rainy season, for example in Dikwa, Borno State, which cut off communities for many days. In addition, the restriction on fertiliser movement remains a challenge.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Sector partners will continue to implement activities, including vocational skills training, at livelihood skills centres and cooperatives. Another group of beneficiaries from Maiduguri and Jere, Borno State, will be enrolled in the programmes in coming weeks. The sector will also carry out Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET) needs assessments in Gwoza, Pulka and Ngala LGAs of Borno State.

In August the sector will also select community infrastructure in Gwoza and Ngala LGAs for rehabilitation.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Having provided ETS communications services to over 1,000 users from 77 organisations to end June 2018, the ETS launched a user satisfaction survey to gather feedback and to ensure the current services are meeting the needs of the humanitarian community on the ground.

Nine common operational areas across Borno and Yobe states are being provided with ETS security telecommunications services and eight of those areas are also provided with ETS internet connectivity services. The ETS also established nine fully equipped Communications Centres (COMCENs) but still require radio operators to make them fully operational. Identifying qualified candidates has been a challenge. Currently, Damaturu and Maiduguri COMCENs count on seven radio operators but require additional resources to meet required staffing levels.

The ETS has reached a temporary agreement with IOM humanitarian hub managers to support with basic radio room operations when needed.

The ETS project for 2018 comprises the deployment of a reliable hybrid power supply system to ensure that ETS infrastructure and services in the humanitarian hubs in north-east Nigeria are operational 24/7. To develop an effective solution, the ETS is carrying out a mission to map the challenges and to ensure this hybrid power supply solution is meeting the requirements on the ground.

The ETS continues to provide radio training and programming activities and also conducts frequent maintenance missions to ensure that the ETS services are fully operational. In July, the ETS has carried out maintenance missions to the humanitarian hubs in Monguno, Ngala, Dikwa and Bama LGAs of Borno State. Since the beginning of the year, the ETS has trained 325 humanitarian workers from 28 organisations on standard security telecommunications procedures.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The ETS plans to provide internet connectivity at the airport in Maiduguri to support the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operations with reliable services.

In the coming months, the humanitarian hub in Rann is expected to be completed. During a joint mission of humanitarian partners to Madagali LGA of Adamawa State, a suitable site for the hub was identified. The ETS will deploy vital communications services in both hubs when completed. During a meeting with partners in June to discuss the humanitarian hub implementation, it was pointed out that locations including Michika, Mubi, Geidam and Gujba LGAs in Adamawa and Yobe states where ETS services are planned might not require permanent humanitarian presence. However, as new areas become accessible in Borno State, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is considering the deployment of humanitarian hubs in two locations yet to be identified.

In August, the ETS plans to carry out a preparedness mission and a Services for Communities (S4C) assessment in select locations. The ETS will engage with partners on the ground, including UN agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), as well as with government entities involved in emergency response activities. Based on recommendations from these missions, the ETS will tailor the planned ICT4Gov and technical radio training courses to meet the needs of participants.

The delay in the recruitment of radio operators remains a challenge as the COMCENs deployed by the ETS in the field hubs in Bama, Banki, Damasak, Dikwa, Gwoza and Monguno areas of Borno are not yet operational. Out of the required 26 radio operators for the COMCENs in Borno and Yobe states, only seven are already on board. ■
Response and constraints

Inter-sector coordination: In July, the ISWG continued to monitor and coordinate the response to the increased humanitarian needs surrounding large influxes of new arrivals and exacerbated vulnerabilities related to flooding and the rainy season. From November 2017, when displacement began to escalate, through July 2018, there was movement of nearly 185,000 individuals (149,000 IDP new arrivals and 36,000 returnees) in Borno and Adamawa states – many of whom require humanitarian services and put further pressure on existing response capacities.

In order to accommodate the ongoing influx of new arrivals and to ensure adequate response systems are in place, the ISWG assisted with the implementation of the multi-sector ‘Reception Management Strategy’ under the leadership and guidance of the CCCM/Shelter Sector. As of July, there are Reception Centres in eight locations across Borno State that consistently see high numbers of new arrivals. The locations include: Monguno (Monguno LGA), Dikwa (Dikwa LGA), Pulka (Pulka LGA), Gwoza (Gwoza LGA), Bama (Bama LGA), Ngala (Ngala LGA), Konduga (Konduga LGA), and Rann (Kala/Balge LGA). Efforts are underway to also operationalize the strategy in Mafa (Mafa LGA), Nganzai (Nganzai LGA), and Jere (Jere LGA).

In addition, the ISWG in close collaboration with IOM DTM continues to work to ensure more systematic data collection for new arrivals and better mapping of areas with the most acute humanitarian needs. In July, additional data was included in the weekly ETT reports on the nutrition situation of new arrivals coming to Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Kala/Balge, Kukawa, Mobbar, Monguno and Ngala.

Challenges have arisen as a result of new dynamics in the north-east that include the return of people to their place of origin and the herder/farmer conflict in Adamawa State. Under the guidance of government counterparts and the Operational Humanitarian Country Team (OHCT), the ISWG is supporting assessments, response planning, and overall coordination of these new dynamics.

As part of this year’s Humanitarian Programme Cycle, a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) was launched with REACH Initiative as a technical lead. The MSNA will feed into the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. Cash Coordiniation:

Humanitarian hubs: Six humanitarian hubs are officially operational in Maiduguri (Red Roof), Gwoza, Ngala, Bama, Dikwa and Monguno. The construction of the humanitarian hubs in Damask and Banki has been completed and the hubs are pre-operational, awaiting official approval by the Security Management Team (SMT). INGOs and non-UN organisations that are not under the UN Security Management System can sign a waiver with IOM and make use of the facilities such as accommodation and Internet. The average occupancy rate since 1 January 2018 is: Red Roof – 68 per cent (57 beds/average of 84 available beds) and field hubs – 27 per cent (27 beds/average of 102 available beds).

Access and civil-military coordination (CMCoord): The humanitarian access situation remains unchanged. Ongoing hostilities and military operations have led to some road closures which has slightly delayed the delivery of aid. Routine engagements are ongoing utilizing the existing CMCoord framework for engagements with the Nigerian military to address issues at all levels.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Inter-sector coordination: The ISWG will continue with activities related to the HPC – including holding state-level HNO briefing sessions in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe to ensure comprehensive consultation with government counterparts and sector state focal points. The briefings will present key findings from the MSNA sectoral and inter-sectoral analysis and present initial data on the ‘People in Need’ for the HNO.

The ISWG will continue to coordinate the response and closely monitor the humanitarian situation, including impacts related to new arrivals, the rainy season, returns and the farmer/herder conflict in Adamawa State. Further, the ISWG will continue to work to ensure more systematic data collective for new arrivals and better mapping of areas with the most acute humanitarian needs.

Local coordination: The mechanism will continue to support local coordination in particular to address the needs of newly displaced families in the different hot-spot locations, including Bama, Ngala, Pulka and Rann.

Humanitarian hubs: Construction of the Rann hub is 79% completed. The construction delay is due to the road inaccessibility between Ngala and Rann.
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 July, $504 million (48.1 per cent) of the funds have been received, according to the [Financial Tracking Service](https://fts.unocha.org) (FTS).

The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund

Since its operationalization in May 2017, the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF), one of the world’s 18 country-based pooled funds, has raised $63 million, including $19.7 million in 2018. In July specifically, the Republic of Ireland pledged an additional $2.3 million to the Fund. The target is to raise $100 million through the NHF by the end of 2018.

In July the NHF finalised the fourth reserve allocation addressing urgent humanitarian needs relating to new arrivals in LGAs across Borno State. The allocation was completed in 15 working days and supported eleven projects with a total of $5.2 million. Project implementation will begin in August.

As part of NHF accountability framework, field monitoring visits were made to four locations for the monitoring of projects supported under both NHF standard and reserve allocations. Visits were made to Monguno, Rann, Pulka and Damasak and covered CCCM, WASH, Protection and the Emergency Telecommunications sectors. Implementation of all projects is at an advanced stage and no significant concerns were noted.

**Note:** Funding received is to be reported on the [Financial Tracking Service](https://fts.unocha.org). The funding levels presented in this report are directly drawn from FTS, which depends on reporting by multiple sources, namely governmental and private donors, funds, recipient agencies and implementing organisations. Due to some major gaps in the reporting from those various sources, there is a discrepancy between the levels of funding presented here and the levels of funding actually received by humanitarian partners. OCHA encourages donors and partners to update their funding status as regularly as possible. To report a contribution, please visit the “Report a contribution” page: fts.unocha.org/content/report-contribution.
## North-east Nigeria: Humanitarian Dashboard (January - July 2018)

### Food Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in JLY</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>1,748,811</td>
<td>1,836,937</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based agricultural/livelihood inputs (people)</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,199,465</td>
<td>119,337</td>
<td>1,150,085</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset-based activities to recover, restore and protect livelihoods (people)</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>373,663</td>
<td>60,622</td>
<td>180,391</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings to improve agricultural/livelihood productivity (people)</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>201,203</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43,751</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referrals for specialised services (people)</td>
<td>45,172</td>
<td>32,266</td>
<td>5,155</td>
<td>9,504</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psycho-social support and life-skills activities for children and caregivers</td>
<td>1,449,000</td>
<td>770,000</td>
<td>4,593</td>
<td>303,328</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated case management for at-risk children</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>15,163</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic assistance for children whose rights were violated</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,121</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>3,181</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialised, multi-sectoral services (people)</td>
<td>1,072,927</td>
<td>547,193</td>
<td>18,372</td>
<td>69,075</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment, skills-building, livelihood support (people)</td>
<td>49,019</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>10,956</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitisation on GBV/GSEA principles, prevention, reporting (people)</td>
<td>2,924,946</td>
<td>1,035,231</td>
<td>53,424</td>
<td>208,368</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out-patient health consultations (people)</td>
<td>3,900,000</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
<td>112,099</td>
<td>873,716</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile medical activities (people)</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>210,630</td>
<td>1,758,087</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment for children with SAM with medical complications</td>
<td>43,952</td>
<td>30,767</td>
<td>1,158</td>
<td>6,965</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-patient treatment for children with SAM</td>
<td>395,571</td>
<td>276,899</td>
<td>37,741</td>
<td>261,244</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment for children and pregnant or lactating women with MAM</td>
<td>732,766</td>
<td>266,423</td>
<td>6,664</td>
<td>44,666</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro-nutrient powder supplementation for children</td>
<td>597,341</td>
<td>418,414</td>
<td>37,662</td>
<td>188,258</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling sessions on infant and young child feeding (people)</td>
<td>1,061,426</td>
<td>743,006</td>
<td>57,248</td>
<td>625,388</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Shelter and Non-Food Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelter solutions and support (households)</td>
<td>200,300</td>
<td>55,350</td>
<td>1,877</td>
<td>24,313</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced and transitional shelter solutions (households)</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>31,240</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>5,975</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing repair and improvements interventions (households)</td>
<td>81,880</td>
<td>14,250</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2,367</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food items kits (households)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>106,500</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>30,517</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## North-east Nigeria: Humanitarian Dashboard (January - July 2018)

### EDUCATION

**Key Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Reached in July</th>
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</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>1,250</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School materials for learners</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>110,297</td>
<td>626,200</td>
<td>1,175</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers trained in psycho-social support and pedagogy</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>110,297</td>
<td>71,187</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

**Key Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<th>Reached in July</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to safe drinking water (people)</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>2,886,000</td>
<td>2,348</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to maintained, cleaned and improved sanitation facilities (people)</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>20,277</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic hygiene items, including top-ups (people)</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>2,886,000</td>
<td>2,462</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LOGISTICS

**Key Indicators**

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisations using storage and cargo consolidation services</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,886,000</td>
<td>2,348</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square metres managed</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>20,277</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers transported with UNHAS flights</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,886,000</td>
<td>2,462</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tons of cargo transported with UNHAS flights</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>20,277</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

**Key Indicators**

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<th>Reached in 2018</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to basic services and community infrastructure (people)</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>144,720</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods skills trainings (people)</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>102,600</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-for-work initiatives (people)</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (CCCM)

**Key Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in July</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Response 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>130</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons biometrically registered</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

**Key Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in July</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCHA information products produced regularly</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>118%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian helbs completed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

**Key Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached in July</th>
<th>Reached in 2018</th>
<th>Response Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational areas covered with security communications network</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian or Government workers using ETS services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,093</td>
<td>137%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisations supported by the sector</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>172%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Publication date:** 23 August 2018
**Sources:** Sectors monthly submission to Response Planning and Monitoring Tool
**Feedback:** ochanigeria@un.org
**For more information:** humanitarianresponse.info/operations/nigeria - unocha.org/nigeria - reliefweb.int/country/nga