NORTH-EAST NIGERIA: HUMANITARIAN SITUATION UPDATE | 1-31 July 2019


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Cover Photo: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh

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

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COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAP</td>
<td>Accountability to affected people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSFP</td>
<td>Blanket supplementary feeding programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAAFAG</td>
<td>Children associated with armed forces and armed groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>Camp coordination and camp management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJTF</td>
<td>Civilian Joint Task Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMCoord</td>
<td>Civil-military coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Child protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>Displacement Management Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTM</td>
<td>Displacement Tracking Matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETS</td>
<td>Emergency Telecommunications sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTS</td>
<td>Financial Tracking Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-based violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCT</td>
<td>Humanitarian Country Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally displaced person</td>
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<tr>
<td>IEC</td>
<td>Information, education and communication</td>
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<tr>
<td>IED</td>
<td>Improvised explosive device</td>
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<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
<td>International non-governmental organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPC</td>
<td>Integrated phase classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IYCF</td>
<td>Infant and young child feeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCG</td>
<td>Local coordination group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGA</td>
<td>Local government area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAM</td>
<td>Moderate acute malnutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSU</td>
<td>Mobile storage unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEMAF</td>
<td>National Emergency Management Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>NFIs</td>
<td>Non-food items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Non-governmental organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHF</td>
<td>Nigeria Humanitarian Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSAG</td>
<td>Non-state armed group</td>
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<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSEA</td>
<td>Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSS</td>
<td>Psycho-social support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRM</td>
<td>Rapid response mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAM</td>
<td>Severe acute malnutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>Sexual exploitation and abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMA</td>
<td>State Emergency Management Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBV</td>
<td>Sexual and gender-based violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard operating procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBEB</td>
<td>State Universal Basic Education Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLS</td>
<td>Temporary learning space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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2019-2021 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE STRATEGY

AT A GLANCE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2019 - 2021

Save lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and protection interventions to the most vulnerable.

Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to multi-sector assistance and protection interventions through principled humanitarian action.

Strengthen the resilience of affected populations, promote early recovery and voluntary and safe durable solutions to displacement and support social cohesion.

KEY FIGURES 2019

- **7.1M** PEOPLE IN NEED
- **6.2M** PEOPLE TARGETED
- **$848M** TOTAL REQUIREMENT

OPERATIONAL PRESENCE 2019

(number of partners)

PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED 2019

by state

REQUIREMENT AND PEOPLE TARGETED BY SECTOR 2019

Food Security | Nutrition | Health | WASH | Shelter/PA | Early Recovery | Education | Protection | Gov | WFP | NGOs | OCHA | Coordination | EFS

Requirement in $ (milion):
- 263.6
- 106.3
- 73.7
- 68.8
- 60.5
- 53.7
- 48.3
- 30.6
- 38.2
- 36.6
- 28.0
- 19.5
- 16.5
- 3.4

People targeted (in million):
- 2.7
- 2.0
- 5.0
- 3.2
- 1.9
- 4.6
- 1.5
- 4.7
- 1.3
- 1.5
- 0.3
 OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

In July, the rainy season and a rise in security incidents significantly impacted the crisis-affected population, requiring rapid response by humanitarian actors across sectors. Heavy rainfalls heightened the risk of disease outbreaks, particularly water-borne diseases. This is directly linked to stagnant water and poor hygiene conditions in camps flooded by rains, further exacerbated by overcrowding in camps and camp-like settings. For example, 300 new cases of cholera were reported in Adamawa State from 1 to 31 July, with two additional deaths, bringing the total number of cases to 457 with four deaths (CFR=0.87%) since the outbreak was declared on 18 June 2019. Health partners have worked closely with Adamawa State health officials to detect cases early on and contain the outbreak, while prioritizing mitigation measures in Borno and Yobe states which have thus far prevented further outbreaks from materializing.

The increased prevalence of water-borne diseases during the rainy season further increases health complications that lead to both moderate and severe acute malnutrition (MAM/SAM), particularly in children under 59 months. Critically low funding for the treatment of MAM is particularly concerning as MAM cases left untreated worsen and become severe. As of July, a mere two per cent of the 390,000 children targeted for MAM treatment have been reached, while the Nutrition Sector has only received 39.9 per cent in funds required to reach two million people targeted for assistance.

The recent increase in security incidents triggered further displacements. Partners registered 8,421 new arrivals across seven receptions centres throughout July. The largest number (1,992 individuals) arrived in Ngala, Borno State, with the majority of new arrivals citing increased violence and fear of being cut off from food assistance during the rainy season as the main triggers for their displacement.

The deteriorating security environment also adversely affected food security in the month of July and impeded farmers’ access to farmland, preventing them from producing rainy season crops. For example, up to 60 per cent of beneficiaries in Monguno, Borno State, were unable to plant the seeds they received, according to a partner’s post-distribution monitoring. Fertilizer distribution remains a challenge due to restrictions from authorities. This is especially worrying as the window for fertilizer distribution during this current rainy season is very narrow, if not already too late.

In July, three separate explosive incidents in Gwoza LGA, Borno State resulted in the death of one INGO staff member, three children, and one female, and injured a driver and two other children. This underscores the continued risks and harmful repercussions posed by explosive devices. One incident involving a road-planted improvised explosive device also destroyed a water truck in Pulka, causing the death of the driver and injury of a passenger. This incident compounded the humanitarian situation in Pulka where water scarcity was already a consistent and prevalent challenge. Partners are exploring alternatives to cover the resulting gap in clean water provision.

The increase in violence also directly affected humanitarian actors who have increasingly become targets of attack. On 18 July, six humanitarians were abducted and one driver lost his life after an attack by armed groups near Damasak, Borno state. The Humanitarian Country Team renewed its calls on all parties to the conflict to ensure the protection of aid workers and unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance.

The urgent need for renewed support to face the recent upsurge in violence and growing humanitarian needs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states was also stressed during the visit of the global Emergency Directors of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in the first week of July. This call was reemphasized during an event in remembrance of 10 years since the start of the crisis in north-east Nigeria on 31 July, which also launched the virtual reality (VR) experience “Holding On” that was open to the public in Abuja. The VR experience aimed to raise public awareness on the crisis by allowing viewers to see the experience of IDPs first hand.

Underfunding remains a challenge in many sectors. As of 31 July 2019, $326.9 million (39 per cent) of required funds had been received, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). The United Nations and partners are appealing for $848 million for 183 projects to be implemented by 69 humanitarian organisations in 2019. It remains the seventh largest single-country appeal globally.
A mother receiving her referral slips after being registered at an overcrowded reception center in Ngala. Her baby may now receive medical treatment but she and her children will not be able to move into shelters in the IDP camp due to camp congestion in Ngala LGA of Borno State. In July, 1,992 new arrivals were recorded in Ngala. (Credit: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh).

Global emergency directors of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee during their mission to assess the humanitarian situation in Nigeria. They stressed the urgent need for renewed support for the response in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states (Credit: OCHA/Leni Kinzli).

The UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria giving a statement in remembrance of 10 years since the start of the crisis. The humanitarian community held an event in Abuja on 31 July to remember the millions of lives impacted. The occasion also served as the launch of a virtual reality experience “Holding On” that was open to the public in Jabi Lake Mall. (Credit: OCHA/Leni Kinzli).
FOOD SECURITY

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

As of July 2019, around 2.2 million people have received food security assistance across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states. Of these, 45 per cent received food assistance and the remainder agriculture and livelihood assistance. The Government of Nigeria, mainly through NEMA and other offices, also continued to distribute food, including cereals and condiments, in select camps and host communities across the BAY states.

Partners have distributed most of their seeds and agricultural inputs (without solid fertilizer) and continue to distribute some vegetable seeds as well as farming inputs. In some locations, partners also conducted joint food and seed distributions to protect seeds during the rainy season.

The recent increase in security incidents have impeded access to farmland. This is increasingly becoming a challenge as it prevents farmers from producing rainy season crops. The restriction imposed by the military on planting tall crops like maize, millet and sorghum remains. For example, up to 60 per cent of beneficiaries in Monguno, Borno State were unable to plant the seeds they received, according to a partner’s post distribution monitoring. Partners are monitoring the situation closely to ensure that fertilizer is only distributed to those households that have planted, while the remaining fertilizers are returned to Maiduguri.

In Yobe State, 300 farmers were trained in hermetic storage technology to reduce post-harvest losses. Following the training, each farmer received hermetic storage bags for their grains until they are able to sell them on the market.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

A letter from the Office of the National Security Advisor (ONSA) on the storage, distribution, sale and usage of fertilizer in north-east Nigeria was received in early July, after ongoing advocacy efforts and the visit of ONSA to Maiduguri, Borno State in late June. According to ONSA, the transport and distribution of wet-blended NPK 15-15-15 fertilizer is allowed once clearance is approved. Meanwhile, dry-blended NPK 15-15-15 fertilizer, which at least four partners planned to distribute during this rainy season, has been banned. Partners are liaising with the military in Dikwa and Monguno of Borno State to resolve the challenges in distributing wet-blended fertilizer.

ONSA recommended that liquid fertilizer be considered for the next season, which has significant implications on logistics, capacities and costs, and may require a reduction of beneficiaries if the budget is not adjusted. The Agriculture and Livelihood Working Group participated in a series of discussions with partners to evaluate the impact of this recommendation, in terms of procurement, market readiness, budget/costs, transportation and project design (e.g. organizing trainings for farmers on the use of liquid fertilizer, as it is relatively uncommon). The window for this current rainy season is very narrow, if not already too late, for fertilizer distribution. The sector and partners are looking into the option of liquid fertilizer and/or other alternatives for the upcoming dry season.

Food Security partners started to develop preliminary plans for the dry season targeting up to 36,000 households. Households with access to land and water for irrigation will be given cereal crops (rice and maize), vegetable seeds (e.g. carrots, tomatoes and pepper) and nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (NPK) fertilizer if the military allows.

Partners are leveraging satellite imagery to gain insight into the food security situation in north-east Nigeria. The initiative is exploring a combination of seasonal monitoring systems, hazard hotspot systems and high-resolution crop mapping systems to monitor the growing season in operational and hard-to-reach areas.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The Nutrition Sector is facing increasing challenges as ongoing rains are causing disease rates to rise, especially diarrhoea, measles and malaria, which are underlying causes of malnutrition. The number of admitted SAM cases increased significantly in July; some 33,040 severely malnourished children (SAM) were admitted for treatment across the BAY states. The total number of SAM cases admitted since January has now reached 161,809 children, approximately 60 per cent of all cases expected for 2019.

Moreover, services were recently re-established in Rann, Damboa, Bama and Magumeri of Borno State and thus, in July, the Nutrition Sector especially focused on improving the quality of nutrition interventions in these areas.

Increasing insecurity incidents however hindered the distribution of supplementary food in some areas, such as Rann. As a result, fewer pregnant and breastfeeding women received supplements compared to previous months. Nutrition Sector partners yet provided special supplementary food for treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) to 108,685 children under five years and 50,780 pregnant and breastfeeding women across the BAY states.

In addition, 21,162 new born children between the ages of six and 23 months received multi-micronutrient powder (MNP) to prevent micronutrient deficiencies. However, Nutrition Sector partners noted that the coverage of MNP distribution was lower than expected due to misconceptions amongst beneficiaries on its effects. As a result, some households were deterred by concerns regarding potential adverse effects and did not pick the powder up during distributions, thus not providing their children with supplements. To address these misconceptions and increase coverage, nutrition partners need to raise awareness on MNP’s benefits amongst communities.

To prevent and raise awareness of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, the Nutrition Sector reached 82,307 caregivers who have children under two years through infant and young child feeding (IYCF) behavioural change communications including counselling and mother-to-mother support groups.

It is also worth noting that, since July, one partner has been piloting an innovative approach to reduce the mortality rates of severely malnourished children with medical complications at Damaturu Hospital in Yobe State. Caregivers of children admitted in nutrition stabilization centres are provided with cash to encourage them to keep their children at the centres until nutrition treatment is completed.

Partners also established a stabilization centre in Bama LGA, which is fully operational with three doctors and two nurses. More than 90 children with life-threatening malnutrition cases have been treated within one month of operation.

The Nutrition Sector is still critically underfunded, especially for MAM treatment. As of July, the Nutrition Sector has received 39.9% in funds required to reach two million people targeted for assistance.

The consequence of this underfunding is poor coverage significantly affecting the overall SAM caseload and persistent high levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM). High GAM levels have been recorded in Rann, Magumeri, Jere and Kondunga LGAs in Borno State and Yobe South LGA in Yobe State.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In the immediate future, the Sector will continue to deliver prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition to existing caseloads and areas with potential population influx prioritizing children under five years and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. For example, the Rainy Season Contingency Plan will cover the nutrition needs in key priority locations that are prone to flooding and are most likely to be impacted by ongoing conflict including attacks and clashes between military and non-state armed groups (NSAGs). Activities will focus on Askira/Uba, Bama, Damboa, Geidam, Gwoza, Kala/Balge, Konduga, MMC/Jere, Monguno, Ngala and Shani LGAs in Borno and Yobe states.

The sector will also prioritize Rann town in Kala/Balge LGA, Borno State where partners will be adopting the simplified protocol approach. Previous malnutrition screenings recorded an estimated 400 SAM cases, and more than 1,000 MAM cases. This simplified protocol approach involves treating SAM and MAM with the same product (RUTF) yet at different dosages. This approach will be delivered by both Community Nutrition Mobilizers (CNMs) currently on ground and health workers who started the last week of May 2019.
Protection partners reached 113,122 individuals (29,076 girls; 29,599 boys; 33,107 women; 17,498 men; 2,166 elderly women; and 1,676 elderly men) in July 2019. Services provided included advocacy on protection-related issues, legal aid and capacity building services, as well as the provision of protection-based material assistance and screening services for IDPs, returnees and refugee returnees.

A total of 6,436 people (1,671 girls; 2,105 boys; 1,311 women; 1,287 men; 33 elderly women and 29 elderly men) gained access to legal documentation such as birth certificates, national ID cards, and administrative letters. Partners provided legal counselling and non-litigious advice, legal representation and eviction solutions to 612 individuals (306 females and 306 males). Some 21,647 displaced people, returnees and returned refugees were registered, screened and monitored.

Additionally, 9,447 individuals (4,947 females and 4,500 males) were referred for follow-up on service provision, while 14,407 individuals (8,887 females and 5,160 males) were sensitized on protection issues through community-based initiatives.

The Protection Sector trained information, counselling and legal aid assistants within MMC, Jere and Konduga LGAs in Borno State on a Cash-for-Rent Monitoring tool which enables the identification of and response to potential eviction cases.

The Housing, Land and Property Sub-Sector (HLPSS) also contributed to the resolution of the eviction case of IDPs in Doron Baga Camp and Bolori 1 of MMC LGA, Borno State, thereby allowing the IDPs to remain there. A coordination meeting in Abuja with HLPSS stakeholders raised awareness on the Tripartite Agreement to clarify roles and mandates, gaps, and information sharing. During the meeting, HLPSS partners reiterated the support which it can provide before and after repatriation processes.

Partners also conducted two trainings in Adamawa State: one in Yola for 30 members of the Adamawa State Ministry of Agriculture and another in Mubi LGA for 30 traditional leaders.

The Mine-Action Sub-Sector Working Group carried out risk education sessions to raise awareness on the risks of explosive ordnances. The exercises reached 59,643 people (19,206 girls; 12,869 women; 20,123 boys; 7,047 men; 285 elderly women; and 113 elderly men) across 16 LGAs in Borno State. A meeting was held to discuss data management related to explosive hazards and to plan future operations. The Mine Action Retreat focused on the harmonization of the Explosive Hazard Awareness trainings and standard operation procedures for Explosive Ordnance Risk Education and Non-Technical Surveys. This is expected to lead to the development of standard operating procedures at national and/or state levels.

In July, three separate explosive incidents in Gwoza, Borno State resulted in the death of one INGO staff member, three children, one female, and injured a driver and two other children. This underscores the continued risks and harmful repercussions posed by explosive devices.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The HLPSS will apply lessons learned from the intervention in the Doro Baga Camp eviction case to map all informal settlements, improve tenure security and guide preventive actions before threats of eviction arise. The Mine Action Sub-Sector will continue risk education and awareness trainings, as well as provide guidance to a civil society organisation on the delivery of explosive ordnance risk education.

The Protection Sector continues to face challenges related to security and access that impede the delivery of protection services, particularly in showing presence to enhance protection. A mere 26 per cent of the Sector’s funding requirements have been received more than halfway through the year. Underfunding continues to hamper the delivery of services across the BAY states. The Sector will conduct a mid-year review of its performance and plans to issue a mid-year report.
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PROTECTION (sub-sector)

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In July, the Inter-Sector Working Group GBV risk mitigation action plan was discussed and endorsed. It focuses on implementing joint safety assessments, harmonising GBV messaging and actions, and building capacity on GBV referral mechanisms across sectors. The plan fosters joint action following lessons learned from sector-specific engagements within WASH, CCCM and Shelter sectors.

The GBV Sub-Sector conducted training on Coordinating Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies and rolled out the revised coordination handbook in the “GBV Area of Responsibility”. The training sought to strengthen capacity of the GBV coordination groups to deliver life-saving, relevant and timely services collectively to respond to the needs, rights and dignity of survivors and those at risk of GBV. Some 30 participants, most field focal points, benefited from the training.

Additionally, a GBVSS mid-year review workshop brought 80 participants together, including Health, Protection and Child Protection sector partners and donor representatives. They reviewed the GBV Information Management System report and discussed GBV incident trends; barriers to survivors’ services; referrals updates; and field coordination initiatives and collective progress so far. Partners committed to improve quality of services, strengthen referrals coordination and to promote the dignity of women and girls of reproductive age, among others.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The GBVSS plan to train health care personnel on the clinical management of rape and sexual assault/psychosocial support focusing on child survivors of violence in Mubi, Adamawa State and Maiduguri, Borno State. This training will be based on newly revised global standards that cover intimate partner violence and psychosocial support. The GBVSS has also planned field level training on coordination of GBV in Emergencies in Ngala and Dikwa, Borno State. The sub-sector is currently developing a training manual on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) with resources for PSEA field focal/entry points. This initiative will support PSEA focal points to roll out the inter-agency SEA community-based complaints mechanisms. Through collaboration with Translators Without Borders, the training resources will be translated into five local languages.

Lastly, the GBVSS also plans to train partners in advanced GBV Information Management Systems to enhance capacity for location-based analysis and to facilitate programming.

CHILD PROTECTION (sub-sector)

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

A total of 18 boys formerly associated with armed groups were received at the Bulumkutu Transit Centre in Maiduguri, Borno State from the camp facility in Gombe State belonging to the rehabilitation program “Operation Safe Corridor”. The boys are receiving interim care as child protection actors assess specific needs for reintegration and make arrangements for the return to their communities.

The Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) conducted its mid-year review of the CPSS Strategic Work Plan for 2019; and identified the following issues (i) the need to continue care, services and funding for children formerly associated with armed groups, (ii) the need to strengthen LGA/field level coordination and (iii) the need to increase the participation of CPSS members in the HNO and HRP processes.

The CPSS delivered a training session on children and armed conflict for 23 senior officers (four females and 19 males) at the Peacekeeping Centre in Jaji, Kaduna State. The training focused on the dynamics of armed conflict and its impact on children, the international standards on children and the protection of children affected by armed conflict in north-east Nigeria.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services Working Group and the CPSS will conduct a training on basic counselling skills for national non-governmental child protection organizations in Borno State. Partners will also train child protection agencies working in Mubi North, Mubi South, Michika and Madagali of Adamawa State on monitoring and reporting grave child rights violations.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Since January, the Health Sector has reached 2.6 million people across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states with health services, inclusive of outpatient health consultations and mobile medical activities.

In July, the Health Sector continued to prioritize the cholera outbreak response in Adamawa State, declared on 18 June 2019. A total of 457 cholera cases were reported as of 31 July 2019, with four deaths (CFR = .87%) in Yola North, Yola South, Girei and Song LGA. The number of cases in Yola South increased in July, partly due to rainy season flooding. Health Sector partners continued to support the Adamawa State Government to identify suspected cases and carry out sensitization for early detection.

Further, the Health Sector updated the Cholera Preparedness and Response Plan providing a framework for optimal preparedness and effective response in the event of additional outbreaks across the BAY states. The plan includes information on response activities, roles and responsibilities. It also identifies needs and resources required to reduce the incidence, morbidity, mortality and economic losses associated with cholera and other diarrhoea-related disease epidemics through effective prevention and the application of control measures.

Health partners also prioritized malaria interventions following analysis from the WHO Global Malaria Programme, identifying malaria as the number one health risk to populations across north-east Nigeria. Early Warning, Alert and Response System (EWARS) also identified malaria as the main cause of morbidity and mortality in BAY states. Health partners are responding by strengthening the surveillance system through routine Health Management Information System (HMIS) and expanding EWARS coverage; vector control based through indoor residual spraying; mass distribution of long-lasting insecticidal nets; malaria chemoprevention (SMC) to all children under five; and intermittent preventative treatment in pregnancy to all pregnant women.

The Health Sector further addressed consequences of heavy rains and flooding throughout July. Temporary health clinics in IDPs camps were affected by rains and partners worked to reinforce temporary structures. Meanwhile, partners provided health services in flood affected areas and the Sector ensured cholera kits and medical supplies were prepositioned in all high risk LGAs. Adequate supply stocks are currently warehoused in Maiduguri for quick delivery to affected areas.

The Health Sector continues to raise concerns on gaps in referral services by Primary Health Care services in camps and host communities to clinics or hospitals. Patients needing secondary or tertiary care have been unable to receive critical care due to access, distance and lack of resources. Pregnant women requiring emergency obstetric care, as well as children with severe acute malnutrition and acute medical complications are most at risk as a result of this critical gap.

Another serious challenge facing the Health Sector is reaching populations living in hard-to-reach or conflict-prone areas, who are often left without any humanitarian aid or health support. Some 45 Health Sector partners are providing health care services through mobile health teams and support health facilities in IDP camps and host communities.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Throughout the rainy season the Health Sector aims to maintain uninterrupted essential health care services, including disease surveillance and risk assessment, to respond to epidemic outbreaks in flood affected areas in a timely manner. Partners will prioritize preparedness and response activities to mitigate public health consequences of flooding.

The Health sector will focus their response activities in areas deemed hotspots in the 2017 and 2018 cholera outbreaks across Borno and Yobe states. A robust disease surveillance and outbreak response mechanism will be needed to ensure the timely detection of cholera cases and an adequate response. Mobile health teams will be critical for preparedness and response considering the health needs of populations living in hard-to-reach areas. Demand for medicine, kits and health supplies will increase, and therefore prepositioning will be critical.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In July, the WASH Sector worked together to address rainy seasons challenges. Severe windstorms destroyed nearly 60 percent of the existing WASH facilities and disrupted services for 11,029 people (as per DTM) located at GGSS Camp in Mafa LGA, Borno State.

Flooding and unsafe water increased with the rains, posing serious health risks particularly of water-borne diseases. The Sector dispatched 3,900 WASH NFI kits for immediate distribution in hotspot areas previously affected by cholera such as Damasak, Gubio, Monguno, Mobbar, Kaga, Jere, Nganzai and Magumeri LGAs in Borno State to mitigate the risk of outbreaks.

The Sector and its partners also continued to respond to the needs of 10,358 individuals displaced from Sabon Gari community who are presently staying in Unity Phase 2 and GSSSS School in Damboa LGA, Borno State.

Security incidents in July impeded the WASH Sector water trucking operations especially to Pulka town (Gwoza LGA), Borno State. Partners explored temporary measures to fill the gap, given the lack of an adequate and reliable water supply in Pulka requires concerted efforts. The sector is advocating with local officials to allow partners to access and upgrade water systems and to curb the sale of water.

While some locations have seen a reduction in cases of Acute Water Diarrhoea (AWD), areas like Jere and MMC LGAs in Borno State have seen a significant rise in cases. There have been alert cases in Banki, Bama and Monguno towns of Borno State with some positive rapid tests.

The month of July alone recorded over 300 additional cases of cholera in Adamawa State, concentrated in four LGAs: Yola North, Yola South, Girei and Song. Partners supported the response with water source chlorination; household disinfection; WASH kits and aqua tabs distribution; and through hygiene promotion. Adamawa State has limited partner presence resulting in limited resources and low capacity. Water source chlorination and monitoring free residual chlorine (FSR) remain high priority gaps.

In July, joint monitoring with partners working in the Muna corridor, Bakassi, Stadium and Teachers Village camps in Maiduguri was completed. Key issues discussed during the field visit include the malfunctioning of chlorine dosing systems for water treatment, the need to repair and decommission latrines and showers, and support to the CCCM sector to respond to floods across all camps.

In coordination with CCCM and GBV sectors, the WASH Sector delivered presentations to provide an in-depth understanding of WASH in relation to CCCM and GBV respectively.

The development of the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) was supported in consultation with REACH, where sector indicators were finalised in the month of July.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The WASH Sector continues to engage all partners in tracking and identifying gaps to update the matrix at camp and LGA levels. Significant gaps in the provision of safe drinking water still exist. In some locations the average supply of water is less than four litres of water per person per day. The standard coverage for latrines in north-east Nigeria is around 50 people per latrine, significantly below the SPHERE standard of 20 people per latrine. In several locations, numbers are even higher than 50. Significant investment, design considerations and advocacy for available space is required to resolve these gaps.
The rainy season’s strong winds and torrential rains in July tested the strength and durability of shelters constructed by partners, particularly in flood-prone areas.

In July, 2,076 shelters were recorded as damaged across a number of LGAs, particularly in Dikwa, Jere, Mafa, Maiduguri and Monguno of Borno State, affecting more than 10,380 individuals. In response to these damages and existing shelter needs, partners assisted 4,175 households with emergency shelter solutions, including the construction of communal and emergency shelters and distribution of emergency shelter kits across Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Konduga, Maiduguri, Monguno and Ngala LGAs of Borno State. This brings the total number of households reached with emergency shelter assistance to 25,237 since January 2019.

Some 2,511 households received housing repair interventions and 995 households received transitional shelter solutions in July, bringing the total assisted in 2019 to 4,243 households and 1,371 households respectively.

Partners distributing non-food items (NFIs) in July targeted the most vulnerable, specifically newly displaced households and those affected by the rainy season. A total of 2,962 households received NFI kits that included basic and essential household items, such as sleeping mats, blankets, jerry cans, soap, water disinfection tablets, sanitary pads and kitchen sets mainly in Bama, Damboa, Jere, Kala Balge, Maiduguri and Ngala LGAs of Borno State, bringing the total households assisted since January 2019 to 23,161 households.

However, more than 8,000 households were still in need of NFI assistance at the end of July, as priority was given to new arrivals and the most vulnerable while requests for NFIs continued to accumulate. Moreover, the Sector faced a shortage of stocks, which are dwindling due to high demand. NFIs have become the second-most requested humanitarian service provision. It is therefore critical that additional NFI kits are stocked and prepositioned to close the gap and ensure both the existing caseload and emergent needs are met.

The Shelter and NFI Technical Working Groups (TWG) met to discuss improving shelter and NFI assistance and recommended the following measures: using higher quality materials, reinforcing technical supervision of vendor contractors to ensure that the Bill of Quantities (BOQ) specifications are followed, and scaling up improved shelters and NFIs for durability and longer lasting solutions. The Sector and its partners will support the implementation of these recommendations.

The Sector’s main challenges include: road access during the rainy season and lack of land for the construction of additional shelters to decongest IDP camps and reception centres.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The Sector will continue to follow up and coordinate the response to shelter damages during the ongoing rainy season, while emphasising shelter reinforcements and the construction of proper drainage systems.

The Sector will follow up with partners on the planned stockpiling of shelter and NFI items to fill gaps in materials and ensure optimal response capacity across all locations.

Partners that provide NFI assistance will carry out a needs assessment in August across agreed priority LGAs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, particularly in Bama, Damboa, Gwoza, Jere, Konduga, Maiduguri, Monguno and Ngala LGAs of Borno State, to determine current needs and develop a plan on how to meet them. Members of the NFI TWG will revise the contents of NFI kits being provided to incorporate feedback provided by beneficiaries during post-distribution monitoring.

The Sector will continue to advocate for additional land for the construction of shelters to decongest camps and reception centres. Meanwhile, partners will continue providing shelter solutions to any new arrivals across sites as discussions on the optimal use of available space in camps continues, for example the use of communal shelters as a primary solution in the most congested camp sites.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In July, the CCCM Sector established rapid response teams including community members and Sector partners across all camp locations to carry out rapid impact assessments following heavy rains and the subsequent increase in the risk of disease outbreaks. Camp facilities were inspected on a daily basis to collect information on increasing needs and gaps within campsites. The Sector shared the information collected with concerned implementing partners for action.

Additionally, CCCM partners in collaboration with SEMA, community leaders and other implementing partners carried out 580 awareness and sensitization outreach campaigns on identifying, referring and preventing flood-related diseases such as cholera, acute watery diarrhoea, pneumonia and other water-borne diseases, as well as hygiene promotion and flood mitigation.

Some 8,421 new arrivals and 2,844 departures were recorded across various locations in Borno and Adamawa states with the highest number of arrivals being recorded in Ngala LGA (1,997 individuals), all of whom went to Arabic Village Camp. Other LGAs that recorded arrivals include Gwoza (812), Bama (748), Askira / Uba (649), Damboa (638), Madagali (385), Biu (342) and Monguno (315). These arrivals included some from neighbouring Cameroon (1,782 individuals), Niger (208) and Chad (183).

Sector partners managed reception centres in seven sites across Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Konduga, Monguno and Ngala LGAs of Borno State to ensure the provision of services to new arrivals. The Sector included two national NGO partners in its CCCM localization strategy to operate and carry out CCCM activities in five informal sites across Maiduguri, Borno State.

The CCCM Sector continued to closely monitor and manage site facilitation in 135 sites hosting 714,397 individuals, prioritizing community participation through a series of mechanisms ranging from focus group discussions (FGDs), complaint and feedback mechanisms, community sensitization and household-to-household engagement during a series of sensitization sessions.

CCCM partners facilitated the voluntary relocation of 1,882 individuals to the new communal shelter site in Damboa, Borno State. However, a large portion of the newly arrived IDP population in Damboa expressed hesitation to relocate in hopes of being able to return to their villages in the near future.

Community leaders from Teachers Village Camp in Maiduguri visited nearby Dolori 1 Camp to inspect newly constructed shelters that could accommodate some of the IDPs living in Teachers Village and help to decongest the camp. This field visit enabled community leaders to make an informed decision on behalf of the IDPs. Camp congestion still remains the most challenging issue for CCCM partners.

Based on feedback from beneficiaries, shelter, NFIs and food remain among the main complaints and make up the majority of requests for assistance. Out of the total 1,940 complaints received during the month of July, 704 were related to shelter, 414 to NFIs and 366 were food-related. Only 430 of all complaints cases received were closed while the rest remain open with the majority awaiting feedback following referral to relevant partners.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The CCCM Sector will continue site facilitation and support in camps and camp-like settings through community engagement, focus group discussions, capacity building, sanitation campaigns, committee trainings, and camp-level coordination meetings, while carrying out campaigns to raise awareness on proper hygiene and sanitation. The management of existing reception centres will also continue to ensure new registered arrivals have access to adequate humanitarian assistance. The Sector will hold a Training of Trainers (ToT) for those who have previously received CCCM training to build their capacity to provide trainings on CCCM issues in the field.

The Sector will follow up and coordinate the response to flooding and resulting damages as the rainy season continues. Additionally, the Sector continues to advocate for shelter interventions to respond to current displacement trends and emphasizes the urgency in identifying additional land to decongest camps across Borno State.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

Early Recovery partners constructed and rehabilitated 25 community health and education facilities to improve access to basic services across the BAY states. The infrastructure completed is fully equipped with solar power and furniture. Additionally, construction of four facilities, including market stalls and shops, is underway in Pulka town, Gwoza LGA of Borno State. Throughout this construction work, 5,238 community members (1,289 females and 3,949 males) were employed through Cash-for-Work programs.

At Mafa General Hospital in Mafa LGA of Borno State, partners continued rebuilding the paediatric ward, postnatal ward, theatre, kitchen, laundry, administrative block, and staff quarters. Primary Health Centre (PHC) rehabilitation work began at the Functional Service Provider (FSP) Clinics of Konduga, Bama, and Biu LGAs in Borno State. Partners also provided training equipment for practical demonstrations at health care centres, as well as books to the library at the College of Nursing and Midwifery in Maiduguri, Borno State. A total of 2,000 conjoined desks and chairs were delivered to Ruwan Zafi Mega School and Modu Fannami Gubio School in Gubio LGA, Borno State.

The Early Recovery Sector assessed capacity building needs to reactivate the Borno State Ministry of Environment Plastic Recycling Plant in consultation with Ministry officials, including an inspection of the recycling plant at the industrial layout in Maiduguri. Moreover, partners inspected dump sites, waste management equipment, and the preparation of vehicle repairs and maintenance need to assess BOSEPA’s capacity.

A total of 21 Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) groups held cycle share meetings comprising 498 (450 females and 48 male) members in Muchala Community of Mubi North LGA in Adamawa State. Some 450 members (418 females and 32 males) purchased 912 shares worth 258,200.00 Naira (approximately $720 USD), a part of which is being invested into a social fund. Beneficiaries reported investing their loans into the purchase of farming inputs such as fertilizer and agro-chemicals.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

In July, the Regional Stabilization Facility, which is anchored by the Regional Stabilization Strategy (RSS) for the Lake Chad region, was launched in a regional Governors Forum held in Niamey. The facility will act as a rapid response mechanism to allow authorities to extend and re-establish legitimate civilian authority, rule of law, security and local services, trust in local institutions, job creation and livelihoods in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

In addition, some 1,199 beneficiaries received cash-for-work payments for the construction of market sheds in Damaturu and Geidam LGAs of Yobe State.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

In July, 17 humanitarian actors and the State Education Ministries (SUBEB) contributed to the Education in Emergency (EiE) response in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states. More than 13,000 children were reached in this period. Partners constructed a total of 17 temporary learning spaces (TLS) in Konduga LGA of Borno State, one classroom in Mubi North LGA of Adamawa State, and eight classrooms in Michika LGA of Adamawa State.

The Education Sector trained 1,408 members of school-based management committees (SBMC) from 23 LGAs across the BAY states in school management. Partners also distributed learning materials, including early childhood development kits, to 13,482 children (6,923 girls and 6,559 boys) across 11 LGAs in the BAY states.

The Education Sector conducted a gaps analysis of the Education in Emergency response. The results are being analysed and will be presented next month to the Inter-Sector Working Group, donors, and other partners.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Next month, the Education Sector will visit Adamawa State, where a workshop between SUBEB and different EiE actors is planned to discuss the low enrolment of children in schools and the ongoing response.
Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The Logistics Sector submitted a total of 845 humanitarian cargo movement notification forms for processing by the Nigerian Armed Forces. These represent the proposed movement of 2,193 trucks carrying humanitarian cargo to 46 locations on behalf of 26 organisations across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states, of which 402 required military escorts. Sector-managed storage facilities, operated by NGO service providers in six locations across Borno State, received 1,821.745 m³ (434.774 mT) of humanitarian cargo for 13 organisations.

Three Logistics Sector coordination meetings were held in Maiduguri in July, attended by 53 participants representing 26 organisations. The Logistics Sector successfully conducted two trainings on Mobile Storage Unit Set-Up and Security & Access for a total of 53 participants from 29 organisations.

In July, UNHAS served 84 organisations and conducted 4 medevacs. A total of 1,266 passengers travelled on the UNHAS fixed wing aircraft, while 5,272 passengers were transported on the helicopters. The numbers of passengers for Monguno, Damboa and Rann LGAs in Borno State has increased. UNHAS also transported a total of 18,074 kg of cargo on both the fixed wing aircraft and the helicopters, more than double the weight transported in the previous month mainly due to increased cargo movements to Rann.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

Looking ahead, the Logistics Sector will continue to liaise with Nigerian military to facilitate the cargo movement of humanitarian goods as partners have been experiencing several instances of delays and blockages recently. The Logistics Sector will continue to conduct essential trainings and advise partners on road movement restrictions and continue sharing essential information to support planning efforts.

Behind the numbers: response and constraints

The ETS continues to provide internet connectivity and security telecommunications services in nine common operational areas. Since the beginning of the year, the ETS has provided Internet connectivity services to more than 2,740 humanitarians from 92 organisations at the hubs deployed across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

The ETS supported the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Emergency Directors Group (EDG) mission in early July by providing all necessary telecommunications assistance.

The Sector also trained 25 humanitarian workers in security telecommunications during a SSAFE training held from 9 to 11 July.

The ETS conducted an assessment and oversight mission to Damaturu, Yobe State to check the status of the Security Communications System (SCS). The Sector also conducted maintenance missions in Monguno, Bama, Ngala and Damasak of Borno State to ensure full operability of security telecommunications services. The team also went to Banki, Borno State, to carry out a maintenance mission and hold a radio communications training for responders.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

The ETS operation in Nigeria has received additional funding from donors and, as of July, has received 79 per cent of the $3.4 million required for 2019. The additional funding will allow the ETS to provide continuous and uninterrupted security telecommunications services across the operational area in north-east Nigeria.
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

Response and constraints

Inter-sector Working Group (ISWG): In July, the ISWG continued to monitor and coordinate the response to increased humanitarian needs due to the influx of new arrivals across Borno State especially in hot spot locations such as Ngala, Monguno and Damboa LGAs.

The ISWG and CCCM/Shelter Sector identified land within GSSS Camp in Bama LGA, Borno State to build new shelters to decongest both the holding and reception centres without compromising sector minimum standards. In addition, the ISWG in close collaboration with IOM DTM continues to work towards more systematic data collection of new arrivals and better mapping of areas with the most acute humanitarian needs such as Bama, Dikwa, Kala/Balge, Monguno and Ngala of Borno State.

The ISWG also focused on coordinating the response during the rainy season across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states. In June 2019, the Adamawa State Government officially declared a cholera outbreak in three LGAs, including Girei, Song, Yola North and Yola South. Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners supported the cholera response by undertaking mitigation measures such hygiene promotion, water quality testing, and distribution of WASH NFIs to prevent further spread of the disease. The RRM also supported the WASH sector in mobilizing water trucking to over 1,000 IDPs in Shuwari 5 Camp in Maiduguri.

As part of this year’s Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC), a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) was concluded with the REACH Initiative as a technical lead. Analysis of the MSNA is expected to be completed in August. The MSNA analysis will feed into the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for the BAY states.

Civil-Military Coordination and Access: The explosion of a road-planted improvised explosive device (IED) on 23 July killed the driver, seriously injured another and destroyed a humanitarian truck transporting water to Pulka town from Gwoza LGA in Borno State. This resulted in the indefinite suspension of daily water trucking to Pulka, a location that has systematically been facing water shortages. Immediate action is necessary to ensure an adequate water supply, to prevent severe sanitation and hygiene problems that may lead to disease outbreak. Rainwater collection is one option to mitigate the lack of water for daily use, as a stop-gap measure.

Access to agricultural land outside Monguno town, Borno State has increasingly become a challenge due to military restrictions in areas considered for farming. This means that farmers cannot decide where to farm, including the distance of farmlands from the town. The farther the location is, the more difficult it is for the military to provide a secure environment for farming activities and chances of infiltration of by non-state armed groups increases. Other safer options/locations are being considered. About 90 per cent of local farmers have not been able to plant the seeds distributed by partners in support of livelihood activities. This means that the window of opportunity for farming and crop production is closing.

The ongoing military operations in Konduga, Banki (Bama LGA) and Bama of Borno State triggered the influx of new arrivals from inaccessible areas to Bama town. This has further overcrowded the reception centre in Bama and exacerbated the already dire situation. Humanitarian partners are following up with the military to expand and decongest the IDP Camp in Bama.

Armed clashes between NSAGs and security forces in northern Cameroon (Darak, Nguwa and Sagini communities) since June and poor living conditions in Rann have displaced more than 1,000 people to Ngala LGA throughout the month of July, further overcrowding IDP camps in Ngala.

Cash Working Group: In July, a group of donor countries including Australia, Canada, Denmark, EU/DG ECHO, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, and the USA launched a pilot project on Common Donor Approaches for humanitarian cash programming in Nigeria. The project will support a more coherent, efficient, and practical response and promote cash as an active, people-centred modality.

Looking ahead and bridging the gaps

ISWG: The ISWG will continue with activities related to the HPC – including comprehensive consultation with Government counterparts. The briefings will present key findings from the MSNA analysis and present initial data on ‘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 and returns.

CMCoord and Access: Follow-up pending actions on CMCoord referrals and closely monitor key incidents that may have implications on humanitarian programmes, plans and activities and share relevant analysis.
The 2019-2021 Humanitarian Response Strategy

To alleviate the suffering of 6.2 million people in dire need of life-saving aid in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, the United Nations and partners are appealing for $848 million for 183 projects to be implemented by 69 humanitarian organisations. It is the seventh largest single-country appeal globally. As of 31 July 2019, $326.9 million (38.6 per cent) of the funds have been received, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund

The NHF is one of 18 Country-based Pooled Funds globally and has raised $83 million since it became operational in May 2017. The total contributions by the end of July 2019 amounted to $24 million.

The 2019 NHF prioritizes life-saving assistance to internally displaced people and host communities, with an emphasis on new arrivals fleeing ongoing hostilities and over-congestion in camps for internally displaced people. The NHF has allocated $24 million in 2017 and $36 million in 2018 to meet the most urgent and life-saving humanitarian needs of Nigeria’s most vulnerable people affected by the crisis in the north-east.

Humanitarian partners look forward to the continued donor support to the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund to reach a minimum target of USD $42 million which is five per cent of the HRP requirements, or 15 per cent of the Grand Bargain target of $126 million. Early and predictable funding remains central to meeting the NHF objectives to empower a needs-based, coordinated humanitarian response through partners. The delivery of urgent and life-saving humanitarian assistance through front line responders in the north-east has been at the vanguard of NHF funding strategies since its inception.

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.
## Food Security

**Key Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached In NY</th>
<th>Reached In 2019</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based food assistance (people)</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>2,061,144</td>
<td>1,111,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based agricultural/livestock/fishery livelihood assistance (people)</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>218,164</td>
<td>1,131,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind or cash-based fuel and energy assistance (people)</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>267,776</td>
<td>348,301</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Nutrition

**Key Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached In NY</th>
<th>Reached In 2019</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment for children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM)</td>
<td>385,926</td>
<td>29,416</td>
<td>22,444</td>
<td>150,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment for children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)</td>
<td>729,941</td>
<td>389,507</td>
<td>1,159</td>
<td>6,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of food supplements to children, pregnant and lactating women (people)</td>
<td>1,691,645</td>
<td>615,754</td>
<td>159,465</td>
<td>174,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of skilled YOF counselling to caregivers/parents (people)</td>
<td>1,026,792</td>
<td>763,685</td>
<td>82,107</td>
<td>511,881</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Protection

**Key Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached In NY</th>
<th>Reached In 2019</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referrals/follow-up for protection services or other sectoral assistance</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>21,647</td>
<td>24,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of access to legal documentation</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>60,261</td>
<td>96,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal advice and services including on housing, land and property</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>1,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection training, including on explosive hazard risk education (people)</td>
<td>779,000</td>
<td>475,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>120,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD PROTECTION/CHILD SAFETY</td>
<td>45,590</td>
<td>27,400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psycho-social support and life-skills activities for children and caregivers</td>
<td>540,000</td>
<td>575,000</td>
<td>79,025</td>
<td>270,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic assistance for children whose rights were violated</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIALIZED, MULTI-SECTORAL SERVICES</td>
<td>587,927</td>
<td>209,410</td>
<td>19,163</td>
<td>55,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment, skills-building, livelihood support (people)</td>
<td>101,019</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>14,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitisation on GBV/SEA principles, prevention, reporting (people)</td>
<td>1,600,413</td>
<td>845,150</td>
<td>18,476</td>
<td>230,781</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Health

**Key Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached In NY</th>
<th>Reached In 2019</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out-patient health consultations (people)</td>
<td>5,105,000</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
<td>119,611</td>
<td>791,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile medical activities (people)</td>
<td>5,100,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>244,100</td>
<td>1,422,325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**Key Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached In NY</th>
<th>Reached In 2019</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to safe drinking water provided through construction, rehabilitation of water facilities and/or water trucking (people)</td>
<td>3,441,914</td>
<td>530,000</td>
<td>69,857</td>
<td>398,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to maintained, cleaned and improved sanitation facilities (people)</td>
<td>3,105,564</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>239,163</td>
<td>1,216,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to basic hygiene items, including soap-ups (people)</td>
<td>3,441,914</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>10,106</td>
<td>151,031</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

- **3,500,000 people in need**
- **1,900,000 people targeted**
- **1,160,000 people reached**
- **590,000 displaced people**
- **303,956 basic community**
- **19,655 inaccessible**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakdown of people reached by category</th>
<th>UNHD</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED</th>
<th>REACHED</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelter solutions and support (households)</td>
<td>412,351</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>4,175</td>
<td>25,965</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced and transitional shelter solutions (households)</td>
<td>142,351</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>1,351</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing repair and improvements interventions (households)</td>
<td>52,376</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,111</td>
<td>4,858</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food items kits and cash (households)</td>
<td>341,387</td>
<td>56,200</td>
<td>2,162</td>
<td>23,111</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (CCCM)

- **1,060,000 people in need**
- **1,000,000 people targeted**
- **722,365 people reached**
- **378,365 displaced people**
- **138,021 host community**
- **234,344 inaccessible**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakdown of people reached by category</th>
<th>UNHD</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED</th>
<th>REACHED</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sites with camp management support or site facilitation</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons biometrically registered</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>11,755</td>
<td>67,786</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of functional reception centers managed and/or improved</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of local and IDP locations trained on CDM issues</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

- **5,000,000 people in need**
- **4,500,000 people targeted**
- **267,959 people reached**
- **218,342 displaced people**
- **168,859 host community**
- **48,493 inaccessible**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakdown of people reached by category</th>
<th>UNHD</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED</th>
<th>REACHED</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic community infrastructure rehabilitated and constructed</td>
<td>3,356</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods skills training (vocational, agricultural and non-agricultural)</td>
<td>5,497,569</td>
<td>410,100</td>
<td>2,151</td>
<td>25,567</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-for-work activities (people)</td>
<td>5,497,569</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>24,643</td>
<td>22,165</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEA departments supported with local governance restoration</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## EDUCATION

- **2,210,000 people in need**
- **1,500,000 people targeted**
- **219,355 people reached**
- **176,877 displaced people**
- **125,315 host community**
- **51,562 inaccessible**

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<th>RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children attending a learning centre or school</td>
<td>1,249,424</td>
<td>1,584,831</td>
<td>36,712</td>
<td>317,740</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School materials for learners</td>
<td>1,249,424</td>
<td>1,584,831</td>
<td>11,412</td>
<td>15,950</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers trained in psycho-social support and pedagogy</td>
<td>20,300</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LOGISTICS

- **300,000 people in need**
- **500,000 people targeted**
- **150,000 people reached**
- **120,000 displaced people**
- **90,000 inaccessible**

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisations using storage and cargo consolidation services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square metres managed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,440</td>
<td>4,110</td>
<td>6,820</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers transported with UNHAS flights</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>6,516</td>
<td>26,795</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

- **UNHAS information products produced regularly | 36 | 36 | 0 | 2 | 11% |
- **Humanitarian hubs' utility cost | 36,500 | 23,000 | - | 23,141 | 11% |

## EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- **Operational areas covered with secure communications network | 13 | 0 | 0 | | 6% |
- **Humanitarian and Government workers using ETS services | 1,200 | 2,740 | 2,740 | | 77% |
- **Organisations supported by the sector | 70 | 12 | 92 | | 13% |