



Peretimfa Germany, 11, stands on a makeshift wooden walkway in front of his home affected by flooding in Indiamazi, Sagbama, Bayelsa state.

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for every child

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 3

Reporting Period
Quarter 3 Sitrep (1 July to 30 September)

Nigeria

HIGHLIGHTS

Over 3.2 million people (including 1.9 million children) across 34 of the 36 States have been affected by flooding, the worst since 2012. Some 1.4 million people have been displaced. UNICEF has responded in northern (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Jigawa, Kaduna, Niger, Yobe), and southern States (Anambra, Bayelsa).¹

During the lean season, admission rates of severely malnourished children to nutrition treatment centers soared in Borno. Some 8,000 more children than planned were treated in the Northeast by end of Q3 (264,911 vs. 256,570 Q3 target). Meanwhile, 168,684 children were treated in the Northwest (vs. 182,083 Q3 target). The Ready-To-Eat-Therapeutic Food pipeline is secure till February 2023 for the Northeast, and August 2023 for the Northwest.

In August, UNICEF Nigeria, jointly with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, delivered cash transfers to over 4,900 flood-prone households in Kaduna State as part of its first anticipatory action, and shock responsive social protection initiative.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



5,400,000
Children in need of humanitarian assistance²

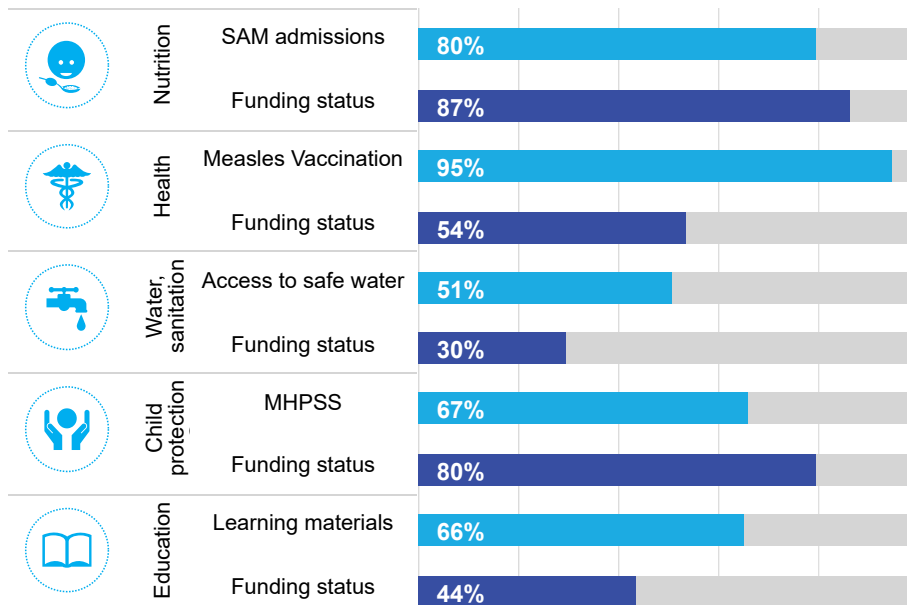


8,900,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance³



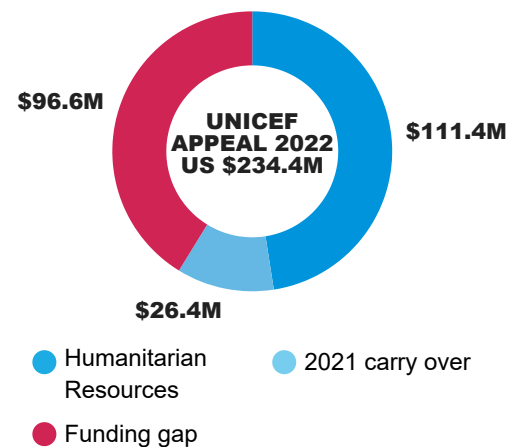
2,700,000
Internally displaced population⁴

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*



* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

Funding Overview

Thanks to donors' generous contributions, the HAC is 59 per cent funded as of end of September. Since January 2022, UNICEF has received US\$ 137 million (including US\$ 25.6m carry-forward) of the budgeted US\$ 234 million in the Nigeria Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC). This includes humanitarian, as well as resilience and development funding sources, based on which humanitarian activities towards the outlined HAC indicators were implemented. Contributions in 2022 have been from the Governments of Canada, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, as well as the European Union, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the Country-Based Pooled Fund, and the National Committee of UNICEF (NatCom).

In light of the flooding, which affected areas outside the HAC, especially the South, not only is funding needed to cover the current HAC funding gap standing at 41 per cent, but also to cover the additional needs.

Partnerships

UNICEF has diversified and strengthened its partnerships working with international NGOs (INGOs) and National NGOs (NNGOs) alongside the Government.

In the Northeast, the Nutrition Section has three government partners, 14 INGO partners, and 8 NNGO partners; the WASH Section has 3 state government partners, and 4 NNGO partners; the Education Section partners with 2 government partners, 1 NNGO partner, 4 INGO partners, and one academic institution; the Health Section has 11 government partners, 9 INGO partners, and 1 NNGO partner; while the Child Protection Section has five government partners, 1 INGO partner and 4 NNGO partners. Moreover, UNICEF is co-leading the WASH, Nutrition, Child Protection and Education Sectors in collaboration with government and INGO co-leads.

In the Northeast, as part of the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) – a partnership of 2 UN agencies, 6 INGOs, 2 NNGOs – UNICEF coordinated a rapid response to Adamawa State, which was triggered by inter-communal violence and lack of operational presence. The response focused on WASH, including non-food items. Nearly 26,000 people have been reached with food, WASH, and nutrition responses via the RRM since October 2021.⁵

In the Northwest, the Nutrition programme is implemented with seven government partners, 2 INGOs, and 1 NNGO; the WASH programme with 8 government partners; the Child Protection programme with ten government partners and 4 NNGOs; the Education programme with eight government partners and one academic institution; and the Health programme partners with seven government authorities.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In the context of climate change, Nigeria is experiencing the most severe flooding in a decade, which affected an estimated 1.9 million children. The floods have affected 34 out of the 36 states in the country and displaced 1.4 million people. Over 600 people have lost their lives, and nearly 570,000 hectares of farmland have been

affected. As of August, States in the North were affected. Subsequently, States to the South were flooded, with Anambra being the worst affected State countrywide. The bulk of displaced people sought refuge in host communities, rather than camps. The floods constitute an additional emergency in Nigeria, and exacerbate pre-existing humanitarian needs in the Northeast and the Northwest. UNICEF responses have focused on water and sanitation, health, multi-purpose cash, child protection, education, and nutrition.

Northeast

This year's cholera outbreak was most prevalent in the Northeast. All 3 northeastern states have declared an official cholera outbreak: Yobe on 14 August, Adamawa on 31 August, Borno on 17 September. As per WHO, 52 per cent of the over 17,000 cases and 46 per cent of deaths recorded country-wide since January 2022, were in Borno. In Borno State, high numbers of cholera cases were reported namely in Maiduguri, Jere, Konduga, Dikwa, Bama, Monguno, Ngala and Marte LGAs due to relocations of symptomatic IDPs, and the lack of adequate sanitation services in overcrowded settlements, which led to the overflowing of latrine pits, aggravated by flash floods.

Humanitarian access in the Northeast remains constrained, including in garrison towns which are largely accessed by helicopter only. Since the beginning of January 2022, 34 entries of non-state armed groups (NSAG) to garrison towns have been recorded. Monguno has been particularly affected, resulting in some humanitarian actors' temporary suspension of activities or alternative modus operandi.

Northwest

In the Northwest, armed violence resulted in increased internal displacement, with 455,000 persons displaced in three (Katsina, Zamfara, Sokoto) of the seven Northwest States as per recent IOM data.⁶ Accordingly, Katsina (223,473) recorded the highest numbers of IDPs, followed by Zamfara (179,065) as per IOM. Over 80 per cent of IDPs reside in host communities, while the remaining are spread over camp-like settings in the three states. Armed banditry and kidnapping are the main reported reasons for displacement. WASH, education, and shelter needs are the most critical in these States according to findings from the multi-sectoral needs assessment (MSNA) undertaken by REACH from March to July 2022 in Katsina, Zamfara, and Sokoto States. Food insecurity, in turn, was found to be a major challenge only in Katsina, although the sizeable IDP population is exposed to a greater risk.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

Northeast

During the reporting period, the health section undertook critical action to curb the cholera outbreak in two transit centers of persons formerly associated with NSAG (Hajj Camp and Shokari Center), including via the set-up of isolation centers. Reports indicated that some 1,500 persons were relocated from the transit centers to more remote LGAs, which yielded an increase in cholera cases. As of 24 October, 12,374 cases have been recorded across the three states, most of them in Borno. In response, UNICEF supported the establishment of seven Cholera Treatment Units (CTUs) and 20 Oral Rehydration Points (ORPs) across four LGAs in Borno State. Too, UNICEF supported 52 health workers across BAY states, and provided supplies, essential medicines and equipment. Moreover, UNICEF provides financial and technical support to the

government-led Emergency Operation Centers (EOC) convened by the government three times per week.

Nearly 300,000 children under five years (58% of the annual target) were vaccinated against measles during routine immunisations and intensification exercises held in September. UNICEF supported the delivery of Primary Health Care (PHC) services in IDP camps and host communities in 25 of the 65 LGAs in the Northeast. A total of 1,821,053 people (24% of the annual target), including 1,029,625 children below five years of age, received consultations for integrated PHC services. The 124 government clinics (100 in Borno, 30 in Yobe, 4 in Adamawa) supported by UNICEF provided 54,957 postnatal services to mothers and babies, supported 23,784 deliveries (skilled 20,546, unskilled 3,238), and provided 28,621 insecticide-treated nets.

Northwest

Albeit to a lesser degree than the Northeast, Zamfara and Katsina recorded a cholera outbreak in 2022 (Katsina 767 cases, Zamfara, 630 cases, Sokoto 258 cases as of October 2022). During the reporting period, UNICEF supported Zamfara State with a system strengthening initiative for cholera disaster preparedness. Zurmi LGA (a violence-affected LGA and the most affected LGA during the 2021 Cholera outbreak), in particular, was supported to develop a Community-Based Surveillance (CBS) system.

Over 59,080 consultations were conducted at UNICEF-supported and government-run integrated primary health care centers in 23 violence-affected LGAs in Sokoto (12 LGAs) and Zamfara (11 LGAs) States during the reporting period. Under the PHC – MOU with Sokoto, UNICEF supports all the violence-affected LGAs and communities to conduct routine immunisation intensification, special outreach days, and supportive supervision.

Nutrition

Northwest

Borno experienced a severe shortage of bed capacity in stabilization centers (especially in Maiduguri) during the reporting period, leading to a rapid scale-up of NGOs' operational capacity. The operational challenge derived from the 24 per cent increase in hospitalizations of severely malnourished (SAM) children compared to the previous year. In total, 8,000 children above the Q3 target have been treated for severe malnutrition due to the increased needs. Admissions began to decrease towards the end of September 2022, while remaining 11 per cent higher in September in comparison to September 2021.

Northwest

Katsina recorded record high admission rates during the lean season, with nearly as many children admitted by end of Q3 as were planned for the entire year. Findings from the complete standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transition (SMART) survey conducted across the 3 Northwest States also revealed global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates as high as 18 per cent (vs. the emergency threshold of 10 per cent) in Katsina. Contributing factors regarding the high number of SAM cases in Katsina are considered to be the fact that the state hosts the highest number of IDPs in the Northwest (223,473); recording high levels of chronic malnutrition with Katsina having the second highest number of stunted children countrywide; and the low coverage of nutrition services (with only 12 Local Government Areas (LGAs) out of the 34 offering treatment, including via RUTF. Overall, fewer children than planned were admitted for treatment in the Northwest (168,684 vs. 182,083 Q3 target), which is due to lower than expected admission rates in Sokoto, where treatment has been impeded by access challenges.

In Katsina, UNICEF supported the establishment of two additional stabilization centers in Dutsima and Funtua General Hospitals to support the existing 3 stabilization centers, and increase access to severely malnourished children with medical complications. In Zamfara and Sokoto States, there are six and two stabilization centers, respectively. In addition, Katsina state launched the "Stronger with Breastmilk Only" campaign and conducted media engagement to deepen social and behavioral change.

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

Northwest

On 30 September 2022, the Government of Nigeria and UNICEF signed the landmark Handover Protocol to protect children encountered during military operations. Under the protocol, children either recruited and used as child soldiers or detained on suspicion of affiliation to armed groups are transferred within seven days to safe shelters managed by the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, where they can access basic services, including medical, food and psycho-social support.

During the 77th session of the UN General Assembly in late September 2022, the Borno State Governor reported that since June 2021, over 90,000 people had exited non-state armed group over the past year. [1] Of these, 28,374 people (3,629 girls, 4,302 boys, 3,953 women, 16,490 men) have transited through one of the three transit centers between June 2021 and end of September 2022. At the end of Q3, 15,421 people (2,592 girls, 2,857 boys, 4,636 women, and 5,336 men), composed of 65 per cent of women and children, resided at the Bulumkutu, Shokari and Hajj transit center and were provided with interim care support, including accommodation, nutrition, primary healthcare, and child protection case management regarding. By end of quarter 3, 4050 children (near the annual target of 4155) formerly associated with armed groups were reintegrated with their families and provided with social-economic reintegration support.

The third report of the UN Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Nigeria released in September 2022, highlighted that 694 grave violations against 532 children were verified during the reporting period from January 2020 to December 2021 (250 in 2020 and 444 in 2021). This represented a significant decrease compared to the previous report during which 5741 grave violations were verified for a three-year period.

Education

Northwest

Flash floods in Adamawa State, in particular, damaged school infrastructures. This is compounded by the chronic lack of qualified teachers in the BAY States.

UNICEF is in the process of concluding partnerships with 2 National Non-Government Organizations to implement activities funded by ECW (Education Cannot Wait) in MMC (Maiduguri Metropolitan Council) and Jere LGAs in Borno State. In September, UNICEF and its implementing partner, Restoration of Hope Initiative (ROHI), conducted a Post-Distribution Monitoring assessment with learners, parents/caregivers, and teachers in Borno (8 LGAs). The exercise allowed beneficiaries who received learning materials through funding from Education Cannot Wait to provide direct feedback on the materials received. Data analysis is ongoing at the time of writing.

Northwest

Currently, 35 schools are closed in Katsina State due to insecurity, while 7 schools are occupied by IDPs, and 39 schools have been damaged as a result of flooding. Overall, school closures and

occupations have affected 31,450 learners. In Q3, as a follow-up to the cash transfers provided to 20,707 learners in violence-affected LGAs in Katsina State, UNICEF continued monitoring and mentoring of the female caregivers beyond cash transfer disbursement activities to maximize empowerment and efficiency in the utilization of the cash received for improved access to learning and family livelihood. Ongoing security concerns and protracted emergencies in Katsina State continue to affect access to learning by impinging on school attendance of learners and teachers.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Northeast

During the third quarter of the year, UNICEF responded to the rapid spread of cholera in IDP hotspots, such as Bama, Dikwa, and Ngala, and the transit centers for people formerly associated with non-state armed groups (NSAG) in Maiduguri, including via the disinfection and chlorination of water sources, water testing, hygiene promotion, and the provision of 600 cholera kits. In Hajj transit camp, 60,000 liters of water were trucked, pending the completion of a deep bore hole and reticulation of pipelines. An additional 30 blocks of toilets have also been constructed in Hajj camp, and sand was provided to level stagnant water around market and community water fetching points.

UNICEF serves over half of the sector target concerning the desludging of latrines in the Northeast. Compared to UNICEF's HAC target, WASH reached 82 per cent of its annual target by the 3rd quarter (over 550,000 latrines). In Bama, UNICEF and IOM restarted at scale the desludging of latrines in GSSS IDP camp, which had overflowed as a result of flash floods. This was made possible by the Theater Commander's approval in early October to secure daily round trips of trucks to the dump site outside the camp.

Northwest

In August, UNICEF conducted its first anticipatory action in Kaduna State in cooperation with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Red Cross affiliated Climate Center based in the Hague, and the Nigerian Red Cross (NRCS). Multi-purpose cash transfers were provided to over 4,900 flood-prone households along the Kaduna River before the onset of this year's floods. The cash transfer was based on a climate related forecast and trigger analysis and aimed at mitigating the impact of flooding for vulnerable families. In this context, NRCS coupled the preparation of the cash transfer with an environmentally-oriented information campaign, sensitizing the communities about the importance of cleaning drainages and related preparedness measures. While the trigger that launched the cash transfer turned out to be a false alarm due to the unfeasibility to provide predictions for precise locations, all targeted communities experienced flooding a month later after the cash transfer. The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted by a local NGO highlighted that the bulk of cash was spent on food needs, health-related expenditures, and the protection of assets. Eighty per cent of the households were not in the position to save any cash.

Nearly 69,000 people were displaced at the height of flooding in Jigawa State in August. People have started returning from camps to their communities. Upon the authorities' request, UNICEF's WASH section provided dignity kits comprising soap, disinfectant, sanitary pads, and garbage bags; provided new handpump boreholes, constructed emergency latrines; and conducted cholera prevention intervention.

Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)

In terms of localization, the Child Protection Section is strengthening partnerships with national women-led organizations, and currently has one direct partnership and three indirect ones through the Ministry of Women Affairs. Nigeria was selected as one of the three global pilot countries for the rollout of the inter-agency toolkit for localisation in humanitarian coordination, which is underway.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF co-leads the Nutrition, WASH, and Education sectors and Child Protection area of responsibility with the Government.

The Nutrition Sector convened two donor meetings, which focused on the urgent need of bed capacity to accommodate the sharp increase in severely malnourished children being hospitalized. By the end of October 2022, the nutrition ask of the lean season plan which ended in October was 54 per cent funded (36m received), while the nutrition sector's HRP ask was 39 per cent funded.

The WASH Sector supported over half a million people vulnerable to cholera since July 2022. In line with the integrated Health and WASH sectors cholera response, prevention and preparedness strategic plan for the Northeast States in Nigeria, the response started as soon as the first suspected cases were reported. After that the \$1m funding gap of the WASH sector pipeline meant that a number requests were put on hold, UNICEF and IOM were in the process of mobilizing resources by end of Q3.

The Education Sector, under the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Education, has developed the Education sector contingency plan, which aligns with the 2021-2023 Education in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG). The Sector also led a quick assessment in Adamawa State where more than 120 schools have been either flooded or occupied by community members seeking refuge from the floods, leaving 38,000 children requiring access to Education. An additional 66 schools in Borno and Yobe States were exposed to floods. The Sector in close collaboration with the Protection Sector submitted the updated list of occupied schools to the Theatre Commander and the Borno State Government, reflecting that still eight schools in Borno State remained occupied by the military as of 25 August 2022. An advocacy meeting has been requested by OCHA which the Theater Commander, which is scheduled to take place in the following quarter.

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) has strengthened coordination at LGA level across the BAY states, training 90 participants (36 women and 54 men) on the coordination roles, principles and architecture in humanitarian settings, and referral pathways and updating operational partners presence to guide service delivery, and eliminate duplication. The Child Protection AoR provided coordination support to partners that led to the domestication of the Child Protection Law for Adamawa state, which lays a core foundation for justice for children and strengthens the prevention aspects of child protection programming.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA



UNICEF/Nigeria/2022/F. Folasade Adeniyi

After a near-death cholera experience, a youth leader mobilises members of his community against the disease in Damaturu, North-east Nigeria

As pellets of rain hit Damaturu, north-east Nigeria last Saturday, a group of young men and women lined the streets in Bulabulin, a densely populated community in the heart of the city.

Dressed in bright yellow overall and black boots, they cut budding weed and swept common areas. Nearby, the leader of the group, Mohammed Yusuf Yawale, worked tirelessly on a blocked drainage. For two hours, the youths cleaned the community, unmindful of the unrelenting rain.

“This is a type of rain that will not stop soon,” said Yawale, finally taking a break to speak. “If we don’t do it now, you will soon see the drainage overflowing with sewage into the streets. This is a lowland and sometimes, black floodwater finds its way into nearby homes or people step on it before entering their compounds. A child or an adult can become infected with cholera just like that,” he added.

Indeed, Bulabulin has a dark history of cholera epidemic, and in 2021, Yawale was almost victim.

For many children and families in north-east Nigeria, a cholera infection presents an additional layer of vulnerability. Along with Borno and Adamawa also in north-east Nigeria, Yobe State has been severely affected by protracted armed conflict. Many families displaced from remote communities fled attacks to live in Damaturu and other capital cities, leading to overcrowding and limited access to clean water and sanitation.

Children in the region have been hit the hardest. According to a 2021 report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), between 2013 and 2020, more than 90 percent of conflict-attributable deaths in north-east Nigeria, about 324,000, are of children younger than five.

To reduce the human cost of the conflict in the state, UNICEF, in partnership with the Yobe State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA), initiated weekly sanitation exercises in four high burden and cholera-endemic local government areas in the state in 2021. With funding from the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), UNICEF supported communities in Bade, Potiskum, Damaturu and Nguru LGAs with rakes, wheelbarrows, shovels, brooms, parkers and other tools. Prior to the commencement of the project, the selected communities were fumigated for pest control.

Yawale is one of the youths leading the charge against cholera and other water-borne infections in these communities. According to him, recovering from cholera has taught him the importance of a clean environment.

“My experience with cholera made me to realise that health is truly wealth. If I could have such a bad experience with cholera, imagine how much effect it would have on children. I am ready to keep my seven children safe from cholera. This is the reason why I don’t joke with the weekly sanitation exercise,” said Yawale.

Collective sanitation effort in Bulabulin has helped to keep gutters unclogged and free of stagnant contaminated water. More importantly, the community, which was hitherto cholera-endemic has been free of the disease in recent months.

There are other unintended benefits. According to Yawale, the weekly sanitation exercise helps community members to bond even as they stay disease-free.

“I exchange banter with my friends as I work. We don’t see it as a chore. We are working to protect our children and community safe cholera. Every Saturday, you will see everyone assemble in the house of the community head to take either a rake, broom or spade to work. After two hours, we return the tools to the community head for safe keeping and continue our day,” he said.

- A cholera survivor turns sanitation champion in Yobe <https://www.unicef.org/nigeria/stories/cholera-survivor-turns-sanitation-champion-yobe>

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Nigeria Appeals <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/nigeria>
- Nigeria Situation Reports <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/nigeria/situation-reports>
- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals <https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: 31 DECEMBER 2022

ANNEX A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

| Sector | | | UNICEF and IPs response | | | Cluster/Sector response | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Indicator | Disaggregation | Total needs | 2022 targets | Total results | Progress | 2022 targets | Total results | Progress |
| Nutrition⁷ | | | | | | | | |
| Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment | Total | - | 541,547 | 433,596 | ▲ 31% | 316,753 | 264,911 | ▲ 35% |
| Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling | Total | - | 858,572 | 464,714 | ▲ 20% | 745,929 | 617,586 | ▲ 32% |
| Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders | Total | - | 941,298 ⁸ | 185,967 | ▲ 5% | 548,569 | 145,053 | ▲ 8% |
| Health | | | | | | | | |
| Children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles | Total | - | 707,661 | 673,963 | ▲ 47% | - | - | - |
| Internally displaced persons and host communities, including children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities | Total | - | 4.5 million | 2.9 million | ▲ 44% | - | - | - |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | | | | | | | | |
| People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs | Total | - | 1.6 million | 807,322 | ▲ 3% | 2.9 million | 1.7 million | ▲ 22% |
| People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities | Total | - | 779,140 | 590,047 | ▲ 20% | 2.5 million | 776,365 | ▲ 7% |
| People reached with critical WASH supplies | Total | - | 1.6 million | 76,987 | ▲ 2% | 2.9 million | 400,786 | ▲ 5% |
| People reached with key hygiene messages | Total | - | 1.6 million | 1.1 million | ▲ 23% | 2.9 million | 1.8 million | ▲ 18% |
| Child protection and GBViE | | | | | | | | |
| Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support | Total | - | 371,000 ⁹ | 246,756 | ▲ 39% | 500,000 | 409,782 | ▲ 50% |
| Unaccompanied and separated children supported with reunification services, family-based care or appropriate alternative care (boys/girls) | Total | - | 300 | 942 | ▲ 100% | 500 | 1,967 | ▲ 211% |
| People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers | Total | - | 360,000 ¹⁰ | 104,935 | ▲ 12% | 360,000 | 104,935 | ▲ 12% |
| Women, girls and boys provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence | Total | - | 60,000 | 70,817 | ▲ 55% | 60,000 | 70,817 | ▲ 55% |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning | Total | 1.9 million | 1.4 million | 1.4 million | ▲ 6% | 1.2 million | 1.7 million | 0% |
| Children receiving individual learning materials | Total | 1.9 million | 1.3 million | 872,876 | ▲ 15% | 1.2 million | 1 million | ▲ 53% |

| Sector | | | UNICEF and IPs response | | | Cluster/Sector response | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Indicator | Disaggregation | Total needs | 2022 targets | Total results | Progress | 2022 targets | Total results | Progress |
| Teachers trained on psychosocial support and positive discipline | Total | 15,730 | 15,730 | 11,925 | ▲ 12% | 23,664 | 23,664 | ▲ 39% |

ANNEX B FUNDING STATUS

| Sector | Requirements | Funding available | | Funding gap | |
|--|--------------------|---|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | Humanitarian resources received in 2022 | Resources available from 2021 (carry over) | Funding gap (US\$) | Funding gap (%) |
| Nutrition | 78900000 | 57495579 | 11066245 | 10338176 | 13% |
| Health | 17800000 | 6625492 | 2946513 | 8227995 | 46% |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | 50700000 | 11648301 | 3487567 | 35564132 | 70% |
| Child protection, GBViE and PSEA | 12300000 | 7294722 | 2485299 | 2519979 | 20% |
| Education | 72900000 | 27722057 | 4385542 | 40792401 | 56% |
| Emergency Preparedness and Response | 1800000 | 628936 | 1986465 | - | 0% |
| Total | 234,400,000 | 111,415,087 | 26,357,631 | 96,627,282 | 41% |

Who to contact for further information:

Cristian Munduate
 Representative, Nigeria
 T +234 (0) 9139386883
 cmunduate@unicef.org

Rushnan Murtaza
 Deputy Representative
 T +234 (0) 803 403 5273
 rmurtaza@unicef.org

Christina Valderrama Maya-Alfirev
 Emergency Manager
 T +234 (0) 803 403 5273
 cvalderrama@unicef.org

ENDNOTES

1. UNICEF Nigeria, Flash Update Floods, Nov. 22; www.unicef.org/documents/nigeria-flash-update-flood-november-2022
2. Children in need (CiN) is 5.4 (5.2 million Northeast and .2 million Northwest).
3. Total PiN for HAC is 8.9 million (8.4 million Northeast and .5 million Northwest).
4. IOM, IDP Atlas as of October 2022, Mobility Tracking – North Central and North-West Nigeria; https://displacement.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1461/files/reports/IDP%20Atlas%20-%20NCNW_1.pdf
5. The RRM is co-chaired by WFP, and undertaken in partnership with INGOs (IRC, DRC, NRC, Solidarité, Action Against Hunger, IMC), as well as NNGOs (MonClub and Goal Prime). Previous RRM responses were conducted to Borno locations of Gubio, Monguno, Ngala.
6. IOM, IDP Atlas as of October 2022, Mobility Tracking – North Central and North-West Nigeria; https://displacement.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1461/files/reports/IDP%20Atlas%20-%20NCNW_1.pdf
7. UNICEF is planning to provide all required sector nutrition supplies for SAM and programming for 50%, 70% for MNP and 40% for IYCF.
8. Micronutrients deficiency is also known as hidden hunger and it is a major form of malnutrition leading to morbidity and mortality in Northeast and Northwest Nigeria. Available evidence in NDHS 2018, shows high level of anemia among children and women in Nigeria. We presently have suboptimal minimum dietary diversity and minimum acceptable diet among children under five years, which are vital in ensuring adequate micronutrients intake despite ongoing behavioral change interventions. With the humanitarian situation in these areas, the situation of hidden hunger in children would be worst, if this is not focused on alongside the planned response. To address the hidden hunger, UNICEF plans to improve consumption of micronutrients among children 6-59 months, through the provision of multiple micronutrient powders (MNP), which have been found to be very helpful when introduced to complementary foods. Hence, the new target for MNP has been added in the 2022 HAC.
9. This target 371,000 is the sum of Northeast (350,000) and Northwest components (21,000), and it has increased due to the increase in the Northeast component. The target increased for the Northeast to ensure higher coverage against low capacity of partners as well as to address PSS needs triggered by continued numbers of people exiting armed groups.
10. UNICEF is committing US\$1,850,000 to various PSEA activities.