



Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1

Reporting Period
1 January to 30 June
2023

On May 4, 2023, children were screened for malnutrition at a CMAM center in Briyel, Bayo LGA, Borno State, Nigeria, as part of UNICEF's proactive community health care in a challenging region.

Nigeria

HIGHLIGHTS

In Q1, SAM children's hospital admissions doubled in Maiduguri, compared to 2022. This coincided with a measles outbreak in February, recording 65% of 5,000 cases in Borno in Maiduguri. The Northeast and Northwest RUTF pipelines are secure till December 2023 (183,403 children treated vs. 229,188 mid-year sector target), and January 2024 (199,803 children treated vs. 145,277 mid-year HAC target), respectively.

During Q2, localization enabled access to Marte – one of 4 inaccessible LGAs in Borno. The RRM treated 600 SAM children via a NNGO.

UNICEF completed the response to the 2022 floods – the most devastating ones in a decade – in Nigeria's South (Anambra, Bayelsa), and Niger. Eleven healthcare facilities were rehabilitated, all were equipped with WASH facilities. Some 250 boreholes were provided.

In June, UNICEF and 30 government representatives from Abuja and Katsina (Northwest) conducted a preparedness simulation based on the government's Northwest contingency plan¹, supported by UNICEF.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



5,500,000
Children in need of humanitarian assistance²

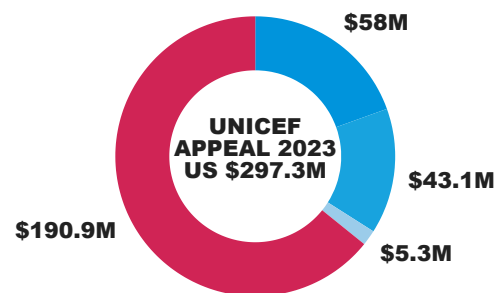


9,200,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance³



2,900,000
People Displaced in the Northeast and Northwest⁴

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



- Humanitarian Resources
- 2022 carry over
- Other Resources
- Funding gap

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

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

Health	measles vaccination	71%
	Funding status	72%
Nutrition	Severe Wasting	53%
	Funding status	42%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	MHPSS	34%
	Funding status	23%
Education	Access to Education	69%
	Funding status	10%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	Access to sanitation	53%
	Funding status	33%
Rapid response mechanism	RRM	75%
	Funding status	48%

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

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

Thanks to donors' generous contributions, the HAC is 36% funded as of mid-year. Since January 2023, UNICEF has received US\$ 106,428 million (including US\$ 44.7 million carry-forward) of the budgeted US\$ 297 million in the Nigeria Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC). This includes humanitarian and resilience and development funding sources, based on which humanitarian activities towards the outlined HAC indicators were implemented. Contributions in 2023 have been from Canada, the European Union, Switzerland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund, the Country-Based Pooled Fund, and the National Committee of UNICEF (NatCom). The increased needs in 2023, compared to 2022 are largely related to the increased nutrition needs across the North, with malnutrition being driven by conflict in the Northeast, armed violence in the Northwest, a spike in food prices, and exacerbated by pre-existing poverty levels.

In terms of partnerships as well as localization, in the Northeast, the Nutrition Section partners with 1 government partner, 6 INGOs, and 6 NNGOs; the WASH Section with 3 government partners, 3 INGOs, and 7 NNGOs; the Child Protection Section with 6 government partners; 3 INGOs, and 3 NNGOs; the Education Section with 4 government partners, 2 INGOs, and 3 NNGOs; and the Emergency unit with 2 INGOs, and 1 NNGOs.

In the Northwest, the Nutrition Section partners with 3 government partners, 3 INGOs, and 1 NNGO; the WASH Section with 3 government partners, and 1 NNGO; the Child Protection Section with 1 government partner; the Education Section with 8 government partners, 5 INGOs, 2 NNGOs, and 1 academic institution; and the Health Section with 3 government partners.

Summary of RRM Interventions

In the Northeast, as part of the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) – a partnership of 2 UN agencies, 6 INGOs, and 2 NNGOs – UNICEF and partners reached some 56,920 people (33,544 women and 23,376 men), via 10 responses in Bama, Mafa, Marte, Konduga, Dikwa, Monguno in Borno State, as well as Fune, Potiskum, Damaturu, and Gujba in Yobe State by the end of June. Partners delivered WASH responses (e.g., distribution of 14,816 WASH non-food items kits, 24,672 people with improved sanitation facilities), and provided nutrition assistance (i.e., 2,664 children treated for severe acute malnutrition through Outpatient Programme.) (See localization chapter regarding RRM response in extremely hard to reach areas).

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Country-Wide

The fuel subsidy was removed in June. Subsequently, fuel prices tripled, which had a knock-on effect on food prices because of transport costs. Accordingly, the Presidency declared a state of emergency over food prices and shortages on 13 July 2023.

Country-wide, Nigeria ranks top 5 regarding reported measles cases – approx. 5,000. In Q1, Nigeria had recorded 2,651 cases of measles across 29 States, which constituted an 86% reduction from Q1 in 2022, when the largest outbreak globally was recorded.

By the end of April, 1,629 suspected cholera cases, including 48

deaths, had been recorded in 13 states. The South (Cross River (718), Ebonyi (227), Bayelsa (160), and Abia (118)), as well as Zamfara (177), Katsina (115), and Niger (94) accounted for 99% of cases.

Northeast

All 9 formal IDP camps in the Maiduguri area were closed, and some 160,000 IDPs were relocated to remote areas, including IDP camps. Based on IOM data, some IDPs relocated in 2022 may have chosen to remain in Maiduguri. To date, 2.2m IDPs remain in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe, of which 42% reside in 276 camps.

In June, a primary school was attacked in Gujba LGA, Yobe state. Two teachers were abducted, a classroom was partially destroyed, and education was suspended until further notice. Some 90 schools across the BAY states remain closed as a result of conflict.

Some 8,000 refugees from Cameroon fled to Adamawa in early 2023. In total, there are 22,200 refugees (inc. 3,900 women, 14,570 children) from Cameroon in Adamawa.

During the gubernatorial election, NGO activities were halted for one month in Adamawa, briefly delaying UNICEF's education activities. Following high-level advocacy, the suspension was lifted after the elections.

Northwest

Nearly 474,000 IDPs in Sokoto, Zamfara, and Katsina fled their homes due to armed violence, with armed violence gradually also encompassing Kaduna State. On average, and primarily due to state policies, less than 12% of IDPs reside in camps, while others seek refuge in host communities. Overall, 54% of IDPs are female, and 56% are children. WASH, shelter, and education were identified as the main needs in the three states.

In mid-February, NGOs were requested to leave Zamfara. Upon NGO engagement, it was clarified that this concerned only unregistered NGOs without a state MOU, which concerned none of the INGOs.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

Country-wide, the reduction in measles cases in 2023 followed vaccination campaigns that were conducted in 21 states for 26m children under the age of 5. They were coupled with vitamin A supplementation and birth registration.

Northeast

UNICEF supported the measles outbreak response, via a campaign in 7 LGAs in Borno, where nearly 405,400 children were immunized, and a reactive campaign in hot-spot IDPs camps (Muna, Hajj, Shokari, Banki, and Bama), where 171,400 children were vaccinated.

Additionally, two rounds of routine immunization campaigns were conducted in mid-February and in early April for 13,400 children. UNICEF has supported the Government to preposition additional 15,000 doses of measles vaccines.

In 2023, UNICEF delivered essential medical supplies to 7 INGO partners and 3 State agencies in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) states to deliver emergency lifesaving health interventions, such as against acute watery diarrhoea, measles, and malaria.

In addition, UNICEF supports primary health care centers in IDP

camp and host communities across 33 LGAs (26 in Borno, 3 in Adamawa, and 4 in Yobe) with interventions focused on essential health services. Through support to government agencies, UNICEF reached 438,500 (48.6% of mid-year target) children, women, and men with healthcare consultations in 120 host communities and 15 IDP camp clinics.

Northwest

Nigeria was declared wild poliovirus free in 2020, yet transmission continues via variant poliovirus type 2 (cVPV2). In 2022, Nigeria recorded 170 cases. As of mid-May 2023, 22 cases were confirmed from four states, mainly the Northwest (Zamfara, Sokoto, Kebbi), and Lagos. Zamfara recorded the highest number (7 cases). Four vaccination campaigns were conducted to stem the spread.

Kano and Jigawa experienced diphtheria and meningitis outbreaks, respectively. In Kano, 1,272 people contracted diphtheria by 30 June. UNICEF supported vaccination campaigns, resulting in the vaccination of 39,400 children. In Jigawa, nearly 1,500 people contracted meningitis between January and May. UNICEF supported multiple vaccination campaigns for 230,000 people.

As for cholera preparedness in two LGAs (Dange Shuni/Sokoto and Zurmi/Zamfara), UNICEF supported the development of a community-based cholera surveillance system linked to the cholera early warning system. In addition, 122 healthcare workers were trained in infection prevention and control procedures. While these LGAs were the worst affected in 2021, no cholera was reported in 2022 and 2023. LGA authorities committed to upholding the community surveillance system and shared lessons with other LGAs in Sokoto.

Nutrition

Northwest

In comparison to 2022 (mid-year), admissions to stabilization centers (SCs) of severely malnourished (SAM) children with medical complications increased by 68% in Maiduguri, specifically. This coincided with a measles outbreak since February, which claimed 50 children's lives. Some 65% of 5,000 measles cases in Borno State were recorded in the Greater Maiduguri Area. In the rest of the BAY states, an increase in admission in nutrition centers was observed, yet in a gradual fashion, which may be related to the increased number of nutrition centers available compared to the beginning of the year. Currently, there are 652 outpatient treatment centers (OTPs) and 40 SCs in the BAY states, compared to 548 OTPs and 32 SCs in December, as per the Sector's data, respectively.

The RUTF pipeline is secure till December 2023 for the Northwest (183,403 children were treated vs. 229,188 mid-year sector target). As part of the treatment component, 657 nutrition workers were trained in screening and providing the RUTF. In 2023, 100 percent of all RUTF orders were placed locally in one of the three factories in Lagos and Kano.

Regarding the government response to nutrition, in 2023, the Borno State Government deployed a team of additional 48 healthcare professionals to SCs during the lean season. The Yobe State Government procured iron folic acid, as well as albendazole, for the Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health Week (MNCHW) campaign.

Northwest

In terms of treatment, the RUTF pipeline is secure till January 2024 for Sokoto, Zamfara, and Katsina States. The treatment target was surpassed, mostly due to scale-up in Katsina. Across all three states, 199,803 children were treated vs. 145,277 mid-year HAC target). Currently, there are 260 OTPs in the three states (65 OTPs in

Zamfara, 73 OTPs in Sokoto, and 122 OTPs in Katsina) – 239 of these supported by UNICEF - and 12 SCs (3 in Katsina, 6 in Zamfara, and 3 in Sokoto) – 9 of these supported by UNICEF.

As for prevention, 135,960 caregivers (vs. 164,886 mid-year target) received counseling on children's feeding practices; and 59,700 children received micro-nutrient powders. In terms of the government response to nutrition, in 2023, the Zamfara State Government procured supplies, such as iron folic acid, albendazole, and Sulfadoxine Pyrimethamine for pregnant women. The Katsina State Government procured deworming tablets as part of the support to the MNCHW campaign.

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

Northwest

In the framework of the Handover Protocol, 20 children (4 girls, 16 boys) were released from administrative custody, and 836 children (402 girls, 434 boys) from armed groups through mass exits during the reporting period. A total of 2,207 children (1,006 girls, 1,201 boys) have been released since the Nigeria Government and the UN signed the HOP on 30 September 2022. The HOP stipulates that the Nigerian military transfers children within 7 days from military to civilian authorities.

During the reporting period, 2,456 people (34% children, 23% women, 43% men) exited armed groups. Since July 2021, a total of 32,284 people (14% girls, 15% boys, 15% women, 56% men) were documented by the Ministry of Women Affairs to have passed through the three transit centers in Maiduguri (Haji Camp, Shokari camp, Bulumkutu transit center). UNICEF provided support to children and women in the transit centers in terms of medical screening, accommodation, literacy and numeracy lessons, psychosocial support, family tracing and reunification, skills acquisition, nutrition, and WASH services.

Since mid-2021, nearly 14,800 people, including 2,775 children, have reunified with their families. Among the children, 310 unaccompanied and separated children (34% girls) were reunified with their families, and 42 % were placed in alternative care by government social workers and NGO partners. The children spent on average 12 weeks in interim care at the Bulumkutu transit center.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response interventions cut across all UNICEF programmes in the BAY states. During the reporting period, UNICEF targeted 38 LGAs in 3 states. In terms of the established safe and accessible reporting channels via hotlines and referral mechanisms, 47,650 women, 90,240 girls, 45,580 boys, and 41,640 men have used this channel. By mid-year, 44 GBV safety audits have been conducted.

Based on mine action incidence reporting, from January to June 2023, 30 children were killed (2 boys/ 2 girls) and maimed (20 boys and 6 girls) by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in the Northwest.

Northwest

In Sokoto town, UNICEF continues to support the one-stop Sexual Assault and Referral Centre (SARC) for women and girl survivors of GBV. Support ranges from medical assistance, psycho-social support by social workers, and legal aid by the Federation of Women Lawyers, to judicial assistance regarding police investigations. By mid-year, 103 women and 171 children have accessed the center's services.

Education

Northwest

During the reporting period, one attack on a primary school was reported in Gujba LGA, Yobe State. As a result, two teachers were abducted, and education activities suspended until further notice. Throughout the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners completed the construction of 7 classrooms and 50 temporary learning shelters, in addition to rehabilitating 57 classrooms affected by conflict. Some 353,096 children were supported to access formal education (53% girls, 47% boys), and informal education via integration of official curriculum in Quranic schools (11% girls, 11% boys). Additionally, UNICEF and its partners trained 2,639 teachers (61% females) on psychosocial support, child safeguarding, structured pedagogy, and positive discipline.

Furthermore, during this period, 1,889 members (51% females) of School-Based Management Committees (SBMCs) underwent comprehensive training focused on school management and the operationalization of the safe school declaration. The training encompassed various elements, including gaining a better understanding of roles and responsibilities in school management; developing or reviewing school development plans; ensuring the inclusion of activities to support learning aimed to enhance their effectiveness of implementing school improvement plans; providing psychosocial support, and implementing the safe school declaration.

Northwest

In 2023, 370 schools remained closed in Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara due to insecurity and occupation by security forces, affecting the learning of 100,455 students, according to the Ministry of Education.

According to the Multi-Sector Needs assessment conducted by REACH in Sokoto, Zamfara, and Katsina and issued in January 2023, education needs in the three states are driven by various underlying factors, including insecurity, chronic poverty, limited investment in infrastructure, and social norms. One-in-five households reported school fees and other school-related costs as barriers to school attendance. Some households reported security concerns as a barrier to accessing education, which was reported more by IDPs than non-displaced households.

UNICEF has supported the three states of Zamfara, Katsina, and Sokoto in developing a school safety costed implementation plan, including elements of the Early Warning system. The safe school costed plan will be integrated into the state education sector strategic plan and state operation plan to provide a safe and conducive learning environment.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Northeast

Neither UNICEF nor any other partner has resources to desludge latrines in IDP camps in Borno from September 2023 onwards. In cooperation with the private sector, UNICEF supported the WASH Sector by desludging latrines and toilets in 115 camps in Borno state. Since the closure of camps in Maiduguri, other IDP camps in LGAs such as Bama, Konduga, Monguno, Mafa and Dikwa have been overstretched.

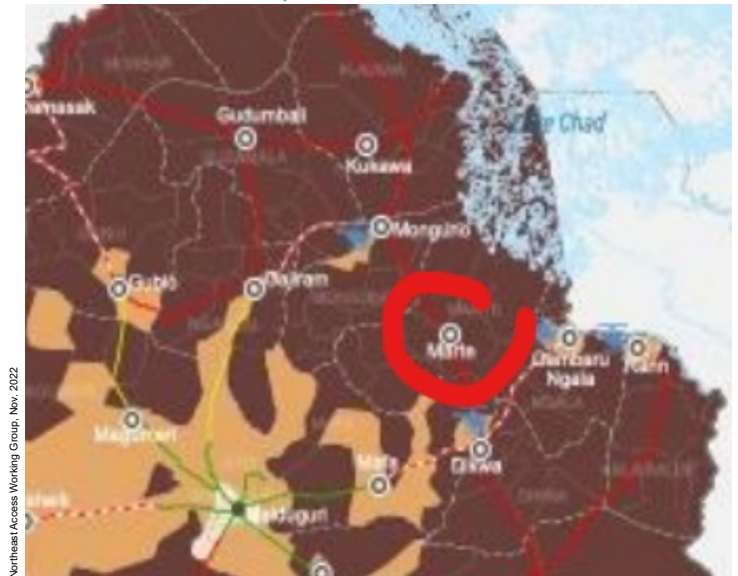
Construction of borehole fitted with solar motorised pumping technology for small town water supply in Pulka has eliminated communities' dependence on unsafe and unsustainable water trucking practice in the town. The approach increased the water availability from 9 litres to 15 litres per person per day (LPD) for 50,000 people in Pulka. To sustain the investments made in 2022, community management structures are being established to manage the infrastructure in place.

Northwest

In the framework of a cholera preparedness project in one LGA each in Sokoto (Dange Shuni) and Zamfara (Zurmi), UNICEF, via technical assistance, facilitated the development of multi-sectoral state-led coordination and response mechanisms and contingency plans. In addition, based on the 200 hotspots identified by the health intervention, quarterly water testing was undertaken, and water safety and action plans were developed with these communities.

During the reporting period and because of enhanced integration across UNICEF sectors, UNICEF provide funds and technical support to construct 273 toilets and 72 water supply projects in nutrition and primary health centers in areas of displacement in Zamfara, Sokoto, and Katsina state. In addition, UNICEF funds were used to build water supply in the recently opened up stabilization center in Gusau LGA of Zamfara State and 13 LGAs of Katsina state.

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



Extremely hard to reach areas (dark brown), NE Nigeria

Localization

From March to June, RRM enhanced humanitarian access via localization, by delivering life-saving WASH and nutrition assistance via its national partner Mon Club to New Marte in Marte LGA, one of the 4 LGA considered inaccessible for humanitarian actors. No humanitarian assistance had been provided there in 7 years. The intervention was triggered by a nutrition alert regarding some 3,000 people, including 78% of children relocated from Maiduguri camps in December 2022 to this area bar of essential services. Throughout the response, which was preceded by a multi-sector rapid needs assessment, 3,450 children under the age of 5 were screened for acute malnutrition; 630 children were treated in a temporary OTP; 7,500 people received access to safe drinking water through the channelling of water from a water point; and 2,500 families accessed sanitation following the construction of 50 toilets. Access, including supplies, was provided through military escorts, which increased the cost of the response.

Humanitarian Cash Transfer

Over a period of two months around the presidential and gubernatorial elections, the country-wide removal of cash led to a cash scarcity crisis, which temporarily put cash responses on hold. In June, UNICEF, with its partners, the IFRC and Nigerian Red Cross, delivered multipurpose unconditional cash transfers via the cash-in-hand mechanism to 3,381 families in Bayelsa State affected by the 2022 floods. Each household received the amount of NGN 30,000. Findings from the post distribution monitoring (PDM) report showed that 55% of the cash was used for food, followed by

securing shelter (9%), home reinforcement (9%), health expenses (8%), debt repayment (8%) and small-scale business (7%).

Accountability to Affected Population

The NCO has initiated the capturing of AAP initiatives across the office. From 2019 to February 2023, over 5,800 pieces of feedback have been received in UNICEF initiatives, mostly in the Northeast. Feedback was captured via community meetings, hotlines, U-report, suggestion boxes, and help desks. Feedback referred to concerns related to COVID-19, which were clarified; concerns on the quality of desludging, which led to increased monitoring and engagement with the community; and complaints regarding the non-payment to persons not part of the cash transfers, which led to renewed engagement with the community to facilitate buy-in for the targeting approach, which aimed at reaching the most vulnerable.

Preparedness

On 25 May 2023, NEMA published on its website 5 zonal contingency plans for the regions of Northwest, North-Central, Southwest, South-South, and Southeast. These contingency plans resulted from 5 contingency planning workshops that NEMA convened with state-level stakeholders with UNICEF support. These contingency plans, in turn, were informed by a risk analysis updated in 2022. The risk analysis maps 12 risks in epidemics, flooding, and armed conflict/violence.

On 15 June 2023, UNICEF conducted an emergency preparedness simulation with NEMA and 10 other line Federal ministries, departments, or agencies in Abuja, as well as 10 Katsina government representatives from 9-line State ministries, departments, or agencies.

On 25 May, a Kano Preparedness Workshop led by SEMA with UNICEF support was convened for 50 government stakeholders from Kano, as well as representatives of Katsina and Jigawa SEMAs.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

Nutrition Sector

Stock-out of the Ready-To-Use-Supplementary-Food (RUSF) pipeline, addressing moderate acute malnutrition is expected in mid-August.

Based on a Nutrition Emergency Response Preparedness Plan (ERP) developed with the Global Nutrition Cluster, and the sector's monthly lean season updates, the sector received funding from CERF for supplies, and the country-based pooled fund for NGOs' operational scale-up. Regarding the latter, partners increased the SC bed capacity from about 1,000 in April to at least 1,360 by mid-year. The sector also established a group to coordinate referrals among SCs in Maiduguri.

Education Sector

Of 6 schools occupied by the military, 2 were evacuated by the army following advocacy via a joint letter by the Education and Protection Sectors. In June 2023, the NNGO Goal Prime conducted a comprehensive study on the non-educational use of educational facilities in 1,335 schools (439 in Borno, 421 in Adamawa, and 475 in Yobe state) across 40 BAY state LGAs. The preliminary findings show that since 2005, a total of 347 educational facilities have been used for non-educational purposes by state and non-state actors.

Currently, 59 schools are still utilized for non-educational purposes.

WASH Sector

The WASH Sector Common Pipeline is 13.3% funded (\$3.3m/\$23m) with a \$6m gap for WASH critical supplies. Currently, supplies worth \$1.6m are stocked across the BAY States for about 100,000 individuals. This includes 12,350 WASH cholera kits for 73,350 people (no cholera cases reported in BAY States thus far). As of mid-year, 7 NGOs have the resources needed to trigger Case-Area Targeted Interventions (CATI) in the event of a cholera outbreak in the BAY states. Pipeline items such as hygiene kits were distributed in IDP camps in Borno state receiving new arrivals (Monguno, Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza and Konduga LGAs).

Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AOR)

The CP AoR localization strategy 2023-2025 was issued on 17 July 2023. The strategy focuses on 6 pillars: governance and decision-making; participation and influence; partnerships; institutional capacity; funding; as well as communication, advocacy, and visibility. Nigeria is on track with the first and second pillars and will focus on the 3rd with a focus on supporting women-led organizations, and the 4th.

State-level implementation committees have been established to oversee the implementation of the child protection law and briefed on the law in May. Following the contextualization of the CAAG tool kit in 2022, partners implementing reintegration projects have been mapped across the BAY states.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA



For Mariam Ibrahim, the first female borehole mechanic in Biu, north-east Nigeria, a typical day starts with prayers and getting her three youngest children ready for school. That done, the 35-year-old changes to her workwear, laces her boot and dons a protective head covering.

She then steps out into communities to repair faulty handpump boreholes.

"I have been a borehole mechanic since 2020 and have repaired over 70 handpump boreholes in Biu," says Mariam, a mother of four.

More than 75 per cent of people in Borno State drink water contaminated with Escherichia Coli, a group of bacteria. Ninety-four per cent of residents in the state need access to basic water supply and hygiene services. Through the Access to Water, Sanitation and

Hygiene (ASWA II) project of the Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS) of the Netherlands Government, UNICEF has provided tools for the mechanics to ensure uninterrupted access to safe water for children and families affected by conflict in Biu.

With her skills, Mariam is helping children and families to have sustained access to clean water and good health.

- Pioneering Progress
<https://www.unicef.org/nigeria/stories/pioneering-progress>

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 SEPTEMBER 2023

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2023 targets	Total results	Progress*	2023 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health								
Children vaccinated against measles	Total	-	878,000	626,039	▲ 71%	-	-	-
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	2.6 million ⁵	699,518	▲ 27%	-	-	-
Nutrition⁶								
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	-	713,000	377,338	▲ 53%	487,635	183,403	▲ 38%
Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Total	-	842,000	336,108	▲ 40%	1.1 million	470,055	▲ 41%
Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder	Total	-	606,000	96,959	▲ 16%	284,821	37,241	▲ 13%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA								
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	340,000	116,842	▲ 34%	503,000	230,156	▲ 46%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	120,000	59,349	▲ 49%	-	-	-
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	Total	-	350,000	225,115	▲ 64%	-	-	-
Children who have exited an armed force and groups provided with protection or reintegration support	Total	-	4,500	1,110	▲ 25%	5,400	3,032	▲ 56%
Education								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	782,000	541,872	▲ 69%	1.1 million	490,211	▲ 44%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	782,000	172,700	▲ 22%	1.1 million	174,845	▲ 16%
Water, sanitation and hygiene								
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	1.2 million	1.3 million	▲ 113%	2.5 million	1.3 million	▲ 54%
People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	-	376,000	197,904	▲ 53%	1.3 million	197,904	▲ 16%
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	309,000 ⁷	273,909	▲ 89%	1.5 million	273,909	▲ 19%

Social protection⁸

Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	Total	-	53,000	3,381	▲ 6%	-	-	-
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Rapid response mechanism⁹

People reached through an integrated rapid response mechanism	Total	-	37,000 ¹⁰	27,798	▲ 75%	37,000	27,798	▲ 75%
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*Progress in the reporting period 1 January to 30 June 2023

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

Sector	Requirements	Funding available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Other resources used in 2023	Resources available from 2022 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	33,000,000	18,981,641	78,628	4,742,205	9,197,526	28%
Nutrition ¹¹	119,000,000	25,017,237	3,284,856	21,534,740	69,163,167	58%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	20,000,000	2,552,421	1,958,039	-	15,489,540	77%
Education ¹²	70,000,000	3,451,083	-	3,641,160	62,907,757	90%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	46,000,000	7,628,296	-	7,351,122	31,020,582	67%
Social protection ¹³	5,000,000	-	-	2,244,634	2,755,366	55%
Rapid response mechanism	3,000,000	350,000	-	1,083,046	1,566,954	52%
Cross-sectoral	1,300,000	-	-	2,529,615	-	0%
Total	297,300,000	57,980,678	5,321,523	43,126,522	190,871,277	64%

*repurposed other resources with agreement from donors

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ENDNOTES

1. Nigeria Emergency Preparedness Platform-<https://nigeria-emergency-preparedness-platform-unicef.hub.arcgis.com/>
2. 4.9 million children in need in the northeast (48 per cent of people in need) (2023 Humanitarian Response Plan for Nigeria) and in the northwest 568,708 children (IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report 11 (March 2023):
3. The total number of people in need of this Humanitarian Action for Children appeal is 9.2 million (8.3 million in the northeast and 0.9 million in the northwest). (2023 Humanitarian Response Plan for Nigeria) and (IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report 11 (March 2023)
4. The number of internally displaced people stands at 3.2 million (2.2 million in the northeast and 1 million in the northwest and Benue State)(2023 Humanitarian Response Plan for Nigeria) and (IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report 11 (March 2023)
5. The targets was reduced from initial 5.4 million people to 2.57 million to align with the approved Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan launched in 2023.
6. UNICEF is planning to provide all required sector nutrition supplies for severe wasting, programming and prevention.
7. In 2021, the sector target for the provision of WASH non-food items/essential household items was set at 1.6 million. Of this number, only 2 per cent was achieved. In 2022, the target was set at 2.9 million, and so far only 8 per cent (242,714) of the target has been achieved. In 2023, based on ongoing analysis for the Humanitarian Response Plan, the sector's provisional target is 36 per cent of the 2022 target, or 1,029,692. Of this target, UNICEF is planning to reach 308,623 people.
8. 3,000 households will be reached with shock-responsive social protection services, while humanitarian cash transfers will target 7,600 households. The increase in target from 36,500 to 53,000 is due to the expansion of humanitarian cash transfers within UNICEF's sector response.
9. The rapid response mechanism will be an integrated response approach that will target WASH (access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene) with a nutrition response that covers severe wasting.
10. The increase in the target is to align with inter-sector planning and the overall Humanitarian Response Plan 2023 target.
11. The effects of rising food, fertilizer and fuel prices resulting from multiple global factors, including the war in Ukraine, have driven up global humanitarian needs and increased the cost of nutrition interventions.
12. Based on the education sector cost analysis and the education in emergencies standard costing framework, the education in emergencies cost-per-person ranges from US\$90 to US\$150, depending on the type of programming, number of grades (higher grades means higher costs), cost fluctuations, access, security and transportation costs.
13. For the northeast, the amount is approximately 45,000 Naira (US\$105) per household, which is a one-time humanitarian cash transfer based on the standard minimum expenditure basket. For the northwest, the amount is approximately 30,000 Naira (US\$70) per household, based on six months at 5,000 Naira per month, in line with the national conditional cash transfer programme.