NIGERIA COUNTRY OFFICE SITUATION REPORT
Sitrep no. 10, 15-31 May 2017

**Highlights**

- IOM displacement tracking matrix (DTM) Round XVI (May 2017) estimates a total of 1.74 million people are still internally displaced across the three north eastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe.
- An ongoing trend of returns from Cameroon is observed in Banki and Pulka with a total of over 12,000 Nigerian refugees returning since April. The influx of returnees is severely stressing limited existing services especially WASH, health and education services.
- As a key measure towards cholera prevention, a total of 680 water points in Borno state were chlorinated and monitored for residual chorine in host communities and camps providing safe water for 311,000 people.
- A total of 46,839 children under five with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted into the therapeutic feeding program, of which, 8,627 children admitted during current reporting period.
- A total of 1.65 million consultations have taken place in the primary health centers (PHC) facilities in camps and host communities in 2017, of which 190,204 were reached during this reporting period.
- UNICEF psychosocial support has reached over 45,317 children in need with 6,915 reached during this reporting.

**UNICEF and Partners Response**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF and Partners Response</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>Cumulative results</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Cumulative results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of conflict affected people provided with access to safe water per agreed standard</td>
<td>1,028,000</td>
<td>137,058</td>
<td>1,977,987</td>
<td>805,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children &lt;5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes</td>
<td>220,190</td>
<td>46,839</td>
<td>314,557</td>
<td>68,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of conflict affected people reached with emergency primary health care (PHC) services</td>
<td>3,919,357</td>
<td>1,853,679</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of conflict affected children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>45,317</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>118,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of conflict affected children accessing education in a protective and safe learning environment</td>
<td>1,260,000</td>
<td>420,620</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>420,970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNICEF Appeal 2017**

**US$ 146.9 million**

*Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), does not include inaccessible areas of Borno

**2017 FUNDS AVAILABLE**

- **2016 Carry forward:** US$ 31.5 million
- **Funding gap:** US$ 78.9 million
- **Funds received:** US$ 36.5 million

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**UNICEF**

HUMANITARIAN SITREP No. 10

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**15-31 May 2017**

**8.5 million**

Projected number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in the north east states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe for 2017 (Humanitarian Response Plan, 2017)

**1.74 million**

IDPs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, over 56 per cent are children (DTM Round XVI, May 2017)

**4.4 million**

Children in need of humanitarian assistance (HAC 2017)

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Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The IOM DTM Round XVI (May 2017) estimates that a total of 1.74 million people are still internally displaced across the three north eastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, of which 85 per cent are in Borno alone. Children represent 56 per cent of the total IDP population.

UNHCR have been registering increasing numbers of refugee returns arriving from neighboring countries, between April and May alone, a total of 12,428 Nigerian refugee returnees came back from Cameroon and Chad and have been registered by UNHCR in the border town of Banki, Borno State and Sahuda, Adamawa State. Most refugees have returned to Banki, Pulka, Mubi, Gowza, and Bama. On 31 May, approximately 150 households (over 1,080 people, including 709 children) arrived in Pulka with no official announcement. In Banki, about 8,000 returnees from Cameroon were reported to have arrived over the last week of May increasing the population of IDPs to 42,000 people; similarly, the number of new arrivals in Pulka coming from Banki was close to 4,500 people during the reporting period, increasing the population of Pulka to over 50,000 people. The influx of returnees has added pressure on the already overstretched basic services in both camps in Banki and Pulka, especially the availability of water. The Government is proposing the creation of four new sites in Ngoshe, Bama and Gwoza to (voluntarily) relocate some of the people from the decongested camps in Banki and Pulka.

The refugee returns have resulted in family separation; UNICEF partner, CHAD, has so far identified and registered 6 unaccompanied and 111 separated children among the returnee population. This number is expected to increase in the coming weeks as population movement continues with children and families experiencing multiple displacements. Efforts to raise awareness in the displaced communities are being reinforced to prevent further separation of families during intra-state movement of refugee returnees.

In MMC and Jere, 60 temporary learning spaces (TLS) and 10 school latrines were damaged during two heavy wind storms during the reporting period affecting 3,000 school children’s access to education. The influx of Nigerians from neighbouring countries as well as the loss of shelter due to the recent storms has resulted in 66 temporary learning spaces (TLS) being occupied by the IDPs (55 TLS in Pulka and 11 TLS in the Custom House, Jere LGA). As a result 2,750 children have lost access to school in Pulka while in the Customs House IDP camp, children have been accommodated in the remaining 11 TLS making the classrooms highly congested.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF co-leads with the Government the WASH, nutrition and education sectors as well as the child protection sub-sector; it is also an active member of the health sector. Regular information sharing takes place with the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in Abuja and in Maiduguri, alongside other UN agencies and line ministries. UNICEF continues to strengthen coordination, increase operational capacity at the field level, expand NGO partnerships, engage community-level social mobilizers and strengthen existing UNICEF programming systems to reach the most vulnerable.

A high level task force chaired by the deputy Governor of Borno, of which UNICEF is an active member, was created to address overall refugee return from Cameroon. During an Inter-agency meeting with the Governor of Borno held on 26 May, humanitarian partners recommended the suspension of movements to Pulka as an interim measure to mitigate the congestion of overcrowded camps and the resulting strain on overstretched service provision capacity. The task force advocated for enhanced information sharing as well as better coordination and communication between the Cameroonian and Nigerian authorities and humanitarian partners on the ground. As a result, the movement of population from Cameroon has been temporarily suspended.

Humanitarian strategy

In 2017, UNICEF is scaling up delivery of an integrated package of humanitarian interventions to affected populations in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states, through a combination of static and mobile responses in IDP camps, host communities and newly liberated areas. This work is being done in coordination with the Government, other United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The package includes nutrition services such as SAM treatment, promotion of infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and provision of micronutrient supplementation through community outreach, support to health facilities of immunization and maternal, new-born and child health week campaigns, while also improving primary health care service outreach and in WASH, rehabilitation and construction of safe water access points and sanitation facilities along with hygiene promotion, including in health facilities, schools and child-friendly spaces. Child protection activities include psychosocial support for children (including in safe spaces and schools), services for unaccompanied and separated children and reintegration support for children and women associated with Boko Haram and education activities include establishment of temporary learning spaces, additional classrooms, support to teachers, and distribution of learning materials for students.

1 According to UNHCR Nigeria Situation Regional Update for the period 1-31 May 2017.
UNICEF is also scaling up and improving the outreach and quality of response by encouraging partners to move towards mobile outreach interventions integrating health and nutrition responses to increase coverage. UNICEF is diversifying and strengthening its partnerships to increasingly work with reliable NGO partners to target both IDPs in host communities (including the host community populations) and IDPs living in newly accessible areas. Additional investment is being made in supporting NGO programme costs and strengthening their operational capacity to scale up and improve quality and timeliness of the response.

Summary analysis of programme response

**Health:** A total of 199,594 consultations were made in UNICEF supported health facilities providing integrated primary health care (PHC) services in both camps and host communities in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe during this reporting period. A total of 149,616 curative medical consultations took place, with malaria being the most common condition treated (malaria 26,158, acute respiratory infection 15,309, acute watery diarrhoea 8,828, measles 71 and other medical conditions 99,250). Preventive health care actions enabled 47,657 children and pregnant women to be immunized with various antigens (including measles vaccination for 1,350 children aged 6 month - 15 years), the provision of vitamin A supplementation to 19,680 children and deworming tablets provided to 22,902 children. A total of 3,725 pregnant women were reached with ante-natal care (ANC), 1,219 safe deliveries were carried out and post-natal care provided to 1,102 women during this reporting period.

UNICEF supported the Yobe state government to implement the mass meningitis campaign over the period 19-23 May 2017 and a two day mop up campaign in 5 high risk wards in 4 LGAs (Damaturu, Damaturu Central, Guja, Mutai, Fika, Gadaka and Mulari and Fune, Daura) with social mobilization, supportive supervision and the management of the vaccines. UNICEF, WHO and other partners supported the Borno state government to implement a polio short interval additional dose campaign targeting 296,030 children under five from the 22-26 May 2017 in 10 select LGAs (Konduga, Mafa, Monguno, Gwoza, Guzamala, Dikwa, Kala Balge, Bama, Mobbar and Kukawa).

UNICEF contributed to the health sector strategy plan for malaria response for the Borno state. UNICEF supported training of 24 personnel from 12 outreach teams and five IDP camps on integrated management of childhood illnesses and meningitis prevention and management.

**Nutrition:** A total of 46,839 children suffering severe acute malnutrition (SAM) aged 6 - 59 months have been admitted into the outpatient therapeutic feeding program (OTP), of which, 8,627 children were admitted within the reporting period across the three emergency states. On-site coaching/ supportive supervision were provided to 17 OTPs to improve the quality of Community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) program in central Borno.

A two day training on screening, referral, data collection and reporting procedures was provided to 916 people (408 screeners, 408 recorders). The trained staff supported a 5 day (15-19 May 2017) mass screening of 118,045 children 6-59 months in Konduga, Mafa and Jere LGAs of central Borno. A total of 1,828 children were identified with SAM, of which 571 (31.2 per cent) were already in the program while the remaining 1,257 (68.8 per cent) SAM children were referred to community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) sites for treatment.

A total of 89,312 children aged 6 -23 months (69.6 percent of UNICEF target) were reached with micronutrient powder (MNP) during the reporting period. A total of 5,914 cartons of therapeutic spread were released to the health facilities in Borno to treat 6,876 children with SAM.

**WASH:** A total of 137,058 people have been reached with safe water, of which 41,286 people were reached during the reporting period through the rehabilitation of hand pump boreholes and water trucking. In Pulka, to address the significant increase in returnees arriving from Cameroon, UNICEF partner Oxfam has increased water trucking from 20,000 litres per day to 48,000 litres per day for 2,600 people. In addition, the pumping of the two most viable boreholes was increased to 10 hours daily, increasing daily water production by 40,000-60,000 litres. UNICEF partner RUWASSA has rehabilitated one solar borehole providing safe water to the 2,880 IDPs in Jere LGA of Borno state.

A total of 41 hand pumps and a solar borehole have been rehabilitated including 36 hand pumps in Borno and 5 hand pumps in Adamawa to provide access to safe water for 21,446 people. In Muna garage IDP camp, the borehole damaged after the recent storm has been rehabilitated to provide access to safe water for 8,600 people and in Muna Custom House IDP camp a large solar borehole has been constructed reaching 5,760 people. In addition, the existing water network has been further extended to reduce the waiting time at the water point from 30 minutes to around 15 minutes. UNICEF also provided Immediate Response WASH and dignity kits to 3,800 new returnee people in Pulka, Gwoza LGA and 10,080 new returnees from Cameroon in Banki, Bama LGA.

As a key measure towards cholera prevention, a total of 680 water points, including all water storage facilities in Jere LGA and Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), in Borno state were chlorinated and monitored for residual chorine in
host communities and camps providing safe water for 311,000 people. Chlorination will continue throughout the rainy season. Hygiene messages through house to house promotion and group sessions were carried out in Hong and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa, Gujba LGA of Yobe and MMC and Jere LGAs of Borno states reaching 8,227 people. UNICEF formed 15 WASH committees (WASHCOMs) and trained its 100 members to carry out the operation and maintenance of water points and to strengthen good sanitation and hygiene practice in the Dilbali community of Hong LGA, Adamawa State. Two CMAM centres (Mashamari and Mala Kyariri) have been provided with sanitation facilities in Jere LGA of Borno state.

Child Protection: A total of 6,915 children (3,418 boys and 3,497 girls) were reached with community-based psychosocial support (PSS) in the three states bringing cumulative numbers of children reached so far with PSS to 45,317 children (23,564 girls and 21,753 boys). UNICEF through its implementing partners, ChAD and COOPI provided case management services to 248 children (146 boys and 102 girls), including 58 unaccompanied minors (35 boys, 23 girls), 181 separated children (104 boys and 77 girls) and 9 children at risk (7 boys and 2 girls). Of the 248 children identified and supported, 20 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) (17 boys, 3 girls) were placed in alternative care arrangements, 30 UASC (17 boys and 13 girls) were reunified with families and the remaining were referred to other service providers.

UNICEF and implementing partner EYN provided reintegration assistance to 101 children (46 boys, 55 girls) associated with armed forces or armed groups (CAAFAG) and other conflict-affected children in Mafa, Konduga, Dikwa and Gwoza LGAs, in Borno state. In collaboration with Borno state Ministry of Local Government and Emirates Affairs (MLGEA), UNICEF conducted a 2 day introductory training on CAAFAG benefiting 53 participants (24 females, 29 males), mainly social workers and women development officers of the MLGEA. The objective of the training was to equip LGA based staff with the knowledge and skills to conduct monitoring, identification, tracking and documentation of CAAFAG at LGA level and facilitate referrals and provision of reintegration assistance to children in their communities. The trainees have returned to their LGAs where they will start the implementation of the work plan signed between UNICEF and MLGEA in June.

UNICEF and the Borno state Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) have developed an action plan for the follow up of unaccompanied children released by the military from administrative custody and reunified with their families in April 2017. During the follow up visits, 47 unaccompanied children (32 boys, 15 girls) who were reunified with families from the transit centre were visited by social workers and provided with assistance such as food, clothes and were linked with the education authorities for the enrolment of their children. Similar follow up visits conducted in Ngala LGA showed that 39 out of 48 children returned to their families were settling well into the community.

UNICEF in collaboration with MWASD conducted a 4 day training on community-based psychosocial support programming targeting 32 members (16 males, 16 females). The capacity building initiative was aimed at preparing the CBOs for a potential partnership with UNICEF in which they will implement psychosocial activities covering four locations in southern Borno that have recently received high numbers of returnees from the IDP camps in Maiduguri.

In Maiduguri, UNICEF in collaboration with MWASD conducted a zonal conference on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) attended by 48 women and girls and six religious leaders (Christian and Muslim leaders) drawn from the conflict-affected states of Borno, Adamawa, Yobe and Gombe. The objective of the conference was to gather views and voices of women and girls from the conflict-affected areas in preparation for the national conference which will feed into the implementation of the National Action Plan on WPS at federal and state level.

Education: A total of 80 children (42 female and 38 male) have been newly enrolled in IDP camp schools in Jere, Borno. Around 300 hundred children (130 female and 170 male) in Muna Garage and Custom House IDP camps benefitted from the distribution of school bags containing learning materials. Repairs are underway for the 108 temporary learning spaces (TLS) schools in IDP camps in eight LGAs damaged in the storm in May. In MMC and Jere, 38 out of 60 damaged TLS have been repaired in 7 IDP camps by the end of May. The remaining 22 damaged TLS as well as those in newly accessible areas will be repaired by mid-June. During this reporting period, 195 facilitators (160 female and 35 male) from 50 different host community schools in Borno were trained in the areas of early childhood development to improve the quality of the teaching. In Adamawa, 35 master trainers (female 11 and male 24) were trained on child-centred pedagogy and providing children with psychosocial support. These master trainers further trained 155 teachers (51 female and 104 male) from 40 different host community schools of the most affected seven LGAs- Gombe, Hong, Mubi North, Mubi South, Michika and Madagali.

In order to explore alternative models of TLS that can withstand storms a new model has been developed and three have been established in Bakasi camp in Maiduguri in collaboration with the SUBEB and are reaching 150 children (72 female and 80 male). In Borno and Yobe, the majority of teachers have not been paid due to a delays in the process of internal verification of their records, which has negatively impacted the teachers’ motivation and attendance. Teacher absenteeism continues to hamper children’s learning, as does the availability of t text books. UNICEF is advocating with the government for a quick resolution to these issues.
Communication for Development (C4D): A total of 2,730 children under-five years of age were given oral polio vaccine (OPV) doses with the support of Voluntary Community Mobilizers (VCM) at naming ceremonies in Borno state while 887 new-borns were referred to health facilities for OPV zero dose and routine immunization. A total of 1,200 mothers were sensitized by VCMs in seven IDP camps on routine immunization, supplementary immunization days, child nutrition, proper use of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), handwashing, environmental and personal hygiene to further prevent cholera and cases of meningitis.

Training for health workers on social mobilization and communication, vaccine management, identification of acute flaccid paralysis was conducted at state level for 123 participants during maternal and new-born child health week. In addition, 371 community leaders and the ward development committee (WDC) members were sensitized to mobilize community members for the local immunisation days. There is an ongoing media advocacy and broadcast to boost the level of awareness on immunization and promote the need for all eligible children to be immunized for polio and other essential vaccines.

UNICEF education partners in Borno were supported to establish 11 pilot Radio Clubs under the Safe Schools Initiative to disseminate non-confrontational edutainment messages focusing largely on basic education and school safety.

Funding

In 2017, UNICEF is requesting US$ 146.9 million to reach more than four million people, including 2.1 million children. Funds available amount to be US$ 67.98 million including US$ 31.55 million carry-over funds from 2016, representing a 54 per cent funding gap. Child Protection is critically underfunded at 78 per cent along with health at 81 per cent and WASH at 66 per cent. The funding gap is also having a negative impact on the implementation of integrated programmes, especially health and WASH, which are essential to address the underlying causes of malnutrition.

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## Annex A: Summary Analysis of Programme Response against 2017 HAC targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sector target</td>
<td>Sector total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care for specified period of time</td>
<td>314,557</td>
<td>68,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition recovered</td>
<td>&gt;75%</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of caregivers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate</td>
<td>731,332</td>
<td>98,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children 6-23 months in the affected areas receiving multiple micronutrient powder</td>
<td>561,078</td>
<td>195,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children 6 months - 15 years vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>1,763,711</td>
<td>4,148,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people reached with emergency primary health care services²</td>
<td>3,919,357</td>
<td>1,853,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families reached with LLITNs</td>
<td>653,226</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people provided with access to safe water per agreed standards</td>
<td>1,977,987</td>
<td>805,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities</td>
<td>418,000</td>
<td>225,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people reached through hygiene promotion Campaigns/ received WASH</td>
<td>1,114,238</td>
<td>459,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children reached with psychosocial support (including through CFS and child clubs)</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>118,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children and women associated with armed groups/victims of SGBV § supported with reintegration services</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>1,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of unaccompanied and separated children supported (case managed, including those supported in alternative care arrangements)</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>4,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children reached with Mine Risk Education</td>
<td>104,000</td>
<td>60,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of school-aged children including adolescents reached by schools/temporary facilities in safe learning environment</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>420,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of school-aged children reached with learning materials</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>89,076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² This indicator reflects the number of consultations made

§ Including victims of forced marriage and sexual violence and children born out of sexual violence.