



Nigeria

Humanitarian Update on the North East Nigeria

November 2014



Highlights

- *Since 2011, the population of the north-east of Nigeria States have been affected by the insurgency between Boko Haram and governmental forces.*
- *An inter-agency assessment mission that took place in May 2014 showed that the number of IDPs had reached almost 647,000.*
- *Insurgent attacks this year have escalated in frequency and intensity usually targeting rural communities, schools and roads connecting towns.*
- *According to the Presidential Initiative for the North East (PINE) there are an estimated 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the six states of the Northeast, a marked increase from the 647,000 IDPs reported by the inter-agency assessment mission deployed to the Northeast in May 2014. Over 90 percent are living in host communities.*
- *This has resulted in thousands people being displaced and in a new development with IDP camps having now been established accommodating over 103,000 IDPs, with the largest concentration of camp based IDPs in Maiduguri.*
- *The attacks on schools have resulted in all schools being closed in Borno since March 2014 and a few schools reopened in November 2014*
- *The ongoing conflict has also affected the neighboring countries of Cameroon, Chad and Niger with UNHCR estimating that these countries have received over 130,000 refugees/returnees.*
- *Since the beginning of 2014 over 65,000 children under five have been newly admitted for the treatment for severe acute malnutrition (out of a target of over 86,000)*
- *UNICEF child protection and education section have designed a community Based Psychosocial Support (PSS) programme to respond to the crisis and have reached 12,882 children*
- *Polio Emergency Operations Centres continue to coordinate activities at national and state levels to ensure strong coordination of polio campaign activities and to date, in 2014, a total of eight polio campaigns have been undertaken across Borno and Yobe. The September 2014 campaign reached 2,049,503 children under five years old. Injectable polio vaccine was introduced in Borno and Yobe states from June to further enhance immunity among the most vulnerable children and has reached over 2.2 million children.*

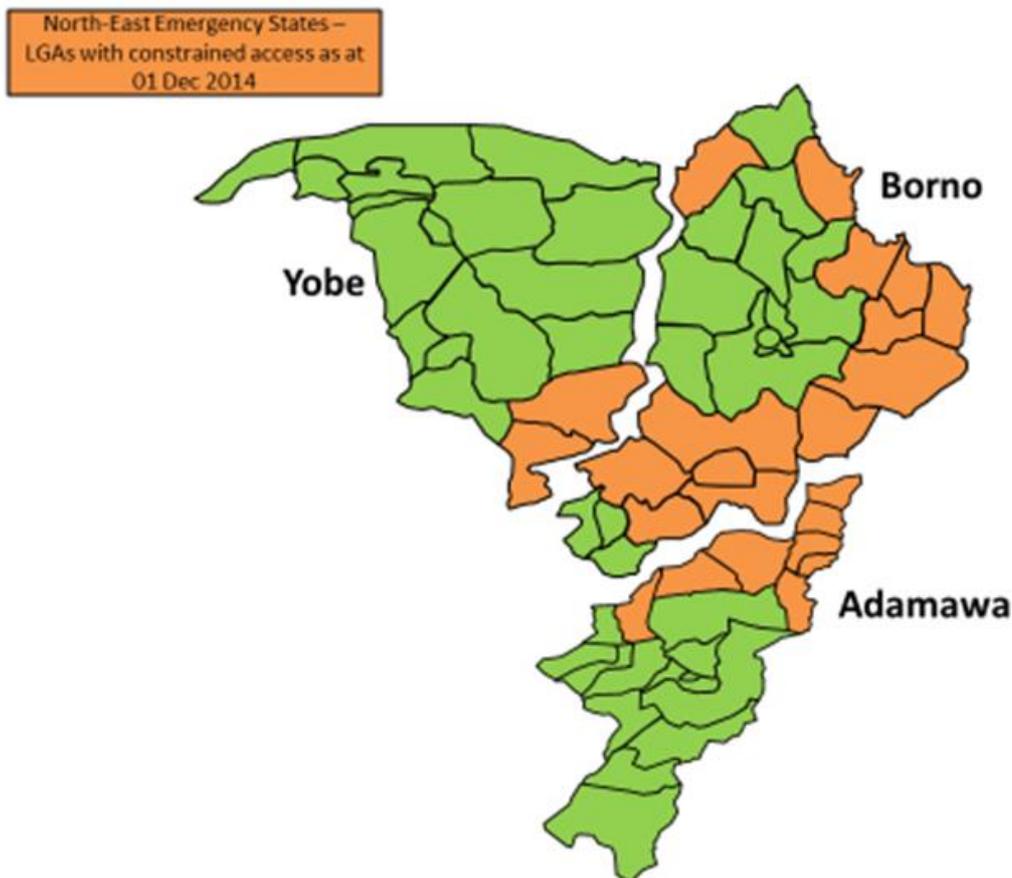
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Since 2011, the population of the north-east of Nigeria States have been affected by the insurgency between Boko Haram and governmental forces. The government declared a State of Emergency (SoE) on 14 May 2013 in the three north-eastern states of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa and imposed curfews.

An inter-agency assessment mission that took place in May 2014 showed that in six states affected by the crisis (Adamawa, Borno, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe) the number of IDPs had reached almost 647,000.

Insurgent attacks this year have escalated in frequency and intensity usually targeting rural communities, schools and roads connecting towns. The attacks on schools have resulted in all schools being closed in Borno since March 2014 and a few schools reopened in November 2014. OCHA reports that 2,053 people have been killed in 95 attacks in the North-East since the beginning of the year. This has resulted in thousands people being displaced and in a new development with 22 IDP camps having now been established in public buildings, accommodating over 103,000 IDPs, with the largest concentration of camp based IDPs in Maiduguri.

As a result of the increased attacks this year there has been an increase in the numbers of displaced. The lack of access makes it difficult to get and verify data as most of the roads to the affected Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno state are currently inaccessible. The Maiduguri Airport is closed to commercial flights limiting access into and out of Borno State. Access to Maiduguri has been limited to only one route which is sporadically subject to insurgent attacks. Overall access is limited in 23 of the LGAs in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa: 13 in Borno, 2 in Yobe and 8 in Adamawa (see map below).



According to the Presidential Initiative for the North East (PINE) there are an estimated 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the six states of the Northeast, a marked increase from the 647,000 IDPs reported by an inter-agency assessment mission deployed to the Northeast in May 2014. The large majority of the IDPs are women and children and over 90 percent are accommodated in host families within communities who are themselves poor and consequently they are putting pressure on already scarce resources.

Although accurate data on the actual number is not available the data from the Polio campaigns in 2014 reveals to some extent the trends in displacement. In the two main areas receiving IDPs; Maiduguri MMC and Jere, between the campaign in March 2014 and September 2014 there was an increase of 98,782 children vaccinated against polio giving an indication of the amplitude of the recent displacements.

The ongoing conflict has also affected the neighboring countries of Cameroon, Chad and Niger with UNHCR estimating that these countries have received over 75,000 refugees/returnees.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team, the Inter Agency-Emergency Preparedness Response Working Group (EPRWG) and the Inter-Sector and Sector Working Groups (ISWG). The HCT provides strategic leadership, policy development and engagement with the Federal Government and meets under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator. The EPRWG provides technical support and facilitates joint planning, implementation and monitoring of humanitarian action. The ISWG promotes sectoral response and coordination. UNICEF co-leads with the Government the Education, WASH and Nutrition sectors as well as the Child Protection sub-sector.

UNICEF held a meeting of the WASH EPRWG in November 2014 and reviewed the evolving situation of IDPs in the North East with a focus on providing coordinated support to the affected areas. To strengthen a co-ordinated response to the emergency at sub-national levels, UNICEF organized a meeting involving key government stakeholders as well as NGOs in Yola to establish a WASH in Emergencies working group in Adamawa state in November 2014.

The UNICEF office in Maiduguri, Borno, will start operating by mid-December and since June 2014 UNICEF have carried out 16 missions to high threat areas, including Maiduguri. Following the reported outbreak of cholera in Maiduguri, UNICEF sent a team to assess the situation from the 28 October to 2st November 2014. There have been 4,536 cases of cholera to date with 70 deaths giving a CFR of 1.5% down from 2.2% as of end of week 41. The peak in terms of new admissions was week 41.

The Ministry of Water Resources have conducted some chlorination of water sources and RUWASA have distributed some WASH NFI to IDPs in the camps, which has probably had some impact on the number of cholera cases in the camps, there is a need to significantly increase the WASH intervention. UNICEF is supporting partners to increase access to safe drinking water, increase the number of latrines as well as implementing hygiene promotion activities.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

WASH

UNICEF in collaboration with RUWASAs continues to respond to conflict affected populations in the north east of Nigeria. Access to clean drinking water reached 28,500 people affected by the insurgency in the North-East and communal clashes in the Middle belt.

In Song LGA, Adamawa state, 1,750 people and 250 caregivers from Murke and Wura Daudu CMAM centre were ensured access to safe drinking water through the rehabilitation of one motorized borehole and one hand pump respectively. The rehabilitation of these water points also improved access to water for communities living around the CMAM centre. Hygiene promotion and training were conducted in 4 CMAM centres on the use of PUR water purifying sachets in Adamawa state



NFI distribution in IDPs camps of Maiduguri, Borno State

The drilling and installation of 16 boreholes and 9 VIP latrines construction ongoing in PHC/CMAM centres in Borno state of which 11 boreholes have been completed and 6 VIP latrines are still under construction. In Potiskum LGA, Yobe State, 3 boreholes have been rehabilitated and 4 new boreholes constructed in 7 PHC/CMAM centres increasing access to safe drinking water for 30,000 people. 9 VIP latrines construction are ongoing in the same 9 PHC/CMAM centre.

In Mankohi IDP camp, Yola, Adamawa state, 422 displaced persons were provided with access to safe drinking water through the provision of three boreholes provided by RUWASA with UNICEF support.

In Maiduguri, Borno State, over 33,900 IDPs were ensured access to safe drinking water through chlorination/disinfection of water storage tanks and distribution of water purification tablets, while 800 families received WASH NFIs (plastic bucket, cup, kettle, and jerry-can) for water handling and storage .

UNICEF in collaboration with RUWASA responded to suspected cholera outbreaks through the provision of water treatment chemicals during suspected cholera out-breaks in the states of Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Plateau, Kano and Jigawa benefitted over 60,000 people.

Child Protection (Psychosocial support)

In the last three months, UNICEF child protection and education section have designed and started the delivery of a community Based Psychosocial Support (PSS) programme to respond to the crisis which include the provision of safe spaces, structured recreational activities and psychosocial support when needed. The programme is being implemented in partnership with key stakeholders in Borno state, which is most affected by the conflict. The partnership is led by the state Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, others include the Nigerian Red Cross (Borno Branch), National Emergency Management Authority(NEMA), Jama'atul Nasril Islam (JNI), Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), National Human Rights Commission (Borno State), State Universal Basic Education Board and National Council of Women Society (NCWS).

Twenty-eight key stake holders from the 12 most affected LGAs were convened to develop a shared understanding of the purpose and operation of the PSS programme and to map on-going psychosocial support interventions for adults and for children. A Training of Trainers (ToT) was carried out in 12 Local Government Areas (LGAs) and 39 trainers were trained in basic psychosocial support and psychological first aid from the 12 LGAs in Borno. As of 30th September, these ToTs had trained 212 community volunteers in the LGAs of Jere, Hawul, Biu and Maiduguri Metropolitan City. UNICEF also supported training of 40 trainers from the neighbouring states of Adamawa, Yobe, Gombe, Taraba and Plateau in psychosocial support and psychological first aid to respond to the spill over and the crisis in those states.

The community volunteers have started providing basic psychosocial support to target populations in the communities and in displaced camps in the four LGAs. The community volunteers are also facilitating recreational activities in the communities and camps, to help reintroduce normalcy in the lives of children. To date, the community volunteers have reached 12,882 children; 6,131 girls and 6,751 boys.

Nutrition

The nutrition program in the north east delivers service to the community through the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and provision of micronutrients. In Borno, UNICEF has scaled up the number of CMAM centres from 5 to 67 and is planning to increase this to 100.

From January to October 2014, 65,064 children under five with severe acute malnutrition were admitted and provided with treatment in five states (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe and Yobe) in the north east with key performance indicators remaining in line with SPHERE standards and within the annual targets set for the CMAM programme.

A total of 20,640 individuals including pregnant and lactating women were reached through the infant and young child feeding support group organized in the community. Among others, breastfeeding and hygiene were the main thematic areas covered during the education sessions.

Through the Maternal New-born and Child Health (MNCH) week program a total of 3.3 million children 6 to 59 months were provided vitamin A, 2.9 million children 12-59 months were provided anthelmintic drugs for deworming and 928,819 pregnant women were received iron folate.

Sector	Estimated # / % coverage	UNICEF and operational partners			Sector / Cluster		
		UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results #	% of Target Achieved
Nutrition	Children <5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic care	86,044	65,064	76	86,044	65,064	76
	All children <5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition discharged	N/A	55,299	N/A	N/A	55,299	N/A
	Children <5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition discharged recovered	75% of all exits	41,279	75	75% of all exits	41,279	75

The diagram below shows the number of children admitted to CMAM program by month in 2014 in five states in the north east.



Health service provision in affected communities

UNICEF supported partners reached close to 25,000 women and children with a high impact health package and 252,856 children were vaccinated against measles. UNICEF is supporting the Borno State Primary Health Care Development Agency (PHCDA) to provide integrated PHC services through outreach clinics, which are currently reaching 8 IDPs camps in Maduguri and started operating on the 21 October 2014. In the first two weeks 4,531 people were able to consult health care personnel. UNICEF is also supporting Adamawa PHCDA to provide integrated PHC services through outreach clinics in the four IDP camps in Yola. Over the period 3rd November 2014 and 30th November 2014, 8,616 IDPs used the clinics.

Health facilities in Borno and Yobe states were supplied with 3,000 Inter-agency emergency health kits (IEHK) to reach an estimated 1.7million women, men and children

Polio Emergency Operations Centres continue to coordinate activities at national and state levels to ensure strong coordination of polio campaign activities and to date, in 2014, a total of eight polio campaigns have been undertaken across Borno and Yobe. The September 2014 campaign reached 2,049,503 children under five years old. The injectable Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) was introduced in Borno and Yobe states in June to further enhance immunity among the most vulnerable children and has reached over 2.2 million children. Health camps have been established during and in-between campaigns to provide a broader package of health services together with polio vaccines.

The results of the Mother Child Health week carried out in the May 2014 for the states in the north east show that over 6.7 million women and children have been reached.

Education

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance and technical secretariat led by the National Emergency Management Agency and within the design of the Safe Schools Initiative (SSI) Technical Committee's Action Plan as approved by the Steering Committee, UNICEF has been assigned the responsibility to support and oversee provision of quality education in IDP settings. The SSI is a response to the attacks on schools to improve linkages between the communities, the schools and their security. In Borno, a number of SSI activities have been undertaken in Maiduguri and Biu whereas in Adamawa the SSI activities were concentrated in Yola city as well as some few host communities of Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs. A decision was taken to include the IDP camp in Gombe state in the assessment exercise due to that many people have moved there from other states, especially from Borno state.

State Coordination Committees (SCCs) whose responsibility it is to manage SSI activities within each state/location have been established. The SCCs comprise membership from all stakeholders within Education in Emergency (EiE) and other structures at the state level. These SCCs have overseen the profiling of IDP learners, mapping of schools and allocation of IDP learners to schools. In addition SCC will play a critical role in quality assurance of the double shift schooling.

The assessment of profiling IDP learners and mapping of schools show that a total of 19 double shifts need to be set up (9 in Maiduguri, 3 in Biu, 4 in Gombe and 3 in Adamawa (Yola). In addition, 10 additional classrooms need to be constructed in Maiduguri but the analysis for Adamawa and Gombe is still in progress. The process of determining the total number of additional teachers for each learning centre/school is ongoing. The assessment shows that there is not enough displaced teachers that can adequately cater for the double shift schooling therefore resources (in the form of stipends) need to be made available for teachers that are not on the payroll.

UNICEF has procured the School in a box and school bags (900 kits for a start) as per the initial decision to reach 36,000 school children. These kits and bags will be distributed to schools in the target locations by January 2015.

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