

# Nigeria – North-East: humanitarian emergency

Situation Report No. 9

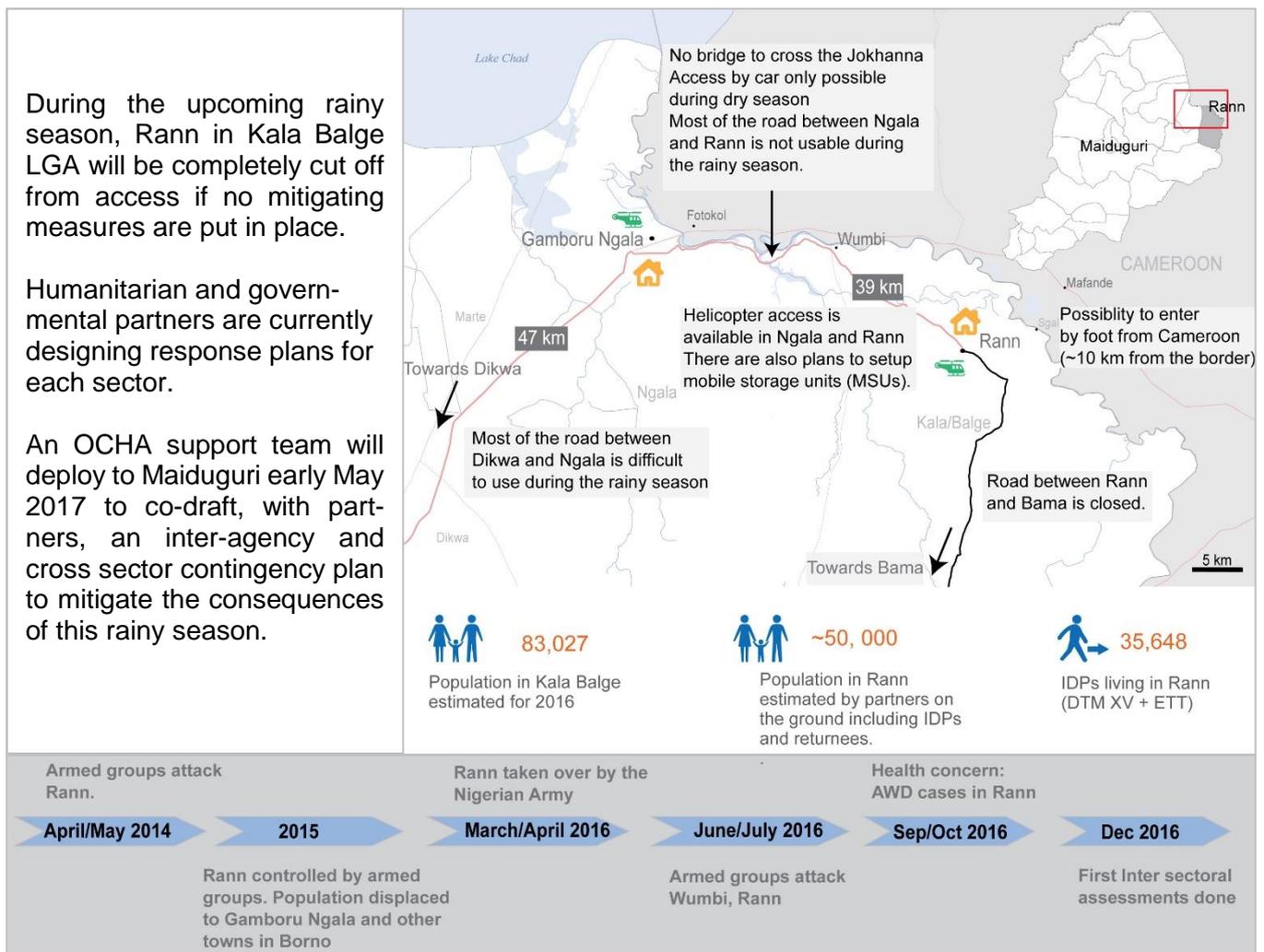
15 April 2017



This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 1 to 15 April 2017. It does not include information on the operations of actors that are not part of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

## Highlights

- As of 15 April 2017, 10.3% (\$109 million) of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) had been funded for North-East Nigeria. Over \$120 million was also received outside the 2017 HRP, according to the Financial Tracking System. Additional funding is urgently required to continue to scale up the humanitarian response;
- Due to critical funding shortages, Food Security partners started experiencing a pipeline break, forcing organisations to provide only half rations to beneficiaries;
- The prevalence of food insecurity remains high, particularly among IDPs and refugee returnees whose livelihoods opportunities are limited, further impacting the deteriorating food and nutrition situation in North-East Nigeria.



**2.1 million**  
people reached by Food Security services in March

**598,294**  
people reached by the Health sector in March

**83,566**  
people reached by Protection services in March

**306,863**  
people provided with access to safe water in March

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# Situation Overview

## Movement of population

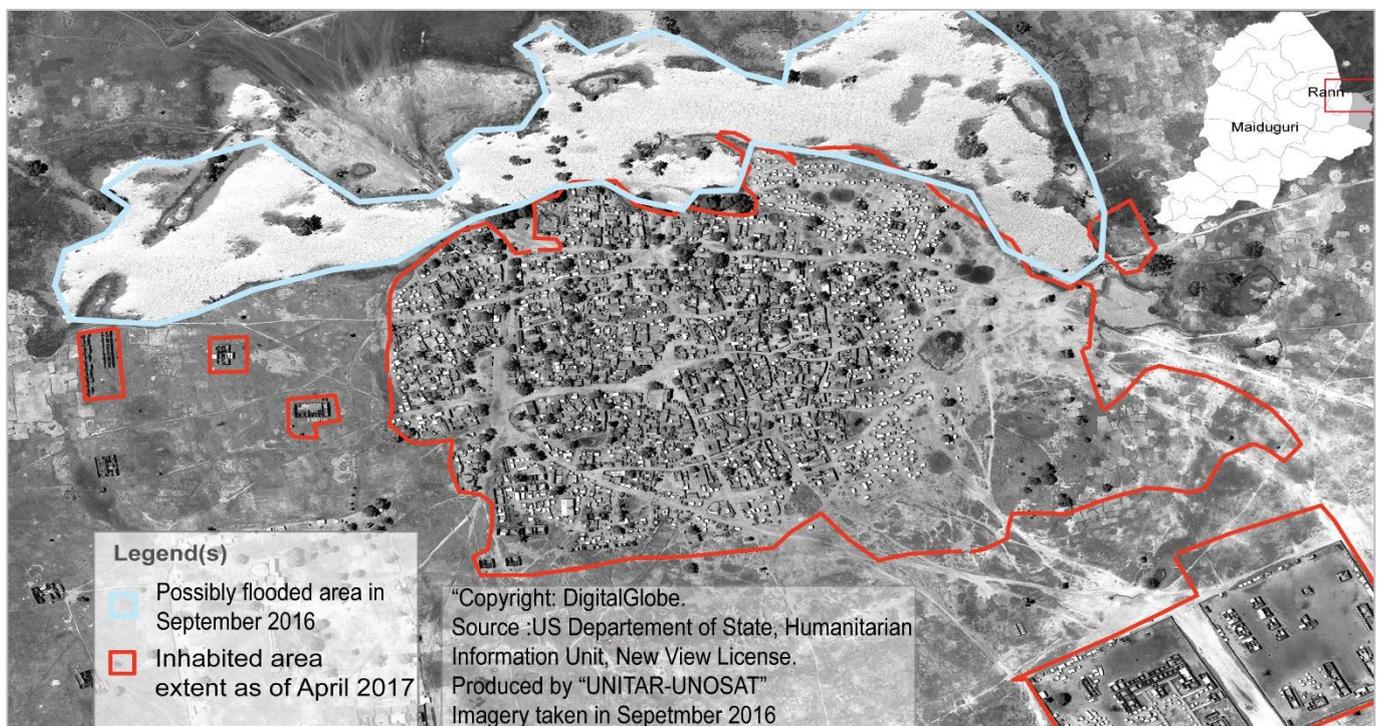
During the two weeks under review there was a sharp spike in the number of spontaneous returns from Cameroon. From 8 to 9 April, an unprecedented influx of organized refugee returns from Minawao camp (Cameroon) into Banki took place. By 11 April, the registered number of returns stood at 600. Despite the Tripartite Agreement recently signed between UNHCR, and the Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon, cases of refolement at the Cameroonian border have been reported, causing serious protection concerns.

Many cities hosting IDPs and refugee returnees, such as Bama, Banki, Damasak, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Ngala and Rann, will further suffer from the upcoming rainy season (starting around May/June). In the Kala Balge LGA, the camp of Rann (about 10kms from the Cameroonian border) is of concern for the humanitarian community given its geographical level of isolation and the rapid population growth (at least 10,000 additional people over the last three months). As of 3 April, the camp already hosted more than 50,000 people, mainly IDPs. From 4 to 14 April, 3,225 new arrivals were registered with 1,212 of them being children under five. Newcomers arrive from other parts of the LGA but also from neighbouring Cameroon where they were refugees. They are highly vulnerable, often in a poor state of health, and very often entirely dependent on aid. Some of them cannot sustain themselves because of the movement restrictions enforced which make farming almost impossible.

The camps are overstretched and require an urgent scale up of operations in WASH, Shelter/NFIs, Logistics, Protection, Education, Nutrition and Health. The mobile clinics are currently receiving more than 150 people a day with many people suffering from diarrhea and vomiting alongside whooping cough, bilharzia and malaria. Partners established several new camp areas, the non-flooding land has all been used for shelter, the boarding school and the hospital have also reached their highest capacities and many shelters are currently accommodating more than 30 people.

During the upcoming rainy season Rann could be completely cut off from access through any other means than helicopter or air drop. Humanitarian and government partners are currently designing response plans for each sector. An OCHA support team will deploy to Maiduguri early May 2017 to draft with partners an inter-agency and cross sector contingency plan to mitigate the potential consequences of this rainy season.

### Rann Town during the rainy season in 2016



# Humanitarian Response



## Food Security

### Needs:

- Findings from the February Harmonized Framework (Cadre Harmonisé, CH) indicate nearly 4.7 million people in need (IPC phases 3 to 5), which is projected to increase to 5.2 million between June and August 2017 in the three most affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe;
- A Food Security Sector vulnerability assessment and targeting team travelled to Adamawa from 10 to 14 April to target beneficiary households in Madagali and Michika LGAs. Preliminary results and recommendations from the assessment team include an overall high prevalence of global food insecurity (severe and moderate) in Madagali (68%) and Michika (55%). Almost one in four households across both LGAs are severely food insecure;
- The food security response should combine food assistance and agricultural interventions to support livelihood rehabilitation during the next planting season.

### Response:

- A total of 2,065,457 beneficiaries were reached in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States by the Food Security sector in March (either with food assistance or agricultural support. This represents an increase of 357,854 people compared to February 2017);
- The Food Security sector assisted with food 1,930,609 beneficiaries (1,167,644 people assisted through in-kind food distributions and 762,965 people through Cash-Based Transfers);
- The Food Security sector assisted with agricultural support 134,848 beneficiaries (107,849 people assisted through in-kind distributions and 26,999 people through Cash-Based Transfers);
- Food Security partners provided refugee returnees arriving from Cameroon to Bama LGA (Banki and Bama town) with mixed food commodities prepositioned in the camp warehouse. The food rations distributed are intended to last until the next monthly distribution;

**1.2 million**

people assisted with in-kind food distribution in March

**762,965**

people assisted with Cash-Based Transfers for food in March

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Due to critical funding shortages, Food Security partners started experiencing a pipeline break in April, and some organisations were forced to provide half rations to beneficiaries. Sensitization activities are ongoing in the various camps to inform and prepare beneficiaries on the changes of ration levels. According to FTS, as of 15 April, the Food Security sector received \$13,704,249 (3%) out of the \$ 480.3 million required for the sector within the 2017 HRP;
- The influx shows a steady increase with over 2,500 individuals arriving in Bama LGA in the past two weeks alone. Partners are responding and monitoring the situation to plan for swift response. However, if the predicted large influx actually happens (50,000 individuals), the current resources will limit the option of prepositioning food.
- Partners also experienced delays in deliveries of food commodities from local suppliers resulting in postponement of distributions in some areas;
- Access remains a major impediment with restricted road transport and limited logistics for air travel to accessible areas.

**97%**

of the financial requirements to respond to Food Security needs are unmet

### Coordination:

- Partners from the Food Security sector are preparing a response plan for the lean season to define their priorities and identify gaps and challenges;
- The Agriculture Campaign task force lead by FAO within the Food Security sector (at State and National level), is preparing the rainy season response by providing seeds, tools and other inputs to farming households;
- A Standardization Committee has been put in place within the Food Sector. Its main task will be to harmonize i) the targeting and selection criteria of beneficiaries, ii) the food basket, ration size and composition, households Vs per capita, iii) community/ leadership involvement and protection measures.
- Food Security and Nutrition sectors of Nigeria will participate in a high-level meeting in Rome on 26 April, with representatives from Nigeria, Yemen, South Sudan and Somalia. The overall objective is to i) review

the current collective responses with a consensus on the remaining critical gaps and ii) to identify opportunities for scaling up integrated response in the four countries.



## Nutrition

### Needs:

- There are currently 450,000 children at risk of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in North-East Nigeria of which 314,557 are being targeted to receive treatment in 2017;
- There are 2.4 million children under five in need of Vitamin A supplement. The sector plans to reach 1.9 million children in 2017 through bi-annual maternal, newborn, and child health campaigns.

**450,000**

children are at risk of SAM in 2017

### Response:

- During the two weeks under review, an additional 10,496 SAM children were admitted into the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) program across the three most-affected states;
- An additional 5,070 children received their first dose of multiple micronutrient powders (MNP) bringing the total of children who received the treatment since the beginning of the year to 33,124 (6 per cent of the annual target of 561,078);
- The Nutrition sector also reached between 1 and 15 April, 34,749 women with counselling on optimal infant and young children feeding practices. Since the beginning of the year, the sector has reached 71,316 beneficiaries (10 per cent of its annual target of 731,332);
- The sector has also reached 2.1 million children in Borno and Yobe States with high dose Vitamin A supplementation through the January measles vaccination campaign.

**48,243**

SAM children reached by March 2017

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Due to security and access constraints, monitoring, coaching and joint supervision are limited, which negatively affect the quality of services;
- There is a limited operational presence of key nutrition partners in the newly accessible areas coupled with challenges of retention of qualified health workers to provide health and nutrition services;
- Increased human resource capacity is needed in the most affected states to implement planned nutrition services and monitor program performance;
- Additional financial resources are required to have children from the three states of North-East Nigeria access Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening to determine new cases of SAM as well as trace defaulters from the CMAM program. According to FTS, as of 15 April, the Nutrition sector received \$8,949,641 (8%) out of the \$110.3 million required for the sector within the 2017 HRP.

**92%**

of the financial requirements to respond to Nutrition needs are unmet

### Coordination:

- A meeting of the Federal Nutrition in Emergency Working Group (NiEWG) took place on 7 April with the main point of discussion being the sector response plan. The proposal will be finalized during the next meeting of the working group, on 5 May.



## Health

### Needs:

- Around 6.9 million people need humanitarian health services;
- Out of the 5.9 million people targeted in 2017 by the Health sector, 75% have not been reached;
- Outbreaks of cholera, meningitis and Viral Haemorrhagic Fever (VHF) such as Lassa fever pose an increasing threat to vulnerable populations. Full preparedness and response plans are underway;
- Surveillance for polio and Acute Flaccid Paralysis remain extremely active;
- Containing the measles outbreak is particularly a challenge despite reactive vaccination efforts by partners.

**1.7 million**

people in more than 100 IDP camps need humanitarian Health services

**Response:**

- In March, the Health sector reached 598,294 people with Health services. In total, 1.5 million people have been reached since the beginning of the year;
- During the reporting period a total of 6,701 children (6-59 months) were screened by the Hard to Reach Team in 25 LGAs in Borno State. During the screenings, about 347 children (5%) were identified as Moderately Acute Malnourished (MAM) and 66 (1%) as Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM). The Hard to Reach Team has screened a total of 52,967 children since January 2017. Out of the total, 3,566 (7%) were identified as MAM and 717 (1%) as SAM. The acutely malnourished children were referred to the nearest CMAM sites for further care and treatment;
- The State Ministry of Health (SMoH) Rapid Response Team (RRT) mechanism has been re-activated under the umbrella of the Health Sector coordination, and with the support of WHO, UNICEF and partners. The mechanism aims to respond to the looming threat of the Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (CSM) epidemic which has already affected at least five states in Nigeria. A series of trainings for clinicians, nurses and laboratory scientists from secondary health-care facilities is taking place in Maiduguri and Biu LGAs in Borno State;
- For cholera preparedness and coordination, a task force has been established under SMoH supported by WHO and UNICEF and a plan has been prepared for North-East Nigeria. The SMoH with the support of the Health Sector, WHO and UNICEF produced a dashboard to monitor planned activities from the comprehensive cholera response workplan. WHO supported the SMoH with training of cholera case management. They also jointly conducted a training of the Rapid Response Team for Acute Gastro Enteritis and cholera surveillance, investigation and water, sanitation and hygiene. Logistics teams are working on the prepositioning of cholera kits in areas at risk of outbreak and with difficult road access during the rainy season. For management of initial cholera cases two state hospitals (Fatima Ali Sharif hospital and Muleh hospital) have been identified in Maiduguri, Borno State;
- In Adamawa State, WHO supported mobile teams working in Fufore and Yola South. South LGAs have treated 603 people for malaria, hypertension, deworming and nutritional supplements in 9 wards;
- In Adamawa state the IRC health team conducted sensitization for 2787 beneficiaries (650 men and 2,137 women) on family planning, personal hygiene, Lassa fever, Clinical care for Sexual Assaulted Survivors (CCSAS) as well as on the importance of Antenatal and postnatal care in two IRC supported LGAs.

**1.5 million**

people reached by the Health sector in 2017

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- With the upcoming rainy season, partners need to preposition medicines and supplies to control the deterioration of the health situation. Cross-border collaboration between partners working in Nigeria and in Cameroon is the utmost priority during the rainy season. Inter-country or cross-border collaboration will be needed in high priority areas at the border with Cameroon (Rann, Ngala and Banki) as well as at the border with Niger (Damasak/Mobbar);
- Health concerns do not receive the required attention, and funds remain limited for the immediate health sector humanitarian response and early recovery. According to FTS, as of 15 April, the Health sector received \$6,313,683 (7%) out of the \$93.8 million required for the sector within the 2017 HRP;
- There is a serious shortage of skilled health care workers, particularly doctors and midwives, and their reluctance to work in recently accessible areas is also a major challenge;
- Significant areas in Madagali LGA, Adamawa State, are still inaccessible;
- Nutrition support needs to be enhanced along with food distribution to prevent malnutrition from worsening. For malnourished children plumpy nuts and other nutrition supplements are needed;
- WASH support is needed specially for health and hygiene awareness as well as community mobilization for mitigating the risk of outbreaks, especially in IDP camps;
- Referral services need to be strengthened, especially ambulance support in priority areas.

**93%**

of the financial requirements to respond to Health needs are unmet

**Coordination:**

- The Health sector is leading the preparedness process for cerebro-spinal meningitis epidemic which is a looming threat in Yobe State. A draft epidemic preparedness and response plan has been prepared for North-East Nigeria. A one-day workshop was arranged in Maiduguri on Wednesday 19th April to discuss the preparedness and response plan under the lead of the SMoH supported by WHO, UNICEF and Health Sector partners;
- A joint health assessment will be carried out in April in different camps and host communities in Yobe and Borno States;



## Protection

### Needs:

- A significant increase has been noted in the numbers of refugee returnees in the states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. From 1 March to 3 April, 1,787 refugee returnees were registered in Ngala and Banki. There are all in dire need of food, water, shelter, Non-Food Items (NFIs) and medical assistance;
- The return process continues under a volatile security situation and major gender specific implications for women and girls are evident. The absence of minimum services for Gender Based Violence (GBV) response in return areas remains a concern;
- Children in less accessible Local Government Areas (LGAs) such as Mobbar, Kala Balge and Kukawa, are in dire need of protection as a result of a lack of services.

**1,787**

refugee returns

### Response:

- Since the beginning of the year, the Protection sector has reached 18% of its 2017 target of 2.4 million people. The people reached so far are: 118,370 girls, 96,579 boys, 146,175 women and 79,528 men;
- From 1 March to 3 April, a total of 103,011 persons were registered by the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in Ngala, Banki and Damasak;
- A Border Monitoring Committee was set up in Ngala, Borno State, to monitor protection. Members of this Committee are security and law enforcement, NIS, Customs, Community leaders and Protection partners;
- In collaboration with the Director of Women Affairs and Social Development. 600 women and children recently released by armed groups in Bulunkutu and Maiduguri were assisted by Protection partners with relief items (200 water bottles, 200 menstrual kits and 200 cups/bowls, food and water).;
- 44 community volunteers received training on PSS and Gender Based Violence (GBV);
- From 1 to 15 April 2017, 4,626 children provided with basic life skills and recreation; PSS centered activities for children (2,597 boys and 2,029 girls) in Borno (3,725 children), Yobe (568 children) and Adamawa (333 children);
- During the month of March, Mine Risk Education (children under 18) was given to 11,997 children (6,467 boys, 5,530 girls);
- 193 unaccompanied and separated children registered and provided support (104 boys and 89 girls); 325 children at risk (166 boys and 159 girls) in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States). 8 unaccompanied children (5 boys and 3 girls) and 9 separated children (7 boys and 2 girls) were reunified.
- Reintegration support was provided to 224 children associated with armed forces and groups fighting groups (CAAFAG) (109 boys and 115 girls); 191 children (94 boys and 97 girls) of 1,044 new arrivals from Dikwa and Mafa LGAs. All the CAAFAG, were linked with the social welfare service at the LGA level for care and other support.
- During the period under review, 32 community volunteers (including 9 men) were trained on GBV and community mobilization techniques;
- Support skill acquisition training for 40 women and girls in safe space was carried out at Muna IDP camp;
- Awareness-raising on GBV for 117 women and 155 men (including armed forces). Targeting newly arrived IDPs, religious and community leaders, Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) and teachers;
- 25 health facilities in Borno State provided with Reproductive Health Kits;
- Support family planning review and resupply in 123 HF delivery units within 3 senatorial zones in Borno State;
- Case management for 4 survivors of GBV in Dikwa and 2 referrals successfully made for 2 survivors to health care services.

**440,652**

people reached by  
Protection services in  
2017

**14,368**

children supported  
with PSS in March

### Gaps & Constraints:

- To achieve effective protection and scale up interventions, advocacy for urgent financial support is needed. According to FTS, as of 15 April, the Protection sector received \$6,313,683 (7%) out of the \$93.8 million required for the sector within the 2017 HRP;
- Diplomatic and legal formalities continue to slow down the effective implementation of the Tripartite Agreement. There are spontaneous returns and re-foulement of the refugee population from Cameroun. Returnees arrive daily at border posts in Banki and Ngala;

**93%**

of the financial require-  
ments to respond to  
Protection needs are  
unmet

- Security has further deteriorated at border posts and many protection actors cannot access (or stay) in Banki or Ngala to implement their activities. The humanitarian hubs are not yet fully operational and this prevents active monitoring and presence of Protection actors;
- New protection concerns resulting from sudden influx into the country has strained resources and mechanisms in place.

#### Coordination:

- Coordination between Protection stakeholders needs to be ensured to keep track of the caseload of children benefiting of case management and ensure continuity of services during returns or secondary displacement;
- The Protection sector provides regular updates and protection trends during the weekly Civilian Military Coordination (CMCOORD) Forum held every Thursday;
- Agencies involved in protection activities received a one day training on Cash Based Intervention (CBI) and support to livelihoods;
- 189 government officials including magistrates, judges, lawyers, police officers, prison officials and CJTF were trained on operations of mobile courts under the Access to Justice Project. The mobile courts will expedite administration of justice and reduce the backlog of cases;
- The implementation of the Tripartite Agreement between Governments of Cameroon, Nigeria and UNHCR is critical to the present dynamics on returns. Strong advocacy is underway with both the government and UNHCR playing a facilitation role. Integral to this process is the training of local government partners, LGA Chairmen, law and security agencies on application and respect for the terms agreement;
- Two coordination meetings and one joint field visit were conducted to ensure coordination of Child Protection services in Gwoza LGA and in Konduga LGA.
- The Child Protection Working group of Borno State will meet on 19 April and the Protection Working Group on 20 April;
- Coordination with CCCM sector has been reinforced to ensure Child Protection, GBV and Protection mainstreaming. These sectors/sub-sectors participated in the CCCM training of 35 new LGAs Desk Officers from 18 to 20 April.



## Education

#### Needs:

- Learners affected by the conflict are currently relocating in return areas with their parents. This leads to a pressing need for increased response in these return areas through provision of emergency education services. An assessment on education needs conducted in Rann, Kala Balge LGA in Borno State in April has identified an estimated 18,200 IDPs and local community children in need of education services;
- The military educators currently supporting education continuity in return areas where civilian teaching support is unavailable need capacity building to adequately support the PSS and related needs of conflict-affected children;
- All 7 schools in Pulka town, Gwoza LGA in Borno State, were destroyed or severely damaged. Refugee returnees and IDPs are being taught in one primary school (Central Primary School) hosting education in three shifts in 14 faulty classrooms with 250 children per class.

**11,200**

IDPs and local community children need Education in Rann

#### Response:

- Since the beginning of the year, the Education sector has reached 28% of its 2017 target of 1.6 million people. The people reached so far are: 229,019 girls, 210,032 boys, 491 women and 526 men. In March, 33,996 children (including 1,017 men) were reached by the sector;
- During the first two weeks of April, 957 teachers (461 women and 496 men) were trained on PSS skills to be shortly delivered to at least 47,850 conflict affected children;
- In Dikwa, five Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) were established at the Central Primary School using funds from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and UNICEF is planning to set up more TLS;
- During the two weeks under review, 400 children benefitted from learner bag packs in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) and three LTS were set up;
- More than 600 children enrolled in Madinatu Gwozari in Jere LGA, Borno State.

**440,068**

Children reached by Education services in 2017

**91,598**

children reached by Education services in March

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- Education partners are still struggling to raise funds for their activities. According to FTS, as of 15 April, the Education sector received \$4,946,844 (9%) out of the \$56.3 million required for the sector within the 2017 HRP;
- More teachers are required in areas where partners from the Education sector implement their activities;
- Distribution of emergency supplies by Education partners to schools via the State Ministry of Education (SMoE) and the State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) are often delayed;
- Quality assurance officers in charge of monitoring the Education response (seconded from SUBEB) have not been able to access all the locations due to the large area to cover and the strained resources. The issue is under discussion to explore whether the monitoring and supervision can be LGA based.

**91%**

of the financial requirements to respond to Education needs are unmet

**Coordination:**

- Following the Education in Emergency Working Group (EiEWG) meeting that took place in Maiduguri in mid-March, sector members have drafted an Action Plan to take forward Safe Schools Declaration. Among the key issues to address, the continued military occupation of schools in Borno and Yobe States is of serious concern for education continuity as well as the importance of scaling up interventions for accelerated learning mode to cater for the huge population of children who have never been to school.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene****Needs:**

- In Rann, Borno State, 3,225 new arrivals were registered between 4 and 14 April (1,212 children under 5). As of 3 April, the total population reached 56,894. The new influx of population is happening in an already strained WASH situation for the affected population;
- In Dikwa, Borno State, camps are overcrowded and the waiting time around water points increases regularly due to new arrivals. The available toilet facilities are overstretched with a ratio of one toilet for 130 people and one for 205 people in Kilangaru and Tsangaya camps respectively;
- In Pulka, Borno State, the water and sanitation coverage remains inadequate due to the influx of new arrivals from Sambisa area and its surroundings;
- In Damboa, Borno State, MSF is the major provider of safe water but plans to pull out by 30 April. This will be a major challenge and other WASH partners are already preparing to provide alternative solutions for around 4,355 people;
- In Adamawa State, 2,109 IDPs are currently residing in Malkohi camp with only one functional solar borehole and four non-functional hand pumps. With the upcoming evacuation of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) and shifting of 3,410 IDPs more to Malkohi Camp, the existing water infrastructure will likely be overstretched very quickly.

**Response:**

- By the end of March, the sector cumulatively reached 639,940 people (this figure represents the highest of the following breakdown: beneficiaries reached with water supply: 639,940, with sanitation: 187,402, with hygiene promotion: 391,338, with NFIs: 235,848)<sup>1</sup>;
- In Rann, MSF, Oxfam and ICRC are planning to scale up to reach survival levels of water. As to environmental sanitation and hygiene, the WASH sector will complete by end of April the review of the capacities of other partners to come and support the planned upscaling efforts from MSF, Oxfam and ICRC;
- In Dikwa, Remedial actions being currently carried by UNICEF/RUWASA include trucking of 45 000 liters daily;
- In Pulka, a joint action plan is being implemented by UNICEF, RUWASA and OXFAM and amounts \$229,000;
- In Damboa, other partners including UNICEF/RUWASA, OXFAM will provide alternate solution for safe water to 4,355 people.

**639,940**

People provided with access to safe water by March

<sup>1</sup> Due to partners' monthly reporting arrangement, these figures only reflect the response progress until end of March.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- WASH partners are still struggling to raise funds for their activities. According to FTS, as of 15 April, the Education sector received \$4,461,239 (9%) out of the \$49.7 million required for the sector within the 2017 HRP;
- The upcoming rainy season may pose a great danger to vulnerable populations especially in informal camps that have limited access to safe drinking water and with poor excreta disposal practices. Restriction of access and lack of funding are likely to impose further constraints in reaching out to these families;
- There are shortages of adequate WASH facilities in recently opened schools as well as Health and CMAM centres. The situation is also being aggravated by the rapid and spontaneous influx of IDPs;

**91%**

of the financial requirements to respond to Education needs are unmet

**Coordination:**

- The WASH sector continues to work with the Health sector and the Ministry of Health on the cholera preparedness and response plan, ahead of the rainy season;
- A WASH assessment and monitoring reports repository has been established to i) strengthen knowledge management and ii) provide the WASH sector and the wider humanitarian community with secondary data able to support assessments and planning. This initiative captures key data contained reports received since January 2017.

**Displacement Management Sector/Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)****Needs:**

- According to the Border Monitoring, 24,272 Nigerian refugee returnees from Cameroon and Chad arrived in Gamburu/Ngala between 1 March and 3 April;
- 1,738 IDPs and returnees newly arrived in Banki between 7 and 15 April (Emergency Tracking Tool - ETT). In Gwoza, 1,999 new IDPs were recorded over the period 10 to 16 April (ETT number 10). This is further stretching the current available resources;
- A reported attack on a military station less than 2 kilometers from the camp of Dalori II (250 Housing Estate Camp located 6 kms from MMC and hosting around 12,171 IDPs according to the DTM Rd XV) led to some IDPs abandoning the camp immediately in search for a more secure location;
- While progress was made to extend the site facilitation and roving team to support the establishment of camp committees as well as structures and monitoring of needs and gaps, the living conditions in IDP camps remain highly inadequate. This stresses the need to extend dedicated camp management structures as well as scaling-up the provision of shelters ahead of the upcoming rainy season. In 37 camps, out of the 207 displacement sites, 172,800 IDPs were living without adequate shelters or sharing the shelters of others;
- During the reporting period, needs assessments took place in 57 camps monitored by site facilitators and partners. Shelter needs were assessed in Maiduguri MMC to reduce congestion, upgrade the sheltering conditions or shelter repairs: EYN (four households), Can Catholic Secretariat (6 households), DCC Shuwari (36 households), Farm Center (189 households), Custom House (120 households in congested shelters), NYSC (8 shelter assessed destroyed following a rapid assessment, 120 households needing shelter upgrade ahead of the rainy season), Madinatu camp (241 households in need of shelter kit ahead of the rainy season), Teachers village (4 large shelters needing repair and upgrade), Garba Buzu QRT (12 households), Faria Gidan (220 shelter kits needed ahead of the rainy season out of the 720 families living in makeshift shelter). Immediate NFI kits were also assessed for 470 families, outside of Maiduguri, shelter assistance and reinforcement is needed in most of the camps, with most of the shelters in Monguno made of makeshift or Dikwa, where 1,400 shelters are now going to be built for the decongestion, leaving an important gap of shelter assistance. In Benishek, 77 households need shelter assistance, 268 households in Benishek as well as 238 families in Bama General Hospital camps and 218 in Banki camp, due to new arrivals. A fire outbreak in Monguno affected 130 shelters;
- With more people returning to their area of origin, there has been a steady increase in number of people living in makeshift shelters (4% of the total returnee population representing 6,508 households), as well as partially damaged / burned housing (20% of the entire returnee population representing 35,917 households – DTM RdXV).

**24,272**

Refugee returnees arrived in Gamburu / Ngala in March

**1,738**

IDPs and Refugee returnees arrived in Banki between 7 and 15 April

**Response:**

- The sector has reached up to 128,968 people with Shelter/NFI interventions since January 2017 (28,077 in March);

- 446,930 people are being monitored under CCCM/DMS interventions, through site facilitation and roving team covering 63 sites to support the camp managers as well as registration;
- Partners from the sector completed the following during the reporting period: in Banki (324 shelters), Nganzai (30 shelters), distribution of emergency shelter kits and NFI in Monguno (125) following the fire outbreak. 218 emergency shelter kits and NFI are planned to be distributed in Waterboard;
- Ongoing construction of emergency shelters with frame erected and awaiting completion: Ngala (Arabic site: 120; International School 76), Damboa (676), Banki (280), Gwoza (200), Nganzai (63), Daware host community in Adamawa (300);
- Finalisation of the site plan including facilities in Ngala Arabic site (276 households representing 2,700 IDPs) and Monguno Waterboard (1,000 households representing 9,408 individuals);
- To improve drainage, site viability assessments took place in ten camps vulnerable to floods in Monguno, Ngala, Konduga, Jere, Bama, Maiduguri, Dikwa and Gwoza;
- Fire sensitization campaigns started in Monguno as well as in Maiduguri MMC, Muna Area.

**128,968**

people reached by Shelter/NFI interventions by March

**28,077**

people reached by Shelter/NFI interventions in March

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Ahead of the rainy season, financial support is urgently required to scale-up site management capacities via continuous monitoring of needs and gaps, ensuring site improvements through drainage as well as engineering work and infrastructures. According to FTS, as of 15 April, the sector received \$3,199,097 (5%) out of the \$70.3 million required for the sector within the 2017 HRP;
- Lack of access and security is a major challenge for assessments, project implementation and monitoring;
- Limited space for construction of immediate emergency shelters in Bama and Ngala camp represent real challenges for the response;
- The lack of contingency stocks prepositioned in various LGAs has severely hampered the immediate response.

**95%**

of the financial requirements to respond to DMS/CCCM needs are unmet

**Coordination:**

- The sector met on to review the post-distribution monitoring reports and discuss the elaboration of a Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the usage of Cash/Voucher approaches in shelter and NFI;
- A CCCM task force meeting took place to review the SOP for site improvement and multi-sectoral assistance.
- Members of the sector also participated to an inter-agency joint assessment in Rann on 7 April;
- Two CCCM Task force LGA coordination meetings took place for Monguno, Bama and Damboa LGAs. Specific issues and follow-up on interventions in sites at LGA level were discussed;
- Following the February 2017 workshop, the Strategic Action plan for the sector is being finalized.

**Logistics****Needs:**

- As operations are scaling up, there is an urgent need for a coordinated and enhanced logistics response, to ensure effective and efficient delivery of aid;
- The focus will now be on the rainy season preparedness with Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) allocation for inter-agency storage, prepositioning of inter-agency cargo and general access issues;
- The Logistics Sector will prioritize four locations, namely Monguno, Ngala, Rann and Banki.

**Response:**

- A contingency plan for 'Operational planning for the rainy season' is being drafted, but not yet finalised;
- The sector is planning missions to Rann on 21 April and Ngala on 22 April to look at proposed mobile storage sites for inter-agency use as well as meet with the LGAs respective chairmen and the Nigerian Armed Forces to discuss access issues;
- Since early April, the UNHRD technical team has started to deploy to various field locations, where a total of 10 MSUs have been installed earlier this year. In order to ensure rainy season readiness, elevation of MSUs, concrete slabs and drainage are required. The work is expected to be finalised by end May;
- Additional items are being purchased partly from the UNHRD in Accra and partly locally: more MSUs, pre-fabs, generators, reefer containers (for cold storage) and tarpaulin;

- The dedicated Logistics Sector CMCoord and Access Officer is having bi-lateral consultations with the Nigerian Armed Forces and with several sector partners to further obtain access information;
- The logistics sector continues to coordinate with the Nigerian Armed Forces on daily basis for provision of military escorts for inter-agency cargo convoys.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- The volatile security situation and on-going military operations make it difficult to effectively organize the movements of cargo and personnel;
- It is a challenge for the Logistics sector to obtain pipeline information from partners (volume and tonnage), to allow improved sector preparedness and response planning.



### Emergency Telecommunications

#### Needs:

- As operations scale up, the humanitarian hubs which will be deployed in North-East Nigeria require vital communication services;
- Due to the security situation, security telecommunications standard procedures need to be in place to enhance the safety and security of humanitarians on the ground.

#### Response:

- Three ETS specialists travelled to Gwoza on 7 April to deploy internet connectivity and security telecommunications services at the humanitarian hub. As of 12 April, the deployment was finalized;
- The ETS sector continues to provide internet connectivity services to humanitarians at the IHP camp in Maiduguri, Borno State. As of 15 April, 157 humanitarians from 19 organisations have used these services;
- The ETS sector carried out a demo presentation to the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator of the radio dispatcher installed at the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) Communications Centre (COMCEN) in Maiduguri on 4 April. This solution enables the tracking of staff and vehicles equipped with the digital VHF radios, enhancing the safety and security of humanitarians on the ground;
- The ETS coordinator met with UNHCR' Refugee Emergency Telecommunications Sector (RETS) team in Maiduguri. This sector will be activated in Cameroon, Chad and Niger and different possibilities of collaboration were discussed.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- The ETS is appealing for \$1.8 million to provide vital connectivity and security telecommunications services in eight operational areas, until the end of 2017;
- As the deployment of the humanitarian hubs is significantly delayed, the ETS continues to explore alternative options to start providing basic security telecommunications and data connectivity in the common operational areas (Ngala, Monguno, Dikwa and Bama). The ETS met with Secours Islamique France (SIF) to discuss the possibility of hosting ETS services for humanitarians within their premises in Ngala.

**\$1.8 million**  
still needed by the  
ETS sector

#### Coordination:

- The first dedicated Local ETS Working Group was held in Maiduguri on Friday 7 April and participants from five humanitarian organisations attended. These meetings will be held fortnightly.



### Early Recovery

#### Needs:

- Returning households and inhabitants of their communities of origin may require the following: a) Cost-effective shelter (new and repaired), b) transitional food security assistance, c) livelihoods reactivation, d) mine action interventions, e) rebuilding/repairing of social infrastructure (water, sanitation, energy, etc.), f) repairing, re-building and re-establishing of essential services (health, education, public security, governance) and g) reconciliation, dialogue and eventually DDR;
- An estimated 250,000 households (approximately 1.7 million people) in addition to an undetermined number of those already residing in communities of return will require recovery assistance in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States.

**250,000**  
households need re-  
covery assistance

#### Response:

- Planning and preparations for implementation of recovery projects are still underway;

- UNDP carried an Early Recovery Livelihood service in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States targeting 1,500 respondents;
- 250 youths from Ngwom (Mafa LGA) were selected to participate in clearing disaster wastes in MMC under the Disaster Waster Recovery, a member of the Early Recovery sector;
- As of the beginning of April, several infrastructure projects were completed by the Early Recovery sector such as the construction of i) an LGA office building in Mafa, ii) primary school office blocks in Makinta Kurur, Wajiriko, Kwajafa, Debiro and Sabon Gari, iii) dispensaries in Kwajaffa and Wajiriko; Damboa Hospital block rehabilitation, and iiiii) a Maternity Health Center rehabilitation in Damboa and Gamboru LGAs. These projects were started in March 2016 and funded by the Japanese government through UNDP. Engagement with other sectors and the local government ministries in the three emergency states is ongoing to ensure the utilization of these buildings;
- Other projects in the same funding included livelihoods, and peace building through the training of 200 Sheiks on de-radicalization and terrorism;
- In addition, UNDP is currently, reconstructing 150 permanent housing units in Ngwom, Mafa LGA. It has distributed 50 gloves, 50 boots, 50 helmets, 50 mouths masks.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Needs assessments have to be carried out in targeted localities to identify gaps;
- Lack of access to many localities is the critical limiting factor in carrying out needs assessments, participatory planning with local stakeholders and in implementing early recovery interventions on a scale other than small punctual interventions;
- Key infrastructure set up is not being utilized due to the absence of security personnel and authorities in certain LGAs.

**Coordination:** A coordination meeting was held with representation from the Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Reconciliation (RRR) Ministry and national and international NGOs. ToRs for the sector were discussed and reviewed with appropriate action points; The Early Recovery Sector was also represented in other meetings including Health, Food Security and Cash working groups, as well as inter-sector and humanitarian coordination meetings to share information and see how to better build the bridge between humanitarian and development.

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