HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 40,000 people displaced by inter-communal violence in Nasarawa state.
- Almost 6 million people affected by the insurgency in northeast Nigeria.
- 15 camps established for populations at risk of flood-related displacement.
- 1,150 suspected Lassa fever cases with 34 deaths reported in 14 States from January to September 2013.

KEY FIGURES FOR THE SAHEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Figures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food insecure people</td>
<td>11.3 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nb. of children &lt;5 estimated SAM</td>
<td>1.5 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nb. of children &lt;5 and pregnant women estimated MAM</td>
<td>3.4 Million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* As per Mid-Year Review 2013 figures

NIGERIA FUNDING (AS PART OF SAHEL FUNDING STRATEGY)

2013: USD$ 22 million requested USD$ 15 million received

*CAP and non-CAP contributions

In this issue

Communal Conflict in Nasarawa State

OCHA and NEMA assessment mission to Nasarawa

From 13-15 September, inter-communal conflict in Nasarawa state left 70 persons dead, at least 500 injured, over 40,000 persons displaced and an estimated 1,000 houses destroyed. The conflict occurred between the Alago and the Eggon ethnic groups and affected the Odobu, Obi and Assakio communities in the Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Lafia and Obi, in Nasarawa state.

OCHA Humanitarian Advisory Team (HAT) and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) conducted an assessment in the affected areas, including interviews with IDPs, to determine humanitarian needs. In a debriefing in Lafia with the Deputy Governor, the Secretary to the State and the Special Security Adviser to the Governor, the government of Nasarawa state committed to mobilise national and international actors to assist the state government in providing immediate relief and durable solutions to the situation.

The deputy governor assured the UN that the government has adopted a community-based conflict resolution approach to resolve the crisis. He requested the assistance of the UN to build the capacity of state actors vis-à-vis peace education and conflict management. The Deputy Governor lamented the proliferation of small and sophisticated weapons in Nasarawa state and requested DDR assistance targeted at youth.

OCHA HAT is calling for the security of the over 40,000 displaced persons who are presently sheltered in school buildings and in the confines of the palaces of the Osana of Keana and the Osana of Agwatashi in Keana LGA.

Relocating Communities on Floodplains

Government push to relocate some of the over 2 million Nigerians residing in flood plains

The Government of Nigeria is promoting the relocation of communities and populations living on floodplains as long-term solution to recurring flood disasters. There are Nigerians residing in floodplains in Sokoto, Kebbi, Zamfara, Kaduna,
Katsina, Niger, Kwara, Kogi, Benue, Plateau, Jigawa, Adamawa, Taraba, Cross Rivers, Rivers, Bayelsa, Delta, Imo, Anambra, Edo, Ondo, Ogun, Lagos, Akwa Ibom and Nasarawa states. Populations in Kogi and Benue states are particularly vulnerable as the states are located along the plains of River Benue and where the rivers Niger and Benue meet. Yobe and Kaduna state are also facing the need to relocate communities in implementing long-term flood disaster risk reduction.

OCHA and NEMA conducted a joint assessment in September 2013 in Kaduna state following flooding in communities in Kaduna South LGA and Chikun LGA. The assessment found that over 10,000 persons have been displaced and 1,297 houses destroyed. Displaced communities that have been requested to relocate informed the assessment team that they were willing to move but were not sure where to go.

While no national policy currently exists on the relocation of at-risk populations, individual state governments have developed state-based policies that address such issues as they arise. In June 2013, the Federal Government announced that it would be mapping flood plains in the country, towards reducing the disaster risks in flood-prone areas. NEMA is working with state governments (e.g. in Benue and Cross Rivers) to relocate populations away from flood plains.

Over 2 million Nigerians were displaced by the 2012 floods. Many of the displaced have returned to their homes in communities located on floodplains. As a result, they remain exposed to the risks posed by recurrent floods, namely, displacement, disease outbreak and loss of livelihoods.

Responding to lessons learned from the 2012 floods and to increase preparedness with regard to population displacements, the government has established 15 camps in the states of Delta (Asaba), Cross Rivers, Kaduna, Zamfara, Bauch, Plateau, Bayelsa (Yenegoa and Igbogene), Oyo, Kogi, Ogun, Kwara and Imo (Oguta). The camps will also help to ensure that school attendance not be affected as a consequence of floods.

**Update on Northeast Nigeria**

**Preliminary findings from a joint UN assessment mission**

From 15-20 September a joint assessment mission was undertaken by OCHA, FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross to gauge the damage and humanitarian needs in seven northeast states affected by the ongoing violence between insurgent group Boko Haram and the Nigerian Armed Forces. The mission visited the three states where a state of emergency (SoE) was declared by the Government of Nigeria in May 2013 (Borno, Adamawa, Yobe) as well as the surrounding states of Gombe, Bauchi, Jigawa, and Taraba, which have been impacted by the spill over of conflict and displaced persons from the SoE states.
Six Million Affected, three million women and children

The mission found that an estimated 5,973,692 persons have been affected in the SoE states, more than two thirds of them in Borno state. Three million women and children have already been affected and they continue to be the most vulnerable group. Urgent needs include food insecurity, WASH and Protection. Human rights violations are on the rise, with children particularly at risk of recruitment to armed groups and separation from their families.

The mission found that humanitarian access is limited in all SoE states. Continued terrorist attacks on troops have led to the cessation of all development activities and impeded governance structures. Local Government Areas under direct military surveillance were particularly difficult to access with a curfew still imposed in most towns outside of Maiduguri (in Borno state). Telecommunications is largely unavailable in Borno State with only the use of satellite phones permitted, albeit restrictedly.

Recommendations of the mission in need of immediate attention are (1) cash transfers to address high food insecurity; (2) UNCT advocacy with the government of Nigeria towards the release of grains from the national reserve to address high food prices in the SoE states; (3) the provision of WASH services in areas of high IDP population influx; (4) access to basic health care services in communities bordering the SoE states; and (5) increased security along roads leading to and from the SoE states.

The Joint Mission is in the process of finalizing a full report of their findings to be made available in the coming weeks.

Joint Humanitarian Action Plan for Nigeria

Drafting workshop held in September

The 2012 floods affected 7.7 million Nigerians living in 33 out of 36 states, and caused the displacement of over 2 million Nigerians. To mitigate such impacts in the futures, the Nigerian National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) sought the assistance of the UN to develop a Joint Humanitarian Action Plan (JHAP), in collaboration with humanitarian actors across Nigeria.

The JHAP is a platform for the Government of Nigeria and the humanitarian community to address humanitarian crises in country. The platform provides an opportunity for Government-led consensus-building processes towards a better understanding of the drivers of humanitarian issues; the JHAP similarly works to ensure that UN agencies and the international community support the Federal Government’s humanitarian responses in a predictable and coordinated manner.

Since July 2013, NEMA and the humanitarian community, with the support of OCHA, have facilitated national, sub-national and sector level consultations towards the development of the JHAP. A JHAP drafting workshop was held on 13-15 September, where participants identified five key humanitarian issues in Nigeria, namely, floods, conflict, environmental disasters, health epidemic and
malnutrition. The workshop was attended by experts from the protection, health, nutrition, WASH, education, camp management, security, communications, logistics, and food security and agriculture sectors. These sector representatives are currently developing sector analysis tools and contributing to a humanitarian needs overview for Nigeria.

Public Health and Humanitarian Intervention

**Humanitarian Interventions in Public Health**

According to WHO, since January 2013, 1,150 suspected Lassa fever cases resulting in 34 deaths have been reported in 27 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in 14 States. Further, WHO noted that 476 suspected cholera cases, resulting in 27 deaths, were reported in 18 LGAs in 11 states.

Health officials are carrying out sensitization campaigns in the affected states. UNFPA has provided reproductive health kits targeting 200,000 persons and 3,440 dignity kits to health facilities in Adamawa State. UNFPA has provided capacity training for high-risk communities on: Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health; community sensitisation; and prevention and redress mechanisms in emergencies vis-à-vis Gender Based Violence (GBV) and HIV/AIDS. UNFPA is strengthening Reproductive Health Commodities Supply (RHCS) and data management in Bauchi and Jigawa states.

**GA Summit on Humanitarian Champions in Africa**

**NEMA contributes to UNGA Side Event and the IASC**

The African Humanitarian Champions and Partnerships event took place in the margins of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in New York on 25 September. This high-level event highlighted the rise of African partnerships in humanitarian action, placing particular attention on private-public partnership, and the role of women in humanitarian response. The event was an opportunity to highlight best-practices occurring on the continent.

The Side Event was co-hosted by OCHA and the African Union, with Valerie Amos hosting as the USG for Humanitarian Affairs and Zainab Hawa Bangura as the SRSG for Sierra Leone. H.E. Aisha Abdullahi co-hosted as the African Union Commissioner for Political Affairs. Speaking at the Side Event were Sani Sidi, Director General of the Nigerian Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and Tokunboh Durosaro, Director of the Oando Foundation. Sani Sidi provided an outline of the various disasters affecting Nigeria (notably the 2012 Floods), lessons learnt from the 2013 flood response, institutional response mechanisms and frameworks, and assistance provided by the Nigerian government to respond to humanitarian crises globally.

The high-level side event was the first African Union-OCHA co-hosted event on the margins of the UNGA. The side event attracted over 130 participants from a diverse group of African member states, regional economic communities, development partners, UN agencies, private sector, diaspora, civil society, and emerging humanitarian actors. Attendees included H.E. Salma Kikwete the First Lady of Tanzania, H.E. Mahboub Maalim, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Executive Secretary, and Bekele Geleta, Secretary General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).
Themes explored during the Side Event were public ownership and leadership in emergency and disaster management; national societies and communities as first responders; private sector partnership and leadership for humanitarian action; and regional institutions as norm-setters and coordinators.

Following the high-level event, NEMA briefed the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in New York on its various initiatives and explored ways in which they could better partner with IASC members.

**Funding Status Overview**

**Nigeria funded at 68 per cent, Protection at only 7 per cent**

To date, Nigeria has received 68 per cent (USD$15 million) of the USD$22 million requested. Slight increases are noted in the different sectors, however, Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law and Food Security remain seriously underfunded at 7 per cent and 33 per cent, respectively. Additional and more balanced funding is needed to address the pressing needs of Nigeria and to move people out of the crisis.

*For further information, please contact: Choice Okoro (okoroc@un.org) and Chukwudi Ukanacho (cukanacho@un.org)*