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Nigeria

HUMANITARIAN SITREP No. 11

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.
- As of 12 June, UNHCR have registered 19,227 refugee returnees in Banki alone since the beginning of the year increasing the population of Banki to around 43,000 people.
- In 2017, a total of 2.1 million consultations have taken place in the primary health centres (PHC) facilities in camps and host communities, of which 210,583 were reached during this reporting period.
- To reduce the risk of cholera outbreak during the rainy season, UNICEF and its partner CIDAR chlorinated 680 water sources to benefit 311,000 people.
- Eight new CMAM centres were established in Borno to support 21,000 children in host communities with improved access to nutritional support. In 2017 so far 54,170 children under 5 with SAM were admitted for treatment.
- UNICEF psychosocial support reached 47,359 children since the beginning of the year, of which 2,042 were reached during this reporting period.

UNICEF and Partners Response

	UNICEF		Sector	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results	Sector Target	Cumulative results
# of conflict affected people provided with access to safe water per agreed standard	1,028,000	176,460	1,977,987	844,548
# Children <5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes	220,190	54,170	314,557	80,926
# of conflict affected people reached with emergency primary health care (PHC) services	3,919,357	2,064,262		
# of conflict affected children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	375,000	47,359	650,000	123,494
# of conflict affected children accessing education in a protective and safe learning environment	1,260,000	421,714	1,600,000	422,064

1-15 June 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

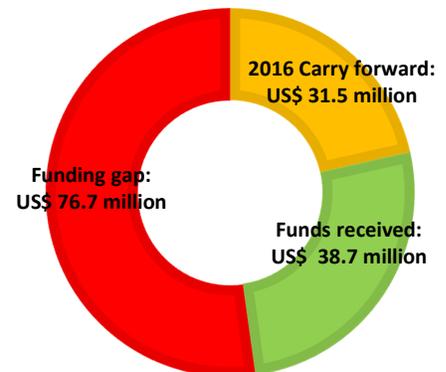
Children in need of humanitarian assistance (HAC 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US\$ 146.9 million

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

2017 FUNDS AVAILABLE



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. As of 12 June, UNHCR have registered 19,227 refugee returnees in Banki alone since the beginning of the year increasing the population of Banki to around 43,000 people. In addition, during the reporting period, 818 refugees arrived in Banki and were transferred the following day to Pulka, their LGA of origin. The priority needs for the refugee returnees are shelter, health and nutrition services, provision of food and safe water.

Heavy storms with very strong winds, characteristic of the rainy season, continue to cause serious damage in the camps and host communities across Borno and Yobe states. During the reporting period, a total of 55 temporary learning spaces (TLS) have been damaged by the storms (41 in Yobe and 14 in Borno) affecting access to education for 2,000 children.

In Rann IDP camp, 30 temporary learning spaces (TLS) have been occupied by IDPs and another six were damaged by strong winds. In Dikwa, out of 15 TLS, four were damaged disrupting learning of more than 2,400 children. The repeated damage on TLS is due to the open terrain and very heavy storms uprooting shelters and public properties. The most effective solution to this recurrent challenge is the establishment of permanent structures and rehabilitation of damaged school buildings. Heavy rainfalls are increasing the scope of the flooded areas in camps as well as associated health issues.

An outbreak of Hepatitis E is affecting 3 LGAs with 72 cases reported and 22 laboratory confirmed cases in Ngala (11), Mobbar (7) and Monguno (4). UNICEF is working through the Health and the WASH sectors to review the Hepatitis E containment plan and the Operational Response Plan.

Between 1st and 6th June, an episode of gastroenteritis in Fufore IDP camp resulted in reported 17 cases affecting seven children and 10 adults in Adamawa state. No deaths, nor new cases were recorded. This episode was attributed to an increase in open defecation in the camp and delayed feeding by NEMA resulting in mothers feeding their children with previous days' leftover food to satisfy children before the NEMA served meals. In view of this, mass sensitization on hygiene and personal hygiene is ongoing in the camps; in addition, health workers based in the camps have been oriented on management of cholera and gastroenteritis.

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.

On the 26 May 2017, a UN delegation met with the Governor's Office in Borno to discuss the increased number of refugee returnees being moved to Pulka and the extreme pressure this is putting on the already scarce resources, especially water and sanitation. An agreement was reached to move 10,000 refugee returnees from Pulka to Gwoza, in phases, to allow for more effective planning and preparation to ensure services are in place to cater for this population movement in advance of their arrival.

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.

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 210,583 women and children were reached with integrated primary health care (PHC) services in UNICEF supported health facilities in both IDP camps and host communities. A total of 64,458 medical consultations were reported, with malaria (18,217) being the major cause of morbidity followed by acute respiratory infection (10,743), acute watery diarrhoea (8,632), measles (74), and other medical conditions (26,792). Preventive health care actions enabled 143,957 children and pregnant women to be immunised with various antigens (including measles immunisation for 7,305 children aged 6 months - 15 years), the provision of Vitamin A supplementation to 62,238 children and deworming tablets to 55,969 children. In addition, a total of 15,590 women were reached with antenatal care (ANC), 1,149 safe deliveries were carried out and post-natal care was provided to 1,019 women during this reporting period.

The recently compiled results from the Local Immunization Days (LID) implemented in 19 LGAs and Short Interval Additional Dose (SIAD) activities implemented in 10 LGAs, from 22 - 26 May 2017, show that a total of 24,509 children under age one were reached with various antigens during the LID and 38,083 children under 5 years old were reached with Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during the SIAD. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Borno to implement these activities through trainings, social mobilization, vaccine management, logistics and supportive supervision activities.

UNICEF supported a 3 day intensive training of 54 members of the Health Rapid Response Team in Adamawa state on issues such as coordinating an emergency response, strengthening surveillance systems and the correct use of personal protective equipment. Training was also provided to 72 outreach team members, including health workers from Madagali, Michika and Gombi, on basic emergency obstetrics and new-born care to enhanced health service provision in the host communities.

Nutrition: A total of 54,170 children aged 6 to 59 months suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted into outpatient therapeutic program (OTP), including 7,331 children within the reporting period across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. Eight new sites for community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) were opened in Borno state to provide approximately 21,000 children under 5 with better access to nutritional support. Two of these new centres are located in central Borno, five in the south and one in Gwoza. Coaching was provided to 45 health workers to maintain and improve the quality of the nutrition services in 13 Primary Health Care Centres, 9 IDP camps and 4 outreach sites in Borno state.

A total of 30,426 caregivers of children under two years received Infant and Young Child feeding (IYCF) counselling of which 12,706 were reached during the reporting period. Mother to mother support group registers were distributed to all health facilities in Konduga, Jere, MMC, Mafa, Bama and Kala Balge LGAs to enhance IYCF data collection. UNICEF has intensified nutrition support for 4,185 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) in Dikwa LGA, through blanket distribution of complementary feeding. The registration for this activity started on 12 June 2017.

A total of 9,838 cartons of RUTF were distributed to the health facilities in Borno and Yobe state to support 11,440 children within the reporting period.

WASH: UNICEF supported the distribution of WASH and NFI kits to 52,744 people (including 12,750 caregivers of children with children admitted for SAM treatment in both IDP camps and host communities) across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states during the reporting period.

As a mitigation measure to prevent Cholera, UNICEF and its partner CIDAR chlorinated 680 water sources providing safe water for 311,000 people in host communities in MMC and Jere. Chlorination will be continued throughout the rainy season to reduce the risk of a cholera outbreak.

In Borno, daily water trucking of 48m³ of water continues in Pulka (Camp 1 and 2), providing access to safe water to 4,638 people affected by the conflict. One large solar borehole was constructed in the Water Board IDP camp in Monguno providing access to safe water to 8,600 people and 6 solar boreholes were rehabilitated in Gwoza (3), Askira Uba (2) LGAs and the Boarding School IDP camp in Konduga reaching a total of 17,280 people with safe water. In Yobe, UNICEF and its partner RUWASA rehabilitated three solar boreholes in Gulani LGA, providing access to safe water for 8,640 people. In Adamawa, safe water was provided to 4,882 people through the rehabilitation of three hand pump boreholes in 2 host communities in Fufore and Song LGAs.

The desludging of 120 emergency latrines in Mogolis IDP camp in Jere LGA improved access to sanitation for 2,400 people.

In response to the Hepatitis E outbreak in Ngala, the worst hit area with a population of 78,223 IDPs, UNICEF has engaged 20 volunteers to improve environmental sanitation and hygiene behaviours in the communities. The advocacy undertaken over the past weeks to mobilize WASH partners, including UNICEF, FHI 360, SI and IOM, working in Ngala has resulted in an increase of safe water production and distribution from 20 m³ (29.05.2017) to 1,064 m³/day (20.06.2017). The availability of safe water per person now stands at 14 litres per person per day, approaching SPHERE standards (15 l/p/day).

Child Protection: UNICEF supported the government to reach a total of 47,359 children (24,529 girls and 22,830 boys) with basic psychosocial support services since the beginning of the year, of which 2,042 children (1,077 boys, 965 girls) were reached during the reporting period; Borno/Yobe (1,806 children – 947 boys, 859 girls) and Adamawa state (236 children including 106 girls and 130 boys).

In partnership with UNICEF, local NGO WINN identified and documented 195 children associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFAG) (90 boys and 105 girls) in Mafa, Dikwa and Gwoza LGAs in Borno state, of which short-term reinsertion assistance was provided to 103 of these children (48 boys and 55 girls). The remaining 92 have been enrolled into the programme and will subsequently receive reinsertion assistance. In addition, WINN also reached 488 persons (224 men, 121 women, 80 boys and 63 girls) with information on child protection and on the six grave child rights violations in 9 villages in Bayo LGA, Borno state. UNICEF local partner EYN provided economic reintegration assistance to 10 CAAFAGs (6 girls, 4 boys).

UNICEF through its partners, CHAD (in Borno) and COOPI (in Yobe) provided case management services to 485 children (251 girls and 234 boys) including 54 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) (30 girls and 24 boys) identified during the reporting period with 16 children (10 boys and 6 girls) placed in alternative care in Monguno LGA and 6 children (4 boys and 2 girls) reunified with their caregivers. In addition, COOPI carried out follow-up visits to 409 UASC (213 girls and 196 boys) in Yobe state.

Supported by UNICEF, the Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) followed up on 51 cases of unaccompanied minors released from Giwa barracks in April 2017 and reunified with family members or placed in alternative care. Follow-up findings indicate that only 4 of the 51 are in care arrangements with carers unable to provide an 'adequate' level of care for the children with the main issue being a lack of food. With UNICEF's support these households are now receiving short-term food assistance provided by the Government and are being referred for longer-term and sustainable livelihood support.

UNICEF trained 28 staff (22 female, 6 male) from the MWASD and WINN on the core concepts of Gender Based Violence (GBV), guiding principles in working with survivors, key considerations while working with child survivors of GBV and basic introduction to GBV case management. The trained staff will be engaged in monitoring, follow up, reporting and management of cases of survivors of GBV in Borno state.

Education: UNICEF and the State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) has repaired all of the 62 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) damaged in MMC and Jere enabling 3,100 children (50 per cent girls) to resume schooling, of which 22 TLS were repaired during the reporting period reaching 1,100 children. The 5 temporary learning spaces built using a new storm-resistant design successfully withstood the heavy storms in early July and from now on this improved model will be used to construct future TLS. In addition, work is in progress to repair 28 TLS damaged during storms in the newly accessible areas in Ngala, Rann and Banki. A technical assessment of 128 damaged classrooms in host communities in Borno has been completed and an action plan for the rehabilitation of these schools is being prepared with SUBEB.

During the reporting period, 1,094 children were enrolled in primary schools in Gwoza which have been operating since last month. In Yobe, 40 school based management committees (SBMC) have been trained on their roles and responsibilities to enable them to support the running of schools in their communities and 350 school bags were distributed to 110 girls and 240 boys in Fika LGA. In Adamawa state, SBMCs are being engaged in the rehabilitation of 40 damaged classrooms in host community schools which will restore access to education for 2,000 children (50% girls).

In Borno and Yobe, state school-based vulnerability mapping and emergency preparedness/response planning is going on benefiting over 27,000 children (50% girls).

Communication for Development (C4D): During the reporting period, 1,082 new-borns were tracked by VCMs in their various settlements, out of which 857 were referred to health facilities for Oral Polio Vaccination (OPV) zero dose and routine immunization. In addition, 2,925 children under 5 were given OPV doses with the support of VCMs at naming ceremonies in the Northeast states of Borno and Yobe.

UNICEF supported four Religious Focal Persons (RFPs) and 33 Ulamas from Tsangaya and Islamiya¹ Qur'anic schools to further raise awareness on the need for polio immunisation in between rounds of campaigns through community mobilization and announcements at congregational prayers in high risk wards and settlements. Another 55 religious leaders were engaged in house to house sanitation and hygiene promotion in host communities to promote awareness of key household practices.

Funding

In 2017, UNICEF is requesting US\$ 146.9 million to reach more than four million people, including 2.1 million children. Funds currently available amount to US\$ 70.2 million including US\$ 31.5 million carry-over funds from 2016, representing a 52 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. This funding gap is hindering UNICEF ability to deliver an integrated package of WASH and Health services critical for the survival and development of any child and to durably tackle the underlying causes of malnutrition.

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2017 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC))				
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available*	Funding gap	
			USD	%
WASH	19,137,663	6,584,358	12,553,305	66%
Education	31,435,344	16,951,999	14,483,345	46%
Health	25,007,231	4,847,525	20,159,706	81%
Nutrition	40,217,105	32,300,274	7,916,831	20%
Child Protection	27,230,558	5,890,079	21,340,479	78%
EPR	3,840,000	3,655,313	184,687	5%
Total	146,867,901	70,229,549	76,638,352	52%

*Funds available includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

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¹ Tsangaya schools provide purely Arabic education while Islamiya schools provide combined western and Arabic education.

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

Sector	Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
	Sector target	Sector results total	Change since last report	UNICEF 2017 target	UNICEF results total	Change since last report
NUTRITION						
Number of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care for specified period of time	314,557	80,926	12,649	220,190	54,170	7,331
Proportion of children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition recovered	>75%	83.4%	+0.1%	>75%	82.7%	-0.2%
Number of caregivers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding	731,332	111,109	12,706	511,932	30,426	12,706
Number of children 6-23 months in the affected areas receiving multiple micronutrient powder	561,078	202,171	6,989	280,539	202,171	6,989
HEALTH						
Number of children 6 months - 15 years vaccinated against measles				1,763,711	4,155,816	7,305
Number of people reached with emergency primary health care services ²				3,919,357	2,064,262	210,583
Number of families reached with LLITNs				653,226	35,587	35,015
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE						
Number of people provided with access to safe water per agreed standards	1,977,987	844,548	39,402	1,028,000	176,460	39,402
Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities	418,000	258,610	33,300	217,000	100,889	33,300
Number of people reached through hygiene promotion Campaigns/ received WASH hygiene kits	1,114,238	511,863	52,744	1,028,000	427,601	52,744
CHILD PROTECTION						
Number of children reached with psychosocial support (including through CFS and child clubs)	650,000	123,494	5,048	375,000	47,359	2,042
Number of children and women associated with armed groups/victims of SGBV ³ supported with reintegration services	5,500	1,357	205	5,500	1,245	205
Number of unaccompanied and separated children supported (case managed, including those supported in alternative care arrangements)	12,000	4,485	54	9,200	2,556	54
Number of children reached with Mine Risk Education	104,000	60,062	0	104,000	0	0
EDUCATION						
Number of school-aged children including adolescents reached by schools/temporary facilities in safe learning environment	1,600,000	422,064	1,094	1,260,000	421,714	1,094
Number of school-aged children reached with learning materials	1,600,000	89,426	350	1,260,000	89,426	350

² This indicator reflects the number of consultations made

³ Including victims of forced marriage and sexual violence and children born out of sexual violence.