

Background

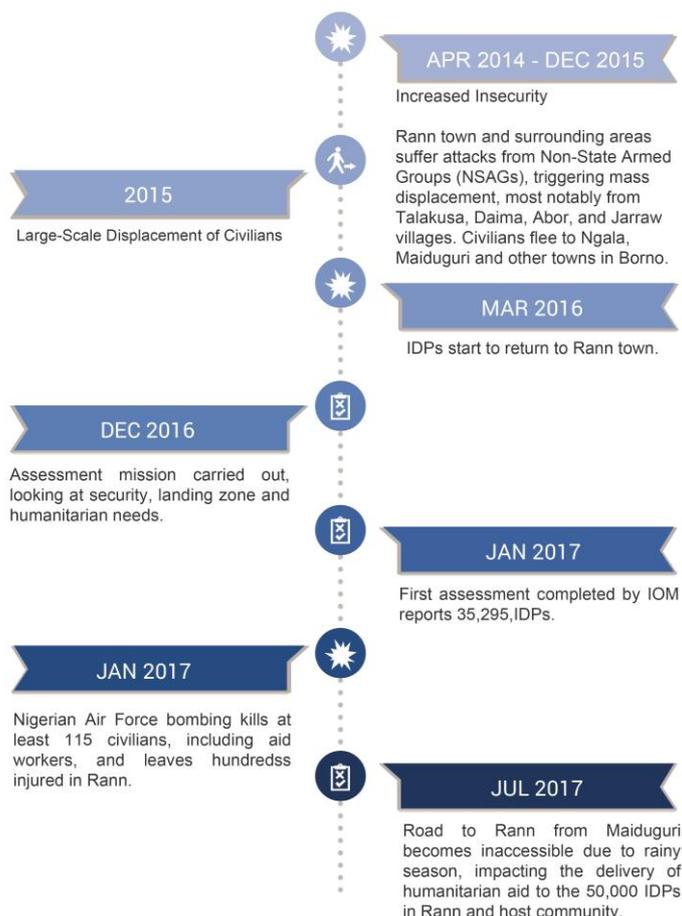
- Rann town is the capital of Kala Balge Local Government Authority (LGA) in Borno State, north-east Nigeria.
- The LGA has seen the killing of hundreds of civilians, the abduction of women and girls, the destruction of towns, and large scale forced displacement of populations. Livelihoods have been devastated and assets looted.
- Since March 2016 civilians have slowly started to return to Rann, but are in dire need of humanitarian assistance. Local government has been slow to be re-established in the town, and this had a negative impact on the humanitarian response.
- The security situation outside Rann remains tenuous, and protection of civilian concerns are high. Freedom of movement is restricted due to a curfew and a 5km security perimeter. Nonetheless, civilians do access markets in Cameroon (8km away). New vulnerable and/or displaced populations continue to arrive in Rann on a regular basis from insecure areas. These individuals are screened by the Nigerian military upon arrival.

Humanitarian Access

- Rann town is the only location in Kala Balge LGA with a permanent humanitarian presence. Humanitarian personnel are transported to Rann by the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS).
- Poor security is hampering access for humanitarians in Rann and the rest of the LGA.
- Humanitarian operations and preparedness activities in Rann continue to be affected by the poor road conditions between Rann and Maiduguri. During the rainy season these conditions are exacerbated as entire roads are washed out, and Rann is effectively cut off for weeks at a time with trucks being stranded in remote towns along the way. The constant breakdown of trucks can lead to the looting of goods (both humanitarian and commercial).
- Humanitarian logistics organisations have explored options to move cargo to Rann, including pre-positioning stock, using various air options with UNHAS, operating cross-border from Cameroon, using donkeys and boats, repairing roads etc. Thus far, UNHAS has been successful in flying in supplies, such as medicine, in smaller quantities. Some reports indicate that the Ngala-Rann road may open for light-weight vehicles in coming weeks.
- Along the Mafa–Dikwa–Ngala–Rann road, humanitarian personnel and cargo movements require armed escorts as a last resort.
- Between Dikwa and Ngala there are reports of unexploded ordnance and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).



CRISIS TIMELINE



Humanitarian Situation

- Official numbers provided by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) estimate nearly 50,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Rann town. However, the number of civilians in need of humanitarian assistance, which includes IDPs and the host communities, could reach up to 80,000 individuals.
- Protection of civilians is a grave concern in Rann and the surrounding areas, especially with the recent increase of attacks on IDP camps. There is also a regular flow of displaced populations arriving into Rann, which is also a security concern and means that all new arrivals need to be carefully vetted.
- The communities' livelihoods and ability to farm has been affected by insecurity, including a security perimeter of 5km surrounding the town, as well as flooding. Recently, however, reports indicate that about 70 per cent of the population are engaging in farming activities. Also, the market in Rann town is partially functioning every Thursday with local traders coming from Ngala and Cameroon, by foot, bicycle and donkey.
- The main health issues reported are high rates of malaria and respiratory infections. In 2016 humanitarian partners reported that Acute Watery Diarrhea was a major cause of mortality, and recently there was one confirmed case of Hepatitis E.
- The coordination of the humanitarian response has been decentralised to LGAs that are considered to be a priority in terms of humanitarian need. Kala Balge is one of these priority LGAs. This means that humanitarian organisations communicate and coordinate through the local mechanism, improving coordination among partners at local level and information flow between partners in the LGA and Maiduguri.

Humanitarian Response

- In 2016, humanitarian partners scaled up the humanitarian response in Rann town to provide IDP and host populations with lifesaving assistance, including food, shelter, non-food items, health services, nutrition support, water, sanitation and protection.
- In anticipation of physical access constraints ahead of the rainy season (that started in July), humanitarians in Rann scaled up activities, including more in-kind food for the General Food Distribution (GFD) as well as agricultural support. On 28 June, over 11,700 households were reached with in-kind food assistance and on 2 July a second distribution was made to 6,410 households. Food security monitoring teams are sent to Rann on a weekly basis to provide an ongoing assessment of the situation. The community is reportedly coping through the farming and market activities noted above. In addition, humanitarian organisations have also supported the communities in Rann town with a one-off cash distribution of 5,000 Naira that aims to top up the recent food distribution with fresh food.
- According to a recent IOM report¹, the shelter situation for the 50,000 IDPs in Rann is dire with thousands of people living without shelter or in emergency/makeshift shelters. Shelter partners are currently delivering tarpaulins to new arrivals, and are awaiting additional supplies that will arrive once the roads become accessible.
- Non-food items including mosquito nets, blankets, kitchen sets and mattresses will also be delivered once the roads become accessible.
- Camp coordination and camp management teams have also recently begun scaling up site management activities.
- Health partners have increased activities and are delivering free and quality services, including ante-natal care, to thousands of IDP and host communities on a monthly basis. A seasonal malaria campaign is being carried out, and vaccinations have been administered to thousands in Rann town. Cholera preparedness is ongoing.

IDPs in Rann



¹ <https://nigeria.iom.int/dtm-august-2017>



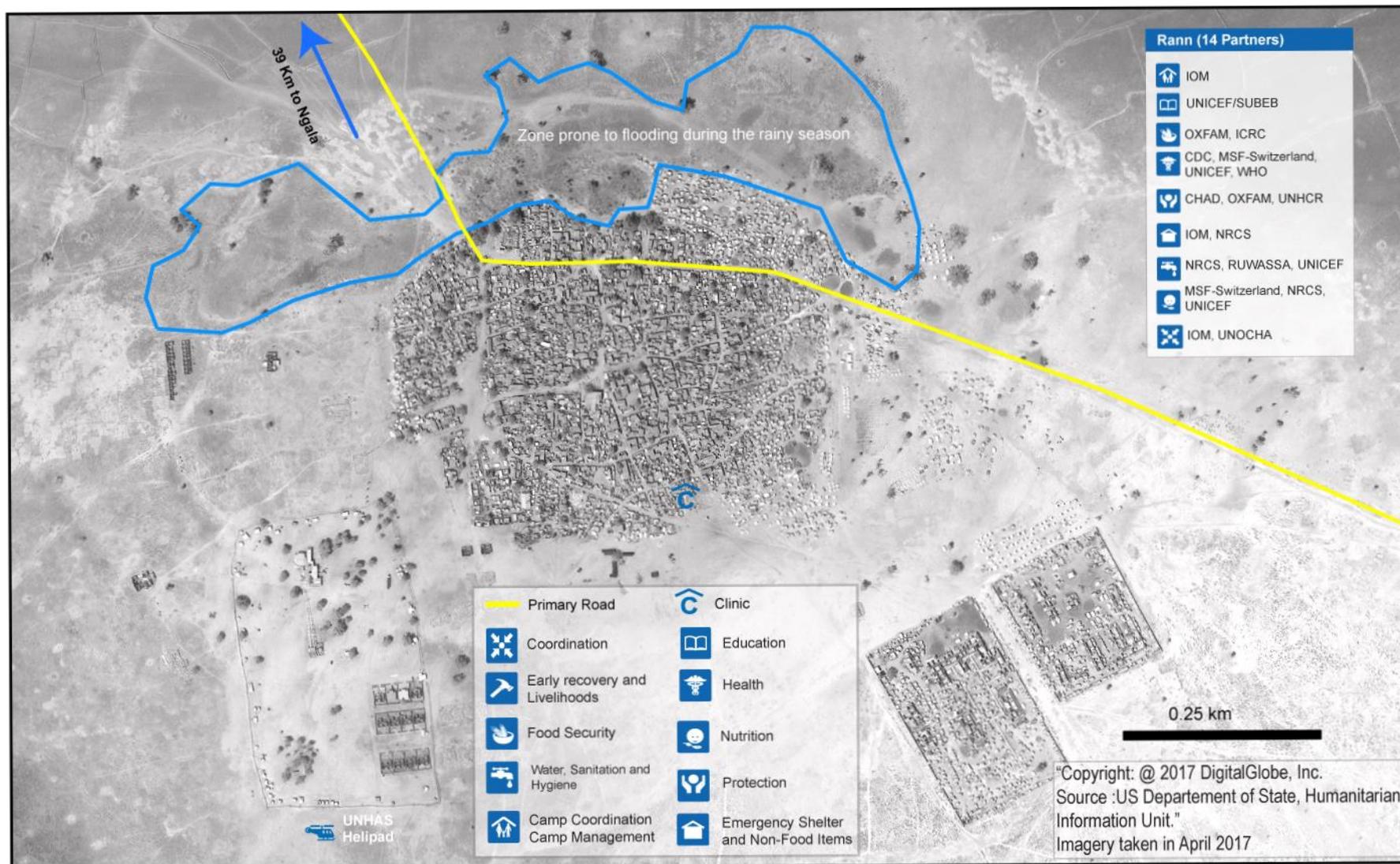
- Protection partners are supporting affected communities with child protection activities, including Family Tracing and Reunification, case management and youth mentorship.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene services are a priority and humanitarian organisations are building latrines and bathing facilities for the IDP and host communities. Other activities include bucket chlorination, borehole repair and the delivery of safe drinking water. Community volunteers are sensitizing communities on cholera and Hepatitis E as well as other diseases and issues.
- Nutrition services to IDP and host communities are ongoing, including Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition services, as well as blanket distributions of nutritional supplies.
- Education programming is ongoing in temporary learning spaces supporting both IDP and host community children. The aim is to register 6,000 students.

Humanitarian Organisations in Rann

LGA Coordination	OCHA-IOM
Camp Coordination & Camp Management (CCCM)	IOM
Education	UNICEF/SUBEB
Food Security and Livelihoods	OXFAM, ICRC
Health	WHO, MSF-Switzerland, UNICEF, CDC
Nutrition	MSF-Switzerland, UNICEF, NRCS
Protection	CHAD, Oxfam, UNHCR
Shelter/NFI	NRCS, IOM
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	NRCS, RUWASSA, UNICEF, Oxfam

Fact Sheet

NE Nigeria: Rann, Kala/Balge LGA (November 2017)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 01 October 2017 Sources: Sectors 3W, DTM XVIII Feedback: ochanigeria@un.org www.unocha.org/nigeria www.reliefweb.int/country/nga