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HIGHLIGHTS

- 35,026 affected by floods in five states in July 2013 alone.
- 1,707 estimated deaths in 2013 from insurgency and inter-communal violence. Most affected states were Benue, Yobe, Kaduna and Plateau.
- An estimated 8.3 million people in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe threatened with limited access to markets and decreased household income due to the on-going insurgent and SoE in the states.
- 1,007 suspected Lassa Fever cases with 30 deaths were reported from 24 LGAs in 11 States in 2013

KEY FIGURES

Nb. of children <5 estimated affected by SAM in 2013 296 500

Nb. of children <5 estimated affected by MAM in 2013 910 516

FUNDING

US\$30.9 m

Projected for Sahel response in 2013 (**Source: 2013 Food-Security Strategy and Action Plan For The Sahel In Nigeria**)

US\$6.5 m

Received from CERF to respond to flooding

FLOODS AFFECT 35,026 PEOPLE IN 18 STATES

Heavy rains from 15 July and 7 August affected 35,026 people across the country according to National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The most affected states are Kano, Jigawa, Bauchi, Benue and Katsina. Three deaths have been reported, two from Bauchi state and one from Kano. Figures on displacement are unclear, however, it is reported that displacement of persons has occurred in Katsina state in five local government areas (LGAs), namely, Kankia, Charanchi, Mashi, Daura and Zango. Flooding in Katsina was caused by collapse of the Kankia dam. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has donated relief materials to communities impacted by floods in Katsina State.



States currently affected by this flood are still recovering from the 2012 floods. The 2012 floods were the worst ever experienced in more than 40 years in Nigeria: 33 out of the 36 states were affected including 14 that were severely affected;

the total value of the destruction was estimated at US\$16.9 billion.

Through the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the UN through its agencies including FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR and WHO, collaborated with relevant government (i.e. federal, State and local authorities) and local NGO partners to provide food, NFIs, agricultural support, healthcare, reproductive health and WASH support to 1,047,118 people affected by the 2012 flood disasters across 14 target states

RESPONDING TO HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA

An inter-agency assessment was carried out from 18-23 July, in the three SOE states and in four neighbouring states, viz. Bauchi, Taraba, Gombe and Jigawa. Participating agencies were the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the National Orientation Agency (NOA), the UN, NGOs and the Nigerian

Red Cross. The mission highlighted four key observations, namely that: (1) IDPs reside mostly with host families and not in camps and that these IDP families are adding a serious strain on the already over-stretched resources of their host families and communities; (2) IDPs fled the SOE States primarily due to increasing insecurity, limited access to social services, and the rising cost of commodities; (3) IDPs were able to move freely with few reports of abuse or harassment and no reported cases of separation of children or abuse; and (4) some states, such as Bauchi, Adamawa and Gombe, have provided relief materials to IDPs, however, such assistance nevertheless remains inadequate due to the scale of the impact on populations and communities.

Recent reports indicate that 5,432 people have been displaced from the SOE states into neighbouring states and over 6,200 to neighbouring countries. However, it remains a challenge to estimate the total number of IDPs as no monitoring mechanism is in place at either the state or federal levels.

Humanitarian priority needs identified in the joint assessment include: (1) support to affected communities, including returnees, with agricultural and livelihood support before the next planting season; (2) prioritization of psycho-social assistance at the community level; (3) provision of temporary shelter or shelter rehabilitation materials for the estimated 2,000 returnees reported from Cameroon, *inter alia*; and (4) mainstreaming of peace-building and reconciliation mechanisms into early recovery programming to encourage dialogue between communities and reintegrated insurgents.

Humanitarian access is being granted to all three SOE states in which ACF, UNICEF, WHO, MSF-Belgium, and Save the Children continue to operate. However, lack of security assurances and limited communication (e.g. GSM networks are off in two SOE states) have hampered humanitarian actors on the ground. State and national authorities have reportedly begun food and NFI distribution in six of the seven states covered in the assessment; no assistance has yet been reported in Gombe state, where national authorities are having difficulty in IDP identification.

FOOD CRISIS IN NORTHEAST PERSISTS

An estimated 8.3 million people in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states are threatened with limited access to markets and decreased household income due to the on-going insurgency and state of emergency. FEWS NET Food Security Outlook July report highlighted that these states will face an IPC Phase 3 food crisis until next harvest in October 2013.

Conflict and communications disruptions in the northeast continue to restrict business activities and have increased the cost of trade. The transport of goods to market has been hindered due to the lack of safe passage for merchants and truck drivers. Indeed, the Chad-Cameroon Nigerian border was closed due to the security situation, however, informal trade is reportedly on-going.

Foodstuffs are reportedly in low supply: the food items from Maiduguri, Yobe and Taraba have decreased by 40 per cent; Millet supply has reduced by 80 per cent; and groundnut supplies from Chad and Cameroun have been reduced by 25 per cent. In order to improve the food situation in the SOE states, the Government of Nigeria plans to release food from the Strategic Grains Reserve to the emergency states (about 19,000MT).

Nigeria's National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the Nigerian Red Cross is providing humanitarian assistance to affected populations in the three SOE states of Yobe, Borno and Adamawa. However, some areas of military operation remain

inaccessible' one area reportedly lacking access is One of these areas is Bama in Borno where no information on needs available.

BORNO STATE REBUILDS: 823 CLASSROOMS, HEALTH SYSTEM AND JOB CREATION

The Borno State government has announced plans to reconstruct 823 classrooms, rehabilitate health centers and invest in youth job creation as a means of address the effects and underlying drivers of the recent insurgency in the northeast. These plans are part and parcel to the government's broader "reconstruction, rehabilitation and reintegration" policy designed to consolidate the return of peace after a prolonged conflict with insurgent groups.

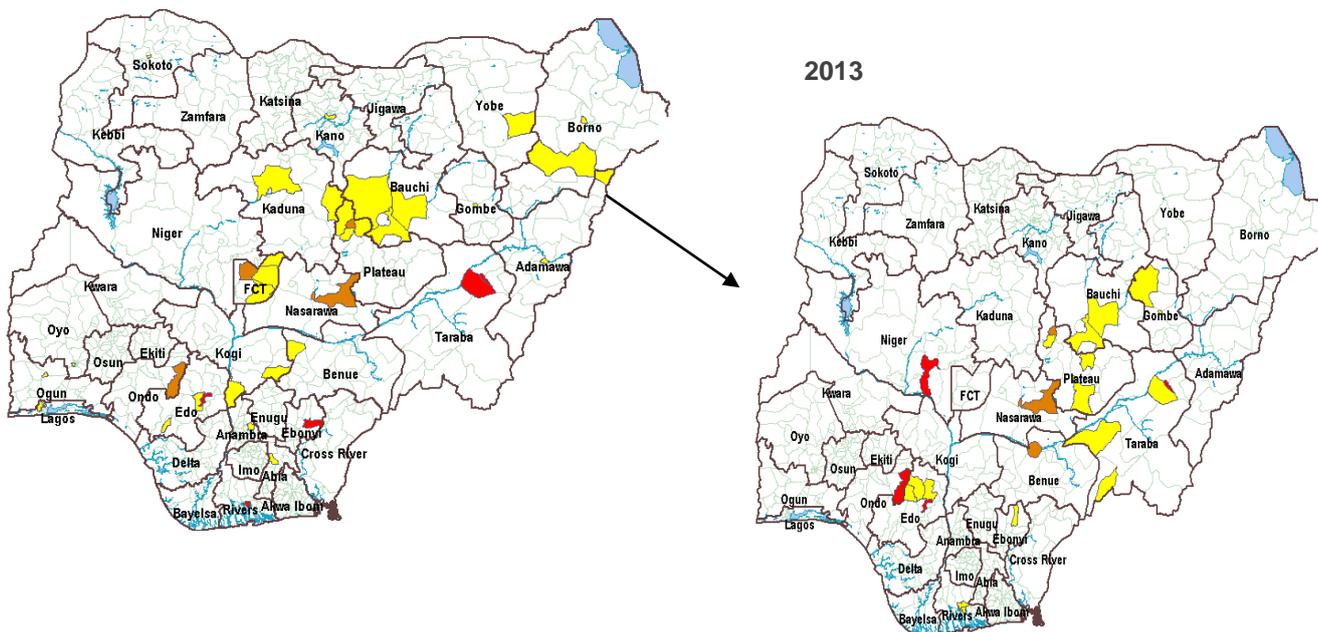
Borno state is one of the three states currently under the state of emergency, since 13 May 2013. Since the state of emergency was declared, at least 179 fatalities have been reported from 42 violent incidences that have occurred in the same time frame.

RENEWED EFFORTS TO CURB OUTBREAKS

The WHO reports that 1,007 suspected Lassa Fever cases resulting in 30 deaths were identified from 24 LGAs in 11 States and that 90 suspected cholera cases resulting in three deaths were identified in 12 LGAs in six states. In this report, WHO calls for additional technical support to State Ministry of Health and to Local Government Areas in order to implement heightened surveillance measures, community health education and prevention activities and ensure effective case management. WHO duly advocates for improved WASH access to control the spread of cholera.

2012

2013



Affected: LGAs = 24; States = 11

Cases = 1007; Lab C. = 149; Deaths=30

Affected: LGAs = 41; States = 23

Cases = 1200; Lab C.= 162; Deaths = 103



Needs and Response, by Sector:



HEALTH

WHO has distributed medical supplies, rapid diagnostic testing regimens and health care medicines to 150 health facilities across 284 communities. In addition, WHO has reached 300,000 people in 60 communities across 19 LGAs with health promotion activities aimed to build awareness towards the prevention of the most common diseases such as malaria. WHO has also distributed 4,000 dignity kits to 12 health facilities in three target states to increase access to reproductive health services for 184,621 people including 3,692 pregnant women-- for a period of six months. UNICEF has distributed 90 packs of ACTs (disp.tabs/6/PAC-30), 100 Emergency Health and 24 Malaria kits to 9 LGAs in Anambra, Bayelsa State and Cross River States. UNICEF distributed 10,500 mosquito nets to nine LGAs to prevent malaria outbreak.

To restore access to quality reproductive health care services for flood-affected communities, UNFPA has provided 552 cartons of reproductive health supplies and equipment targeting 29 health care facilities in Kogi, Bayelsa, Adamawa, Benue, Delta, Edo, Taraba, Niger and Kaduna States. Additional 192 cartons of reproductive health supplies and equipment were provided to 12 health facilities in Imo States which created access to reproductive health care for 184,621 people, including 3,692 pregnant women for a six months period. In order to improve response capacities for sexual and reproductive health, 48 people (25 female and 23 male) from FMOH, NEMA, FMOWASD, SEMAs, NRCS and service providers from Bayelsa, Adamawa and Imo States were trained on Minimum Initial Service Package for reproductive health in crises situations (MISP). Lastly, a training was held on GBV and HIV/AIDs for 45 social workers and Red Cross volunteers from flood affected communities in Bayelsa, Adamawa and Imo States.



WATER SANITATION HYGIENE

A year after the 2012 floods, some communities in Nigeria remain without access to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities. Oxfam, with funding support from ECHO, has been working to address this gap, supporting 3,475 people in 71 communities in Bassa LGA and 3,275 people in Isoko South LGA, Delta State with WASH items including purification tablets and hygiene NFIs (e.g. hygiene and laundry soaps, jerry cans, kettles and mosquito nets). Oxfam continues to report major gaps in the provision of WASH facilities advocating for more support will be required in the coming months to address the residual needs of the affected population especially in rehabilitation of community wells, construction of latrines and hygiene promotion in communities and schools.

With support from CERF, UNICEF has provided with: (i) clean drinking water to 229,000 (45,800 men, 45,800 women, and 137,400 children) in flood affected areas; (ii) water treatment options, water storage containers, and hygiene kits to 257,058 people (51,411 men, 51,411 women, 154,234 children) ; (iii) access to safe human waste disposal in schools to 3,150 pupils (1,575 boys and 1,575 girls); and 58 latrines out of 100 planned. In addition, 50 communities were mobilized on safe human waste disposal and proper hand-washing practices.



Nutrition

Working with the Primary Health Care Development Agency since late 2010, Save the Children has supported 7,317 children with severe acute malnutrition to access free treatment through the CMAM programme, with a recovery rate of 97 per cent in four LGAs in Kastina State; between January and May of this year, 11,798 children were treated. In Zamfara, CMAM started in 2012 and has reached 7,433 cases of severe malnutrition in three Winning Nutrition in Northern Nigeria (WINNN) project (a UNICEF-ACF-SCI

partnership), supported LGAs this year (up to May), out of which 5,354 were reached in the last quarter, with 83% recovery rate.

To improve Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, Save the Children has reached a total of 41,393 mothers with IYCF counseling as follows: 5,072 in Kebbi, 14,512 in Zamfara and 21,809 in Katsina. To prevent malnutrition, Save the Children is implementing an emergency Cash Transfer in Katsina State to support vulnerable and food insecure households towards accessing income that will enable them to afford a healthy and balanced diet; this initiative is in addition to Save's on-going CMAM programme. The cash disbursement targets 1,200 very poor households, which targeted 98% of women head of households, and began in June, 2013 in six villages, and in the two LGAs. Families receive approximately 9,500 Naira (\$58).



Food Insecurity

Oxfam reported high food insecurity in 53 communities in Bassa LGA in Kogi State. Most of the affected populations are farmers who lost their farmlands, tools and seeds during the flood disaster in 2012. Most of the affected farmers do not have access to improved seedling and extension services, thus seriously hindering their harvest for next year.

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