



Nigeria

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION REPORT



Highlights

- According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round VII Report (December, 2015), there are an estimated 1.72 million people displaced as a consequence of the conflict in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe.
- A joint Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) will be conducted by the Government of Nigeria, the United Nations, the European Union and the World Bank in the North East. The RPBA will cover the states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. Field missions to the states will begin in February.
- An outbreak of Lassa fever occurred across 19 states, including Taraba and Gombe. While, no cases were recorded in Adamawa which borders Gombe, emergency response teams were formed in three zones in Adamawa in preparation of possible outbreak.
- UNICEF and its state partners scaled up the response in health, providing integrated primary health care (PHC) services in IDP camps and host communities through 108 health facilities (31 camp clinics and 105 host community health clinics) in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

1 February 2016

14.8 million

People affected by the crisis in the four North East states of Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe. (OCHA, 2015)

7 million

People in need in the four North East states. (OCHA, 2015)

3.8 million

Children in need in the four North East states (OCHA, 2015)

3 million

People in areas inaccessible due to insecurity in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. (OCHA, 2015)

UNICEF Appeal 2016*

US\$ 55.5 million

*Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC)

UNICEF's Response with partners

| Indicators | UNICEF | | Sector | |
|---|---------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | UNICEF Target | Cumulative results (#) | Cluster Target | Cumulative results (#) |
| # of conflict affected people provided with access to safe water per agreed standard | 861,950 | 76,017 | 1,856,572 | |
| # of conflict affected children accessing education in a protective and safe learning environment | 120,000 | 29,044 | 363,600 | |
| # of conflict affected people reached with emergency PHC services | 3,827,595 | 241,801 | | |
| # of conflict affected children reached with psychosocial support | 105,000 | 75,009* | 180,000 | 85,776* |

*Figures reported may include continuity of care for children from end 2015 carried over into 2016 programme. Figures to be further clarified in next sitrep.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The conflict between Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad (JAS), commonly known as Boko Haram, and the Nigerian Security Forces (NSF) in the North East of Nigeria is entering its seventh year. According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round VII Report (December, 2015), there are an estimated 1.72 million people displaced as a consequence of the conflict in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe. The largest proportion of IDPs are located in Borno state (1.43 million), followed by Adamawa (131,222), Yobe (131,203) and Gombe (24,934).

In an effort to develop a strategy on peace building and recovery as well as support coordinated and coherent assistance to conflict affected people in the North East¹, a joint Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) will be conducted by the Government of Nigeria, the United Nations, the European Union and the World Bank. The RPBA will cover the states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. Field missions to the states will begin in February.

For children displaced by the conflict, a return to some normalcy by regularly attending school is a critical need. In Fufore transit camp in Adamawa state, for example, there are an estimated 1,700 children without access to education; and in January, an field assessment of their education needs found that about 90 per cent of school age children had never attended school. At present, the transit camp accommodates about 3,000 returnees from Cameroon that will be later relocated to their area of origin (i.e. Borno state). However, plans for their relocation are uncertain.

In January, UNICEF partnered with the British Council's Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme to begin research on children associated with armed groups (both JAS and Civilian Joint Task Force/vigilante groups). The research will enable UNICEF and partners to design appropriate community-based reintegration and peacebuilding programs for children under 18 years of age.

Estimated Displaced Population as a Consequence of the Conflict
(IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Round VII, December 2015)

| | Total | Male | Female |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Total Displaced Population | 1,721,509 | 830,309 | 891,199 |
| Children (Under 18) | 952,029 | 455,600 | 496,429 |
| Children (Under 5) | 988,146 | 474,310 | 513,836 |
| Adults (18 to 59) | 638,380 | 303,356 | 335,024 |

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG). The HCT provides strategic leadership, policy development and engagement with the Federal Government and meets under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator on a monthly basis. The ISWG promotes sectoral response and coordination. UNICEF leads the Education, WASH and Nutrition sectors as well as the Child Protection sub-sector.

The Education in Emergency (EiE) Working Group and the coordinating body of the Safe School Initiative (SSI) are collaborating to monitor the quality of education delivered by UNICEF trained teachers and school attendance among newly enrolled IDP learners in Borno state.

The Coordinator and Information Management Officer for the Child Protection Working Group undertook missions to strengthen the capacity of the Working Groups in Borno and Yobe states. Working Groups on Children and Armed Conflict – established to feed into the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave violations of children's rights – are now operational in Borno and Adamawa states.

In the Nutrition in Emergency (EiE) Working Group findings of the Sector Performance Monitoring exercise were validated. Sector partners identified recommendations and action points that included in particular, greater focus on advocacy for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children.

¹ Joint Scoping Mission of the United Nations, World Bank and European Union in Support of Recovery and Peace Building in North East Nigeria. Aide Memoire. October, 2015.

In WASH, a Sector Coordinator was recruited to support coordination at the national level, while a WASH Specialist was mobilized to support state level coordination in Borno.

Humanitarian strategy

In 2015, concerted effort focused on increasing access to education for out of school children as a consequence of the insurgency and consequently, over 216,000 children were enrolled in school by the end 2015. In 2016, Education partners will work to improve the quality of education accessed by children in the four conflict-affected states to ensure those enrolled, attend and remain in school. UNICEF and its partners will work to develop teacher capacity, create child friendly environments for learning and support community participation in school management as well as address early childhood development needs of conflict affected children 3-5 years in IDP camps and host communities.

UNICEF and its partners will scale up identification and assessment of unaccompanied and separated children to ensure they have safe care and where possible, reunify them with their families. Focus will also be placed on support for the reintegration of high risk children (e.g. children associated with armed groups and children born out of sexual violence and their mothers) into their communities. The psychosocial support will be further scaled up and embedded into the school system to ensure sustainability. UNICEF and partners will also work to ensure key child protection interventions can move with populations as they return to their LGAs of origin.

In nutrition UNICEF and its partners will prioritize the treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in children under five years of age as well as enhance its prevention through the promotion of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and micronutrient supplementation. UNICEF will also work to aid the creation of an enabling environment in order to scale up access to these critical nutrition interventions in the three states.

UNICEF is prioritizing Integrated Primary Health Care (PHC) services and WASH services in IDP camps and communities hosting large numbers of IDPs in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states.

Summary analysis of programme response

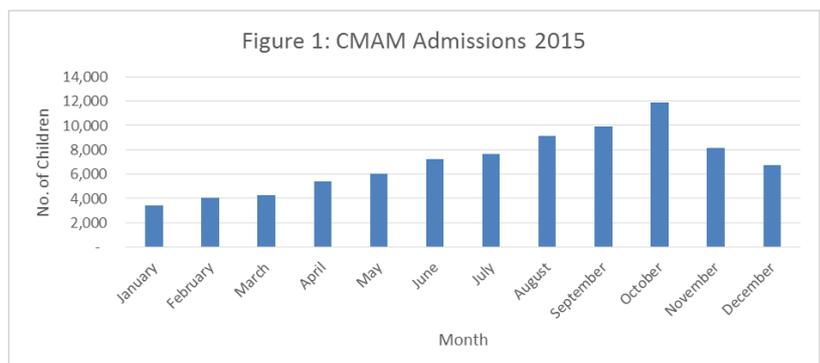
A new partnership with the State Universal Basic Education Board in Yobe, designed to sustain the provision of psychosocial support for conflict affected children, has reached 1,100 children with psychosocial support through 11 school based children's clubs.

The Nigeria Country Task Force on Children and Armed Conflict submitted the fourth quarterly Global Horizontal Note of 2015 to the Office of the Special Representative to the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict. Country inputs for the Secretary General's 15th Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict was also submitted, documenting six grave violations against children with analysis of major trends in North-East Nigeria and Chad, Niger and Cameroon. UNICEF also trained 34 senior officers of the Nigerian Army from the National Defence College to enhance understanding of child protection.

110 teachers from 11 schools in the two LGAs (Damaturu and Potiskum) hosting the largest proportion of IDPs in Yobe state were trained on pedagogy and teaching methodologies as well as life skills, psychosocial support skills, Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR), peacebuilding and conflict resolution.

Trend analysis conducted in at the end of 2015 on the number of children under five years of age with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted into the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme reflected the number of children admitted into CMAM increased during lean season which normally falls between June and September (See Figure 1). However, the cultivation season in 2015 was characterized by a late onset of rains that led to a delayed harvest season

(FEWS.NET, 2015) and peaks in admission, which would normally be observed in September were instead observed in October (11,936 children admitted), followed by reduced admission into the CMAM program in December (6,733 children admitted) which is in line with seasonal trends observed in previous years.



As a result of increased activity by the Nigerian Security Forces (NSF) in order to meet the 31 December deadline to bring an end to the insurgency, many IDPs have been brought into camps across the conflict affected states. UNICEF and its state partners have scaled up the response in health, providing integrated primary health care (PHC) services in IDP camps and host communities through 108 health facilities (31 camp clinic and 105 host community health clinics) in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

An outbreak of Lassa fever occurred across 19 states, including Taraba and Gombe, which borders Adamawa state. UNICEF is collaborating with the state partners to sensitize communities and IDP camps on outbreak prevention of Lassa fever. To date, no cases have been recorded in Adamawa state. However, emergency response teams have been formed in three zones across the state in preparation for possible outbreak.

In Maiduguri in Borno state, UNICEF trained partners from C4D, Health and WASH to strengthen capacity for the delivery of common messages in WASH and Health to IDP and host community populations as well as improve reporting on convergence interventions. A total of 30 participants from state partners and NGOs were trained.

Communication for Development (C4D)

Eight Hundred and Twenty-Two (822) members of religious and social institutions mobilized 175,902 care givers to ensure the immunization of 281,443 children in Borno State. Twenty UNICEF Voluntary Community Mobilizers (VCMs) and 40 core group VCMs were trained on community engagement principles and processes and mobilized 3,786 individuals from 12 settlements in Jere LGA on essential community practices. In Jere LGA and Maiduguri Municipal Council, 54,671 people were reached with water purification tablets. About 80,000 IDPs were sensitized on handwashing and other key household practices in all IDP Camps in Borno State. In selected host communities in Jere LGA of Borno State, 287 pregnant women and breast feeding mothers were sensitized on essential family practices.

Media and External Communication

Media attention on the crisis remains focused on the more than one million children out of school as a result of the conflict. Several media visits, including the major Dutch television channel RTL and the UK's Financial Times, visited Maiduguri and interviewed UNICEF staff members about the problem of children out of school and what UNICEF is doing to enable children to receive an education. UNICEF social media posts covering the visit of the UNICEF Regional Director to Maiduguri and WASH activities had a wide reach.

Funding

| Appeal Sector | Requirements | Funds received* | Funding gap | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | \$ | % |
| WASH | 8,883,764 | 2,419,356 | 6,464,408 | 73% |
| Education | 5,052,870 | - | 5,052,870 | 100% |
| Health | 13,000,000 | 348,285 | 12,651,715 | 97% |
| Nutrition | 11,219,000 | - | 11,219,000 | 100% |
| Child Protection | 7,903,054 | 396,553 | 7,506,501 | 95% |
| Social Protection | 9,500,000 | - | 9,500,000 | 100% |
| Carry-forward from 2015 | | 3,417,169 | | |
| Total | 55,558,688 | 6,581,363 | 52,394,494 | 82% |

* 'Funds received' 2015 does not include pledges/approaches

** Grant approval has been given by the Government of Japan (USD 4.5 million), but funds have not yet been received.

Next SitRep: 01/02/2015

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