

UNICEF/Nigeria/Vlad Shokhin



Nigeria

HUMANITARIAN SITREP No. 20

Highlights

- Cases of Hepatitis E in Borno since week 8 totalled 1262, with 49 new cases in Rann, Kala Balge during the reporting period. This has resulted in the reactivation of UNICEF’s response mechanism to curtail the spread.
- In 2017, a total of 3.8 million consultations have taken place in the primary health centres facilities in IDP camps and host communities, of whom 194,756 were reached during this reporting period in the 3 states.
- Access to safe water has been provided to 561,070 people since the beginning of 2017, of whom 35,351 were reached during this reporting period.
- A total of 21,717 children received psychosocial support through child friendly spaces and child clubs, during the reporting period.
- A total of 244,990 boys and girls received learning materials and school bags during the reporting period.

UNICEF and Partners Response

	UNICEF		Sector	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results	Sector Target	Cumulative results
WASH: # of conflict affected people provided with access to safe water per agreed standard	1,028,000	561,070	1,977,987	1,702,456
NUTRITION: # Children <5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes	220,190	178,805	314,557	266,217
HEALTH: # of conflict affected people reached with emergency primary health care (PHC) services	3,919,357	3,856,466		
CHILD PROTECTION: # of conflict affected children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	375,000	161,432	650,000	274,946
EDUCATION: # of conflict affected children accessing education in a protective and safe learning environment	1,260,000	749,103	1,600,000	750,935

01-15 November 2017

8.5 million

Projected number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in the northeast states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe for 2017 (Humanitarian Response Plan, 2017)

1.6 million

IDPs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, over 56 per cent are children (DTM Round XIX, October 2017)

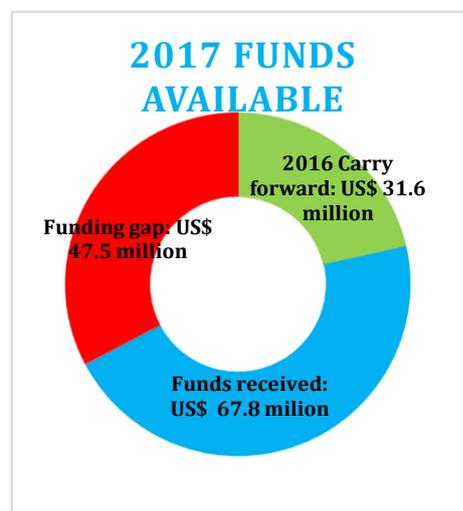
4.4 million

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



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The IOM DTM Round XIX (October 2017) estimates that a total of 1.57 million people remain internally displaced across the three northeast states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, of whom 85 per cent are in Borno alone. This represents a decrease of about 3 per cent as compared to Round XVIII (August 2017). The reduction is explained by the movement of people to the newly accessible areas in Borno State. Children represent 56 per cent of the total IDP population.

During the reporting period, a total of 2,641 new arrivals were registered in 16 LGAs in Borno and 4 LGAs in Adamawa (IOM DTM ETT Report: No. 39; No.40). These ongoing arrivals are increasing the pressure on the delivery of humanitarian services in the IDP settlements in terms of shelter, health and nutrition, provision of food and access to sanitation. With the upcoming dry season and improved road access, it is expected that hostilities will intensify leading to increased population displacement.

The number of cholera cases continued to decrease during the reporting period and as of 15th November 2017, the total number of confirmed and suspected cholera cases reached 5,340, with 61 deaths (CFR = 1.1 per cent): 2,686 cases in the Muna corridor (Jere LGA); 1,758 cases in Monguno and 82 cases in Guzamala. The total number of cases reported from Dikwa, MMC and Mafa stand at 736, 58 and 20 respectively and have remained so for over 3 weeks. Despite this improvement, active case finding and cholera prevention activities by UNICEF and partners continue in all the identified hotspots.

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.

During the reporting period, the Child Protection Sub-Sector continued working in collaboration with the Protection Sector, GBV Sub Sector, the INGO Forum and OCHA towards developing the Centrality of Protection Strategy; when concluded it will be shared with OHCT for their endorsement.

UNICEF continues to support the ongoing Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA) led by the EiEWG. During the reporting period the members of the EiEWG, with technical support by ACAPS, initiated the data collection phase in Adamawa which is expected to be completed by 17 November 2017.

Humanitarian strategy

UNICEF continues to scale up delivery and quality of the humanitarian response to affected populations in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states in coordination with the Government, other United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). UNICEF is targeting the most vulnerable populations distinguishing service provision between IDPs and the host communities; in locations where both are present they will have equal access to the services supported by UNICEF.

For a more effective scale up modality, UNICEF has diversified and strengthened its partnerships. Alongside Government, UNICEF has increased partnerships with reliable NGO partners and now has 42 programme agreements: Nutrition 17; WASH 5; Health 5; Child Protection 10; Education 3; and C4D 2. In conjunction with the diversification of partners, UNICEF is also strongly promoting outreach and mobile strategies in nutrition to ensure greater accessibility to nutrition services for populations that live far from the fixed sites to increase admissions. UNICEF has supported SPHCDA to set up 35 outreach sites in Borno (MMC 21; Jere 9; Mafa 3 and Konduga 2) and 26 in Yobe (Barde 3; Karasuwa 3; Jakusko 4; Nguru 3; Bursari 4; Geidam 3; Gulani 3 and Yusufari 3). In addition, 10 mobile teams have been established in Gwoza, Pulka, Izge, Bama, Banki, Damasak, Kukawa, Gubio, Rann and Dikwa of Borno providing integrated nutrition services to 50 sites.

To improve the quality of the response UNICEF is increasingly integrating its approach, especially amongst Health/Nutrition/WASH and where possible multi-sector programme agreements have been developed with NGOs. This has included increased community mobilization to ensure that the software components of the programmes receive increased attention through WASHCOMs for the operation and maintenance of water points, community mobilization to clean latrines and demand creation for health/nutrition services. The integration of WASH facilities into schools is another critical component of this approach along with integrating Child Protection activities into the school environment, especially training for teachers on PSS for use in the classroom.

The Rapid Response Mechanism is being strengthened to enhance the humanitarian community's capacity to respond in a timely, coordinated and predictable manner to the needs of populations made vulnerable by displacement, disease and/or natural disasters in the northeast of Nigeria. The aim is that within 48 hours of receiving and verifying alerts on affected populations, the RRM is activated to rapidly assess needs and deliver a minimum package of life-saving support through pre-designated partners with prepositioned stocks. The mechanism forms the initial emergency first line response, which is then quickly followed-up by sector-specific responses that are coordinated through the Inter-Sector Working Group led by OCHA. The OHCT has endorsed the RRM plan and the minimum package for life saving support has been developed, agreed on and uploaded on OCHA's site.

Programme monitoring has been strengthened with the implementation of a two-pronged strategy for field monitoring: a) programme implementation monitoring by the programme sections; and b) complementary monitoring of response quality, gaps and emerging issues conducted by independent field monitors in collaboration with the affected populations.

Summary analysis of programme response

Health: A total of 192,756 consultations were made during the reporting period in UNICEF supported health facilities providing integrated primary health care (PHC) services, in both camps and host communities, in the northeast of Nigeria. A total of 65,888 curative medical consultations took place, with malaria being the most common condition treated (malaria 21,645; acute respiratory infection 14,063; acute watery diarrhoea 7,914; measles 144; and other medical conditions 22,122). A total of 2,892 pregnant women each received a mosquito net through the ante-natal care (ANC) clinics in the 3 states.

A total of 124,236 preventive medical consultations were made immunizing 75,271 children and pregnant women with various antigens (including measles immunization for 3,952 children aged 6 months - 15 years); vitamin A supplementation reached 12,925 children and deworming tablets reached 16,767 children. A total of 12,429 pregnant women were reached with ANC; 1,351 safe deliveries were carried out and post-natal care was provided to 1,281 women during this reporting period.

UNICEF through SPHCA continued to provide health related services in the Borno State Rehabilitation Centre where 755 people released from Giwa Barracks are being accommodated. UNICEF supported Borno SMOH in conducting the screening of 412 people for Pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) and of the 22 patients tested so far all are negative. HIV screening was also carried out with 6 patients testing positive and immediately starting antiretroviral treatment. The screening for both PTB and HIV continues.

Nutrition: During the reporting period, a total of 17,488 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted for treatment in UNICEF supported sites in the three northeast emergency states. Since 2017, UNICEF has reached a total of 178,805 children suffering from SAM, representing 81.2 per cent of UNICEF's annual target. Overall, the performance indicators for the community management of acute malnutrition in the three northeast states are within the Sphere standards (85.3 per cent cure rate, 11.5 per cent defaulter rate, 2.2 per cent non-respondent and 0.9 percent death rate). The 7 UNICEF supported in-patient facilities admitted 119 SAM cases with medical complications, of which 99 were stabilized and transferred to OTPs during the reporting period.

Community screening of children 6-59 months reached 1,253,130 children in 27 LGAs (19 in Borno and 8 in Yobe), of which 21,251 (1.7 percent) were identified with SAM and 98,786 (7.8 per cent) with MAM. All children identified with SAM were referred to a CMAM treatment facility.

Preventive nutrition services in 27 UNICEF supported LGAs (19 in Borno and 8 in Yobe) reached 16,859 children 6 -23 months with micronutrient powders (MNP) and 92,938 mothers/caregivers were reached with counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in the three northeast states.

During the reporting period, supportive supervision was provided to a total of 204 OTP sites; 6 stabilization centers; 224 Mother support group; 123 IYCF corners; and 873 Community nutrition mobilizers in Borno and Yobe states.

WASH:

During the reporting period, UNICEF provided improved access to water for 35,351 IDPs and conflict affected people in Borno and Adamawa. A total of 34,480 people in Borno State benefitted from the rehabilitation of 8 Solar Boreholes (SBH): Banki Camp (5,760); Limanti and Gamboru communities in MMC (11,480); Mashamari in Jere (8600); Konduga (2,880); Magumeri (2,880) and Dikwa (2,880) LGAs. Another 871 people benefitted from the rehabilitation of 2 Hand-pumped boreholes (HPBHs): Yola North (451) and Yola South (420) LGAs in Adamawa state.

UNICEF continues to support the daily trucking and chlorination of 90 m3 of safe water to communities in Simari and Wade in Dusuman ward, and El-miskin IDP camp in Jere LGA benefiting 6,000 people. An estimated 4.5M people living

in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, including 680,000 IDPs who reside in urban centres continue to benefit from UNICEF's blanket chlorination of urban water systems through RUWASSA and the State Ministries of Water Resources. Through CIDAR, an additional 300,000 people were provided with sustained access to potable water through regular chlorination and FRC (free residual chlorine) tests of 660 community water points in Jere and MMC.

UNICEF continued carrying out operation and maintenance of water systems in camps through CIDAR, DRC and RUWASSA including chlorination, installation of dosing pumps and FRC monitoring, benefiting 265,256 IDPs (48% of camp population). In addition, 155,578 IDPs (28% of camp population) benefited through UNICEF's supply of Chlorine HTH and Aquatabs to IMC, Solidarites, ACF, MC, and CRS.

UNICEF, in collaboration with NEWSAN, OXFAM, RUWASSA and DRC continued to reach a total of 522,374 people living in 43 cholera affected and at-risk communities and camps in Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Kala-Balge, Konduga, Mafa, Maiduguri, Monguno and Ngala LGAs, through camp cleaning, garbage collection, cleaning and disinfection of 7,588 latrines. This is a recurrent activity that covers 91% of the IDPs living in camps within predefined critical cholera hotspots.

A total of 50 bath shelters were provided to 5,000 people in Damasak in Mobbar LGA of Borno State through RUWASSA. In addition, UNICEF, through RUWASSA provided sustained access to sanitation for 13,200 IDPs through desludging of 264 latrines: Federal Training Center Camp (11,650) in Konduga; and CAN Catholic Secretariat Camp (1,650) in MMC.

House to house campaigns on Cholera prevention and key hygiene WASH messages were carried out in collaboration with RUWASSA and CIDAR, reaching 15,456 HHs in 15 camps and communities including Cholera hotspots: Monguno (4,667), Konduga (1,614), MMC (1,057), Jere (6,569) and Damboa (57) LGAs of Borno State; and Gujba (1,068) and Damaturu (424) LGAs of Yobe State. UNICEF also conducted Hygiene Promotion group sessions reaching 14,478 HH: Yola North (130) and Yola South (108) in Adamawa State; and Jere (7,160), Dikwa (6,320) and Konduga (760) in Borno State.

To complement hygiene promotion, UNICEF, in collaboration RUWASSA, provided 108 HHs (648 people) hosting new IDPs with immediate response WASH and dignity kits in Vinikilang, Nasarawo and Yolde Pate communities in Adamawa.

Child Protection: UNICEF and implementing partners continued to provide critical child protection services to 170,648 children, adolescents and caregivers affected by the protracted crisis since the beginning of 2017. During this reporting period 22,183 children and women (11,477 boys, 10,592 girls and 114 women) benefitted from integrated child protection services: including psychosocial support; case management; socio-economic reintegration support and life skills for CAAFAG and SGBV victims and case management for unaccompanied and separated children. The increase in results during the reporting period is partly due to the strengthened collaboration between UNICEF's partner, the Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and 20 CBOs in Hawul LGA where 125 children's clubs were established. To support the children's clubs, the Ministry trained 510 members (250 female) drawn from the 20 CBOs. In addition, UNICEF's partners – CHAD and NEYIF commenced work with 12 primary and junior secondary schools (4 in Yobe, 8 in Borno), having completed the training of house-captains and club patrons on providing life skills education to adolescents affected by the protracted crisis.

During the reporting period, a total of 300 people (157 girls, 29 boys and 114 women) benefitted from socio-economic reintegration assistance provided by UNICEF's implementing partners, EYN and WINN, supporting the return and reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups in Maiduguri, Askira Uba and Gwoza. A total of 98 boys and girls out of the 186 graduated from the skills training programme were given start-up grants for small businesses in tailoring, cosmetics and cap-making. Arrangements have been put in place to monitor and support these children during the process of setting up their businesses.

A total of 2,197 people (470 men, 1,085 women, 226 boys, and 416 girls) in Bayo, Dikwa, Gwoza and Konduga received child protection information to enhance the protection of children from the 6 grave rights violations under the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM).

The 755 persons including 526 children (248 girls and 278 boys) released from administrative detention by the Nigerian Security Forces on 4 October continued to receive integrated rehabilitation services at the Transit Centre managed by the Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) in Maiduguri. UNICEF continued to provide technical and financial support to the MWASD including: coordination of activities in the centre; service provision such as psychosocial support for children; case management for unaccompanied and separated children as well children formerly associated with armed groups; life skills education for adolescents; health care; nutrition; education and WASH services. Other agencies are also providing services at the transit centre including: GBV case management (UNFPA); psychosocial support for adult women (IOM); PSS for adult men (UNICEF partner Neem Foundation); skills training (UNHCR); and food (WFP and NERI).

Education:

The school enrolment drive for school-age children continued during the reporting period in the 3 northeast states, with community level activities which include: engagement with community leaders, religious leaders and awareness creation by School Based Management Committees (SBMC) to increase school enrolment. A total of 150,751 children (70,992 girls, 79,759 boys) were enrolled through the campaign: 7,290 children (3,430 girls, 3860 boys) mainly from IDP camps in Borno and 143,461 children (67,562 girls, 75,899 boys) in Adamawa. This brings the total new enrolment in the 3 states since the beginning of the new school year to 323,155 (148,966 girls, 174, 189 boys): Yobe 108,008 children (44,601 girls, 63,407 boys); Borno 19,628 children (12,338 girls, 7,290 boys) and Adamawa 196,517 children (94,685 girls, 101,832 boys).

During the reporting period, UNICEF through SUBEB distributed a total of 139,972 schools bags with learning materials: 10,007 (4,280 girls, 5,727 boys) in Borno; 90,583 (37,668 girls, 52,915 boys) in Yobe; and 39,382 (20,674 girls, 19, 264 boys) in Adamawa. The distribution of learning materials to the newly enrolled children continues. In addition, 250 girls were given school uniforms in Yobe state.

In response to the high enrolment in the 3 states, UNICEF is renovating 105 additional classrooms; Borno 49; Yobe: 29 and Adamawa 27. The renovated classrooms, including the TLS earlier constructed by UNICEF, will be provided with 2,670 desks benefitting 8,010 children in Borno and Yobe states.

As part of scaling-up the integration of CDRR and PSS in teacher training institutions in Borno state under the ECHO funded Children of Peace project, UNICEF commenced a five-day ToT training for over 50 College of Education lecturers from 13th to 17th November with plans to train another set of 60 university lecturers from 20th to 24th November. The modules will be integrated into the teacher training programmes.

Communication for Development (C4D)

A key focus during the period was to counter anti-vaccination rumours circulating throughout Adamawa, Borno and Yobe which was threatening to disrupt the upcoming measles vaccination campaign (MVC); the seasonal malaria chemoprevention vaccination in selected parts of Borno (to prevent malarial illness during high malarial sickness period); and the Maternal New-born Child Health Week (MNCHW). Engagement with religious and traditional leaders, schools, political entities and media was intensified to dispel anti-vaccination rumours and any sense of fear among caregivers. Frequency of radio spots and TV announcements assisted in increasing awareness about routine immunization (RI) and MVC in Hausa, Kanuri, Fulfulde and English languages.

To improve awareness about and uptake of Routine Immunization (RI) and antenatal care services, UNICEF-trained community mobilizers reached out to over 15,000 households by conducting health talks, community dialogues and compound meetings in the northeast. In the process, over 70,000 caregivers were sensitized and mobilized to complete the RI schedule, observe good hygiene and sanitation practices, attend antenatal care sessions and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months of a child. Volunteer Community Mobilisers continued to play a key role in the registration of under-fives in IDP camps, link new-borns with RI, facilitate zero dose of Oral Polio Vaccine, polio case surveillance, conduct health talks, hold community dialogue and sensitization meetings.

Funding

In 2017, UNICEF is requesting US\$ 146.9 million to reach more than four million people, including 2.1 million children. Funds available amount to US\$ 99.3 million including US\$ 31.5 million carry-over funds from 2016, representing a 32 per cent funding gap.

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2017 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC))				
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available*	Funding gap	
			\$	%
WASH	19,137,663	12,724,160	6,413,503	34%
Education	31,435,344	23,338,232	8,097,112	26%
Health	25,007,231	9,170,490	15,836,741	63%
Nutrition	40,217,105	39,454,131	1,242,901	2%
Child Protection	27,230,558	10,888,296	16,342,262	60%
EPR	3,840,000	3,752,166	133,632	2%
Total	146,867,901	99,327,475	48,066,151	32%

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

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

Sector	Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
	Sector target	Sector total results	Change since last report	UNICEF 2017 target	UNICEF total results	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	266,217	40,149	220,190	178,805	17,488
Proportion of children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition recovered	>75%	85.3%	0.1%	>75%	85.3%	1.3%
Number of caregivers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding	731,332	1,175,696	127,589	511,932	577,496	92,938
Number of children 6-23 months in the affected areas receiving multiple micronutrient powder	561,078	451,993	16,859	280,539	451,993	16,859
HEALTH						
Number of children 6 months - 15 years vaccinated against measles				1,763,711	4,203,936	3,952
Number of people reached with emergency primary health care services ¹				3,919,357	3,856,466	192,756
Number of families reached with LLITNs				653,226	118,164	0
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE						
Number of people provided with access to safe water per agreed standards	1,977,987	1,702,456	35,351	1,028,000	561,070	35,351
Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities	418,000	645,700	0	217,000	199,739	0
Number of people reached through hygiene promotion Campaigns/ received WASH	1,114,238	1,237,541	130,656	1,028,000	884,286	130,656
CHILD PROTECTION						
Number of children reached with psychosocial support (including through CFS and child clubs)	650,000	274,946	24,555	375,000	161,432	21,717
Number of children and women associated with armed groups/victims of SGBV ² supported with reintegration services	5500	5,382	300	5,500	4,838	300
Number of unaccompanied and separated children supported (case managed, including those supported in alternative care arrangements)	12,000	8513	382	9,200	4,378	166
EDUCATION						
Number of school-aged children including adolescents reached by schools/temporary facilities in safe learning environment	1,600,000	750,935	150,751	1,260,000	749,103	150,751
Number of school-aged children reached with learning materials	1,600,000	246,724	141,706	1,260,000	244,990	139,972

¹ This actually reflects the number of consultations made and not the number of people reached

² Including victims of forced marriage and sexual violence and children born out of sexual violence.

* Current figures show WASH sector results as of 30 September 2017, plus UNICEF results as of 13 November 2017. Please note that with the WASH Sector focus on the Cholera outbreak response/preparedness, WASH sector figures for the reporting period (1st August and 30 September) are based on Cholera response/preparedness activities ONLY. As such, actual sector achievements may be higher than the sector total results reflected.