



Nigeria

Humanitarian Situation Report No.9

for every child

Reporting Period: September 1-30, 2020

Highlights

The impact of heavy rainfall in IDP camps in Borno state affected 6,742 IDP households within the reporting period causing damages to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, therefore, increasing the risk of a cholera outbreak.

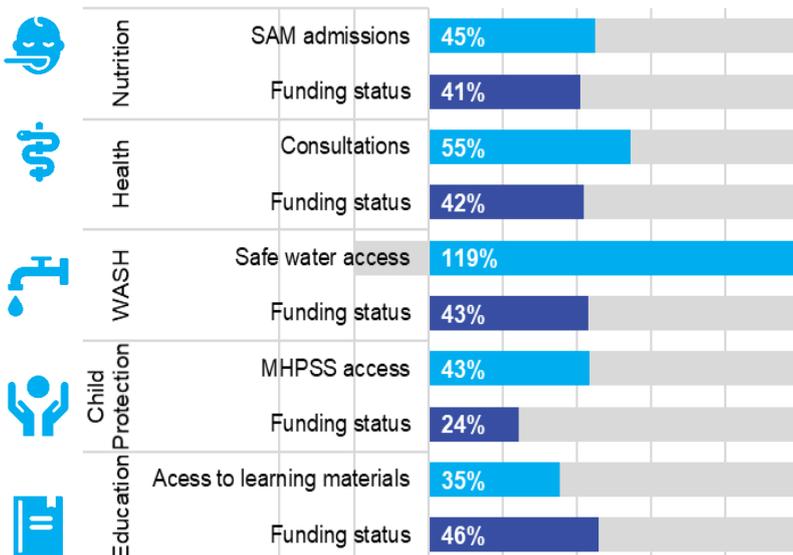
With UNICEF support:

- 28,538 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted for treatment in UNICEF supported treatment facilities in the three north-east states
- 616,705 conflict affected children, women and men were reached with integrated Primary Health Care (PHC) services
- Access to safe water was provided to 5,760 people in camps, health centres and host communities of Jere LGA in Borno State
- 10,475 beneficiaries including girls, boys, women and men received critical child protection services through remote programming.

Situation in Numbers

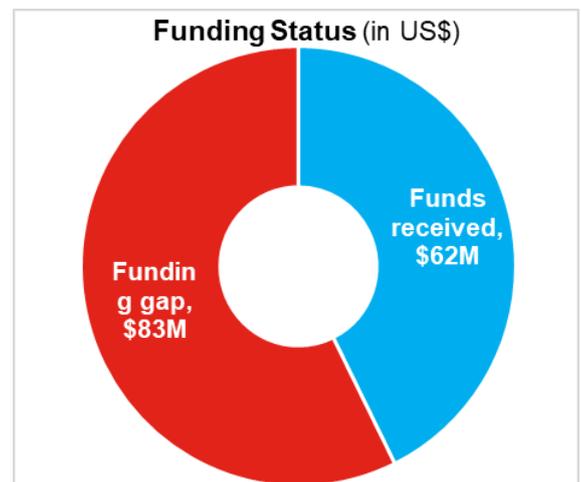
- 4.6 million** children in need of humanitarian assistance (HAC 2020)
- 7.9 million** people in need (HAC 2020)
- 3.8 million** people targeted (HAC 2020)
- 1.9 million** Internally displaced people (IDPs) North-east (IOM DTM Round XXXII, June 2020)
- 150,000** (IDPs) North-west (State emergency management agencies)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2020

US\$ 145.1 million



Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2020, UNICEF is requesting US\$ 145.1 million to provide life-saving services to 3.8 million people, including 2.2 million children. Funds currently available amount to US\$ 61.96 million resulting in a **57 percent funding gap**. UNICEF's ability to provide a sustained, integrated package of WASH, nutrition and health, child protection and education in emergencies services for the survival and development of vulnerable children is hampered by this lack of funding.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

North-east

During the month of September, a total of 5,905 movements were recorded, comprising 4,308 arrivals and 1,597 departures. Conflict and fear of attacks were the main triggers of movements, as well as poor living conditions, voluntary relocation, and military operations. The most affected Local Government Areas (LGAs) included Bama, Dikwa, MMC/Jere, Mobbar, Monguno in Borno State and Demsa, Michika and Mubi North in Adamawa State.

Heavy rain and flooding continued to affect the north-east states. An estimated 6,742 households have been affected in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps in Borno State, with considerable damages to some of the water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, further increasing the risk of a cholera outbreak. Cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) were reported in MMC as well as sporadic cases have also been reported in Yola North and Mubi. Other cases were reported in Dikwa, Jere and Mafa LGAs, with many of these cases being children under five years. In Yobe, the flood waters have impeded people's movement in heavily affected LGAs cutting off some communities in Machina LGA. The floods have washed away some roads and thus impacting key supply routes.

As part of the government plans to return IDPs in their areas of origin, the Borno State Government formed a committee to return IDPs in Baga with over 1,000 IDPs resettled to date. In Ajiri, Mafa LGA, additional public infrastructure including a new hospital, shopping complex and portable water facilities were inaugurated for returned IDPs. In Damasak, Mobbar LGA, temporary shelters were built to accommodate over 1000 households' refugees who returned from Diffa in Niger. However, with deteriorating security including attacks on civilians and an increase in checkpoints on major access road, there are potential risks for returnees and can hamper the delivery of humanitarian services.

North-west

Violent attacks continued in rural communities of Sokoto, Zamfara and Katsina states in September, albeit in a much-reduced scale in comparison to previous months. Security updates gave scattered incidents of criminal banditry and abductions in Zamfara and Katsina states. Heavy rains and release of excess water from the Bakolori and Goronyo dams in Sokoto, led to serious flooding in several LGAs of Sokoto and Kebbi states. At least 20 people were reported killed in the incidents, with up to 10,000 displaced. Flooding also led to loss of farmlands and livestock in addition to hundreds of homes that were destroyed. Whole villages were destroyed with incidents of secondary displacements reported.¹

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

North-east

A total of 28,538 boys and girls aged 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were newly admitted for treatment and therapeutic feeding in the three north-east states. All the discharge performance indicators for the Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) were within the recommended Sphere standards; 96.3% cure rate, 2.2% defaulter rate, 0.6% death rate and 0.8% of non-responders to treatment.

¹ <http://floodlist.com/africa/nigeria-floods-jigawa-kano-kebbi-september-2020>

For the prevention of malnutrition 22,349 pregnant women and caregivers of boys and girls aged 0-23 months benefitted from counselling on optimum Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) through community-based Mother to mother support groups and skilled counselling at nutrition facilities. A total of 15,713 boys and girls 6-23 months received micronutrient powder (MNP) for the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies disorders.

These results were achieved through:

- A total of 654,142 boys and girls aged 6-59 months were screened to identify and early detection of acute malnutrition at household level by the Community Nutrition Mobilizers. Out of these children, 11,802 (1.8%) were identified with SAM whilst 31,288 (4.8%) were identified with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM);
- On-the-job coaching and supportive supervision visits conducted to 253 outpatients' therapeutic program (OTP) sites, 18 stabilization centres (SCs), 199 IYCF corners, 238 mother support groups and 1,141 community nutrition mobilizers;
- A total of 430 boys and girls aged 6-59 Months were screened from UNICEF implementing reception centres in IDP Camps across hard to reach areas of Bama, Gwoza, Mobbar and Ngala LGAs of Borno state. Out of the 430 children, 21 (4.9%) were SAM while 31 (7.2%) were MAM. A total of 78 (18.1%) were from other accessible LGAs, 302 (70.2%) came from neighbouring countries of Niger, Cameroon and Chad while the remaining 50 (11.6%) were from inaccessible locations. All SAM children were enrolled in the therapeutic feeding and treatment service delivery sites;
- A refresher training was conducted for 64 Nutrition service providers and five Nutrition Focal persons in central Borno state. They were trained on integrated nutrition package including Gender-based Violence messaging. The trainings were done in two batches while adhering to COVID-19 preventive, measures. Plans have also been finalized to start the training in south Borno in October 2020;
- A state review meeting was conducted for all the LGAs in Borno. A total 68 participants including nutrition focal persons, MCH Coordinators and PHC Directors for both State and LGAs were in attendance. The review focuses on programs achievements, challenges and solutions which were worked on by participants. Actions points for follow up from the review are been compiled and will be share in the next sitrep; and
- Training have been conducted for 67 participants enumerators for the SMART Round nine data collection. In collaboration with National Bureau of Statistics, the activity was conducted in Maiduguri and teams have already moved out into the field for data collection.

North-west

116,542 children under five years, in violence affected areas of Sokoto and Zamfara states were screened for malnutrition in September. 4,319 (representing 3.7 percent) of these children were identified with MUAC less than 11.5cm indicating severe acute malnutrition, while 33,432 (representing 28.7 percent of the total) had MUAC between 11.5 and 12.4 cm indicating moderate acute malnutrition.²

3,917 children with severe acute malnutrition were admitted into 28 emergency SAM treatment sites in the two states. Flooding in several areas blocked access to treatment sites and prevented hundreds of children from getting to these facilities. In the same period, 2,753 children were discharged cured of SAM from these outpatient treatment sites.

For prevention of malnutrition, 8,480 caregivers of children 0-23 months, received counselling and key messages on infant and young child feeding. 1,882 pregnant women also received iron folate supplementation for the prevention and treatment of anaemia.

Health

A total of 616,705 children, women and men were reached with Out-Patient Department (OPD) consultations for integrated Primary Health Care (PHC) services in all UNICEF supported health facilities in the IDP camps and host communities in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States, out of which 295,803 (48%) were children below five years. During

² please note that screenings were conducted by community nutrition mobilizers for programmatic purposes and must be interpreted with caution.

the reporting period, 464,997 OPD consultations for curative services were recorded, with Malaria-132,118 being the major cause of consultations, followed by Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) – 186,262; AWD – 8,976; measles – 88, and other medical conditions – 137,553.

A total of 144,940 consultations for prevention services were recorded, including

- 4,648 children vaccinated against measles through Routine Immunization sessions;
- 38,192 children and pregnant women reached with various other antigens (Penta, Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV), Tetanus toxoid (TT), Hepatitis, Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), Meningitis and Yellow Fever);
- 32,325 reached with Vitamin A capsules;
- 42,103 with Albendazole tablets for deworming;
- 16,992 Ante-Natal Care visits;
- 3,912 LLINs distributed through RI and ANC clinics in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States;
- A total of 2,463 deliveries (skilled delivery – 2,241 unskilled – 222); and
- 4,305 postnatal/home visits were recorded during the reporting period.

WASH

Access to safe water was provided to 5,760 people through the rehabilitation of small solar-motorized boreholes (SMBH) in camps, health centres and host communities of Jere LGA in Borno State. UNICEF, through its partners, sustained O&M of 169 water systems for 259,401 people in Rann, Gwoza, MMC and Jere LGA; and batch chlorination of 807 community water points for 464,564 people in Jere and MMC. Sanitation facilities were provided to 9,220 people through construction of 437 latrines in Muna Garage, Custom House, Farm Centre and Mafa camps in Borno (8,740). Renewed access to safe sanitation facilities was provided for 88,550 beneficiaries through the desludging of 1,771 latrines in 10 IDP camps in Borno. A total of 20,054 households (120,324 persons) benefited from distribution of hygiene replenishment kits (top-ups), soaps distribution, and hygiene messages in Borno and Yobe.

Child Protection

For the reporting period, UNICEF through its implementing partners reached a total of 10,475 beneficiaries (4745 girls, 4856 boys, 783 women, 91 men) with critical child protection services through remote programming. The services included community based psychosocial support services, alternative care for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC), prevention and response to gender based violence and reintegration services for children released from armed groups. These included 8,648 children (4259 girls, 4389 boys) who accessed community based psychosocial support services, 380 persons (93 girls, 98 boys, 98 women, 91 men) received information on child rights violation, 150 children (63 girls, 87 boys) placed in alternative care and 14 children (7 girls, 7 boys) reunified with their caregivers; and 152 children (63 girls, 89 boys) accessed community reintegration services. A total of 673 persons (240 girls, 186 boys and 61 female youth, 186 women) affected by protection risks and GBV received specialized support services including medical care and case management services while 458 persons (20 girls, 438 women) were reached with GBV prevention and response messages.

UNICEF continues to provide technical support to the Borno State Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development (BSMWASD) in the management of interim-care services for children cleared of association with non-state armed groups (NSAGs) at the Bulumkutu Center. 35 children (16 girls, 19 boys) and 13 women at the interim-care centre continue to receive child protection services including family tracing for reunification in October 2020. Another 152 children (89 boys, 63 girls) separated from Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) have enrolled in community-based reintegration activities.

As part of mainstreaming child protection in schools and strengthening the educational system which includes building capacity of teachers, 85 participants were trained (25 teachers, 30 SBMC members, 16 CPC members and 14 head teachers) on identification and response to protection issues within schools and host communities, thereby creating an enabling environment for children and the affected vulnerable women.

Education

In September 2020, UNICEF and partners improved access to education for an estimated 2,364 conflicted-affected children (1,157 girls and 1,207 boys) through the provision of essential supplies and training of teachers in Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Borno and Yobe states. This achievement includes 2,364 children (1,157 girls and 1,207 boys) who benefited from the distribution of school mats, hand sanitisers and bars of soap to communities in Gubja LGA of Yobe state. A total of 309 School Teachers (225 females and 84 males) and 208 School-Based Mentors (58 females and 150 males) were trained in Psychosocial Support (PSS), and Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL) in Shani and Biu LGAs of Borno state.

The EIEWG and partners organised a week (7 - 10 September 2020) activity to commemorate September 9th, the international day to protect education from attacks which included engagement with children, community members, State House of Assembly, Military and other government actors. The event was held across the north-eastern states (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe), and there was also a global webinar that brought together Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attacks (GCPEA), Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Education (FMOE), and Education sector partners. There was also press statement from Ministers of Education, Defence and Humanitarian Affairs reiterating their commitments to protect education from attacks.

Communication for Development (C4D)

In addition to COVID-19 response, humanitarian efforts continued in the north-east and north-west locations. Under Borno Field Office, activities were carried out largely by Volunteer Community Mobilizers (VCMs) and religious leaders with messages on essential family practices, routine immunization, exclusive breastfeeding as well as sanitation and hygiene.

Some of these included:

- VCMs visited 244,306 households reaching 340,019 caregivers with messages on COVID-19, hygiene, Early Breastfeeding (EBF), ANC, RI and others; 51,003 of these caregivers are IDPs.
- 1,614 compound meetings were conducted with 14,5571 participants.
- 638 Jumaat mosques and 295 Churches delivered sermons with pro health and COVID 19 messages

In Adamawa, a total of 925 individuals reached with key messages on COVID-19 and other PHC services, 210 individuals in Fufore IDP Camp, 195 individuals in Malkohi IDP camp, 120 individuals reached in St. Theresa's Camp and 400 in Damare host community for the IDPs.

External Communication

UNICEF Nigeria within the humanitarian response in the north-east continue to disseminate information through press releases, human interest stories, graphics, videos and photos through its website and social media platforms ([UNICEF Nigeria](#), [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), [YouTube](#))

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Humanitarian Planning Cycle (HPC) processes for 2021 are currently on-going and Sectors Working Groups were actively involved in different exercises. The WASH, Education, Nutrition Sectors and the Child Protection Sub Sectors and their information management units have been engaged in supporting OCHA and REACH on Inter-Sector and Sector specific People in Need (PIN) figures and severity as well supported and participated in the Multi-Sector Need Assessment (MSNA), Joint-Inter-Sectoral Needs Analysis and Risk Analysis exercises.

The Child Protection Sub Sector has been engaged in the roll-out of the Primero Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+) in north-east Nigeria that commenced in early September. The CPIMS+ is an electronic platform used to support child protection case management with the aim of improving efficiency and accountability

and three government ministries, one national NGO and three international NGOs became the first CP agencies to use the system upon completion of a dedicated training on the use of the platform. Training of other child protection case management actors will continue through a phased plan. Through the LGA-level child protection coordination mechanisms, the CPSS documented messages from children about concerns and hopes for the well-being. The messages will also inform the Humanitarian Planning Cycle for 2021 as part of measures to enhance child participation in the humanitarian response. An orientation session on referrals in child protection was conducted for child protection actors and aimed at enhancing the understanding of referrals in child protection including processes and roles of various actors in referrals pathways for child protection.

The Nutrition Sector led different Sector coordination fora including Technical Working Groups (TWGs) with focus on challenges on implementation of SAM inpatient treatment. The Sector compiled key challenges and way forward to be presented to Borno State Primary Health Care and Development Agency (SPHCDA) Executive Director for support. In addition to this, the Sector has also contributed to the WFP treatment of MAM restructuring process from Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme to facility-based Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme approach, conducted gap analysis and successfully coordinated with two INGOs to cover identified OTP gaps in Maiduguri, Jere and Monguno LGAs as well as supported the SPHCDA Nutrition Unit to draft its 2021 annual workplan incorporating all the nutrition sector stakeholders input.

The WASH Sector coordinated a revised compilation of partners rationalization process where a total of 144 camps/sites in 11 LGAs have been completed. At Sector level, WASH partners have continued to meet weekly under the TWGs where COVID-19/Cholera situations are analysed, and response plans discussed and effectively addressed. Joint mass hygiene promotion on cholera preparedness was conducted by WASH and Health partners in various accessible LGAs in Borno from the 21st of September to 25th of September. In coordination with Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) and the State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agencies (RUWASSA) and LGA focal agencies, preparations for the Global Handwashing day celebrations have seen increased focus on messaging around hand washing with soap, translation of communications materials for field use and a COVID 19 glossary developed with the support of Translators Without Borders (TWB).

The Education in Emergencies (EiE) Sector has been engaged in different meetings with ECW to prepare the Nigerian MYRP (Multi Year resilience Program). A consultant has been recruited and started working with the EiE secretariat and Education Cannot Wait (ECW) advisors to develop the proposal. A weeklong activity has been organized by the EiE Sector Working Group and partners to support the “International day to protect education from attacks” through engagement with communities and children, the State House of assembly, Military and government officials. The EiE Sector also organized a meeting with National NGOs and CSOs in Borno state to discuss localization strategies and how these can support Education initiatives in the north-east. Last, the Sector has been engaged in developing a methodology to estimate the number of learners reached through radio lessons. From this process, learners that need access to a radio device can also be identified and reached accordingly.

Supplies

A total of 5,608 cartons of Ready-To-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and 44,000 packets of Micronutrient Powder was delivered to government (2,440 RUTF Cartons and 44,000 MNP Packs) and partners (3,168 RUTF Cartons) implementing nutrition services. UNICEF supported the SPHCDA in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States with essential medicines for integrated emergency PHC services in supported clinics in IDP camps and host communities. UNICEF donated 6,489 bags (each 50kg) of Aluminium sulphate for urban water chlorination in Borno and Adamawa States and an additional 625 drums of 45kg HTH Chlorine and 219 25kg-bags of Lime in Adamawa State.

Next SitRep: October 2020

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results (HAC 2020)

Sector	UNICEF HAC			SECTOR NE		
	2020 Target	Total Results	Change since last report	2020 Target	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	455,619	204,809	32,455	255,619	183,652	28,538
Proportion of children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition recovered	>75%	95.3%	-0.7	>75%	96.30%	0.1
Number of new caregivers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding	167797	308,199	49,201	269,492	542,051	48,841
Number of new children 6-23 months in the affected areas receiving multiple micronutrient powder	156,490	90,421	21,517	391,227	151,728	23,332
HEALTH						
Number of children 6 months - 15 years vaccinated against measles	1,186,800	259,116	4,648			
Number of consultations for IDPs and affected host communities	3,713,100	2,087,056	616,705			
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE*						
Number of people gain access to safe water (at least 15 litres per capita per day) for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	250,000	298,523	47,360	523,544	1,019,161	124,759
Number of people have sustained access to safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	500,000	604,536	0	2,394,019	3,831,183	842,558
Number of IDPs in camps gaining access to gender segregated sanitation facilities and services (latrines, showers, handwashing stations) as per SPHERE standard	300,000	332,473	9,220	1,063,554	2,633,345	221,541
Number of people benefiting from community tailored hygiene messages aiming at hygienic behaviours and practices	1,126,800	617,293	16,439	2,394,019	617,293	293,143
Number of people benefiting from basic hygiene items including top-ups.	1,276,800	232,980	0	2,394,019	675,543	104,684
CHILD PROTECTION						
Number of children reached with psychosocial support, including access to child friendly place	232,400	100,920	8,648	544,000	201,603	7,189
Number of children and caregivers reached with information on childcare and child protection including on grave child rights violations	147,200	43,173	380	430,000	117,432	4,270
Number of registered unaccompanied and separated children benefitting from alternative care arrangements	1,760	1375	150	4,400	1375	150
Number of unaccompanied and separated children reunified with their caregivers	360	312	14	900	349	14
Number of children released from armed forces or groups who have benefited from community reintegration support	3,080	2,416	152	4,400	3,910	546

Number of children, adolescents and caregivers benefitting from mine risk education	25,000	-	-	0	-	-
Number of children and adolescents affected by protection risks who receive specialized support services including response to gender-based violence	1,400	1,963	58	3,500	-	-
Number of women and children provided with prevention information to address gender-based violence	48,536	3,188	458	500,276	-	-
Number of women and children provided with response interventions to address gender-based violence (GBV sub sector)	1,578	1,220	615	200,000	-	-
Sector	2020 Target	Total Results	Change since last report	2020 Target	Total Results	Change since last report
EDUCATION						
Number of conflict-affected boys and girls (3-17 years) attending a learning centre or school	400,452	370,045	2,364	638,679	574,936	2,364
Number of conflict-affected boys and girls (3-17 years) accessing alternative basic education models (Integrated Qur'anic Education and accelerated learning programmes)	121,477	115,943	0	173,538	274,336	0
Number of conflict-affected boys and girls (3-17 years) benefiting from learning supplies including ECD kits	584,797	214,332	0	812,218	279,704	0
Number of children accessing learning through rehabilitated classrooms/ established temporary learning spaces	94,050	15,997	0	150,000	16,647	0
Number of children receiving education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained on psychosocial support.	584,797	0	0	812,218		
Number of teachers trained on psychosocial support skills and positive discipline	10,343	1,806	309	13,433	1,806	309

Annex B

Funding Status

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2020 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC))				
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available*	Funding gap	
			USD	%
WASH	37,312,000	16,063,652	21,248,348	57%
Education	28,468,416	13,063,814	15,404,602	54%
Health	19,726,710	8,277,094	11,449,616	58%
Nutrition	47,886,640	19,694,895	28,191,745	59%
Child Protection	10,476,110	2,554,826	7,921,284	76%
EPR	1,250,000	2,305,504	-	0%
Total	145,119,876	61,959,785	83,160,091	57%