

Children playing at the Zarmari Village in Chabbal Ward in Borno © UNICEF Nigeria, 15 October 2016



Nigeria

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION REPORT #7

Situation in Numbers

Highlights

- Key priorities highlighted by the Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) for emergency response in the north east are food, nutrition, primary health care, WASH, education, recovery and resettlement with livelihood support.
- In total 105,285 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states, reaching 26 per cent of the target for 2016 (398,188).
- An additional 58,046 families received Long Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets (LLITNs) in Yobe and in newly liberated areas, and more than 2.85 million people have been reached with primary healthcare services.
- Nearly 44 per cent (537,033) of targeted people have access to water, 83 per cent (858,604) have access to sanitation facilities and 51 per cent (564,862) have been reached with hygiene promotion and WASH kits.
- So far, 2,985 children formerly associated with armed conflict are being supported to reintegrate into their communities and 5,283 unaccompanied and separated children have received support.
- With UNICEF's support, 87,555 children have access to learning spaces while 153,302 children have been reached with learning materials, especially focusing on girls to encourage enrollment.

13 to 19 October 2016

14.8 million

People affected by the crisis in the four north east states of Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe (HRP, January 2016)

7 million

People in need in the four North East states (HRP, January 2016)

3.8 million

Children in need in the four North East states (HRP, January 2016)

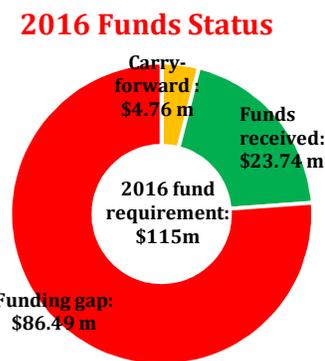
UNICEF Appeal 2016

US\$ 115 million

*Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), does not include inaccessible areas of Borno

UNICEF and Partners Response

Indicators	UNICEF		Sector	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results	Sector Target	Cumulative results
# of conflict affected people provided with access to safe water per agreed standard	1,220,995	537,033	1,771,188	830,348
# Children <5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes	398,188	105,285	398,188	105,285
# of conflict affected people reached with emergency PHC services	4,267,534	2,851,109		
# of conflict affected children reached with psychosocial support	436,201	165,136	559,441	245,091
# of conflict affected children accessing education in a protective and safe learning environment	586,400	87,555	663,600	145,096



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Key priorities highlighted by the Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) for the conflict affected areas in the north east are food, nutrition, primary health care, WASH, education, recovery and resettlement with livelihood support. Despite governmental and humanitarian efforts, access challenges continue to hamper the scale up of humanitarian response due to insecurity and poor road conditions. In Borno, the worst affected area nine LGAs have no access due to high insecurity while remaining have limited access.¹ Some key markets in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa States are still disrupted with limited activity posing additional challenges. Economic recession due to decline in oil revenues and reduction in foreign reserves have resulted in persistent depreciation of Nigerian currency further worsening access to food and negatively impacting the nutritional status of vulnerable population in the north east².

The third round of polio immunization as part of the outbreak response (OBR) started on 15 October in 18 high risk states including Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. A global shortage of Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (bOPV) resulted in limited stocks for the OBR. This challenge was overcome due to swift action to relocate stocks from states having excess supplies to those facing a shortage. Teams have intensified vaccination monitoring and supervision to avoid double vaccination given the limited supplies.

On 16 October, 21 girls kidnapped by Boko Haram more than two years ago in Chibok, northeast Nigeria, were unified with their families. The abducted Chibok girls are among thousands of women and girls that UNICEF estimates have been held and subjected to violence by the group. UNICEF has supported hundreds of women and girls who have already been released or escaped from Boko Haram.³

On 12 October, a suicide bomber detonated explosives which killed 10 people and injured one health worker near the entrance of the Muna Garage IDP camp. The blast temporarily affected UNICEF's ability to conduct activities, which have since then resumed.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Under the Government of Nigeria's (GON) new coordination arrangement for humanitarian response, the meeting of the IMTF was held on 13 October 2016. The IMTF is responsible for overall coordination of the humanitarian response. The Resident Coordinator (RC), representatives of UN agencies, international aid agencies and NGOs were present. The UNICEF Representative attended this meeting along with the emergency team. In line with the new coordination structure, UNICEF will continue to co-lead with the Government Ministers the WASH, Nutrition and Education sectors as well as the Child Protection sub-sector to strengthen humanitarian response.

In the IMTF, the Government's Minister and Chairperson, Ms Zainab Ahmed appreciated international partners, including the UN's critical support in the north east. The need for effective senior level coordination from the Government was also emphasised. The Government plans to develop a costed emergency response plan to identify available funds and gaps. This plan is to be matched with the international community's response plans and resources to determine overall funding and intervention gaps. The Resident Coordinator appreciated the Government and military's efforts in the north east and noted that the humanitarian coordination architecture which fits well with the Government's new coordination structures including 'Sector Hubs.' The Resident Coordinator further stated that geographical focus of humanitarian community's coordination and response has shifted to Borno, which is the epicentre of humanitarian crisis. The NGO forum informed that there are 33 NGOs with almost 185 staff working in 77 LGAs, 95 per cent outside Abuja.

Humanitarian strategy

UNICEF is implementing the emergency response scale-up plan in coordination with other UN agencies and partners, including Government and NGOs. UNICEF's humanitarian strategy for the revised scale-up of intervention and support focuses on strengthening existing systems of UNICEF's programming to reach the most vulnerable people. Programmatically, UNICEF continues to scale-up its delivery of an integrated package of interventions to affected populations which include: nutrition response to increase coverage of SAM treatment, micronutrient supplementation and infant and young child feeding (IYCF); improve outreach of primary health care services; improve access to safe water and sanitation at health facilities (including those supporting SAM treatment) and hygiene promotion; psychosocial support for children (including in safe spaces), care and support for separated and unaccompanied children, reintegration support for children associated with Boko Haram as well as ensuring increased access to education for school aged children.

Summary analysis of programme response

Nutrition: Cumulatively, 105,285 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. This is 26.4 per cent of the revised target for the year (398,188), as UNICEF attempts to scale up quickly. During the reporting period, 6,904 children were screened using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)

¹ OCHA Lake Chad Basin, Crisis Overview, 19 October 2016

² Nigeria Market Monitoring Bulletin, 20 October 2016

³ UNICEF News Note, 18 October 2016

in 22 IDP camps in MMC and Jere to identify acutely malnourished children, of whom 144 (2.1 per cent)⁴ were identified with SAM and referred for treatment to the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) in UNICEF supported PHC centres providing integrated health & CMAM services. During the reporting period, a total of 1,162 children with SAM were admitted for treatment in MMC and Jere, 1,729 in newly accessible areas, and 113 children in Yobe (Gujuba and Gulabi LGAs). To date, a total of 4,717 children (6-23 month) have received multiple micronutrient powder (MNP) in targeted emergency response LGAs in MMC, Jere, southern Borno and newly liberated areas through UNICEF supported PHC centres, including 1,362 children during the reporting period.

UNICEF continued its support to the State Primary Healthcare Development Agency (SPHCDA) and State Ministry of Health (SMOH) and trained 265 health workers from two LGAs in Yobe and 12 LGAs in Borno states. The training was on real-time reporting using RapidPro⁵ reporting tool to improve timely reporting of nutrition interventions to strengthen real-time monitoring of programme performance and supplies. UNICEF also supported the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and State Bureau of Statistics (SBS) to strengthen a nutrition surveillance system in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states with the aim to assess the nutrition situation and prioritize intervention areas. A total of 39 staff from NBS and SBS attended a five days (10– 14 October) training on nutrition surveillance.

Infant and young child feeding in emergency (IYCF-E) communication guidance has been developed to support communication with media on IYCF-E. This is to address the problems observed in media reporting unfavourable messages to the needs of infants & young children which could lead to donations of Breast Milk Substitute (BMS).

Health: During the reporting period, 73,530 women and children have been reached with integrated PHC services, major causes of consultation remain diarrhoea, malaria and pneumonia. Additionally, 260 deliveries were assisted. A total of 23,104 children received various vaccine antigens during routine immunization⁶ in all UNICEF supported IDP camp clinics and in host communities. Door step routine Immunization strategy services commenced in all the IDP camps in MMC and Jere to ensure all previously unimmunized children were immunized with all eligible antigens. The third round of polio outbreak response (OBR) commenced during the reporting period in 24 LGAs in Borno State and all LGAs in Adamawa State. Mobaar LGA of Borno State which was previously unreached was reached during this round. To support provision of quality healthcare services, 64 sets of Nigeria health kits⁷ were distributed to 25 IDP camp clinics in Maiduguri and in PHC Centres in host communities to benefit 32,000 people.

With UNICEF support, SPHCDA, in Borno reopened three clinics to provide integrated PHC services in the three accessible wards in newly liberated Kukawa LGA (Kukawa, Baga and Kauwa). Medical equipment and supplies worth US\$ one million (procured by UNICEF with support from the General Electric) were handed over to the Borno Government to revitalise 60 PHC facilities under the national strategy of one functional PHC per ward in the state. Two new tents have been set up in Daware and St. Theresa IDP (Adamawa) camp clinics to provide for effective health care services to the IDPs. Furniture (beds, chairs, tables) was also provided for the clinics along with the supply of Nigerian health kits (1 carton each).

UNICEF along with other health partners supported the roll-out of the WHO's Health Resource Availability Mapping System - HeRAMS at state level. This tool aims to promote and support mapping of health resources and services availability to strengthen evidence-based decision making by health cluster partners. UNICEF participated in the development of Borno state emergency operation plan for 2017 led by a team from the Federal Ministry of Health.

WASH: During the reporting period, in Borno State, UNICEF provided a full WASH package in Muna garage camp, Jere. This included access to water for 2,500 IDPs through construction of one solar powered borehole, 30 emergency latrines providing sanitation access to 6,000 IDPs and 1,160 NFIs kits benefitting 6,960 people. Overall, 25,000 new people received access to safe water during the reporting period, and 43,000 received access to improved sanitation. With the construction of two solar boreholes in the host communities in Maiduguri, 5,000 IDPs gained access to safe water. In the newly accessible areas, three boreholes were rehabilitated and upgraded in Damboa LGA benefitting 12,500 IDPs and 5,000 benefitted through construction of two solar powered boreholes and laying of 1.5 km cumulative water distribution network in IDP hosting communities in Konduga. In addition, with the construction of 50 emergency latrines in Konduga and 100 in Maiduguri, 30,000 people have access to sanitation.

Under the integrated response with nutrition and health UNICEF has built 140 VIP latrines in PHC Centres providing healthcare and CMAM services, benefitting 4,000 vulnerable people in newly accessible areas and 3,000 in greater Maiduguri. In Yobe state, 53 VIP latrines and two solar boreholes are under construction in Gujba and Gulani LGAs. In the northern LGAs of Adamawa State, 56 boreholes are under construction in return areas and in communities hosting IDPs.

UNICEF co-led the WASH coordination meeting with Federal Ministry of Water (FMoWR) in Abuja on 11 October, staff from 18 organisations attended. The FMoWR informed that USD 3.17 million is available at federal level to implement WASH infrastructure

⁴ SAM prevalence is low in IDP camps due to high coverage and intensity of implementation of treatment services (health and CMAM) through OTP in the PHC. Additionally, services by other sectors such as WASH, food distribution (including wet feeding are easily accessible to camp population. However, there is high SAM prevalence in newly accessible areas where services are limited due to security issues.

⁵ Short message service (SMS) based monitoring & reporting system

⁶ BCG, OPV, Penta, IPV, PCV, Measles, Yellow fever

⁷ One Nigeria health kit can cover approx. 500 people/per kit.

projects in the north east. UNICEF will support technically and in prioritisation of geographical areas focusing on return areas in Northern Adamawa, East of Yobe and South Borno

Child protection: On 14 October, UNICEF visited Giwa military barracks where over 500 women and children are currently being detained on alleged association with Boko Haram. With UNICEF's support, more than 450 children (220 girls and 230 boys) and 50 pregnant girls and women at the Giwa military barracks will benefit from provision of three boxes of recreational kits and 10 delivery kits. UNICEF continues to provide assistance to the 107 women and 242 children who were released from Giwa Barracks on 1 October and continues to advocate for access to and release of detained children.

During the reporting week, UNICEF trained staff (six social workers, three matrons and two centre managers) at the transit centre hosting 326 children who were released from military detention in Maiduguri. The staff is now equipped with the necessary management and supervisory skills needed to improve quality of service delivery. UNICEF continues to provide technical and financial assistance for the management of the transit centre.

Child protection sub-sector workshop was held on 13 October in Borno and on 17 October in Abuja to validate the HNO and 2017 HRP planning for Borno state.

Nearly 66 per cent (2,985 out of planned 4,550) of children and women associated with armed groups/SGBV victims and over 63 per cent (5,283 out of planned 8,355) of targeted unaccompanied and separated children have been supported.

Education: During the reporting period, 29 tents were provided at 20 school locations in Gujba and Gulani LGAs in Yobe state through SUBEB to support continuation of learning and teaching for 2,030 children. Also, In Maidiguri, in the Muna Garage camp school, 841 additional children were enrolled during the week and 373 were enrolled in the transit centre. In total during this reporting period, 3,244 children were reached. Moreover, 2,714 children were provided with school bags and uniforms, including 841 children in Maidiguri & Muna Garage camp, 373 in transit centres, 1,000 children in Konduga, and 500 in Dalori camp (MMC).

Due to frequent replacement of school tents damaged by heavy storms or vandalism, UNICEF has started replacing tents with semi-permanent structures constructed with local materials to serve as classrooms. These semi-permanent structures are environment and weather friendly. Ten semi-permanent structures are completed (6 in Muna Garage IDP camp benefitting 841 children, and 4 in Dalori IDP camp benefitting 500 children). SUBEB has deployed of 21 teachers at Muna Garage camp. Additionally SUBEB has provided security guards in Bakasi and Dalori camp schools and deployed monitoring and quality assurance officers.

Communication for Development and Polio Outbreak Response

The third polio outbreak response began on 15 October and targeted more than 3.5 million children in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. UNICEF continued intensive social mobilisation and demand creation activities at the household and community levels through the UNICEF-trained social mobilisation network. Activities took place alongside a broader media-distribution strategy which aired key messages in local languages through BRTV and Peace FM.

Funding

UNICEF's revised funding requirement for emergency response in the northeast Nigeria is US\$ 115 million. The funding available remains at US\$ 28.5 million (which includes carried over funds of over US\$ 4.76 M) with a funding gap of 75 per cent. Child Protection is critically underfunded at 91 per cent along with health (88 per cent) and WASH (83 per cent). The funding gap is also having a negative impact on the implementation of integrated programmes, especially health and WASH which are also essential to address the underlying causes of malnutrition. UNICEF is deeply appreciative of ECHO's approval of EUR 1.2 million for the emergency response interventions in the north east which is in process.

Funding Requirements (as defined in the revised Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC))				
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available*	Funding gap	
			USD	%
WASH	32,432,817	5,577,290	26,855,527	83%
Education	12,951,282	5,143,645	7,807,637	60%
Health	27,016,164	3,142,516	23,873,648	88%
Nutrition	19,324,375	12,505,456	6,818,919	35%
Child Protection	23,275,362	2,137,994	21,137,368	91%
Total	115,000,000	28,506,901	86,493,099	75%

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

Next SitRep: 26 October 2016

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Annex A: Summary Analysis of Programme Response against 2016 revised HAC targets

Sector	Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
	Sector target ⁸	Sector total results	Change since last report	Revised UNICEF 2016 target	UNICEF total results	Change since last report
NUTRITION⁹						
Number of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition ¹⁰ admitted to therapeutic care for specified period of time	398,188	105,285	12,137	398,188	105,285	12,137
Proportion of children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition recovered	>75%	87%	0	>75%	87%	0
Number of caregivers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding	637,952	155,329	2,675	138,904	76,472	2,675
Number of children 6-23 months in the affected areas receiving multiple micronutrient powder	126,565	97,875	6,976	126,565	97,875	6,976
HEALTH						
Number of children 6months-15years vaccinated against measles				5,731,507	333,189	7,557
Number of people reached with emergency primary health care services				4,267,534	2,851,109	73,530
Number of families reached with LLITNs				160,000	134,821	58,046
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE¹¹						
Number of people provided with access to safe water per agreed standards	1,771,188	830,348	25,000	1,220,995	537,033	25,000
Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities	1,345,400	1,028,652	43,000	1,033,547	858,604	43,000
Number of people reached through hygiene promotion Campaigns/ received WASH hygiene kits	2,601,209	797,654	6,960	1,100,000	564,862	6,960
CHILD PROTECTION						
Number of children reached with psychosocial support (including through CFS and child clubs)	559,441	245,091	7,553	436,201	165,136	7,553
Number of children and women associated with armed groups/victims of SGBV ¹² supported with reintegration services	5,050	2,985	156	4,550	2,985	156
Number of unaccompanied and separated children supported (case managed, including those supported in alternative care arrangements)	10,655	6,990	184	8,355	5283	184
Number of children reached with Mine Risk Education	104,000	10,988	0	104,000	10,988	0
EDUCATION¹³						
Number of school-aged children including adolescents reached by schools/temporary facilities in safe learning environment	663,600	145,096	3,244	586,400	87,555	3,244

⁹ Progress against indicators not available on monthly basis. UNICEF is in the process of establishing monitoring & reporting systems to address this gap.

¹⁰ UNICEF target is 100 per cent of SAM caseload for Borno (244,268), Yobe (106,105) and Adamawa (47,815)

¹¹ Sector target revised for access to safe water and sanitation as of end Sept 2016. These revised targets have been validated and agreed by Sector partners.

¹² including victims of forced marriage and sexual violence and children born out of sexual violence

¹³ Education sector targets are revised. Sector targets adjusted based on the Education Sector Micro Plan for Response in New Areas in the North East (90 days). The Education Sector has targeted an additional 300,000 children up from the original target of 363,300. The last Sitrep mistakenly had the scale-up plan target from Annex B in the overall HAC table of Annex A. Likewise, the targeted number of children to be reached with learning materials through the sector has been revised and correctly reported in the table above as 876,020.

Number of school-aged children reached with learning materials	876,020	203,280	2,714	586,400	153,302
Number of children attending schools/TLSs with a teacher trained in C/DRR (including vulnerability mapping and response planning)	231,400	0	0	231,400	0

Annex B: Summary Analysis of Programme Response against UNICEF Scale Up targets (with effect from 1 September 2016)

Sector	Location									UNICEF		Change since last report ▲▼
	MMC Jere South Borno			Newly Accessible Areas			Yobe (Gujuba and Gulani LGAs)			Total Results		
	Target	Results	Change Since last report	Target	Results	Change Since last report	Target	Results	Change Since last report	Target	Results	
NUTRITION												
Number of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care for specified period of time	71,604	5,685	1,162	50,544	2,493	1,729	5,932	202	113	128,080	8,380	3,004
Proportion of children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition recovered	>75%	87%	1%	>75%	80%	3%	>75%	0	0	>75%	84%	2%
Number of caregivers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding	68,000	2,750	536	12,000	0	0	6,434	0	0	86,434	2,750	536
Number of children 6-23 months in the affected areas receiving multiple micronutrient powder	51,000	3,736	381	9,000	981	981	4,826	0	0	64,826	4,717	1,362
HEALTH												
Number of children 6months-15years vaccinated against measles	1,360,427	3,936	317	954,750	4,938	2,069	144,000	2,558	1,065	2,459,177	11,432	3,451
Number of people reached with emergency primary health care services	600,000	125,815	40,438	750,000	89,010	19,729	320,000	45,260	10,464	1,670,000	260,085	70,631
Number of families reached with LLITNs	10,000	0	0	125,000	43,728	43,728	25,000	14,321	14,321	160,000	58,049	58,049
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE												
Number of people provided with access to safe water per agreed standards	391,154	113,960	7,500	375,000	155,405	17,500	51,608	13,000	0	817,762	282,365	25,000

Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities	606,939	208,017	29,000	375,000	267,400	14,000	51,608	0	0	1,033,547	475,417	43,000
Number of people reached through hygiene promotion Campaigns/received WASH hygiene kits	606,939	129,144	6,960	375,000	142,735	0	51,608	15,886	0	1,033,547	287,765	6,960
CHILD PROTECTION												
Number of children reached with psychosocial support (including through CFS and child clubs)	246,566	44,318	3,250	121,635	19,958	3,221	8,000	0	0	376,201	64,276	6,471
Number of children and women associated with armed groups/victims of SGBV (including victims of forced marriage and sexual violence and children born out of sexual violence) supported with reintegration services	1,125	1,658	116	1,150	255	40	50	0	0	2,325	1,913	156
Number of unaccompanied and separated children supported (case managed, including those supported in alternative care arrangements)	4,130	3,013	140	2,875	1,082	44	150	0	0	7,155	4,095	184
Number of children reached with MRE	74,800	0	0	21,200	0	0	8,000	0	0	104,000	0	0
EDUCATION												
Number of school-aged children including adolescents reached by schools/temporary facilities in safe learning environment	158,500	1,528	1,187	200,000	9,779	0	67,900	2,030	2,030	426,400	13,337	3,217
Number of school-aged children reached with learning materials	158,500	1,714	1,714	200,000	3,500	1,000	67,900	0	0	426,400	5,214	2,714
Number of children attending schools/TLSs with a teacher trained in C/DRR (including vulnerability mapping and response planning)	79,250	0	0	100,000	0	0	33,950	0	0	213,200	0	0