

Nigeria – North-East: humanitarian emergency

Situation Report No. 8

31 March 2017



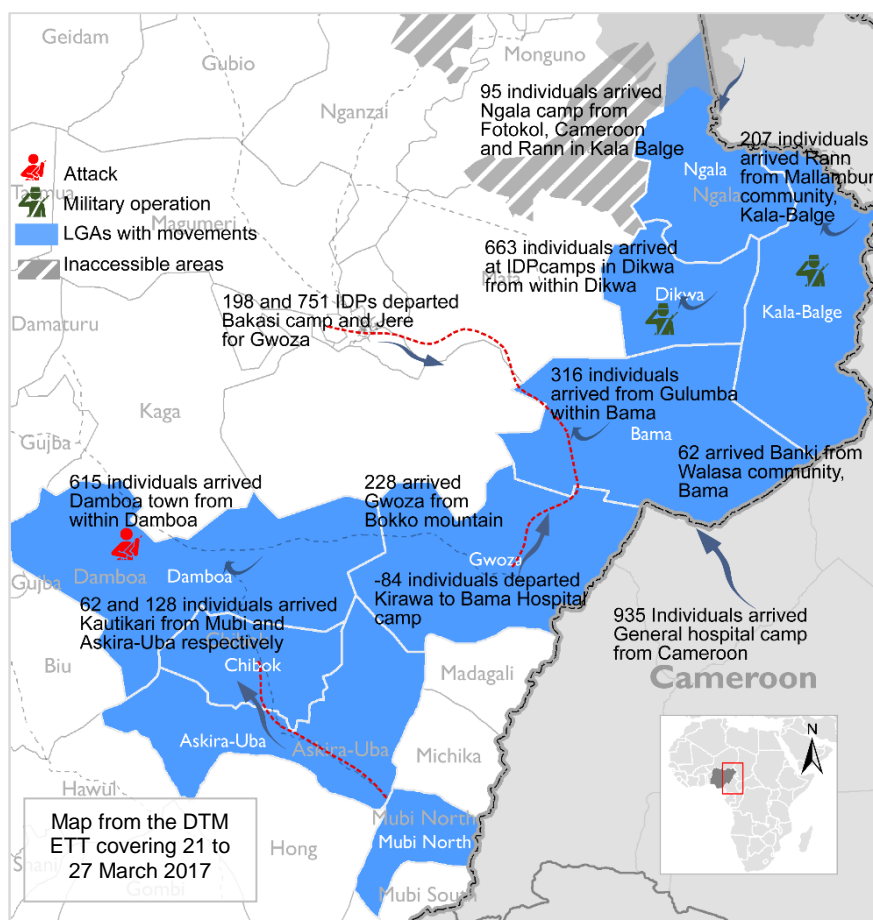
This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 16 to 31 March 2017. It does not include information on the operations of actors that are not part of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

Highlights

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Round XV highlights that 1,832,743 IDPs (326,010 households) remain displaced in the six North-East affected states of Nigeria. Population movements in Borno State (IDPs leaving Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) to other LGAs and returnees coming from Niger and Cameroon) indicate a rapid rise in numbers of people moving to the newly accessible areas.

The reporting period has been characterized by influx of new IDPs in most outer LGAs areas of Borno State such as Dikwa, Ngala, Bama, Gwoza and Konduga as indicated by the recent IOM DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) data.

The period under review has also recorded incidents of fire in Monguno GSS and Konduga IDP camp, affecting about 4,000 IDPs. Partners responded to incidents by rapidly mobilizing essential WASH supplies from the existing contingency stock as well as non-food items (NFI) and shelters.



Monitoring, coaching and joint supervision is still a challenge due to security and access constraints. This affects the quality of the response in many areas.

Critical funding gap is another factor that constrains operational capacity. The current funding level is 9.5 per cent (99.8 million mobilised against 1.1 billion requirements), as the US \$458 million pledge made following the Oslo conference in February has not yet been translated. Timely disbursement is needed to reduce the critical gap and to scale up the response to the humanitarian crises in the North-East.

2.1 million

people reached by the food security sector in March 2017

2.2 million

IDPs and returnees still require shelter/NFI related assistance

326,010

households remain displaced in the six affected states

12%

of targeted children under 5 were reached by the nutrition sector in 2017

Situation Overview

Population Movement

The ongoing conflict in North-East Nigeria has left more than 1.8 million people displaced in 2,052 locations across the six most affected states in the region (Displacement Tracking Matrix - DTM - report RDXV), with 56 per cent of the IDP population being children and 92 per cent of the population (1,692,171 individuals) being in three states (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe). Borno continues to host most of the IDPs (1,428,947) followed by Adamawa (146,605) and Yobe (116,619). Thirty-two per cent of IDPs (592,452 individuals or the equivalent of 111,551 households) live in 207 IDP sites (camps, collective and transit centres) while 1,240,290 individuals (or 214,459 households) live in 1,845 host community. While most IDPs identified during the DTM Rd XV assessment continue to live in host communities, 69,186 households (or 62 per cent of the IDP population in site) are living in camps. This informs the need to strengthen the capacity of camp management to improve the quality of living and the service being provided. Three LGAs in Borno State remain inaccessible to humanitarian actors for which there is little to no information on the living conditions of IDPs.

Following the consultations with the Presidential Committee on the North-East Initiative (PCNI) and the Return and Durable Solutions Committee, the Adamawa State government announced on 22 March that IDP camps in the state would remain open until security conditions in neighbouring Borno State improve to permit IDPs living in Adamawa to return. Transfers would happen after an assessment of facilities and the completion of necessary upgrades. Regarding the possible closure of NYSC camp, a team from the Returns and Durable Solutions Committee has met with IDP leaders and has discussed the merging of NYSC camp with Malkohi camp. Many of the IDPs reportedly preferred to move to communities rather than to Malkohi camp. Nevertheless, the Committee reassured that all necessary measures will be taken to ensure that adequate facilities are provided should the IDPs decide to move to Malkohi.

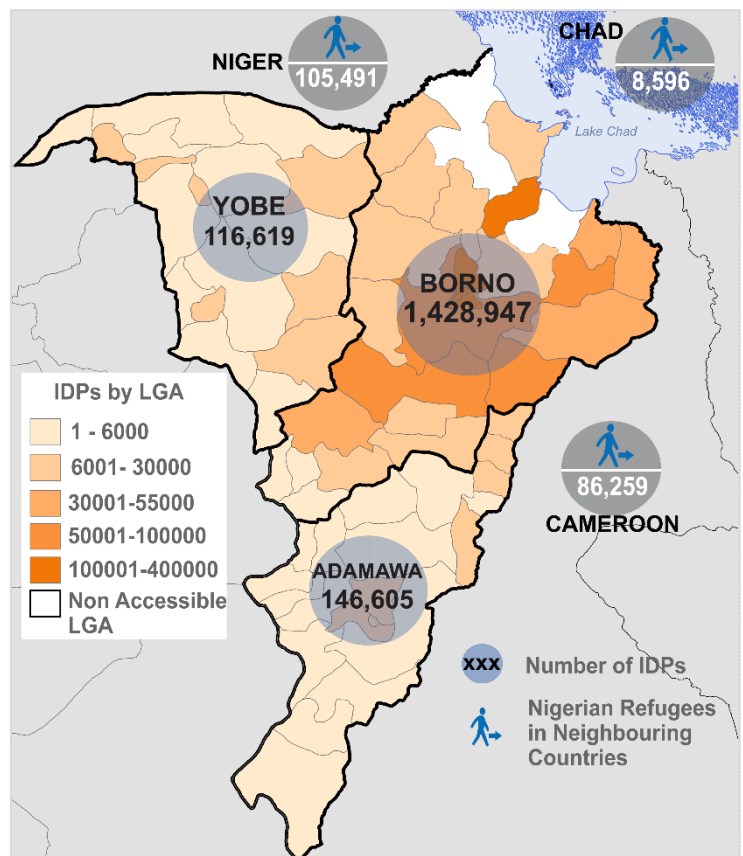
On 28 and 29 March, PCNI held a two-day workshop on the North-East Recovery Program with focus on the operationalization of the Buhari plan for rebuilding the North-East within and across the six crises affected states. Updates on the on-going and planned interventions were shared by the Federal Government and development partners as well as the proposal to coordinate the various actors involved. A concurrent workshop also prepared key stakeholders for the implementation of several World Bank Initiatives prepared in response to the crisis.

Health

The already elevated risk for Meningitis, Cholera and Malaria is likely to continue with the upcoming rainy season from May onwards. Despite security challenges in Borno State, from 25 to 29 March more than 14,000 volunteers were deployed launching the first nationwide polio vaccination for 1.9 million children under 5-years old. Actors from the Health sector also launched awareness raising campaigns for 1,817 house-to-house, trained 410 health professionals and 362 transit teams in addition to 150 health camps across 206 wards in all local government areas (LGAs) except Abadam and Marte due to high insecurity. More than 84 Mobile Health Teams are operational across accessible areas in Borno State providing health services to the population where the health system is disrupted.

UN Security Council Resolution 2349

On 31 March, the Security Council adopted its first resolution 2349 addressing the presence of armed groups in the Lake Chad Basin, expressing concerns about the protection needs of civilians affected by terrorism, including those resulting from sexual exploitation and abuse, extra-judicial killings and torture. The Council strongly condemned all terrorist attacks, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses by armed groups, including killings, abductions, early and forced marriages, rape, sexual slavery and the increasing use of girls as suicide bombers.



Humanitarian Response



Food Security

Needs:

- Findings from the February Harmonized Framework (Cadre Harmonisé, CH) indicate nearly 4.7 million people in need (IPC phases 3 to 5), which is projected to increase to 5.2 million between June and August 2017 in the three most affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe;
- A security assessment was conducted in Michika and Madagali LGAs in Adamawa State at the end of March. A vulnerability and targeting assessment will be conducted in the first week of April, potentially leading to programmatic activities. In April, the Food Security sector targets to reach over 2 million people.

2 million people targeted in April for food assistance

Response:

- In March, the Food Security sector reached 2.1 million people in need;
- WFP and its implementing partners reached 1.2 million people in need during the month of March, from which 937,000 people benefited from in-kind distributions across Borno and Yobe States, while a further 247,000 people were assisted through cash-based transfers;
- In-kind distributions were carried out in Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Kaga, Konduga, Mafa, Maiduguri (Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, MMC), Monguno, Ngala and Nganzai LGAs in Borno state as well as in Damaturu, Geidam, Gujba, Gulani, Jakusko, Yunusari and Yusufari LGAs in Yobe state. In addition, cash-based transfers through mobile money were carried out in Jere, Maiduguri (MMC) and Konduga LGAs (Borno state) and in in Bade, Damaturu, Jakusko and Nguru LGAs (Yobe state);
- The E-voucher pilots were carried out in Goni Kachalari in Jere LGA (Borno state) and in Kukareta in Damaturu LGA (Yobe state);
- Due to security challenges, some locations could not be reached including three Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) sites (Magumeri, Gubio, Damboa) and Bolori community of Maiduguri LGA;
- A joint Food Security sector partners baseline field data collection for urban Maiduguri started on 20 March. The data collection and interim analysis is expected to be completed by the first week of April. The exercise will be followed by the Outcome Analysis of Household Economy Approach (HEA) in the following weeks.

1.2 million people reached in March 2017 by WFP and its implementing partners

Gaps & Constraints:

- Continuous movement of population (IDPs and returnees from neighbouring countries) requires proper registration and support;
- Access remains a major impediment with restricted road transport and limited logistics for air travel to accessible area;
- Due to the outbreak of Lassa fever reported in Borno, food distribution activities were put on hold at Zabarmari OTP site;
- Series of fires took place in some areas and destructed homes and camps. This resulted in some households moving to other areas in Maiduguri. Monthly food rations were also destroyed by fire, triggering some unplanned emergency redistributions of full monthly ration.



Nutrition

Needs:

- There are over 277,000 children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) children requiring admission into a Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) program;
- Increased human resource capacities is needed in the most affected states to implement planned nutrition services and monitor program performance;
- Additional financial resources are required to have children from the three states of North-East Nigeria access Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening to determine new cases of SAM as well as enrolment in CMAM programs;
- Increased investment in the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) program is needed to ensure optimal delivery of messages to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) on feeding and good hygiene practices;
- Better diversification of the implementation methods is essential to ensure the nutrition needs of people in hard to reach areas are met.

Response:

- During the reporting period, an additional 6,894 SAM children were admitted into the CMAM program across the three states. This brings to a total of 37,202 SAM children reached by the Nutrition sector since the beginning of the year (12 per cent of their target of 314,557);
- An additional 2,349 children received their first dose of multiple micronutrient powders (MNP) bringing the total of children who received the treatment since the beginning of the year to 26,440 (5 per cent of the annual target of 561,078);
- The Nutrition sector also reached between 16 and 31 March, 8,503 women with counselling on optimal infant and young children feeding practices. Since the beginning of the year, the sector has so far reached 5 per cent of its annual target of 731,332.

12%
of targeted children
under 5 were reached
by nutrition services in
2017

Gaps & Constraints:

- Currently, 95 per cent of the targeted caseload on IYCF component of nutrition service provision are yet to be reached;
- Due to security and access constraints, monitoring, coaching and joint supervision are limited, which negatively affect the quality of services in these areas;
- There is a limited operational presence of key nutrition partners in the newly accessible areas coupled with challenges of retention of qualified health workers to provide health and nutrition services.

**Health****Needs:**

- Around 6.9 million people need humanitarian health services including more than 1.7 million IDPs living in more than 100 IDPs camps across Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States;
- 64 per cent of the health facilities across Borno state are completely or partially destroyed. Only 288 health facilities out of 749 health facilities are functional but overburdened and suffer from power cuts and water shortages;
- Outbreaks of measles, meningitis and Viral Haemorrhagic Fever (VHF) such as Lassa fever pose an increasing threat to vulnerable population. Full preparedness and response plans are underway;
- Containing the measles outbreak is particularly a challenge despite reactive vaccination efforts by partners.

1.7 million
people in more than
100 IDP camps need
humanitarian health
services

Response:

- Surveillance for Polio and Acute Flaccid Paralysis remain extremely active;
- UNICEF provided support to the Borno State Primary Health Care development Agency (SPHCDA) in setting up a new clinic in Konduga IDP camps after the fire incident destroying the previous camp and its clinic;
- In Borno and Yobe, a total of 146,598 women and children were reached by the sector with integrated primary health care (PHC) services in state supported clinics within camps and host communities. 56,842 medical consultations were provided with malaria being the most treated condition constituting 14,835 of the cases followed by Acute Respiratory Infection (13,031 cases) and Acute watery diarrhoea (6,099 cases), measles (51 cases) and other medical conditions (22,826 cases);
- In Borno and Yobe, 69,683 children and pregnant women were immunized with various antigens. 2,928 children aged 6 months to -15 years were immunized against measles, Vitamin A supplementation was given to 7,191 people as well as Albendazole for 8,178 people. In total, 1,866 Ante Natal Care (ANC) consultations, 992 deliveries and 846 post-natal consultations were conducted during the reporting period;
- In Borno state, WHO recruited and trained an additional 11 Hard-to-Reach Teams (H2R) to provide minimum PHC services to communities in areas with difficult access. Thus, a total of 35 teams are currently providing integrated PHC services in 26 LGAs across the state;
- By the end of March, the H2R teams vaccinated 38,194 children aged 0-59 months with Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV), dewormed 17,670 people with Albendazole tablet, provided 18,861 people with Vitamin A supplements and consulted 18,925 patients resulting in 315 cases. The team also screened 22,510 children for malnutrition;
- The construction of a Lassa/Viral Haemorrhagic Fever (VHF) isolation and treatment centre has begun in a temporary location in Muleh Hospital compound. Distribution of drugs and supplies continues to the 25 Federal Health teams deployed to selected LGAs.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The health aspects of the crisis do not receive the required attention, and funds remain limited for the immediate health sector humanitarian response and longer term early recovery;
- To reduce high morbidity levels, gaps are still to be addressed in terms of control of on-going polio and measles outbreaks, cholera and meningitis preparedness, malaria prevention and control measures;
- There are still critical gaps in health services through mobile teams and outreach services, regular nutrition screening in all the catchment areas, for the timely detection of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and other complications, and community mobilization on key health issues and public health risks;
- There is a need to revitalise health facilities damaged or destroyed during the conflict and to prevent further deterioration of the health system by filling critical gaps in the primary health care services, essential medicines and medical supplies to care for the affected population;
- There is a serious shortage of skilled health care workers, particularly doctors and midwives, and their reluctance to work in recently accessible areas is also a major challenge;
- In the hard-to-reach or insecure wards, it is particularly difficult to provide affected populations with quality primary and secondary health care services and with essential medicines and medical supplies.



Protection

Needs:

- As the number of new arrivals is increasing, there is also a need to scale up mine risk education;
- Livelihood activities, including use of Cash Based Interventions (CBI) modalities should be scaled up where possible;
- In 2017 the Child Protection sub working group targets to reach, 650,000 children for Psycho-Social Support (PSS), 5,500 Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) and survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV), 12,000 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and 104,000 children for Mine Risk Education;
- Protection monitoring in Adamawa State revealed sporadic and spontaneous movements of IDPs and returnees that will need to be addressed;
- Certain protection concerns related to Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and lack of cooking fuels in Maiduguri camps and newly accessible areas need to be addressed.

Response:

- 11,599 refugee returnees have been registered by Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in Gamburu in Ngala LGA since 9 March;
- 49,013 refugee returnees registered by NIS in Damasak since 27 February;
- 195,544 individuals representing 38,563 households have been registered since 2015 (Borno, Yola and Adamawa);
- The Cash & Market Advisor of the Global Protection Cluster (GPC) in collaboration with the Protection sector working group (PSWG) of Borno State conducted a training on Protection in CBI and a learning session for 24 PSWG members and other partners working on cash intervention programs;
- 46 participants from five local NGOs attended a Training of Trainers on Protection Monitoring, Child Protection and SGBV/Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in Maiduguri from 30 to 31 March 2017. The trainees are expected to replicate similar trainings in their respective areas of operation, namely Borno, Adamawa and Yobe;
- 51 protection actors, including Civil Society and Government, attended a one day workshop on specific legislation relevant to Child Protection and GBV;
- 230 displaced women, girls, men and boys attended information sessions on SGBV services followed by distributions of sanitary materials to women and girls of reproductive age;
- A total of 2,909 children (1,539 boys and 1,370 girls) were provided with psychosocial support including Borno (2,111 children), Adamawa (498 children) and Yobe (300 children);
- 28 new Child Friendly Space community volunteers were trained on PSS, Child Protection and gender in two new different sites (Galtimari host community and Custom Corner);
- 300 unaccompanied and separated children (146 boys and 154 girls) and 25 children at risk (13 boys and 12 girls) were identified and provided with support in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. In Borno, 106 separated children (52 girls and 54 boys) and 27 unaccompanied children (9 girls and 18 boys) were provided with case management support. In Yobe, 121 separated children (64 girls and 57 boys) and three unaccompanied children (two girls and one boy) were

187 children

(77 boys and 110 girls) formerly associated with armed groups were supported with short-term reinsertion assistance

195,544 people

(38,563 households) registered since 2015 in North-East Nigeria

provided with case management support. In Adamawa, case management support was provided to 30 separated children (13 boys and 17 girls) and three unaccompanied boys;

- 19 unaccompanied children (8 girls and 11 boys) and 10 separated children (2 girls and 8 boys) were reunified;
- 187 children (77 boys, 110 girls) who were abducted by armed groups in Mafa and Konduga, were provided with short-term reinsertion assistance;
- 7 children associated with armed groups (6 in Gwoza and 1 in Konduga) were identified and provided with support for socio-economic reintegration.

Gaps & Constraints:

- To achieve effective protection and scale up interventions, strong advocacy for urgent financial support is needed;
- Access issues continue to hamper the scaling-up for Child Protection in some of the LGAs.



Education

Needs:

- An assessment on education needs was carried out in March in Damasak (Mobbar LGA) which identified an estimated 11,000 IDPs and local community children in need of education services;
- An estimated 9,000 children in Rann IDP camp do not have access to education or any form of learning.

Response:

- During the period under review, 492 teachers (200 women and 292 men) from Borno and Yobe States were trained on PSS Skills, Conflict/Disaster Risk Reduction and preparedness plans to be implemented in schools;
- 27,084 school age children received learning supplies;
- In the school located in two IDP Camp in Dalori, pupils started receiving lunches thereby improving the attendance rates. The classrooms are now experiencing over crowdedness two weeks after the start of the programme.

27,084

children received
learning supplies

Gaps and Constraints:

- The number of partners involved in Education Crisis Response is limited in newly accessible areas, resulting in vast needs still unmet. Since the beginning of the year the Education sector has reached more than 420,000 children out of the 1.6 million targeted in the three states;
- Approximately 500,000 children out of school need alternative modes of learning to acquire the basics in literacy and numeracy before being able to integrate the formal system or proceed to acquire vocational and life skills;
- Education partners are still struggling to raise funds for their activities.

420,000

children reached by
education services in
2017



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- An estimated 3.8 million people need WASH assistance;
- The WASH sector is currently advocating for partners to undertake full WASH intervention, i.e, water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion. The provision of water supply is more oriented towards rehabilitations as opposed to new constructions which require important investments. The hygiene promotion has further encompassed NFIs to ensure that the vulnerable households hasten the adoption of positive hygiene practices;
- About 75 per cent of the WASH infrastructure in the North-East is destroyed and the WASH sector continues to see additional influx of families into the IDPs camps and host settlements.

Response:

- Over this reporting period, the WASH sector has reached 156,840 children, women and men with WASH services in North-East Nigeria;
- By the end of March, the sector cumulatively reached 583,600 people (this figure represents the highest of the following breakdown: beneficiaries reached with water supply: 583,680, with sanitation: 187,402, with hygiene promotion: 391,338, with NFIs: 235,848).

583,600

people provided with
access to safe water

Gaps & Constraints:

- The upcoming rainy season may pose a great danger to vulnerable families especially in informal camps that have limited access to safe drinking water and with poor excreta disposal practices. Restriction of access and lack of funding are likely to impose further constraints in reaching out to these families;
- There are shortages of adequate WASH facilities in recently opened schools as well as Health and CMAM centres. The situation is also being aggravated by the rapid and spontaneous influx of IDPs;
- WASH partners are still struggling to raise funds for their activities.

**Displacement Management Sector/Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)****Needs:**

- An estimated 17 per cent of the IDPs in host communities are living in makeshift shelter and require shelter assistance. An estimated 38 per cent of the IDPs in camps live in makeshift or without shelter and 24 per cent of the returnees assessed are living in inadequate shelter structure, as per the latest Return Assessment (DTM, Rd XV);
- While 101,000 people have so far been reached through shelter/NFI interventions in 2017, approximately 2,174,000 IDPs and returnees still require related assistance;
- During the reporting period, the DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) recorded the movement of 9,269 individuals in Bama, Dikwa, Jere, Kala/Balge, Ngala and Nganzai;
- These large movements of population increase the needs for food distribution, shelter, NFI, water and health as well as the need to establish a pipeline mechanisms for NFI stocks (in case of new sudden movements of population);
- During the reporting period, 76 camps were monitored through the DTM CCCM site tracker highlighting needs and gaps across sectors. Shelter and NFI needs were reported in several camps (International School Camp Ngala (2,144), Bakassi Camp (200 shelters in need of repair), Bulabin P.S. (82), Ajari Camp (126), Banki Camp (539), Rann B.P. School (3,168), Wakane P. School (4), 20 Housing Unit Camp (14), Gubio camp (57), DCC Shuwari (19), Muna Da'Alti (109), Kawarmela camp (5), Bama General Hospital, among other locations);
- During the same period, 871 IDPs arrived in host communities in Dikwa and Gwoza and an additional 820 IDPs were reported newly arrived as of the 30 March. An additional 626 newly arrived IDPs were also recorded in Bama camp General Hospital;
- Assessment in Ngala and Mafa host communities revealed the need for rehabilitation and repairing of damaged host community houses, alongside the WASH infrastructures in neighbourhood communities;
- Following fire outbreaks in Boarding School (Konduga) and Government Science Senior School - GSSS (Monguno), the deployment of immediate shelter & NFI emergency assistance became required. Proper drainage system also need to be installed in several camps in Maiduguri MMC, Ngala, Rann and Dikwa, among other locations ahead of the rainy season.

38%

of the IDPs in camp are living in makeshift shelter or have no shelter at all

58%

of the camps to be supported by roving site facilitation

Response:

- 126 shelters were constructed in Ngala, 500 shelters allocated to beneficiaries in Boarding School (Konduga), transitional shelters for 70 families at Farm Centre and Can Catholic Church Camps were completed, with 100 shelter kits distributed in Rann and 500 emergency shelters were finished in Kushere;
- 1,000 NFI kits were mobilised and 500 shelters were allocated to the affected families following the fire outbreak in Konduga;
- Post-distribution monitoring for shelter repair kits in Konduga LGA was initiated. A shelter repair post-distribution monitoring was carried out in Katarko LGA indicating that 68 per cent of the beneficiaries used the cash received for food instead of shelter;
- The coordination of the response is ongoing in Ngala, Monguno, Damboa and Konduga, and in Dikwa. Site assessments were completed for drainage and site improvements in Dikwa, Ngala, Muna Garage, Teachers village, Bama and Bakasi camp;
- An assessment of the new site in Ngala was made to initiate the construction of shelters as well as in Monguno to validate the proposed site for settlement;

9,269

population movements recorded between 16 and 31 March

- Biometric registration of 11,424 individuals (5,384 households) was completed during the reporting period, reaching to 628,755 people biometrically registered since 2016 and for the first quarter of 2017;
- Since the beginning of 2017, 100,891 people have been reached by various shelter and NFI items interventions and up to 76 temporary settlements (camps, camp-like settings, collective centres, etc.) hosting 462,632 people in sites are currently being supported with site facilitation and camp management coaching. In addition, 117 camp committees were also established for improved CCCM response and coordination, as well as some improvements made in monitoring coordination and service delivery.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of access and security is a major challenge for assessments, project implementation and monitoring;
- Logistic concerns remain for several areas and there is a lack of available land to resettle IDPs in planned camps. Concerns are also increasing regarding the land situation ahead of the rainy season;
- Two LGAs (Guzamala and Abadam) in Borno state remain inaccessible with little to no information on the living conditions of IDPs in these areas;
- Local markets often do not provide adequate quality materials (e.g. timber) for shelters and environmental consideration is also an increasing concern;
- The lack of contingency stocks prepositioned in various LGAs has critically hampered the immediate response;
- Lack of safe cooking options in several camps increase the risk of fire and consequent protection concerns;
- The planned closure of NYSC camp in Damare, Adamawa, by 18 April and the relocation of the IDPs in Malkoki camp is of concerns since most IDPs reportedly prefer to return to their area of origin.
- Shelter support need remain important in Damasak, based on the rate of return and the destruction of shelters in the region;
- Limited number of partners supporting CCCM, site improvements and site facilitation support activities in support to the NEMA/SEMA camp managers;
- US 1.5 million is still required to scale-up the humanitarian assistance in Monguno and Dikwa LGAs.



Logistics

Needs:

- As operations are scaling up, there is an urgent need for a coordinated and enhanced logistics response, to ensure effective and efficient delivery of aid;
- The focus will now be to scale up mobile storage capacity outside Maiduguri in locations where humanitarian hubs are to be established;
- Humanitarian organisations vitally need helicopters to access most locations in Borno State (outside Maiduguri), to assess needs and to administer, monitor and scale up their assistance to affected populations.

Response:

- During the reporting period, the Logistics Sector signed a loan agreement with SEMA in Damaturu for one Mobile Storage Unit, which was installed on 24 March;
- Consultations with partners started for preparation ahead of the upcoming rainy season. The prepositioning of life-saving relief items is crucial since main roads will be cut off once the season starts. Main areas of concern are Baga, Ngala and Rann;
- The logistics sector coordinates with the Nigerian Armed Forces on daily basis who provides military escorts for inter-agency cargo convoys.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The volatile security situation and on-going military operations make it difficult to effectively organize the movements of cargo and personnel.



Emergency Telecommunications

Needs

- As operations scale up, the humanitarian hubs which will be deployed in North-East Nigeria require the provision of vital communication services;
- Due to the security situation, security telecommunications standard procedures need to be in place to enhance the safety and security of humanitarians on the ground.

Response

- The ETS sector continues to provide internet services to humanitarian at the International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) base camp in Maiduguri. As of mid-March, 130 humanitarians from 15 organisations have used these services;
- Radio reprogramming services and radio training are being provided by the sector to the entire humanitarian community in North-East Nigeria. As of 31 March, the ETS has trained 112 radio users from 10 different humanitarian organisations in Maiduguri and 227 radios from 13 humanitarian organisations were reprogrammed;
- A mission to Damaturu was conducted between 15 and 17 March to provide radio training and radio programming services and to carry out an assessment and maintenance activities on the security telecommunications network;
- In preparation for the deployment of internet connectivity and security telecommunications services at the humanitarian hub in Gwoza, the ETS sector carried out an assessment mission on 27 March. This hub is expected to be fully operational by mid-April.

Gaps & Constraints

- The ETS is appealing for \$2.8 million to provide vital connectivity and security telecommunications services in eight operational areas, until the end of 2017;
- The ETS reviewed the security telecommunications frequency plan and a new request for 20 VHF radio frequencies will be submitted to the Ministry of Communications and Technology for license issuance;
- Considering the delay in the establishment of the humanitarian hubs, the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) is exploring alternative options to start providing basic security telecommunications and data connectivity in the following common operational areas including Ngala, Monguno, Dikwa and Bama;
- The ETS continues to organise Local Telecommunications Working Group and Global ETS meetings twice a month to ensure a coordinated IT response among all humanitarian organisations operating in North-East Nigeria.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- Returning households and inhabitants of their communities of origin may require the following: a) Cost-effective shelter (new and repaired), b) transitional food security assistance, c) livelihoods reactivation, d) mine action interventions, e) rebuilding/repairing of social infrastructure (water, sanitation, energy, etc.), f) repairing, re-building and re-establishing of essential services (health, education, public security, governance) and g) reconciliation, dialogue and eventually DDR;
- An estimated 250,000 households (approximately 1.7 million people) in addition to an undetermined number of those already residing in communities of return will require recovery assistance in the States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

250,000

households need
recovery assistance

Response:

- Planning and preparations for implementation of recovery projects are still underway.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Needs assessments have to be carried out in targeted localities to identify gaps;
- Lack of access to many localities is the critical limiting factor in carrying out needs assessments, participatory planning with local stakeholders and in implementing early recovery interventions on a scale other than small punctual interventions.

For further information, please contact:

Noel Tsekouras, Head of Country Office a.i. OCHA Abuja

tsekouras@un.org

+234 903 781 0140

Ibrahima Barry, Head of sub-Office a.i., OCHA Maiduguri

barry@un.org

+234 703 172 0033

Evelyn Massoma Colomina, Reporting Officer, OCHA Maiduguri

massomacolomina@un.org

+234 703 175 8926

Sign up to our mailing list: <http://unocha.us9.list-manage.com/subscribe?u=71cdf261e1ce91635f7aac35a&id=1b6adc5776>

For more information, please visit www.unocha.org/nigeria and www.reliefweb.int/country/nga.