

**HIGHLIGHTS** (9 Jul 2020)

- The number of people in need of urgent assistance in north-east Nigeria rose from 7.9 million at the beginning of 2020 to 10.6 million since the onset of COVID-19
- Up to 7 million people may become food insecure, up from pre-COVID-19 figures of 3.7 million
- Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states have recorded COVID-19 cases, including in IDP camps. Borno is among the worst affected states in Nigeria. COVID-19 is deepening humanitarian needs
- In light of COVID-19, humanitarians have adapted the response, setting up hand washing stations and quarantine shelters and introduced physical distancing during distributions
- Aid workers reached 5.2 million people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states with life-saving assistance in 2019



Local CSOs HEWA and COMO holding sensitization meetings with traditional and religious leaders in Yola South LGA, Adamawa State. Photo: HEWA/Abubakar Halilu

**KEY FIGURES**

**10.6M**

People in need of humanitarian assistance

**7.8M**

People targeted for humanitarian aid

**1.8M**

People internally displaced

**3.8M**

People in need of food security assistance

**1.1M**

People in need of nutrition assistance

**1.2M**

People in inaccessible areas

**FUNDING** (2020)

**\$1.1B**

Required

**\$163.1M**

Received



FTS: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/869/summary>

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**BACKGROUND** (24 Jun 2020)

**Situation Overview**

The global **COVID-19 pandemic increasingly affected humanitarian operations and access** in north-east Nigeria. On 27 February, Nigeria recorded its first case of corona virus and closed all air travel on 23 March, with state governments in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe issuing lockdown restrictions throughout March and April. These restrictions affected supply chains and the delivery of vital humanitarian assistance.

Meanwhile, **aid workers stepped up efforts to raise awareness on preventing the spread of COVID-19** and putting risk mitigation measures in place, such as setting up hand washing stations, ensuring an adequate supply of water, and building quarantine shelters. Aid organizations also ramped up risk communications messaging with motorized campaigns, door-to-door hygiene promotion in line with COVID-19 distancing measures, and rolling out a series of animation videos, public service announcements, and myth busters.

Movement restrictions also raise concerns about the lack of livelihood opportunities and food insecurity. An initial analysis by WFP, indicates that about **7 million people** may become food insecure in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states due to the potential impact of a COVID-19 on food security and livelihoods. This is almost double the 3.7 million people who were projected to be food insecure in the 2020 lean season according to the March 2020 Cadre Harmonisé (CH).

Movement restrictions and other impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are also increasing risks of domestic violence and of **gender-based violence including sexual violence**. GBV Sub-Sector partners have developed innovative ways to adapt their response, including through new phone-in helpline services and redesigning safe and friendly spaces together with affected women.

**School closures** due to COVID-19 lockdowns also affected 4.2 million students across the BAY states, which led education sector partners to adapt their response by, for example, delivering radio learning programmes reaching out to 1.9 million children, including those in IDP camps and host communities.

In April, the **humanitarian community mourned the death of an aid worker**, who was working as a nurse in Pulka, who had contracted COVID-19. The Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria extended condolences to the family, friends and colleagues of the aid worker, which also marked the first case recorded in Borno State. Health partners are working closely with the National Center for Disease Control (NCDC), Borno State Government, the Federal Ministry of Health and the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, to contain the spread of virus by establishing isolation centres, contact tracing, and bolstering measures to prevent the spread of the virus and protect IDPs and communities in Borno State.

In March and April, **the hot and dry season in Nigeria led to a series of fire outbreaks in camps** for internally displaced people. In one of the most severe fire outbreaks which happened in International Secondary School IDP Camp in Ngala, Borno State, on 16 April, fourteen people lost their lives and 300 shelters were damaged. By mid-April, some 15 fire outbreaks had been recorded since the beginning of the year affecting more than 15,000 people. Overcrowding in IDP camps across the BAY states, with shelters being built in close proximity to one another, exacerbates the risk of fire outbreaks, as well as disease outbreaks. These series of incidents, coupled with the risk of COVID-19 and other diseases spreading across IDP camps, highlights the urgent need for decongestion and expansion of camps. Humanitarian actors have developed a decongestion plan looking at priority areas outside of Borno State capital Maiduguri.

Insecurity along the Maiduguri – Monguno road, one of the main supply routes in north-central Borno, continued to impede humanitarian operations. There was an increase in the number of **illegal check points** set up by non-state armed groups and armed criminal gangs in March and April, with 14 such incidents recorded up from ten recorded in January and February. This continued to pose constraints and hamper the movement of humanitarian goods and alert to growing concerns that civilians and aid workers are targeted along this road.

The 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was updated to include the increase in needs as a result of COVID-19, with the number of people in need going up to 10.6 million. In 2020, the humanitarian community is aiming to reach 7.8 million people in dire need of humanitarian assistance and COVID-19-specific responses with a financial appeal of \$1.08 billion. The plan is currently [only 14.7 per cent funded](#) half way through the year, signaling the urgent need for increased financial support.

### VISUAL (6 May 2020)

## North-East Nigeria Humanitarian Snapshot



## BAY STATES, NIGERIA

### Humanitarian Snapshot

As of 16 June 2020

The COVID-19 outbreak further exacerbates the pressure on Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states fragile healthcare system already weakened by violence against civilians, including attacks on hospitals and denial of humanitarian access. The pandemic has grave consequences on the lives and wellbeing of vulnerable families, children and internally displaced people due to the physical environments they live in as a result of armed violence. Estimates show that the pandemic compelled 2.7 million additional people to rely on urgent humanitarian assistance. The pandemic is spreading in the country at an exponential pace; for the first time, it took 75 days to reach 5,000 cases and only 30 days to reach a caseload of 16,000.



#### KEY FIGURES

**10.6M**

PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

**1.9M**

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDPs)

**33K**

NEW ARRIVALS SINCE JAN 2020

**461**

CONFIRMED COVID-19 CASES

**2.3K**

INCIDENTS REPORTED IN 2020

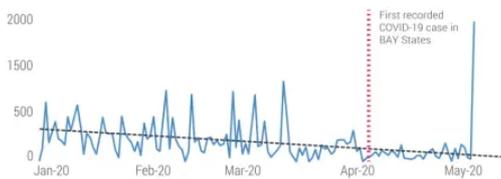
**14.7K**

CIVILIANS KILLED SINCE 2009

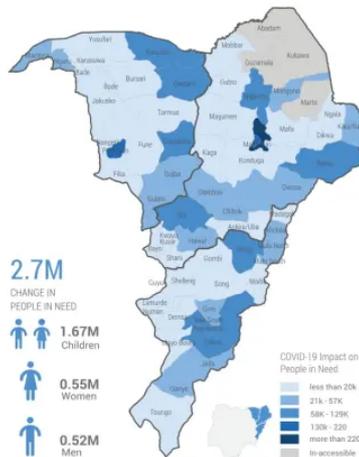
**326**

HEALTH FACILITY FULLY DAMAGED

#### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE NEW ARRIVALS TREND



#### ADDITIONAL COVID-19 PEOPLE IN NEED



**2.7M**

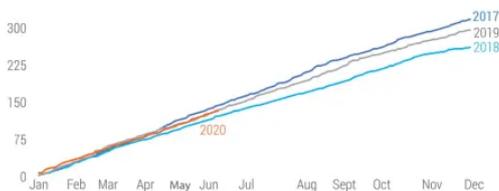
CHANGE IN PEOPLE IN NEED

**1.67M** Children

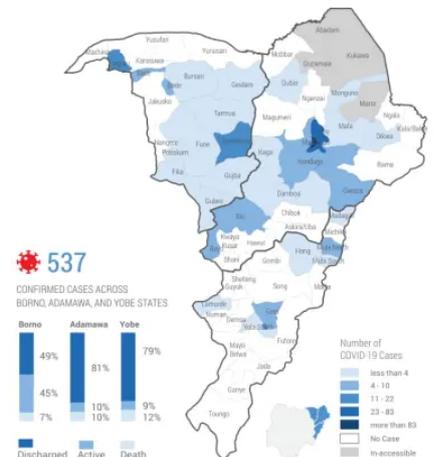
**0.55M** Women

**0.52M** Men

#### INCIDENTS AND FATALITY IMPACT



#### COVID-19 CASE PROFILE



The administrative boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 17 June 2020 | Sources: IOM DTM, NST, FTS, NCDC, SMoA, OCHA | Feedback/Suggestion: ochanigeria@un.org | More information: www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/nigeria | reliefweb.int/country/nga | unocha.org/nigeria | @OCHANigeria

### MEDIA (9 Jul 2020)

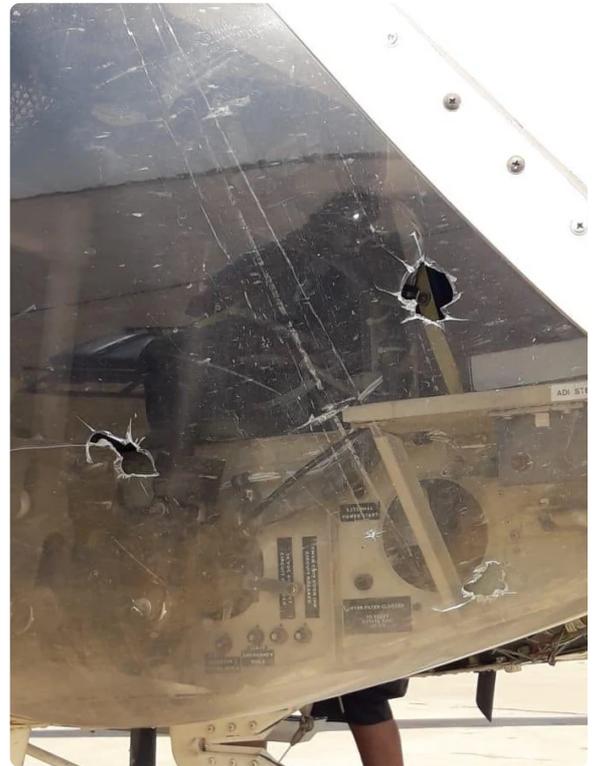
## Humanitarian Coordinator Statement on Attack in Damasak, Damage to Aid Helicopter

I am gravely concerned by reports of another violent attack by non-state armed groups in Damasak, Borno State, on 2 July, in which at least two innocent civilians lost their lives, including a five-year old child. Several others were injured, and a humanitarian helicopter was hit, sustaining serious damage.

I extend my sincere condolences to the families of the civilians who lost their lives in the attack and wish a prompt recovery to those injured.

I welcome the Government commitment to investigate the attack and swiftly bring to justice the perpetrators. I deplore that a UN Humanitarian Air Service helicopter was hit by bullets during the attack. No aid workers were on board at the time and crew members are all safe. My thoughts are also with the crew and I commend them for piloting the chopper back to safety during this critical situation.

Full press statement [here](#).



## MEDIA (15 Jun 2020)

### **Nigeria: UN Appalled by Attack Hitting Civilians and Humanitarian Facility in Monguno**

The Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, Mr Edward Kallon, vehemently condemns the violent attacks by non-state armed groups in Monguno and Nganzai LGAs yesterday, in which many civilians were killed, including a four-year old girl. At least 37 other civilians were injured and a major humanitarian facility was damaged.



"I am deeply saddened by the news that many civilians, including an innocent child, lost their lives in these horrific attacks. My deepest condolences go to their families. Those who were injured are also in my thoughts and I wish them a speedy recovery," said Mr Kallon. "I am appalled by the continued violent attacks launched by non-state armed groups in civilian areas in Borno State." For the full press release click [here](#).

For photos of the damages to the humanitarian hub, click [here](#).

## SECTOR STATUS (3 Jun 2020)



### Food Security

**3.3M**

People targeted for food assistance

**\$315.1M**

Funding required (USD)

### Needs

An initial analysis by WFP, indicates that about **7 million people** may become food insecure in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states due to the potential impact of a COVID-19 on food security and livelihoods. This is almost double the 3.7 million people who were projected to be food insecure in the 2020 lean season according to the March 2020 Cadre Harmonisé (CH). However, the government-led CH Food Security Monitoring Taskforce is currently collecting data to support the review of the March 2020 CH Analysis in the BAY states.

As part of the **Program Criticality Assessment (PCA)** for the impact of COVID-19 on food and livelihoods security activities, the Food Security Sector (FSS) took part in identifying key life-saving services and Humanitarian Response Plan activities that could be adjusted in light of COVID-19. In addition to the PCA, during the **multi-sectoral prioritization for the coming months** the FSS included humanitarian support in anticipation of potential newly displacements as a result of floods or conflict, as well as any returns (IDPs and refugees).

As at the end of April, partners are **targeting 290,000 households for support during the upcoming rainy season in the BAY states.**

### Response

In April, around **1.7 million people have received food security assistance.** Of these, 64 percent received food assistance and the remainder agriculture and livelihood assistance.

The FSS organized a training on CH Analysis Manual 2.0 for partners from 27 February to 1 March to build capacity on the application of Cadre Harmonise (CH) food security and nutrition analysis framework and strengthen participation of partners in the analysis process at both state and national levels.

The FSS set up three special **COVID-19-related taskforces on 1) Food Assistance 2) Remote Price Monitoring and 3) Agricultural livelihoods.** The **FSS Food Assistance COVID-19 Taskforce** developed guidance notes which included recommendations in line with precautions against COVID-19, including doubling rations during distributions for both in-kind and CVA and strongly advocated for humanitarian access during the lockdowns especially in Borno State. The FSS Remote Price Monitoring COVID-19 Taskforce took off in late April with weekly price monitoring as a preparedness to monitor prices of food and key multi sectoral non-food items during the lockdown. A recommendation from the **FSS Agricultural Livelihoods COVID-19 taskforce** includes temporarily stopping communal or Public Works Programme activities, however encouraging livelihoods activities at the household or individual level.

The two-day **training on Integrating Child Protection (CP) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Food Security and Livelihoods Programming** took place on 18 and 19 March in Maiduguri, Borno State. A total of 40 humanitarian staff (19 women and 21 men) participated in the training, which was delivered in coordination with the GBV and Child Protection sub-sectors.

Partners supported the **formation and training of 61 Group Savings and Loan Associations (GSLAs)** in Bama LGA, Borno State comprising farmer field school groups and beneficiaries of cash transfer.

Partners deployed five mobile threshing machines and hammer milling machine for grain processing in Jere, Kaga, Biu, Bama and Ngala LGAs (Borno State), to boost household incomes through agro processing enterprise, and providing a processing service to the communities.

In March and April, **partners provided Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE)** including stoves and more efficient cooking energy to 1,883 vulnerable households across in the BAY states. Post distribution monitoring will be conducted in subsequent months to assess the level of satisfaction and utilization of the new technology.

In March, partners trained 175 people (75 women and 100 men) on environment-friendly fish farming and processing techniques in Jere, Gwoza, Monguno and Ngala LGAs (Borno State). In April, beneficiaries of fish farming inputs, such as fish fingerlings, fish feed, and water harvesting equipment, began harvesting and selling fish in Monguno and Gwoza LGAs while partners are restocking fish tanks in Monguno and Dusman communities.

## ↔ Gaps

As part of preparedness for COVID-19, the Sector has continued to advocate for **support to cover food gaps that may arise at isolation and quarantine centres** in the BAY states, in the event of an outbreak.

The **Country Cluster/Sector Performance Monitoring (CCPM) Survey** was done during from 2 to 13 March 2020. A total of 30 responses (14 INGOs, 13 NNGOs, 1 UN, and 2 others) were received out of 68 active partners. The feedback was generally quite positive and satisfactory. However, there are still many areas that the FSS can improve for example improving analysis on gaps and integrating HIV/AIDs or disabilities into the food security response.

Joint **advocacy efforts continue to call for humanitarian access** during the COVID-19 lockdown and movement restrictions especially in Borno State which reduced access to beneficiaries.

**Restrictions in inter-state movements coupled with strict lockdown measures especially in Borno State** made it more difficult for partners to access people in need, as well as vendors, especially in the urban and peri-urban areas. Partners also faced challenges in pre-positioning food in the Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the deep field. Access to food was also made more difficult given price increases on food and agricultural inputs due to a both lockdown measures and restrictions in movements of traders.

The **security situation, especially along the main supply routes and remote countryside areas, continues to pose major challenges** to the implementation of ongoing deep field activities and has also led to limited accessibility or total inaccessibility of humanitarian actors to some LGAs in the north-east. The security situation has also continued to reduce access to farmland during the dry season.

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## SECTOR STATUS (9 Jun 2020)



**0.8M**

People targeted for nutrition assistance

**\$103.5M**

Funding required (USD)

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## ? Needs

According to the **IPC Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN) analysis** conducted by the Nutrition Sector in February 2020, the nutrition situation in Yobe and Borno states for the period between January and April 2020 is at phase 3 (serious). This marks a deterioration in the nutrition situation as compared to the period between September and December 2019 which

was in phase 2 (alert). The nutrition situation in Adamawa State is expected to remain stable in phase 2 (alert). The deterioration is attributed to increased food insecurity due to poor harvest and poor infant and young child feeding practices including exclusive breastfeeding.

In the months of March and April, the nutritional situation in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states remained poor but stable compared to the previous months. During the reporting period, the **provision of nutrition services was disrupted due to the COVID-19 pandemic**, especially due to the movement restrictions imposed. The Nutrition Sector partners focused on adapting the nutrition interventions to the context of COVID-19 to ensure both the service providers and beneficiaries are protected.

### → Response

In March, the Nutrition Sector finalized the **development of its three-year “Strategy and Response Plan”** and its operational plan. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Nutrition Sector **partners adapted the “Mother Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)”** approach, in which mothers or caregivers screen their own children for acute malnutrition by measuring their mid-upper arm circumference. To support the scale-up of this approach, partners distributed over 300,000 MUAC measuring tapes to households, and trained over 2,500 community health workers on the approach to roll out in their villages and communities.

In March and April, Nutrition Sector **partners collectively screened over one million children, pregnant and breastfeeding women for acute malnutrition**. A total of 30,714 severely malnourished children were admitted for treatment into the outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) and 1,593 into the stabilization centres for inpatient intensive care. The number of admissions in April was slightly lower than expected due to COVID-19 movement restrictions in Maiduguri, Jere, Mafa and Konduga LGAs (Borno State). In 2020, a total of 61,326 severely malnourished children have been admitted for treatment, representing approximately 31 per cent of the annual target, well within the expected trend.

Between January and April, Nutrition Sector partners **admitted a total of 819 children under six months with acute malnutrition and/or having difficulties breastfeeding into stabilization centres** for re-lactation and rehabilitation. Over 96 per cent of all severely malnourished children have been successfully treated and discharged as cured.

In March and April, partners provided **specialized supplementary foods to 180,341 children** between the ages of six and 23 months and 6,012 children between 24 and 59 months with moderate acute malnutrition through the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition. The BSFP aims to improve generic food rations, particularly for households who rely on general food assistance.

In selected LGAs in Yobe and Borno a total of **5,017 children of ages six to 59 months with moderate acute malnutrition received intensive care** through the targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) by providing specialized supplementary foods (super cereal) or locally formulated supplementary foods (Tom Brown). Over 98 per cent of those in the programme were discharged cured in the month of April.

To prevent acute malnutrition among the pregnant and breastfeeding women, Nutrition Sector partners reached 82,109 in March and April mainly in IDP camps, but also in communities with returnees and host populations who are directly affected by conflict.

To prevent overall malnutrition, the Nutrition Sector partners **promoted appropriate infant and young child feeding and caring practices (IYCF)** through various channels including counselling at health facilities and care support groups. In March and April 2020, a total of 234,412 caregivers of children ages six to 23 months and pregnant women received counselling in IYCF at health facilities. At the community level, a total of 10,000 mother-to-mother care groups met reaching

over 285,080 women and 2,000 father-to-father support groups reaching over 10,000 fathers and other men with IYCF messages. In April, the Care Support Groups activity level reduced as a result of the COVID-19 requirement to maintain physical distance and avoiding group gatherings.

To prevent micronutrient deficiencies in the community, a total of 35,695 children between ages six to 23 months received multi-micronutrient supplement powder either for the first time or during repeated visits.

## ↔ Gaps

The main **challenges and gaps facing Nutrition Sector partners are related to the disruption of services due to insecurity especially in Gubio, Mafa and Magumeri LGAs (Borno State) and the emerging threat of the COVID-19 pandemic**. COVID-19 related challenges include inadequate supply of personal protective equipment (PPE) and disinfectant supplies, a reduced number of health workers at health facilities, and inadequate MUAC measuring tapes to optimally scale-up Mother MUAC approach.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Nutrition Sector will **continue adapting nutrition interventions to COVID-19 and implementing mitigation measures** to reduce exposure to and spread of the disease. This will include development of the Nutrition Sector's COVID-19 Strategy and Response Plan and developing guidelines for adaptation of nutrition programmes in the context of COVID, as well as incorporating the lessons learned and best practices. The Sector will also establish a COVID-19 Nutrition technical working group in June to guide the implementation and monitoring of programmatic measures to reduce nutrition-related mortality and morbidity as a result of the COVID-19 impact on public health, economy and social aspects.

The Nutrition Sector will continue to work closely with the Health, Food Security, Child Protection and WASH sectors to ensure that the needs of children, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding mothers - especially those in temporary isolation centres - are comprehensively addressed. The Sector will also **continue to lobby for more funds allocated to the Mother MUAC approach**, to ensure that all households have the capacity to monitor the nutrition status of children under five during the pandemic period.

The Nutrition sector partners will increasingly **preposition essential supplies in anticipation of a higher number of malnutrition cases as a result of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19** and the looming rainy season during which cases of severe acute malnutrition are highest.

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## SECTOR STATUS (23 Jun 2020)



WASH

**\$104.1M**

Funding required (USD)

**2.5M**

People targeted for WASH assistance

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## Needs

The outbreak of COVID-19 in Nigeria and its spread to Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states in the north-east increased pressure on the limited capacity to deliver enough water across many IDP camps, as well as essential supplies like soap and hand washing stations. These items have become scarce, resulting in price inflation due to demand. Partners will focus on intensive hygiene promotion to prevent COVID-19, including raising awareness of proper hand washing techniques with soap. Increasing access to enough water remains a high priority to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

## ➔ Response

The WASH Sector developed guidelines, strategy and hygiene promotion protocols for the COVID-19 preparedness and response. These have been discussed during partner meetings, shared widely with partners and made available on the sector website-for [reference](#). Physical distancing, hand washing stations at strategic locations within camps, door-to-door campaigns as opposed to mass gatherings and improvised distribution techniques are being implemented with the support of CCCM and Health Sector partners. Soap and information, education and communication (IEC) materials have also been disseminated during food distributions.

The Sector, through the Public Health Emergency Operation Centre and risk communications group has supported the development and distribution of IEC materials for COVID-19. Bulk production of posters, fliers and pamphlets is required in order to reach a wider audience on COVID-19 risk and prevention measures. The WASH Sector support all priority IDP camps and LGAs to develop business continuity plans, highlighting the need to maintain the current level of WASH services even when movement is restricted or locked down during the COVID-19 response.

The Sector pre-positioned 3,572 WASH response kits in Adamawa, Yobe and Ngala (Borno State) warehouses for rapid response by WASH Sector partners in case of a disease outbreak, like cholera or COVID-19) or new population displacements.

The Sector supported the **Global Cholera Joint Operational Framework** development by sharing insights from the Nigeria Emergency Response and lessons learned. In April, the WASH Sector reviewed the cholera preparedness and response plan together with the Health Sector. Partners are also working with Health, Food and CCCM sector partners to identify and construct temporary quarantine centres in seven LGAs in Borno State. COVID-19 specific achievements include but are not limited to: 833 handwashing stations set up in public and strategic areas around camps in Gwoza, Bama, MMC, Jere, Ngala and Dikwa in Borno State. The same locations have received about 28,000 hygiene kits, including soap for hand washing. Online reporting dashboard can be found [here](#).

## ↔ Gaps

Water trucking remains an expensive option to increase water access to populations where coverage is low, while ground water potential is a challenge or new influx occurred/new covid19 cases identified. Long term design plans and investment is required to upgrade systems and reticulate water for maximum productivity.

The WASH Sector common pipeline stock is running low on crucial supplies, especially soap and chlorine due to increased demand for COVID-19 and cholera prevention and response. About 200,000 pieces of soap, 200 drums of chlorine and about 800 additional handwashing facilities are required, so additional funding is necessary to cover the gaps. For camps that have been established for over four years, this ratio of persons per latrine should be brought down to 20. Lack of enough land to construct sanitation facilities, specifically gender-segregated latrines, remains a major challenge to improving sanitation and hygiene services in camps and camp-like settings.

## SECTOR STATUS (1 Jul 2020)



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

1.2M  
People targeted for CCCM support

\$26.5M  
Funding required (USD)

#### Needs

In March and April, the CCCM addressed the **increased need to focus on prevention and mitigation measures** across camps and camp-like settings in the COVID-19 context. There is an urgent need to decongest overcrowded IDP camps where physical distancing measures are extremely challenging to implement due to the limited amount of space per person. This is particularly pressing for COVID-19 prevention, as overcrowding heightens the risks of spreading pathogens and disease outbreaks.

Moreover, since the beginning of the year at least 15 fire outbreaks have been recorded in camps and camp-like settings, affecting more than 15,000 people in total. Fire outbreaks are also linked to congestion in camps, with makeshift shelters built in close proximity to one another and leading to the rapid spread of fire.

In March, partners also registered 2,211 new arrivals across Bama, Gwoza, Pulka and Ngala (Borno State), overstressing resources in already overcrowded reception centres.

#### Response

Partners continued to implement **CCCM activities either through mobile facilitation or remote management and support to 157 sites hosting 792,000 individuals** across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states. This implementation strategy was adopted to ensure continuity of critical humanitarian services to the most vulnerable populations during the lockdown measures and movement restrictions imposed by the State Government to reduce the spread of COVID-19.

Throughout March and April, CCCM partners **ramped up COVID-19 prevention and response activities** in camps and camp-like settings. Camp management agencies ensured all IDPs have access to information on COVID-19 preventive measures and referral pathways for reporting suspected cases. CCCM teams also raised awareness based on the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials provided by the Health and WASH sectors in multiple local languages. CCCM partners, together with community leaders and representatives, also carried out virtual coordination and camp management committee meetings, motorized campaigns, focus group discussions (FGDs), and awareness raising sessions to promote community engagement and information sharing. The Sector also prioritized hygiene promotion activities emphasizing hand washing.

Partners are **constructing quarantine shelters** in Banki, Pulka and Gwoza (which are all border areas receiving refugees from neighbouring Cameroon) in Borno State while several other locations await provision of land by local authorities to enable construction. The CCCM Sector drafted Standard Operating Procedures for managing quarantine centres together with Health partners. Partners also set up hand washing stations across camp and camp-like settings to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

In Bakassi IDP camp, Borno State, CCCM partners are piloting an awareness survey on community response, containment methods and referral pathways for preventing and responding to COVID-19. In Banki, the first group of 297 refugee returnees from Cameroon completed their initial 14 days in the quarantine safe space, and have joined their families in Bama, Pulka and Gwoza.

To prepare, respond and adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic, a series of CCCM technical working group meetings were held. The Borno State Government passed a law limiting movements into IDP camps, leading CCCM partners to design a business continuity plan (BCP) in accordance with the guiding principles of the Government and WHO to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The CCCM Sector and its partners rolled out COVID-19 Sector Guidelines, in line with business continuity planning.

In March and April, **fire outbreaks in camps affected 2,358 households**, mainly in Monguno and Ngala LGAs of Borno State. The recent fire outbreak in Ngala led to tensions between the IDP community and humanitarian actors, resulting in a temporary suspension of humanitarian activities, including the provision of emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs) to the victims, as well as to the most vulnerable population. A committee was tasked to investigate and address the causes of repeated fire outbreaks in the camp. Camp decongestion was one of the key recommendations included in the committee's findings. Moreover, CCCM partners carried out more than 50 sensitization campaigns on preventing and fighting fire outbreaks.

The use of **feedback mechanisms**, such as suggestion boxes, voice recorders and complaints and information desks, continued. In March and April, more than 3,500 complaints were received, including 764 that were addressed and closed. Some 2,817 complaint cases are still pending.

### ↔ Gaps

Site infrastructure assessments were conducted, **identifying shelter reinforcement kits and basic NFI kits as the major gaps** that need to be addressed ahead of the upcoming rainy season. CCCM teams have initiated rainy season preparedness measures such as identifying shelters in need of reinforcement and those located in waterlogged areas.

The CCCM Sector will continue to **advocate for urgent identification and allocation of additional land to decongest overcrowded camps** across Borno State, which heightens risks of disease and fire outbreaks, as well as protection-related concerns.

CCCM Sector will continue to scale up operations and preventive measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in camps and camp-like settings through community engagement and awareness, distribution of IEC materials, focus group discussions on physical distancing, sanitation campaigns, camp level coordination meetings, and committee training using WHO/ Health and WASH Sector guidelines.

In regards to COVID-19 preparedness, prevention and response, CCCM partners will continue to monitor the movement of persons and coordinate with relevant health authorities to facilitate referral to facilities including quarantine spaces when necessary.

Sector partners will continue to conduct enhanced community risk communication and awareness sessions and the distribution of COVID-19 awareness campaign materials. Plans to include key community representatives such as religious leaders and opinion shapers from the community in amplifying sensitization and awareness on COVID-19 will be considered in consultation with NEMA and SEMA after Ramadan.

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## SECTOR STATUS (1 Jul 2020)



### Shelter and Non-Food Items

**1.0M**

People targeted for shelter/NFI support

**\$76.3M**

Funding required (USD)

## Needs

To ensure physical distancing and avoid large gatherings as part of efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19, the Sector's main challenge is the overcrowded living conditions in the north-east, particularly in IDP camps and settlements across Borno State. Addressing camp congestion is an urgent priority to mitigate the exposure and risks among the vulnerable population, especially in the COVID-19 context where physical distancing measures are critical.

According to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, a total of 80,825 IDPs in camps are living in damaged shelters and 143,067 in makeshift shelters with a total of 451,964 people living in overcrowded settlements. These numbers underscore the urgent need to develop and implement a decongestion strategy, as overcrowding exacerbates the risks of disease and fire outbreaks. A recent fire outbreak in the International Secondary School IDP Camp in Ngala, Borno State is indicative of the risks associated with shelters being built too closely together. Some seventeen people lost their lives due to the fire outbreak that rapidly spread across the camp, destroying 300 shelters along with property, valuables and household items. Moreover, the fire led to mistrust between humanitarian actors and the local population, creating an insecure environment for aid workers and leading to a temporary suspension of humanitarian activities in the ISS IDP Camp where more than 40,000 vulnerable people rely on humanitarian assistance.

## Response

In March and April 2020, Shelter and NFI partners continued to provide life-saving assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and vulnerable host communities, including new arrivals and those in protracted displacement. The shelter needs of around 29,000 individuals were addressed including the distribution of emergency shelter kits, construction of emergency shelters and shelter rehabilitation. In March and April, around 27,000 individuals received NFI support including NFI kits containing kitchen sets, mats and other household essentials or cash assistance to purchase NFIs. The Shelter/NFI Sector supported its partners to map and set out the extension of the perimeter trenches in Dikwa LGA of Borno State to secure additional land to build new shelters and expand IDP camps in that location. The Sector has also developed a site plan for Stadium Camp extension 1 and extension 2 in Maiduguri for the construction of 293 emergency shelters, and also provided construction materials to support the process. The Sector is also strengthening partners' capacity before construction begins. These shelters will accommodate vulnerable new arrivals to improve their living conditions and provide physical protection. The Sector is also advocating for additional land in other LGAs across Borno State to expand and decongest camps. The Sector developed and proposed a strategy to decongest IDP camps as part of the Borno COVID-19 preparedness and response plan. The strategy prioritized seven LGAs and 49 camps with 83,000 households that are in dire need of urgent relocation to improve their living conditions and mitigate risks of exposure to the disease. The Sector has developed COVID-19 Guidelines on Shelter and NFI to support partners in implementation, including recommendations on how to respond to the affected population, the specific mitigation measures, and risks of transmission in overcrowded areas in the event of distribution of NFI and Emergency shelter kit. Further, the Sector continues to distribute risk mitigation information, education and communication materials provided by WHO and WASH partners. The lockdown measures and movement restrictions affected the Shelter/NFI response during the reporting period due to logistics constraints and delayed procurement processes. Shelter partners used stockpiled or pre-positioned items to provide immediate emergency assistance for newly displaced families.

## Gaps

The Sector is following up with its partners to ensure that shelter materials and NFIs are prepositioned for immediate use on request, in case of any emergency, particularly during the upcoming rainy season and throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. It is working closely with WASH, Health and Logistics sectors as well as CCCM partners to coordinate response and preparedness in the COVID-19 context. **Access constraints continue to pose major challenges** in parts of Borno State, particularly in the deep field, compounded by COVID-19 movement restrictions.

**Lack of funding is also limiting partners' capacity to respond** and carry out planned activities. Lack of adequate and usable land to expand IDP camps and reduce overcrowding remains the most persistent issue requiring joint advocacy by all humanitarian actors. To address mistrust between IDPs and humanitarian actors in Ngala, Borno State following a recent fire incident, a mission from the Operational Humanitarian Country Team is scheduled to engage with the community and facilitate the resumption of humanitarian activities.

## SECTOR STATUS (29 Jun 2020)



### Protection (General)

**\$25.1M**

Funding required (USD)

**2.5M**

People targeted for protection assistance

### Needs

The crisis in north-east Nigeria, now entering its 11th year, has displaced around 1.8 million people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states and civilians continue to bear the brunt of the conflict with **protection of civilians as an urgent priority**. With constant cross border movements resulting in refugee returns into Nigeria and persistent attacks by non-state armed groups on military targets and civilian populations, population movements and the security situation are fluid. Moreover, the protracted crisis is now evolving into a socio-economic crisis for IDPs, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. This points towards heightened vulnerability of the populations now compounded by the socio-economic realities. Subsequently with increasing numbers arriving into camps for humanitarian aid there are **additional associated protection risks and vulnerabilities**, especially as resources are limited. In the context of COVID-19, there is additional urgency to mainstream protection in humanitarian prevention and response measures.

### Response

In March and April, the Protection Sector participated in the civil-military coordination meeting to share protection updates and concerns. The Sector also partook in the Protection Sector Working Group meetings in camps around greater Maiduguri as part its coordination efforts.

The Sector, along with the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Sub-Sector, conducted an assessment visit of Biafra IDP Camp in Maiduguri, following reports that landowners were threatening to evict IDPs. In Damasak (Borno State), Protection actors coordinated with HLP service providers on ground to identify the vulnerable and work out rental agreements with land owners on behalf of new arrivals. The Protection Sector shared a **rapid assessment report on a large number of new arrivals** at Stadium Camp in Maiduguri. The assessment was conducted in collaboration with local protection actors after more than 700 households arrived at the camp gates following security and livelihood challenges in their places of origin.

The Sector has also been **assessing and aligning responses to the threat of COVID-19**, which has hampered both humanitarians and Government's ability to provide basic services to the affected populations. There is an effort to include protection mainstreaming in awareness-raising campaigns and key messages on the COVID-19 developed by the Health and WASH sectors.

A note on "**Protection Concerns in the COVID-19 Context**" was developed and shared. The note highlights protection risks and heightened protection concerns arising out of the COVID-19 pandemic, in part due to movement restrictions measures imposed by state authorities. The Sector was also engaged in coordinating and collating the impact of the restrictions and advisories issued by authorities on protection services. The Protection Sector is regularly engaging in cross-border meetings with protection partners and also meeting with the global protection cluster on responding in the context of COVID-19. The Sector also developed a guidance note on isolation centres.

The Protection Sector started its capacity building and training sessions as per its training calendar for 2020. Due to the ongoing COVID-19 lockdown and movement restrictions, the trainings were conducted online. The first virtual learning session trained 35 participants on Protection Principles. The second virtual learning session included 40 participants on Protection Mainstreaming. A third session on Psychological First Aid was also conducted and facilitated by the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) Working Group.

## ↔ Gaps

The persistent attacks by non-state armed groups are creating insecurity and fear among civilian populations in host communities and IDP camps, as well as triggering population movements and influxes of new arrivals in already overcrowded IDP camps thereby **heightening protection risks and concerns**. The dire socio-economic conditions of the affected populations require an enhanced and coordinated response. COVID-19 prevention measures and movement restrictions are mounting additional pressure on affected communities as livelihood opportunities are limited and it is becoming more challenging to get basic goods such as fire wood. These consequences of COVID-19 are leading affected populations to **negative coping mechanisms that exacerbate protection concerns**.

## SECTOR STATUS (30 Jun 2020)

 **Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector**  
**1.3M**  
People targeted for GBV assistance

**\$35.3M**  
Funding required (USD)

## ? Needs

The COVID-19 pandemic is **heightening already existing vulnerabilities for gender-based violence**, reducing survivors access to report, seek help or receive quality response services. In some situations, there has been an increase in the incidents of GBV; however, in north-east Nigeria, restrictions and lockdown measures have presented barriers for survivors who are seeking help and service provision.

**Organizations providing GBV services have had to adapt and apply flexible approaches**, in order to continue providing service for survivors and people in need. The GBV Sub-Sector has engaged in the development of COVID-19 response strategies, collaborating with the COVID-19 Task Force and supporting partners to maintain service provision.

## ➔ Response

The GBV Sub-Sector (GBVSS) developed technical and strategic guidance notes and strategies, as well as compiled and shared relevant resources for partners to support response actions in the COVID-19 context. The resources are on GBV case management, the GBV information management system (GBVIMS), safe space management, PSEA, and other relevant resources. Staff have received appropriate training on adapting new guidelines and guidance notes to service provision.

The **GBVSS facilitated the transition to remote service provision in the context of COVID-19**. Partners established confidential spaces including service provision hubs to provide remote services through telephone helplines throughout the COVID-19 pandemic in Maiduguri, Pulka and Monguno (Borno State). This enhanced access to GBV case management and psychosocial support services for survivors and other vulnerable individuals.

Facilities and service delivery points for GBV services, such as women and girl's friendly spaces, integrated/women empowerment facilities, and one stop centres, have **set up hand washing facilities and put hygiene measures in place** to ensure staff and beneficiaries adhere to public health standards. Partners also set up designated areas (temporary confinement spaces or rooms) with dignity for beneficiaries showing signs or symptoms of COVID-19 while health teams are contacted. Partners also procured and provided COVID-19 prevention items and supplies to protection desks and women and girls friendly spaces. Moreover, GBV response teams in referral centres are following Infection, Prevention and Control procedures.

The GBVSS conducted mapping of critical GBV response stakeholders and updated GBV referral pathways. To support GBV response teams to respond appropriately, they were provided with personal protection supplies such as face masks, hand sanitizers, gloves, and other protective gear to meet the logistical needs of GBV survivors. GBV/PSEA messages were developed focusing on reporting channels, GBV service availability and referral pathways. The GBVSS also started the process of scaling up the rollout of Primero/GBVIMS+ to document case management practices during lockdowns with limited engagement. Given that remote service provision has risks associated with guaranteeing safety and confidentiality, GBVIMS+/Primero facilitates ethical and confidential incident data management and security.

The GBV Sub-Sector conducted a test run of Smart RR - a mobile application which enables survivors, social workers and service providers to report and refer GBV incidents to relevant service providers and authorities, conducts service mapping, automatically updates the referral directory, and collects and analyses referral data. The application is an innovation of a local NGO partner, built on the referral mechanism of the GBV Sub-Sector to mitigate existing challenges such as under-reporting and difficulties associated with accessing services.

## ↔ Gaps

The reduced presence of humanitarian personnel, especially in some of the deep field locations, has **strained available services and limited access to GBV service provision**. Meanwhile, frontline staff and response teams lack access to adequate basic personal supplies to enable them to respond appropriately to the identified needs.

Community-based GBV prevention activities have also been limited due to physical distancing measures during the COVID-19 pandemic. These are avenues through which communities are engaged on GBV awareness and avenues for seeking help for survivors.

Moreover, **families directly affected by COVID-19 face serious stigma from community** members especially when a family has been confirmed to be positive or is suspected. Additional efforts, including raising awareness to counter stigmatization, need to be undertaken to ensure the protection of people affected by COVID-19.

## SECTOR STATUS (1 Jul 2020)



People targeted for child protection

### Child Protection Sub-Sector

\$27.3M

Funding required (USD)

### Needs

The **physical and psychological well-being of children in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states remains at risk due to the complex and protracted conflict**. With the ongoing armed conflict in north-east Nigeria, children continue to be recruited and used by armed groups; others have been abducted, maimed, raped and killed.

Following the decision by the Northern Governors Forum as part of the state governments' response to mitigating the risks of the COVID-19 pandemic, 186 *Almajiri* children (all boys) were relocated to Borno and Yobe states throughout March and April 2020. **These relocation movements put the health and protection of children at risk** given the ongoing pandemic and highlighted the need to address care and protection for children without parental care. The *Almajiri* system involves parents sending their children, mostly boys, to distant locations for the purpose of acquiring religious (Koranic) education. While parents believe they are fulfilling their obligation to provide religious and moral education to their children free of charge, *Almajiri* children are often sent by their teachers (*mallams*) to beg in the streets and form a significant portion of children without parental care at risk of abuse, exploitation and neglect.

### Response

In March 2020, the Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) trained 31 child protection workers (15 women and 16 men) on delivering accountability through participation to enhance their understanding of the conceptual and practical aspects for accountability to affected populations focusing on children. To **mainstream child protection into food security and livelihoods programming, the CPSS facilitated training on child protection concepts** and principles and various forms of child protection risks. The training demonstrated how child protection issues are linked to food security and livelihoods and outlined measures that food security and livelihoods actors can take to prevent and mitigate protection risks for children.

In March 2020, the CPSS developed the [Guidance Note on Child Protection Service Provision and Caring for Children in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic](#), which provides practical guidance to child protection actors and aid workers in other sectors to facilitate safe child protection service provision during the COVID-19 pandemic in north-east Nigeria. The Sub-Sector also compiled examples of adapting child protection service delivery in the COVID-19 context, which were discussed to share experiences, address challenges and identify solutions to support child protection programming.

In April 2020, the CPSS supported the Borno and Yobe state governments to prepare for and provide basic services to the *Almajiri* children in temporary shelters including food, water, health care and COVID-19 testing, as well as how to document the children for the eventual reunification with their families. The Sub-Sector also supported the state governments to develop guidelines to ensure that state government actors apply minimum basic health and child protection standards before, during and after returning the children to their states of origin and to support safe family reunification.

**As part of its localization initiatives, \$20,000 USD was made available by the Global Child Protection Area of Responsibility for child protection national NGOs (NNGOs)** for: the procurement of protective personal equipment (PPE) for child protection workers; to support the development and production of communication materials on child protection; and to support two national NNGOs with individual grants to implement safe child protection services within the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### ↔ Gaps

While child protection actors adapted modalities to ensure the safe provision of prioritized child protection services including remote case management and psychosocial support services throughout COVID-19, this has been limited to locations where telecommunication is available. **Stigmas associated with COVID-19 infections have complicated the provision of alternative care for children** whose parents have tested for COVID-19. On the other hand, the lack of belief in the existence of COVID-19 has also proven to be a challenge for providing prioritized child protection services activities while adhering to physical distancing and other control measures.

## SECTOR STATUS (3 Jun 2020)

 **Mine Action Sub-Sector**  
**0.6M**  
People targeted for mine action

**\$7.9M**  
Funding required (USD)

### ? Needs

In March and April 2020, **52 incidents involving explosive ordnances (IEDs) were recorded**, claiming the lives of 18 civilians and injuring 34 others. Landmines of an improvised nature remain the main threat and restrict safe freedom of movement, while civilians continue to be the main targets of attacks involving personal borne explosive devices (PBIEDs). The use of explosive weapons such as rockets in populated areas has also killed and injured civilians. Several incidents during this period are **highly relevant for humanitarians travelling by road** and working on the expansion of IDP camps. One incident involved a civilian driver who removed a stick on the road which was concealing an IED, triggering the detonation of the explosive and killing one man and injuring another.

**This accident could have been prevented through Explosive Ordnance Risk Education.** Another IED was found next to the corpse of a person killed by non-state armed groups. The explosive was fortunately removed safely without any injuries. Another incident involved an improvised landmine which was planted in a trench and killed cattle upon detonation. In addition, a herdsman died, alongside some of his livestock, when he stumbled upon an explosive device while grazing.

### → Response

In March and April, Mine Action operators continued their efforts to encourage individuals to develop safe behaviour in relation to explosive devices and **reached a total of 46,754 people through explosive ordnance risk education** (11,810 girls; 14,173 boys; 12,117 women; and 8,654 men) through 661 risk education sessions delivered to internally displaced persons, host community members, refugees and returnees in 16 Local Government Areas across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

The Mine Action Sub-Sector also continued to engage with the Federal institutions in charge of preparing a strategy to meet Nigeria's obligations towards the **Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention** to which the country is a party.

### ↔ Gaps

Due to physical distancing measures as part of COVID-19 prevention, **Mine Action Sub-Sector partners have had to reduce the number of participants in Explosive Ordnance Risk Education sessions**. As a result, fewer civilians are able to participate in risk education sessions to access life-saving messages.

The **Mine Action Sub-Sector already faces difficulties in obtaining the funding necessary to meet 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan objectives**. At the same time, it is critical to increase funding in order to scale up the capacity of Mine Action Community Liaison Teams and prevent mine action accidents. Additional capacity is also needed to conduct necessary Non-Technical Surveys (NTS) to check whether land, road and infrastructure are free from explosive hazards. NTS are particularly important in the scope of the Returns Strategy and decongesting IDP camps.

In addition, sub-sector partners are **looking into alternative ways to ensure the continuity of risk education** over time: the development of the Risk Education Talking Device and the development of local capacity at the NGO and institutional levels. The latter requires a strong commitment of Nigerian authorities towards the completion of their obligations especially under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

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## SECTOR STATUS (23 Jun 2020)

### Housing, Land and Property Sub-Sector

**\$0.4M**

Funding required (USD)

**0.9M**

People targeted for HLP assistance

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### Needs

The existing Housing, Land and Property (HLP) needs are likely to become more severe as a result of COVID-19, despite challenges in addressing them due to movement restrictions. The **pandemic is posing serious risks to the already insecure tenure for a majority of internally displaced persons** (IDPs) in north-east Nigeria. Across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, 60 per cent of IDPs reside in host communities while 40 per cent reside in IDP camps.

From January to March 2020, the HLP **registered six cases of landowners threatening to evict 1,460 individuals** across MMC, Jere, Mobbar and Gwoza LGAs in Borno State. In Yola, Adamawa States cases were reported. This data reveals that IDPs do not have the security of tenure and are often exposed to risks of exploitation and abuse by private landowners and landlords. Based on our regular monitoring of the 31 informal sites mapped as hotspots for evictions since

January 2020, the sub-sector has recorded an increase in evictions from 30 per cent to 50 per cent, as exemplified by these six cases registered in MMC and Jere LGAs within a span of one month as opposed to the regular one or two cases received per month in the previous months. This is attributable to inability of the tenants (IDPs) to pay rent, further aggravated by COVID-19 related economic hardships; the lack of incentives for landowners to use of their land; and the need for landowners to use their land for other profitable purposes.

## → Response

In March and April 2020, the HLP Sub-Sector prioritized supporting the COVID-19 response while implementing regular activities to promote HLP rights. The HLPSS **mapped hotspots for potential evictions and developed a monitoring plan**, as well as created a contact database of landowners and community leaders. Moreover, the Sub-Sector maintained regular communication with community-based contacts to be responsive to COVID-19-related evictions.

In March and April, HLPSS partners along with the Mine Action Sub-Sector trained 30 participants from State Governments, UN agencies and international and national NGOs in Yola, Adamawa State on mainstreaming HLP into their work and Explosive Ordnance Risk education.

HLPSS partners also **held successful negotiations to halt a planned eviction of 559 IDPs** from Biafra Camp Bulabulin in MMC LGA, when the IDPs were unable to meet landowners' demands to pay between 500 to 1000 Naira monthly as rent since October 2019. An earlier agreement between the landlord and IDPs stipulated that rental charges would apply after five years of free occupancy in shelters constructed by humanitarians on private land. The landlord gave 14 days' notice for the IDPs to vacate the site. Negotiations on tenancy terms/agreement and processing cash-for-rent are ongoing.

The HLPSS also **supported 745 returnees to replace and issue new land titles for IDPs** returning to MMC, Gwoza, and Mobbar LGAs of Borno State. HLPSS partners covered the administrative fee to local government authorities in these locations to secure returnees' land ownership, which serves as proof in future property disputes. The Sub-Sector also provided support to the Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey with office stationaries to support land administration at the state level.

In April 2020, the HLPSS monitored evictions and advocated on behalf of the HLP rights of IDPs. Two oral eviction notices asking three households (21 individuals) to vacate their rented shelter within a maximum of 30 days were recorded. In April, a total of 360 individuals were evicted from two informal camps in Borno State due to landowners wishing to utilize their land for other purposes. In response, the Sub-Sector facilitated access to alternative land to host the affected population and reached an agreement with private landowners on terms allowing the IDPs to stay on the land free of rent until it is safe for them to return home. Access was also granted to humanitarian partners to support the IDPs with interventions related to the use of the land.

Moreover, a total of 44 households (33 women and 11 men) residing in the Badirisa community of Girei LGA in Adamawa State were threatened with forced eviction. HLPSS partners verified these threats and identified the people affected, revealing that the tenants had not paid their rent in months. In response, one HLP partner enrolled all the affected families for cash-for-rent support for six months while committing to engage with landlords and beneficiaries to establish the status of their tenancy.

The HLPSS also undertook activities to ensure that humanitarian interventions are land conflict-sensitive and that WASH activities are integrated with HLP issues. Sub-Sector partners drafted a Memorandum of Understanding for the proposed construction sites of shared household latrines in Jiwulari area of Monguno LGA. The terms and conditions within the MoU, as agreed upon by WASH partners and the landowners, address concerns in respect to duration, size and location to avoid any future land disputes.

## ↔ Gaps

While the HLPSS helped identify land for IDPs facing eviction, the process to build shelters for IDPs is often very lengthy due to delays in getting approval to construct from the State Government. As such, IDPs have had to use local construction materials to build their own shelters.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to worsen the economic situation in north-east Nigeria thereby further limiting the coping strategies available to communities. **As a result of COVID-19, particularly the limitations it is putting on livelihood opportunities, there is an indication that the number of evictions are likely to rise.** As the pressure mounts, a higher number of IDPs will find it difficult to pay rent for their housing arrangements, and will require a third party to adjudicate their cases in the event of evictions. Yet, dispute resolution structures remain closed and largely inaccessible to those who need them. The number of people requiring support in relation to HLP rights are beyond the capacity of what HLP Sub-Sector partners and other actors can provide.

## SECTOR STATUS (12 Jun 2020)

 **Education**  
**\$54.5M**  
Funding required (USD)

**3.1M**  
People targeted for education assistance

## ? Needs

In 2019, the three objectives for the Education Sector response in 2020 are to provide and increase access to quality and inclusive basic education and vocational opportunities for crisis-affected girls and boys within a safe learning environment; to improve resilience of conflict-affected children and adolescents through high quality, conflict-sensitive educational services; and to increase community capacity to participate in school development and risk reduction planning and demand equitable access to conflict sensitive quality education for all children and adolescents.

In March and April, the **COVID-19 pandemic led to the closure of schools in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states**, thereby impacting the Education in Emergency response and further limiting access to education for conflict-affected children. The closure of schools is affecting some 4.2 million students in BAY States, the most vulnerable groups of children targeted by the education partners through the 2020 HRP, are likely to be impacted the most. About 400,000 IDP children attending some form of learning in the camps and host communities will be affected by the interruption of learning activities. As a result, the Education Sector needed to adapt its response in light of COVID-19 prevention measures to ensure continual provision of education services.

## → Response

In March and April, the Education Sector **led the development of the [Education COVID-19 Response Strategy for North-East Nigeria](#)**. A total of 28 organizations contributed to the strategy, which has been shared with the State Universal Education Boards across the Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states for feedback. This strategy provides guidelines for education actors during the COVID-19 crisis. The primary purpose of Education in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG) is to ensure children are kept safe and continue learning throughout school closures.

The Education Sector held consultations in Yobe and Borno states to finalize the EiE multi-year strategy, allowing education actors from Federal and State Governments, UN agencies, international and national NGOs to review, comment and agree on the response framework and scenarios.

The Education Sector developed and submitted a funding proposal in the amount of \$2 million USD for the COVID-19 EiE response. The project has been approved and \$1 million has been allocated for the first phase of the response.

The Education Sector conducted two strategic meetings with EiEWGs in Borno and Yobe states to ensure a clear coordination in the process of the COVID-19 education response. All humanitarian actors agreed to support the government-led strategy to have one harmonized response. Several partners have funding to support remote education options such as radio, TV, and e-learning, which should be structured in line with state strategies. UNICEF will be leading the COVID-19 education technical working group in Borno State.

The Education Sector has contributed to the development of an addendum to the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan. This strategic document reflects the impact of COVID-19 on the ongoing humanitarian response.

In collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Education, the EiEWG developed a guidance note on "[\*The Use of Educational Facilities / Temporary Learning Centres as Shelters, Markets and Treatment Units for COVID-19\*](#)". This guidance reiterates that schools and learning centres should not be used as temporary facilities throughout the COVID-19 pandemic to avoid risk of contamination and a delayed return to school. However, in cases where the re-purposing of schools is required, the document provides guidelines to take into consideration. This guidance has been shared with wider networks at state government leadership levels and other sectors.

The EiEWG also advocated for the COVID-19 multi-sectoral response strategy to prioritize Education in Emergencies, involving Child Protection, WASH and Health sectors in the process.

In March and April, **Education Sector partners enrolled 72,090 children** (41,818 girls and 30,272 boys) in Biu, Dikwa, Jere, Konduga, Gwoza, Monguno and MMC LGAs (Borno State) in schools. Partners also helped improve the learning opportunities for 16,806 children (8,697 girls and 8,109 boys) by implementing Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL).

Partners also built 27 temporary learning spaces and rehabilitated 28 others in Gwoza Jere, Monguno, Konduga and Mobbar LGAs (Borno State). Education partners held sensitizations on COVID-19 for 198 members of school-based management committees (61 women and 137 men), 28,310 children (13,380 girls and 14,930 boys) and 224 teachers (66 women and 158 men) in Bade, Damaturu, Fika, and Potiskum LGAs in Yobe State and Monguno LGA in Borno State. A total of 83,811 children (43,169 girls, 40,642 boys) received learning materials in Fune (Yobe State), Mubi North and Yola South (Adamawa State), and Konduga, Monguno, Jere and MMC LGAs (Borno State).

## ↔ Gaps

In coming months, the Education Sector will **monitor the COVID-19 response** in the BAY States, working with different actors to identify how many children are reached through the COVID-19 education response and develop plans to support more children in hard-to-reach locations.

The Education Sector will work with the Federal Ministry of Education, Environment and Health to **develop guidelines on the process to reopen schools** in Nigeria once lockdown measures are lifted. The idea is to provide technical and practical guidelines on a safely reopening school.

## SECTOR STATUS (3 Jun 2020)

### Emergency Telecommunications

100

Organizations targeted

#### Needs

The ETS supports the communications needs of the entire humanitarian community both in Maiduguri and in the remote field hubs. To facilitate communication between humanitarian hubs in the deep field, the **ETS installed audio-conferencing kits in eight of the humanitarian hub conference rooms** to enable humanitarian responders to continue conducting training exercises and meetings. The ETS also trained humanitarian hub managers and Security Operations Centre (SOC) operators to operate the newly installed kits so they could optimally use the devices.

The ETS has also acknowledged a **critical need for a more reliable and sustainable power supply in deep field locations** to address frequent power outages and fuel scarcity issues.

#### Response

As of April 2020, the ETS **provided Internet connectivity to 2,999 humanitarians from 95 organizations** (15 UN agencies and 80 NGOs) in eight humanitarian hubs – Bama, Banki, Damasak, Dikwa, Gwoza, Maiduguri, Monguno and Ngala – across north-east Nigeria. The ETS also provided security communications to the humanitarian community in 11 common operational areas. In March and April, the team programmed 90 handheld radios for humanitarians to improve communications between staff to support their life-saving activities.

In early March, before COVID-19-related travel restrictions were imposed, the ETS conducted a mission to Bama and Banki in Borno State to train humanitarian hub managers in utilizing the newly deployed audio-conferencing kits. The team also went on a mission to Monguno to train operators and Local Security Assistants (LSAs) on security communications.

Moreover, as part of the ETS plan to deploy hybrid solar-based power solutions, the **ETS dispatched solar equipment to seven locations** – Bama, Banki, Damasak, Dikwa, Gwoza, Monguno and Ngala.

#### Gaps

Currently the ETS has received 59.3 per cent of the total budget of \$2.95 million USD required to carry out its activities throughout the year. To maintain ETS services throughout the remainder of the year, the **additional 40 per cent of funding will be required**.

COVID-19 prevention measures have led to lockdown and travel restrictions to contain the spread of the virus in the region. These measures have forced ETS staff to work remotely with only one critical staff working from the office. The pandemic has also caused some delays in the recruitment and deployment of local and international staff.

**The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in the ETS postponing some key activities**, such as the installation of the long-awaited hybrid solar-based power project, aimed to provide more reliable power supply for humanitarians in the deep field. The team has been working tirelessly to roll-out the hybrid solar-based power solution to ensure the ETS services are available 24/7.

Another key activity that has been impacted is the planned mission to assess potential projects to enable affected communities to access communications services and information about the response.

Despite the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic, the ETS will continue to monitor the network using real-time applications that feed several dashboards with reports and statistics that help ETS stay on top of possible service breakdowns during the outbreak. In addition, the ETS will continue to work closely with its partners to **ensure a coordinated response and the continued provision of data connectivity and security communications** to support the overall humanitarian response.

## SECTOR STATUS (29 Jun 2020)



### Early Recovery

**1.6M**

People targeted for early recovery

**\$112.7M**

Funding required (USD)



### Needs

The economic crisis as a result of the **COVID-19 pandemic is affecting communities and local economies** in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. Lockdown measures and movement restrictions have disrupted livelihood opportunities. Reduction of basic services and livelihoods are **exacerbating the vulnerabilities of affected people** such as increased unemployment and loss of remittances. Daily laborers and people engaging in cash-for-work activities are the most affected due to restricted labour migration and closure of small businesses. Youth and women in the informal sector are also hard hit. Supply shortages as a result of movement restrictions are also reducing economic opportunities and decreasing rural and urban incomes thereby affecting people's ability to buy basic commodities. This economic downturn is making it more difficult to lay the foundations for sustainable recovery and a return to longer term development in the north-east.

### → Response

In March and April, Early Recovery partners **continued to rehabilitate or construct market stalls and classroom blocks** in Adamawa State. Partners rehabilitated six market stalls in Madagali LGA and built two new ones in Michika LGA. In addition, five classroom blocks in Madagali LGA and four in Michika LGA were rehabilitated. Partners also started rehabilitation work on two slaughterhouses in Adamawa State. To complete the various rehabilitation and construction work, partners provided emergency employment opportunities to 74 skilled workers and 842 unskilled workers through the cash-for-work modality.

In Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State, Early Recovery **partners rehabilitated four boreholes** and one manual hand-pump benefiting approximately 1,500 people. In addition, partners are drilling a new borehole at the Hussara Health Centre, which will benefit 2,500 people. Construction of new incinerators at the Yimir Ali and Chul Primary Health Centres is ongoing. Furthermore, sector partners rehabilitated 22 boreholes in Geidam and Yunusari LGAs in Yobe State, to increase water supply for domestic use and agricultural production.

In Maiduguri, Borno State, partners continued to carry out **waste management activities**. A total of 3,312 people (2,578 men and 734 women) were employed through cash-for-work and cleaned up waste in 23 community areas across 10 wards.

In March and April, Sector partners **trained crisis-affected people on vocational and business skills to increase their livelihood opportunities** in MMC, Bama, Ngala and Damasak LGAs of Borno State. A total of 390 people received training in various skills such as carpentry, tailoring, shoe-making, micro-business, pasta making, baking and extracting groundnut oil.

Around 1,050 people completed enterprise skills and apprenticeship trainings with community-based master craftsmen across eight LGAs of Borno and Adamawa states. A total of 250 youth received start-up grants of 60,000 Naira each (first tranche and second tranche) in five LGAs in Borno State. In Adamawa State, 250 people received start-up grants of 30,000 each (first tranche) across three LGAs.

In Yobe State, 100 people received small businesses and livestock apprenticeship training, while partners also raised awareness on preventing the spread of COVID-19. In Damaturu, the capital of Yobe State, vocational training such as tailoring, fashion and design, building and interlocking, and cosmetology is ongoing for 30 trainees. The trainees will also undergo a competency test, financial literacy and business development trainings, after which they will receive business start-up kits.

In Jere and MMC LGAs, Borno State, partners trained 92 youth on employability and life skills including work place preparedness, professional and personal development, and job application processes. Partners are also currently providing technical training support to 125 youth on business and entrepreneurship skills.

## ↔ Gaps

**COVID-19 posed a serious challenge to implementing resilience and recovery activities** across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states due to government-imposed travel restrictions. The presence of Sector partners has been limited to a few essential staff, with many staff working from home, reducing supervision and monitoring of activities.

In addition, the **security situation continued to be fragile**. Incidents of attacks by non-state armed groups were reported in Nanam, the headquarters of Yunusari LGA in Yobe State. Threats of a looming attack in Yunusari and Geidam LGAs (Yobe State) also led to a two-day suspension of activities there.

The Early Recovery Sector will **continue providing technical support to partners to implement recovery and resilience activities** throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. Sector partners will apply preparedness and response plans to deliver messaging and raise awareness of the coronavirus pandemic to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. These measures will help efforts to continue non-COVID-19 interventions such as cash-for-work; unconditional cash distributions; support for the establishment of small businesses; vocational and business management trainings; livelihood support and economic recovery; and rehabilitating basic infrastructure. These activities will also contribute to curbing the spread of the virus, especially by ensuring the provision of enough water, soap and other critical WASH infrastructure.

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## FEATURE (1 Jul 2020)

### Cash Working Group Annual Report

In the north-eastern Nigerian states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY), where 10.6 million people are currently in need of life-saving humanitarian aid, violent attacks and insecurity in some areas have made it difficult for humanitarian actors to reach some of the most vulnerable people. Finding efficient and effective means of delivering assistance is essential. Since

2016, humanitarian actors have increasingly been providing support through cash-based assistance to ensure that essential needs are met, while providing an avenue for the most vulnerable to become self-reliant and participate in economic activities that boost local markets.

More than one-third of all humanitarian assistance in 2019 in the BAY states was through cash and voucher assistance, reaching more than 1.5 million people throughout the year. In 2016, only nine per cent of humanitarian aid was provided through cash and voucher assistance (CVA). This demonstrates the increasing use of CVA, based on not only its cost effectiveness but its effectivity in building bridges towards recovery from the crisis.

In May, the Nigeria Cash Working Group issued its first-ever annual report which provides an overview and analysis of the impact that cash programming and activities have had in the humanitarian response in north-east Nigeria. Read the full report [here](#).

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## ANALYSIS (23 Jun 2020)

### Nigeria: Access constraints drive up humanitarian needs

In Borno State, most roads leading in and out of Maiduguri, the state capital, are insecure for civilians and aid workers. Across the three states, **some 1.2 million people are out of reach for humanitarian organizations** and deprived of much-needed assistance and civil authority services. Humanitarian organizations have faced increased access constraints and security-related incidents that hamper more effective humanitarian response in the three states. With the upsurge in attacks over the past year, and specifically in recent months, aid organizations were forced to scale down activities and temporarily withdraw their staff in some areas.

Read the full article [here](#).

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## EMERGENCY RESPONSE (6 May 2020)

### Nigeria: At least 14 killed and 8,000 affected in Ngala camp fire

At least 14 people were killed and 15 others wounded in a major fire outbreak that ravaged the International School (ISS) IDP camp in Ngala LGA on 16 April.

The fire reportedly started around 10.00 a.m. from a cooking point, spreading and destroying over 300 shelters and one communal shelter before it was put out. More than 8,000 IDPs were directly affected with homes, property and valuables lost to the inferno. The wounded IDPs are receiving treatment at the camp clinic run by partners.



Aid workers and government authorities started a rapid assessment of the impacts and are currently mobilizing support, particularly shelters, food and NFIs for the affected people. ISS camp, which hosts over 40,000 IDPs is one of two major camps and several host communities in Ngala LGA which shares a border with Cameroon and continues to receive influx of new arrivals from neighbouring LGAs (such as Kala Balge), as well as refugees crossing back from Cameroon.

Despite the scale up of sensitization and awareness programmes on fire outbreak prevention and mitigation measures by partners, the congestion of camps, further exacerbated by the daily influx and clustering of makeshift shelters (mostly made from dry and flammable raffias), increases the risks of fire incidents.

Partners continue to advocate for the allocation of additional lands to allow for the construction of new shelters to decongest camps across the state.

## **MEDIA** (1 Jun 2020)



View this Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kX8LEJLmHSI>

Yassine Gaba, Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria visited Muna Garage camp for internally displaced persons on 28 May 2020 to show solidarity with thousands of vulnerable people affected by a recent fire outbreak.

## **ANALYSIS** (6 May 2020)

### **Civil Military Coordination**

In January and February, Illegal Vehicle Check Points (VCPs) set up by non-state armed groups and armed criminal gangs continued to pose security constraints and hamper the movement of humanitarian goods along main supply routes. Incidents were reported on roads connecting Bama-Pulka, Maiduguri – Ngamdu, Benisheikh – Wajiro, Pulka – Gwoza, Gajiram – Monguno, Maiduguri -Ngamdu, Dapchi-Damaturu and Damasak-Gubio.

During the months of January and February, organizing regular CMCoord meetings proved challenging due to insecurity. Fuel restrictions and bureaucratic bottlenecks on fuel transport continue to pose challenges and impede humanitarian operations.

In February, longstanding security issues preventing nearly 400 vacant shelters from being allocated in Monguno LGA were resolved through discussions between the military and humanitarian partners. This resolution allowed for the allocation of shelters to start on 26 February and the process is still ongoing.

Security concerns limited travel to the deep field to hold CMCoord discussions at the LCG level. Meanwhile, weekly meetings between OCHA CMCoord, Sector Leads and the CIMIC officer at the Theatre Command were regularly postponed, causing a delay in resolving key issues with the military. Monthly CMCoord meetings at Abuja level were held, however participation was low.

The movement of humanitarian cargo was hampered by additional requests for vendor, contractor, vehicle and driver details made by the military. This issue was raised and a new procedure was agreed upon and shared with the Theatre Command for approval.

**In February, the issue of insufficient fuel to operate the generators at the humanitarian hubs in Banki (Bama LGA) was resolved.** The Theatre Commander agreed to increase the amount of fuel humanitarians can transport per week from 1,000 litres to 2,250 litres. This will enable the hub in Banki to operate the generators up to 24 hours a day and ensure the smooth continuation of humanitarian activities.

Despite positive developments in the movement of fuel to power the humanitarian hubs, at the time of reporting, each weekly quota has to be negotiated separately with the Theatre Commander. Amidst a deteriorating security situation and an escalation of a health care crisis, it is critical that healthcare facilities and hubs have adequate and regular supplies of fuel to save lives.

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## ANALYSIS (7 May 2020)

### Adamawa State Humanitarian Situation Overview

Adamawa State continues to experience increased humanitarian needs driven by conflict, attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs), and inter-communal clashes. Insecurity continues to pervade the state with a series of armed attacks in communities around the fringes of the Sambisa forest by NSAGs. The growing insecurity continues to hamper access to vulnerable returnees in Michika, Madagali, and now some parts of Gombi Local Government Area that require much needed relief and recovery assistance.

Read the full report [here](#).

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## ANALYSIS (6 May 2020)

### Yobe State Humanitarian Situation Overview (January to March 2020)

The trend of displacement in Yobe State in the first quarter of 2020 changed compared to the fourth quarter of 2019. While over 70 per cent of the 5,000 new arrivals in the State in the fourth quarter of 2019 originated from conflict areas in Borno State, only 30 per cent of the 6,317 new arrivals originated from Borno state this first quarter and the majority 70 per cent originated from remote communities in high risk security areas within Yobe State.

Download the full report [here](#).



OCHA

# NIGERIA

## Situation Report

*Last updated: 2 Jul 2020*

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<https://unocha.org/nigeria>

<https://reliefweb.int/country/nga>

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria>

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