

Over 4.1 million people projected to face alarming levels of food insecurity across BAY states

Over 4.1 million people across Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states are projected to face alarming food insecurity levels, in IPC Acute Food Insecurity Classification Phase 3 or above, during the peak of the 2022 lean season, of whom an estimated 587,955 people are projected to be in Phase 4 (emergency phase), according to the latest Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis report. The CH projections for the June to August lean season indicate increasing number of people on the edge. The past weeks have witnessed some cuts in the number of food assistance beneficiaries and value of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) programming due to funding shortages.

Recent nutrition indicators, especially nutrition screenings, are also showing concerning trends of higher severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admissions than moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases, urgently calling to ramp up targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programmes (TSFP/BSFP) to reduce the number of children falling into SAM. An average of 10 SAM children were admitted daily to stabilization centres in Bama town from early to mid-March.

Funding for addressing the gap in the food and nutrition needs will be crucial in the coming months leading up to the lean season. A multi-sectoral task force, covering food, nutrition, health, and WASH programming, has been reconstituted to intensify resource mobilization efforts for a multi-sectoral plan of \$351million, in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan.

Wave of armed attacks across civilian and IDP locations

At least three non-state armed group (NSAG) attacks and clashes were recorded near IDP camps in Bama, Damboa and Ngala LGAs in March, with at least one civilian killed and several others wounded. An aid worker was abducted during the same period by suspected NSAG operatives who breached an INGO accommodation facility in Mognuno town. Civilians also continued to face the risks of explosive incidents, with at least eight commuters severely wounded in a road-planted improvised explosive device (IED) explosion along the Damboa-Biu highway on 7 March. In Ngala LGA, rockets fired during armed clashes landed inside the Gamboru Central Primary School, destroying several facilities such as classroom blocks. The recent trend of NSAG rocket attacks raises serious concerns for civilian safety, including in Maiduguri, the hub of the ongoing humanitarian response across the region, which was hit twice in December 2021 and once in January 2022 killing at least 10 civilians and damaging several facilities.



Photo: Scene of a recent fire incident that damaged several water drilling equipment in Monguno LGA. Credit WASH Sector



Photo: A recovering patient with his caregiver outside of the Plan International nutrition stabilization center in Gashua, Yobe State. OCHA/Christine Powell

Government commences relocation of over 900 IDP households from camps in Bama and Dikwa LGAs

The Borno State Government (BSG) facilitated the relocation of some 409 IDP households from the Government Secondary School (GSSS) camp and surrounding host communities to Soye ward, Bama LGA in March, as part of its resettlement plan. In neighbouring Dikwa LGA, some 528 IDP households from the Mohammed Kyari camp, were also registered for resettlement in Gajibo community, some 15 kilometres outside Dikwa town. Return packages including food, non-food items (NFI) and cash assistance of 50,000 Naira were provided to each household as part of the process. Both Gajiboa (Dikwa) and Soye (Bama) communities are still inaccessible to international humanitarian partners due to ongoing insecurity. Partners continue to follow up with BSG lead agencies to ensure a principled approach to civilian relocations that will guarantee their safety, dignity, and continued access to critical services and support.

10 IDPs wounded and over 500 households affected in multiple fire incidents in Mafa and Monguno LGA camps

At least 10 civilians were injured and over 2,550 others were directly affected in multiple fire incidents across camps in Monguno and Mafa LGAs in recent weeks. In Monguno LGA, four fire incidents were recorded across Kuya and Water Board camps affecting 110 households. A major fire outbreak was also reported in the Government Girls Secondary School (GGSS) camp, Mafa LGA, some 45 kilometres outside Maiduguri, directly affecting some 400 households. Emergency assistance including the provision of food, NFIs, and shelters is ongoing across the affected camps. Congestion remains a major risk factor for fire outbreak and spread across camps, as partners continue to ramp up risk fire risk awareness programmes and mitigation measures across high-risk locations.



Nigeria: Borno State

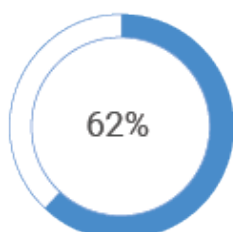
Situation Report No. 19

1 April 2022

This report is compiled by OCHA Nigeria in collaboration with humanitarian partners.



4.2M
People in need



2.6M
People targeted



1.8M
IDPs



42
Formal Camps



203
Informal
Settlements

HIGHLIGHTS

- At least 10 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were wounded and over 500 households affected in multiple fire incidents across camps in Mafa and Monguno LGAs.
- Eight civilian commuters were wounded by an improvised explosive device (IED) along the Damboa-Biuroad.
- One IDP was killed and another wounded following an armed raid on Damboa LGA camp.
- The Government has started relocating over 900 IDP households from camps in Bama and Dikwa LGAs despite safety and access concerns.
- Rockets landed inside a school facility in Ngala LGA causing extensive damage to critical infrastructure.
- Over 7,000 IDPs have been targeted for multisectoral response across Monguno LGA through the rapid response mechanism (RRM).

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Ten IDPs wounded and over 500 households affected in multiple fire incidents in camps in Mafa and Monguno LGAs

At least 10 civilians, including mostly women and children, were wounded and over 2,550 others were directly affected in multiple fire incidents across camps in Monguno and Mafa LGAs in recent weeks. In Monguno LGA, four fire incidents were recorded in Kuya and Water Board camps. 110 households lost their food supplies and personal belongings. Preliminary investigations indicate that the fires started at cooking points in the camps. A major fire outbreak was also reported in the Government Girls Secondary School (GGSS) camp, Mafa LGA, some 45 kilometres outside Maiduguri, the state capital, on 6 March. At least 400 households were directly affected, although the cause of the fire is still unknown. As part of the emergency response, partners delivered over 400 new shelters to the affected camps in Monguno LGA. Risk mitigation measures including the establishment of fire stations and awareness sessions on fire safety are also ongoing. Congestion due to population influx and new arrivals clustering of makeshift shelters significantly increase the risks for fire incidents in camps and camp-like settings, especially during the dry season.

Eight civilians wounded in IED explosion along Damboa-Biuroad

At least eight civilians were wounded on 7 March when a commercial vehicle ran over an IED in Mandaragiara, along the Damboa-Biu highway. It is suspected that the IED was planted by non-state armed group (NSAG) operatives, who often mount illegal vehicle checkpoints along the major highway. Recent clashes between NSAGs and government forces in the area also involved the use of explosives, posing risks to civilians using the roads. Fatal IED/unexploded ordnance (UXO) incidents have been on the rise in recent weeks. Two civilians were killed in a similar UXO explosion in neighbouring Askira-Uba LGA in mid-February.

One IDP dead, another wounded following armed raid on Aburi camp, Damboa LGA

NSAG operatives invaded the Aburi IDP camp around midnight on 13 March, firing sporadic shots that jolted IDPs from their sleep. One female IDP sustained gunshot wounds while another woman with a chronic heart condition died afterwards as a result of the shock. A local vigilante security post in the camp was set ablaze by the armed operatives. Aburi camp, one of the largest among six formal camps in the LGA, has been repeatedly targeted by NSAG operatives, who abducted scores of IDPs during similar attacks in November 2021.

School facility destroyed by rockets fired during armed clash in Ngala LGA

The Gamboru Central Primary School, Ngala LGA, was hit by several rockets fired by NSAG operatives during an armed clash with government forces during the early hours of 12 March. The school facility, one of the largest in the LGA, had been converted into a security outpost, making it a direct target during clashes. At least five rockets landed and exploded inside the school facility, damaging classrooms and vital infrastructure. It is the second time within the last month that the school facility has been hit. In recent weeks, protection partners have raised concerns about the use of school facilities as security outposts in hard-to-reach locations, as it exposes them to the risk of damage during clashes. OCHA civil-military coordination (CMCOORD) and protection partners are following up with the military high command on the issue to guarantee the safety of school facilities.

Government commences relocation of over 900 IDP households from camps in Bama and Dikwa LGAs despite safety and access concerns

On 21 March, the Borno State Government (BSG) facilitated the relocation of some 409 IDP households from the Government Senior Secondary School (GSSS) camp and surrounding host communities to Soye ward, Bama LGA, as part of its resettlement plan. The IDPs received cash assistance of about 40,000 naira per household as part of the return package. In neighbouring Dikwa LGA, 528 IDP households from the Mohammed Kyari camp were also registered for resettlement in Gajibo community, some 15 kilometres outside Dikwa town. Return packages, including food, NFIs and cash assistance of 50,000 naira, were provided to each household in preparation for the relocation, which is expected to commence in the coming weeks. Both Gajiboa (Dikwa) and Soye (Bama) communities are still inaccessible to humanitarian partners due to ongoing insecurity, raising concerns about the safety and continued access of the IDPs to vital humanitarian assistance and services. OCHA and partners continue to follow up with BSG lead agencies to ensure a principled approach to civilian relocations – one that will guarantee their safety, dignity and continued access to critical services and support.

Over 7,000 IDPs targeted for multisectoral response across Monguno LGA through the RRM

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners have rolled out a multisectoral response including food, WASH and nutrition assistance, targeting 7,163 of the most vulnerable people across camps in Monguno LGA. RRM partners including Action Against Hunger (AAH), IRC and Solidarites International (SI) have commenced the distribution of hygiene kits to some 1,000 households across five camps, with food and nutrition assistance to commence in the coming days. The response will prioritize households that were affected in recent fire incidents but that have yet to receive support across camps in the LGA.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Food Security / Livelihoods (FSS)

Needs:

- A sharp reduction in funding has forced partners to reduce the number of beneficiaries.
- According to multisectoral mapping, some 140 formal and informal camps are facing food assistance gaps as a result of either acute funding shortages, the absence of FSS partners or the BSG's camp closure policy.

Response:

- Sector partners are intensifying advocacy and resource mobilization efforts for the timely scale-up of assistance, including in-kind and cash, ahead of the lean season when food insecurity is projected to deteriorate.
- Partners are also linking mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) to rapid assessments and rapid response targeting to scale up operations.
- Livelihood activities, especially around agriculture, have been scaled up in areas with access to land.

Nutrition

Needs:

- Partners are reporting large numbers of cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) across the state. Borno State accounts for 64 per cent of the 64,694 SAM and MAM cases admitted/treated so far in the north-east region in recent months.
- Nutrition services need to be scaled up urgently, including infant and young child feeding programmes, counselling and treatment.
- There is a need to increase the coverage of blanket and targeted supplementary feeding programmes (BSFP/TSFP) to reduce the number of children falling into SAM. The latest malnutrition admission data indicates that the number of SAM cases (over 29,000) is almost double the number of MAM cases (15,000), indicating major gaps.
- Community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) services need to be scaled up in Bama and Gwoza LGAs due to the increasing influx of new arrivals. WFP has agreed to provide supplies for MAM to enable partners to start implementing TFSP programmes across outpatient (OTP) sites.

Response:

- Partners continued to ramp up malnutrition screening across LGAs to ensure prompt identification of MAM and SAM cases for referral and treatment across OTP sites.
- The sector is working with partners, including UNICEF and the SPHCDA, to address potential gaps in MMC and Jere LGAs, where some partners recently suspended CMAM services due to funding shortages.

Early Recovery

Needs:

- There is a need to scale up livelihood opportunities and improve access to basic services to strengthen the affected population's recovery and resilience, particularly in return areas.
- Limited access to credit facilities and basic services are major impediments to reviving economic and livelihood opportunities. The recent rise in inflation has also resulted in a hike in prices of commodities and services, further worsening the vulnerability of affected populations, including returnees in host communities and resettlement areas.

Response:

- Partners facilitated skill acquisition programmes for tailoring and knitting for some 8,484 beneficiaries across Maiduguri, who also received training on business management including ethics, record keeping and savings.
- 126 beneficiaries across MMC, Mafa and Konduga LGAs were supported with cash grants of 70,000 naira each for livelihood restoration activities.
- In Jere LGA, some 713 farmers, including 258 women, were trained on produce transformation as part of efforts to improve agricultural livelihoods.
- Some 93 members of the youth savings and loan association (VSLA) in Mafa LGA received loans to support their income-generation activities through small businesses development. The VSLA has helped to strengthen social cohesion among youths in the LGA.

Education

Needs:

- Partners reported major gaps relating to dilapidated infrastructure and shortages of vital education supplies such as furniture and teaching/learning supplies in schools in Jere, Konduga, Monguno, MMC, Gwoza, Mafa and Magumeri LGAs. Key priorities include the rehabilitation of WASH facilities and fencing around schools to provide a safe and hygienic learning environment for pupils.
- Shortages of qualified teachers continue to impact the quality of education in schools in Jere, Konduga, Monguno, MMC, Kaga, Mafa, Magumeri and Gwoza LGAs. Many classes are often overcrowded due to the lack of teachers, exposing pupils to the risk of COVID-19 and other communicable diseases.
- Children living with special needs require learning support devices in schools in Jere, MMC and Mafa LGAs, without which they are unable to reach their full potential.

Response:

- Plan International conducted a refresher training on teaching-at-the-right-level (TaRL) as part of efforts to strengthen the capacity of head teachers to provide mentoring and supportive supervision to TaRL teachers across the state.

- 311 teachers, including mentors and school support officers, were trained by partners.
- Plan International provided education supplies for 1,179 alternative learning programme beneficiaries, including 748 girls, in the accelerated basic education programme centres in Askira-Uba LGA.
- Terre des hommes (TDH) paid monthly stipends to education volunteers and provided education supplies to Bulabulin Bolibe Primary School, MMC. TDH is also planning a back-to-school campaign in collaboration with the school-based management committee, the State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) and other partners to address high dropout rates across the LGA.
- 1,177 children, including 759 girls, completed the non-formal education curriculum delivered by 20 education volunteers across temporary learning spaces with the support of SUBEB, the local government education authority, etc.
- Plan International provided cash and voucher assistance (CVA) to 547 adolescent girls for school materials to facilitate their transition from junior to senior classes across MMC LGA.
- Plan International, the State Agencies for Mass Education, the Ministry of Women Affairs, SUBEB and UN Women conducted joint monitoring and support supervision programmes in schools in Maiduguri, as part of efforts to mentor teachers and address gaps in education service delivery. Some 50 teachers, including 29 women, were mentored during the visits.

Health

Needs:

- Some 5,110 malaria cases were confirmed across response locations in Borno State. Biu, Damboa and Nganzai LGAs had the highest number of cases, although no fatalities were reported.
- Some 1,003 suspected cases of acute watery diarrhoea were reported across MMC, Jere and Bama LGAs, but with no associated fatalities. This indicates the continued risk of waterborne diseases, which may escalate during the upcoming rainy season.
- The early warning, alert and response system (EWARS) recorded 1,798 cases of SAM across Nganzai, Jere and Monguno LGAs, with three associated deaths. The EWARS also reported 393 cases of measles during the same period, with MMC, Jere and Bama LGAs among the most affected.

Response:

- WHO has pledged to deliver essential drugs and provide capacity-building support for health-care workers in nutrition facilities/stabilization centres, while also working with the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) to deploy additional health-care staff. IRC, FHI360, and UNICEF are rolling out a mass mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening campaign across camps and host communities in Bama LGA.
- Health partners ramped up measles sample collection across LGAs, with WHO deploying hard-to-reach teams to provide vaccinations in disease hotspots.
- Partners continued to work with the SMoH to facilitate COVID-19 vaccinations across LGAs. So far, 54,731 and 49,989 people respectively received a double dose of the AstraZeneca and Moderna vaccination; in addition, 3,621 people have had a double dose of the Pfizer vaccine. Booster shots are also being administered across vaccination points. Partners are intensifying awareness activities to improve turn out, as large number of people are yet to complete the second doses of the different vaccines.

Protection

Needs:

- The increasing influx of new arrivals in Bama, Gwoza, Ngala and Dikwa, due to the BSG-led camp closures in Maiduguri, the release of ex-combatants, and new arrivals from inaccessible locations, continues to strain the already overstretched resources, leaving people without adequate food, shelter, dignity kits and NFIs.
- Cuts in food assistance rations due to acute funding shortages have triggered protection risks and concerns across affected camps, where there has been an increase in reports of crimes including theft, child labour including hawking and begging, and other negative coping mechanisms especially among female-headed households.
- Shelter needs continue to increase due to the influx of new arrivals and multiple fire incidents especially in Monguno, Ngala, Gwoza, Bama and Banki towns, where partners have reiterated their calls to extend camps to build additional shelters.
- The absence of civil authorities, especially court sessions, in several LGAs outside Maiduguri, the state capital, continues to hinder access to justice and other legal services, such as the acquisition of birth certificates, identity cards, property documentation, etc. for affected people.

Response:

- The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) conducted protection monitoring services and awareness sessions reaching some 2,680 beneficiaries with messaging on various protection issues including child labour, gender-based violence, and access to justice and available services in camps and host communities.

- UNHCR distributed 2,000 tarpaulin sheets, 500 NFI kits and 1,234 dignity kits to households affected by fire outbreaks across various camps. Some 246 NFI kits were also delivered to newly arrived households in Banki and Bama towns.
- UNHCR, GISCOR and the Nigerian Immigration Service agencies conducted protection monitoring at border locations across the state, registering 283 refugee returnee households and providing over 2,000 with referral support, including access to shelter and multisectoral services.
- Partners provided case management services to 361 individuals with protection concerns, while 79 people were reached with individual protection assistance and referred for additional services.
- DRC provided psychosocial support services (PSS) including individual and group counselling sessions, recreational activities, peer-to-peer mentoring for adolescents, basic literacy and skills acquisition sessions for 1,719 individuals across LGAs. Three stakeholder training sessions were also conducted by DRC for some 90 individuals, including 37 women, as part of efforts to improve services across locations in the state.
- Partners led by Premier Urgence International (PUI) facilitated community engagement sessions in camps and host communities to identify major gaps, risks and issues for follow-up with key sectors. Dignity kits were distributed to vulnerable women and adolescent girls, and people affected in recent fire incidents in camps in Monguno LGA.
- Some 200 men and boys from Monguno and MMC LGAs were trained on protection issues under the PUI accountability programme.

Child Protection sub-sector (CPSS)

Needs:

- New arrivals, including IDPs from inaccessible locations, and refugee-returnees receive very limited multisectoral assistance, particularly food support, which is provided on a one-off basis. As many of these new arrivals are children, there are growing concerns around the risks of negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, hawking, begging, etc. and family separation. There is an urgent need for advocacy with food sector partners to consider including new arrivals in regular food distribution programmes to ensure consistent support.
- Reintegration support programmes for children previously associated with armed groups (CAAGs) in Pulka town are very limited and inadequate due to acute funding shortages reported by operational partners.

Response:

- During the reporting period, CPSS partners facilitated case management services for unaccompanied and separated children in camps and host communities in Pulka town. Children in camps with specific protection needs were registered for case management services.
- The CPSS facilitated a workshop with partners to review the results of the cluster coordination performance report for 2021, and jointly develop an action plan to address gaps and improve services as part of the workplan for 2022.
- Partners ramped up awareness and community engagement sessions to sensitize affected community members on child protection issues and available services.
- PSS services, including individual and group counselling sessions, were provided for caregivers, women and adolescent girls and boys in mobile and child-friendly spaces in Pulka town as part of efforts to improve vital CPSS services, especially for CAAGs. The sub-sector also worked with partners from other sectors to address major gaps, especially NFIs and hygiene kits for new arrivals in Gwoza LGA.

Housing, Land and Property (HLP) sub-sector

Needs:

- The absence of civil authorities (including law courts) in return areas is posing major challenges for access to justice and property documentation services.
- The ongoing Government-led camp closures, relocations and return of IDPs from Maiduguri, Jere and Konduga LGAs has resulted in congestion at informal sites. The lack of space to accommodate new arrivals poses a serious challenge.
- The HLP sub-sector is struggling with a significant funding gap, which is impacting the implementation of vital support programmes.
- There is a lack of HLP documentation due to the loss or destruction of many items during the conflict.

Response:

- The HLP sub-sector supported CCCM/shelter partners in conducting due diligence and drafting agreements and other legal documents for the handover of some newly constructed mudbrick shelters across LGAs.
- Partners are currently working to verify documents submitted by some 200 households in MMC to process certificates of occupancy for their landed property.
- The sub-sector supported education sector partners with assessing sites and drafting agreements for temporary learning spaces across LGAs.
- Partners conducted an HLP assessment on support for security of tenure, rental agreements, title documents and housing arrangements for an IOM-funded project in MMC.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- WASH NFI gaps and latrine desludging needs were reported across several LGAs.. Funding from the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund is enabling the sector and partners to scale up preparedness measures, including the restocking of WASH NFI kits and desludging activities.
- Partners are facing challenges with faecal management in MMC, where HLP issues are hindering access to land for the construction of sanitation blocks and general waste disposal.
- The main water station in Pulka town, which provides over 1.2 million litres of monthly, is facing operational challenges due to fuel shortages. This has left nearly half of the town without access to potable water, with most homes now relying on water trucking/carting. The LGA authorities are responsible for supplying fuel to run the facility.

Response:

- Partners in Pulka town are scaling up latrine construction, water point rehabilitation, the drilling of new boreholes and maintenance of operational boreholes. The sector is engaging with the LGA authorities to resolve the fuel shortages impacting the operation of the main water station.
- A joint campaign by IOM, SI, AAH and the Global Grassroots Succour Initiative (GGSI) delivered hygiene promotion and awareness raising on cholera and COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures to 11,337 people across camps and host communities in MMC.
- SI handed over a rehabilitated manual hand pump to beneficiaries in Mussari community. In Sabongari community, AAH completed the construction of a new borehole, while SI delivered water infrastructure maintenance kits.
- GGSI conducted 15 focus-group discussions across camps in Maiduguri to identify gaps and collate feedback on services to inform necessary improvements.

Funding Overview

Of the \$1.1 billion required for the 2022 humanitarian response in north-east Nigeria, \$483.6 million is required for Borno State.



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Nigeria: Adamawa State

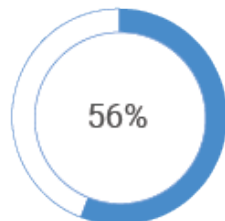
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2.5M
People in need



1.4M
People targeted



0.2M
IDPs



7
Formal Camps



21
Informal
Settlements

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly 790,000 people are facing alarming levels of food insecurity, including 2,177 living in 'emergency' conditions.
- Partners are intensifying engagement with the Government to domesticate the Child Rights Act in Adamawa State.
- Over 1,400 children have been screened for malnutrition; 845 children are receiving treatment for severe acute malnutrition in stabilization facilities.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Nearly 790,000 people are facing alarming levels of food insecurity, with over 2,100 in 'emergency' conditions

According to the latest Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis for March-May 2022, some 789,000 people are facing critical levels of food insecurity across LGAs in Adamawa State. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) breakdown indicates some 787,598 people are in 'crisis' conditions (IPC 3), while a total of 2,177 in IPC 4 ('emergency') and require immediate assistance to avert catastrophic food shortages over the coming months. Projections for the June to August lean season indicate that over 6,500 people will be in IPC 4, only one step away from famine-like conditions. Funding for the immediate scale-up of food and nutrition programming and livelihoods support will be crucial in the coming months leading up to the lean season. A multisectoral task force, covering food, nutrition, health and WASH programming, has been reconstituted to intensify resource mobilization efforts. Recent months have witnessed cuts in the number of food assistance beneficiaries and the value of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) programming due to funding shortages.

Partners intensify engagement with the Government to domesticate the Child Rights Act

Humanitarian partners, led by the protection sector, are ramping up engagement with and support to the Adamawa State Government to expedite the domestication/ratification of the Child Rights Act (CRA). An ad-hoc committee of the Adamawa State House of Assembly (ADSHA) concluded its deliberations and review of the public hearing reports in mid-March, with support from protection partners and the State Ministry of Women Affairs. The next steps include the presentation of the reports to the ADSHA by the committee for passage and transmission to the Governor for ratification. Partners will continue to work with authorities to ensure the timely conclusion of the process. The CRA was first adopted by the Federal Government of Nigeria in 2003 and passed on to state governments for domestication and implementation. The CRA provides the legal framework for strengthening child protection systems to mitigate and prosecute cases of abuse, discrimination and exploitation of children.

Screening of children under five to identify malnutrition in Michika LGA and Askira Uba town

Nutrition partners, led by the International Rescue Committee (IRC), are ramping up their response in Michika LGA and neighbouring Askira Uba town, on the Borno side of the border, where 1,492 children under five were screened for malnutrition in recent weeks. Some 244 cases, including 117 girls of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 75 cases, including 41 girls, of severely acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified and admitted to treatment programmes in IRC-run outpatient sites. A total of 845 SAM cases, including 465 girls, are currently receiving treatment across the two LGAs,

including 63 that were discharged during the reporting period. Poor food consumption, gaps in WASH provision and the prevalence of diseases such as measles have contributed to the spike in malnutrition cases in both LGAs in recent months.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Food Security / Livelihoods

Needs:

- Over 1 million people are currently in need of food assistance across Adamawa State, according to the latest Cadre Harmonisé analysis published in March, with a 14 per cent increase from 2021, indicating a deterioration in food security.
- Cuts in food rations as a result of funding shortages have resulted in major food gaps in camps, particularly in Fufore and Malkohi camps.
- Although access to farming areas has improved for most IDPs and other affected population groups, farming inputs and general agricultural livelihood support are needed.

Response:

- The food security sector is working with partners to scale up the frequency and quantity of general food distribution programmes to address existing food gaps across camps.
- The sector is advocating with the government and partners to increase agricultural livelihood and resilience programmes for IDPs who have access to land, to enable them to cultivate food and cash crops.

Nutrition

Needs:

- Recent trends in malnutrition reveal higher admissions rates for SAM than for MAM across nutrition facilities in the state, indicating an urgent need to scale up TSFP and BSFP programmes to reduce the number of children falling into SAM. The latest admission data indicates 7,719 cases of malnutrition, including 1,676 MAM and 6,043 SAM.

Response:

- As part of efforts to improve services, UNICEF is conducting stepdown training for 10 medical personnel in stabilization centres (SCs) across Michika and Madagali LGAs, where a spike in malnutrition cases has been reported. Plan International is also working to scale up the capacity of the SC in Mubi North LGA in the coming weeks.
- Save the Children International (SCI) conducted mass mid-upper circumference (MUAC) screening for some 3,322 children, aged between 6 and 59 months, across five wards in Song LGA. Some 244 malnutrition cases, including 174 MAM and 70 SAM, identified during the screening have been referred to the nearest outpatient sites for treatment.
- Partners completed food and nutrition surveillance across some 21 LGAs in the state during the reporting period. Analysis of the collated data is ongoing and will provide indicators to guide response planning and prioritization.
- Partners continued to provide micronutrient supplementation to children across the state and scale up nutrition interventions in LGAs with new arrivals.

Early Recovery

Needs:

- Despite the relative security in the area, the influx of spontaneous returnees from Cameroon and IDPs from Borno State is posing serious challenges in terms of supporting economic opportunities and access to basic services. Most of these movements are informal, making it difficult for partners to reach affected populations. Poor documentation also makes it increasing difficulty to access referrals for livelihood interventions.

Response:

- Some 116 local government staff and community volunteers received capacity-building training to support village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) across Numan, Mayo Belwa, Song, Fufore, Hong, Gombi and Maiha LGAs.
- In Mubi North, Mubi South and Maiha LGAs, 500 caregivers/parents who completed skill acquisition programmes in knitting, tailoring and soap making were provided with cash grants of 25,000 naira each to establish their businesses.

Education

Needs:

- There is need for a strategy to drive the recruitment, retention and deployment of trained/qualified teachers in schools across the state, to improve the quality of education services and learning outcomes for pupils.
- Advocacy efforts are required to expedite the domestication of the safe school declaration (SSD) in Adamawa State. This will strengthen collaboration between education stakeholders and security agencies and ensure the protection of school facilities from attacks.

Response:

- Goal Prime conducted a three-day localization strategy workshop for 20 NGO, 7 INGOs and 2 government stakeholders as part of efforts to build the capacity of local actors to drive the education response across the state.
- The State Government with support from the Global Partnership for Education (GPE – funded by the World Bank), conducted a workshop to develop a teacher “recruitment, deployment and retention” strategy for the state as part of efforts to address the low teacher-pupil ratio.
- A training-of-trainers workshop on “adapted life skills and social and emotional learning” was facilitated by Save the Children International (SCI) for teachers to improve learning outcomes for pupils.

Protection

Response:

- UNHCR distributed NFIs for newly arrived households across communities in Fufere and Girei LGAs.
- IOM is establishing additional toll-free lines across IDP camps and host communities as part of efforts to promote two-way communication/collate feedback from beneficiaries to strengthen the accountability of response operations.
- IOM scaled up mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) across camps and host communities and trained and deployed monitors to promptly identify and refer vulnerable people, including GVB survivors, for MHPSS support.

Child Protection sub-sector (CPSS)

Needs:

- Capacity-building/training programmes on child protection, life skills and positive parenting are required for partners and stakeholders to improve the quality of services for vulnerable children.
- The limited number of health actors to complement case management services for adolescent boys and girls is posing major challenges, particularly in Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs.
- NFI support is required for vulnerable children, especially those undergoing reintegration programmes.

Response:

- The CPSS provided support to the ad-hoc committee established by the State House of Assembly for the domestication of the Child Rights Act in Adamawa State.
- The Life at Best Development Initiative facilitated mass community campaigns across Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs to raise awareness of the risk of disease outbreaks such as measles and chicken pox due to the rising temperature in recent weeks.
- Plan International conducted life skill sessions for 50 adolescents, including 20 girls, in Wuro Gude community, Mubi South LGA; 27 others, including 11 girls, were enrolled in case management programmes across Maiha, Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs during the same period.
- IOM conducted counselling services for 48 caregivers and children in Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs to encourage positive parenting practices.
- Street Child trained 104 teachers and school-based management committee members on child protection concepts, PSEA and referral mechanisms for children with protection concerns in Mubi North LGA. The agency, in partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), also facilitated the issuing of birth certificates for 90 children, including 36 girls, in Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs.

Housing, Land and Property (HLP) sub-sector

Needs:

- The HLP sub-sector is severely underfunded.
- In areas of return, judicial structures are non-existent or weak.
- There is a lack of HLP documentation as many documents were lost or destroyed during the conflict.

Response:

- Partners conducted information sessions on HLP for 187 beneficiaries, including 99 women, in Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs, providing some participants with counselling support.
- The sub-sector is finalizing engagements with stakeholders in Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs on scaling up HLP support for vulnerable populations, especially returnees who are struggling to secure housing and productive assets such as land for livelihood activities.



Health

- Some 15 new cases of acute flaccid paralysis were reported in Fufore, Jada, Mayo-Belwa, Mubi North, Numan and Toungo LGAs bringing the total to 55 since January.
- 79 new cases of measles were reported across eight LGAs, bringing the total to 497 since January. Yola North, Yola South and Girei are among the worst affected.
- Eight new cases of COVID-19 were also recorded across Mubi North and Yola North LGAs bringing the total caseload to 1,301, including 39 fatalities.

Response:

- Health partners ramped up the search for active COVID-19 cases and community sensitization programmes following reports of new infections. Decontamination services were provided across host communities, including in police detention facilities where some of the new cases originated.
- Partners are following up with laboratory tests for two suspected cases of Lassa fever that were reported in Lamurde LGA in recent weeks.
- WHO intensified support to the State Ministry of Health for sustaining critical response to ongoing outbreaks including Monkey Pox, cholera and COVID-19.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Water sources in communities are reportedly drying up due to the extremely hot weather in recent weeks, leaving many households without adequate supply of potable water. The situation is exacerbated by the limited number of functional boreholes, forcing residents to travel long distances in search of water.
- Funding shortages continue to impact the scale and coverage of programming across camps and host communities. Engagement with the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund is ongoing to mobilize resources for partners to ramp up preparedness actions, including maintenance of WASH systems and prepositioning of vital supplies ahead of the rainy season, to mitigate risks and impacts of disease outbreaks.

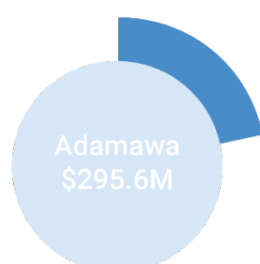
Response:

- The Rural Water and Sanitation Agency rehabilitated two borehole facilities in Namtari host community, and broadcast radio jingles about cholera risk and prevention measures via Gotel FM and ABC FM in Yola. Goal Prime conducted similar cholera risk mitigation programmes in Malkohi host community through house-to-house sensitization activities.
- In preparation for the rainy season, NRC ramped up hygiene promotion activities in disease hotspots in Girei LGA, including clearing blocked drains, expanding water channels and disinfecting households, to mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera.
- The sector is working with the State Ministry of Water Resources to inaugurate the WASH coordination mechanism, which will streamline regular programming and strengthen collaboration between operational partners and government line ministries in the state.



Funding Overview

Of the \$1.1 billion required for the 2022 humanitarian response in north-east Nigeria, \$295.6 million is required for Adamawa State.



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Nigeria: Yobe State

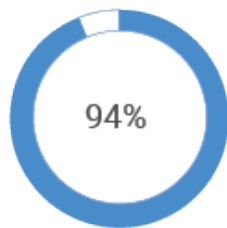
Situation Report No. 19

1 April 2022

This report is compiled by OCHA Nigeria in collaboration with humanitarian partners.



1.6M
People in need



94%
1.2M
People targeted



0.2M
IDPs



1
Formal Camp



18
Informal Camps

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly 900,000 people are facing critical levels of food insecurity; about 70,000 in the 'emergency' phase need urgent assistance.
- Partners are adapting programming modalities as worsening insecurity continues to hinder humanitarian access in Gujba local government area (LGA).
- Poor harvest recorded across LGAs due to the impacts of flooding and communal clashes.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Partners adapt programming modalities as worsening insecurity hinders humanitarian access in Gujba LGA

Humanitarian partners in Gujba LGA are adapting response measures, including the use of third-party deliveries and remote programming through LGA authorities, following the spike in violence, which is impeding access to several communities in the LGA. Recent months have witnessed a wave of infiltration and attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and deadly armed clashes with government forces, which involved the use of rockets that directly targeted or affected civilians. Gujba is one of the worst-affected areas in the state, although relative stability in recent years has enabled the return of several thousand displaced civilians, many of whom are being supported by partners to restart their lives and livelihoods. However, the resurgence of violence, which has directly targeted aid assets such as partner-supported health and nutrition facilities, is threatening to erode the gains made in recent years.

Poor harvest recorded across LGAs due to the impacts of flooding and communal clashes

Farmers across agrarian communities in Jakusko, Bade, Nguru, Bursari and Karasuwa LGAs have reported poor harvests, largely due to flooding during the last rainy season, which destroyed several hectares of cultivated farmland. Dry spells in some communities in recent months have further impacted the yield. Some farming households lost their entire harvest when their farmland was burned during recurrent farmer-herder clashes. This comes at a time of rising food costs due to high inflation. OCHA is working with partners and government lead agencies including the State and National Emergency Management Agencies (SEMA and NEMA) to prioritize the affected households/communities for food assistance and livelihood interventions to minimize the impacts of food shortages and complement income-generating activities.

Nearly 900,000 people face critical levels of food insecurity: about 70,000 people in 'emergency' phase

According to the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis for March-May 2022, some 895,000 people are facing critical levels of food insecurity across LGAs in Yobe State. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) breakdown indicates some 825,388 people are in 'crisis' phase (IPC 3), while 69,955 are in the 'emergency' phase (IPC 4) and require immediate assistance to avert catastrophic food shortages over the coming months. The CH projections for the June to August lean season indicate that over 215,000 people will be in IPC phase 4, only one step away from famine-like conditions. Funding for the immediate scale-up of food and nutrition programming and livelihoods support will be crucial in the coming months leading up to the lean season. A multisectoral task force, covering food, nutrition, health and WASH programming, has

been reconstituted to intensify resource mobilization. Recent months have witnessed cuts in the number of food assistance beneficiaries and the value of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) transfers due to funding shortages.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Food Security / Livelihoods

Needs:

- Additional funding is urgently needed to scale up food assistance to some 1.14 million people facing acute food insecurity this year.
- With the rainy season fast approaching, there is an urgent need to ramp up livelihood and resilience-building programmes for vulnerable households (HHs) and communities at risk of flooding.

Response:

- The Victims Support Fund (VSF) and SEMA completed a joint vulnerability assessment of some 8,000 HHs and supported some 1,320 HHs.
- Yobe State Government rolled out a general food distribution programme targeting the most vulnerable HHs. So far, the programme has reached around 1,560 HHs in Damaturu, 800 in Fune, 180 in Jakusko, 478 in Nguru and 1,012 in Potiskum LGAs.
- NEMA and SEMA have started delivering food and livelihood assistance to households badly affected by flooding incidents in 2021, reaching over 100 HHs across Gujba, Gulani, Potiskum, Fune, Nangere, Jakusko and Bade LGAs.

Nutrition

Needs:

- Nutrition partners are recording significant severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases. Yobe State accounts for 22.8 per cent of the 64,694 SAM and MAM cases so far admitted and treated in the north-east this year, second after Borno, which accounts for 64 per cent of cases.
- There is an urgent need to rapidly scale up nutrition support programmes, especially targeted feeding supplementary programmes (TFSP) to reduce the number of children falling into SAM.

Response:

- Partners are ramping up nutrition screening programmes, especially for children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to promptly identify malnourished people for referral and treatment across the 305 outpatient therapeutic treatment sites and nine stabilization centres.
- 4,874 SAM children were admitted for treatment in recent weeks – with a cure rate of 98.3 per cent, a fatality rate of 0.3 per cent, and a default rate of 1.1 per cent.
- The Yobe State Primary Health Care Development Board and six partners intensified community mobilization and engagement on positive infant and young child feeding and hygiene practices across LGAs.
- Partners led by Action Aid completed a major mass mid-upper circumference (MUAC) screening for some 7,101 children and PLW across the four wards of Dapchi, Bayamari, Guba and Garin Alkali in Bursari LGA. Some 610 MAM children – 12.6 per cent of the total screened – have been admitted to treatment programmes.

Early Recovery

Needs:

- Sporadic NSAG attacks and clashes have resulted in multiple displacements, the destruction of basic infrastructure, and the loss of livelihoods and productive assets in many return areas, especially in Gujba LGA.
- There is a need for employment opportunities and increased access to basic services, particularly in return areas, to help people rebuild their livelihoods.
- The volatile security situation, especially in northern Yobe, continues to impact access for partners to vulnerable populations, especially in remote areas. Limited access to farmlands due to fear of attacks has also impacted food cultivation, forcing up food prices across the state.

Response:

- Skill acquisition programmes covering soap-making, knitting and tailoring were delivered to around 70 members of the village savings and loan association (VSLA) in Nangere LGA. Start-up grants were also provided to each beneficiary to enable them to establish small businesses.

- Partners completed the construction of six units of market sheds in Yunusari LGA through cash-for-work (CFW) programming. CFW is part of efforts to provide livelihood opportunities for beneficiaries while promoting communal ownership of assets and facilities.
- In Geidam LGA, partners rehabilitated facilities including classrooms, latrines and offices at Lawan Kawuri Primary School to create a conducive environment for both pupils and teachers and encourage attendance.

Health

Needs:

- Four cases of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) were reported across Gulani, Gujba and Bade LGAs, bringing the total to 57 since January. This is more than double the number of cases recorded during the same period last year, indicating major gaps.
- 108 suspected cases of measles were reported across six LGAs, almost double the number from the previous month. The total number of suspected cases stands at 397, with Damaturu, Geidam and Machina LGAs among the worst affected.
- COVID-19 sample testing has stalled due to lack of reagents in the State Molecular Laboratory. The newly installed PCR machine in the State Public Health Laboratory is awaiting accreditation by the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) before testing commences.

Response:

- 36,327 people have received their first dose of the Moderna vaccine, 18,884 the second dose and 159 a booster. Another 103,361 people have been inoculated with the first dose of the AstraZeneca vaccine and 47,523 with the second. For the Pfizer vaccine, 63,026 people received the first dose, 4,975 the second and 3,562 the booster.
- The Yobe State Primary Health Care Management Board (SPHCMB), in collaboration with WHO hard-to-reach teams, community health champions and informants, and UNICEF reached some 12,957 people with sensitization messaging on disease prevention, for COVID-19, measles, cholera, etc). The Yobe State Ministry of Health, the WHO and partners, continued COVID-19 vaccinations across 17 LGAs – including in security-compromised areas.

Protection

Response:

- UNHCR conducted 55 awareness and sensitization sessions across LGAs, touching on key protection issues including child rights, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and rape, as well as available services for survivors including access to legal and justice support and psychosocial services (PSS). Over 100 cases of GBV and child abuse and child labour issues, identified during the sessions, have been referred to service providers for assistance and follow-up.
- UNHCR, Grassroot Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience (GISCOR), and the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) conducted protection monitoring activities in border areas across the state, reaching some 125 households who were then registered and referred for multisectoral services. Partners also facilitated awareness and sensitization sessions at entry points on available services, as well as on rights and protocols, reaching some 570 new arrivals.

Child Protection sub-sector (CPSS)

Needs:

- The number of out-of-school children continues to increase across the state, posing serious child protection concerns, including high risk of early and forced marriage for teenage girls, child labour, including hawking and begging, and other forms of abuse and exploitation.
- There is an urgent need for the domestication of the Child Rights Act in Yobe State to provide a legal framework for strengthening child protection services and enabling the prosecution of alleged perpetrators of child abuse and other forms of violence against children.
- Partners are facing funding shortages that impact the implementation of case management and critical services for survivors of child abuse and other violations.

Response:

- CPSS partners intensified capacity-building programmes for case workers on best practices in case management, PSEA, child protection and GBV to improve service delivery for vulnerable children.
- Partners provided psychosocial support services (PSS) to around 190 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and caregivers.
- A major capacity-building programme was organized for government line ministries, CSOs and NNGO partners covering child protection issues and service mapping. Some 57 focal points benefited from the programme, which also included training and mentoring of caseworkers on the identification and response protocols for UASC and other vulnerable children.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Funding for WASH in Yobe remains low, with few partners active in the sector. A review is under way to map capacity and presence for 2022.

Response:

- UNICEF and the Yobe Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA) intensified the rehabilitation and construction of new water facilities across LGAs affected or prone to cholera outbreaks, including Damaturu, Potiskum, Nguru, Geidam, and Gujba.
- Action Against Hunger (AAH) trained 18 health-care workers on WASH protocols in health-care facility in Gujba LGA. The agency also started drilling for new motorized borehole facilities across IDP camps in Abujan Maimala.
- AAH delivered hygiene promotion programmes across host communities in Potiskum, Gujba and Machina LGAs, and supported SAM patients with WASH SAM kits in seven health facilities in Gujba LGA.
- In Damaturu and Gujba LGAs, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) reached some 2,429 beneficiaries with hygiene promotion messaging in host communities in Sindiri, Dikumari, Mutai and Nyakire. IRC also trained some 120 health-care workers on infection prevention and control protocols, medical waste management, and baby WASH practices in Gujba, Gulani and Damaturu LGAs.
- Taimako Development Initiative (TDI) reached 2,388 people across Yunusari LGA through a house-to-house hygiene promotion campaign.
- IRC completed training for some 740 community health club (CHC) members in 18 host communities in Damaturu LGA. These will lead house-to-house sanitation and general hygiene campaigns at the community level.

Funding Overview

Of the \$1.1 billion required for the 2022 humanitarian response in north-east Nigeria, \$289.9 million is required for Yobe State.



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