

NIGERIA

Current developments affecting the humanitarian response BAY states As of 30 June 2022

Violence against civilians and targeting of IDP camps raises serious safety concerns:

A recent wave of attacks across civilian locations raises serious safety and general well-being concerns, especially in sites for internally displaced persons (IDPs). conditions are already dire in these locations and access to critical services is limited. The killing of at least 60 civilians by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) in two attacks in Dikwa local government area (LGA) between late May and early June underlines serious protection of civilians concerns. In both incidents, civilians were collecting scrap metals, which are sold to earn meagre resources to support their families, when the NSAG operatives opened fire on them. In neighbouring Ngala LGA, an unexploded ordnance (UXO) was accidentally picked up by children collecting scrap metal outside an IDP camp, prompting a fatal explosion. The UXO was believed to have been a remnant of recent armed clashes in the area that also damaged school facilities. In the border town of Banki, armed fighters fired multiple rockets into the town on 16 June. Three of the rockets landed and exploded inside an IDP camp. The attack seriously wounded 10 children and four women. One female IDP from the Gana Ali camp was killed during an NSAG attack in Monguno LGA that targeted a car vendor compound. Three staff were abducted from the compound.

Due to the escalating insecurity a major INGO health partner has suspended operations in Ngala and Rann areas. As a result thousands of vulnerable people are likely to face difficulties in accessing critical health services. The killings of civilians in Dikwa also came at a time when humanitarian aid agencies were working to re-establish presence in the LGA with the reopening of the humanitarian hub – closed since April 2021. With 4.1 million people projected to face alarming levels of food insecurity and malnutrition during the ongoing lean season and the heightened risk of cholera outbreak across the BAY states, unhindered humanitarian access and a safe operating environment is critical to enable aid agencies to sustain the ongoing scale-up and prepositioning of vital supplies.

Over 10,000 displaced in deadly inter-communal clashes in Guyuk and Lamurde LGAs

Between 6 and 9 June, inter-communal clashes between farmers from Guyuk and Lamurde LGAs claimed over 30 lives and destroyed or damaged more than 500 homes. Dispute over the ownership of farmland bordering the neighbouring LGAs triggered the violence. Over 10,000 people have been displaced from the Lafiya, Boshkiri, Mumseri, Mere, Kupte and Zakawon communities, according to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA). The displaced families are taking refuge in five schools in both LGAs where SEMA and health partners are providing initial basic assistance. OCHA is working with partners in an attempt to mobilize support for the displaced and affected communities.

Planned closure of three IDP camps hosting over 22,000 households

The Borno State Government (BSG) has registered and profiled some 22,863 IDP households across Dalori 1, Dalori 2 and Gubio Road camps in Maiduguri, the state capital, for relocation/resettlement. This is part of plans to close all camp facilities in the city. According to SEMA, the BSG has constructed some 1,000 houses in Dalori village, Konduga LGA, where some of the IDPs from Dalori 1 and 2 camps will be resettled. Most of the IDPs in Gubio Road camp are from the northern Borno LGAs of Kukawa, Marte, and Guzamala on the shores of the Lake Chad. These areas have seen increased insecurity in recent months. OCHA is leading engagements with the BSG lead agencies to ensure a principled approach to relocations/resettlement that will guarantee civilian safety, dignity and continued access to critical services and assistance.

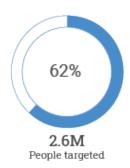
Nine people killed and several homes and facilities devastated by flash flooding

At least nine people were killed and over 60 others wounded in flooding incidents across communities in Damaturu in Yobe State following heavy rainstorms in recent weeks, marking the onset of the rainy season. More than 50 houses, as well as property, including livelihood assets, were impacted by the floods. In Borno State, several shelters and critical facilities including WASH infrastructure were destroyed or damaged by heavy windstorms in recent weeks, especially in Dikwa, Ngala, Rann and Mafa LGAs. The situation is likely to worsen over the coming weeks, increasing the risks of waterborne disease outbreaks, such as acute watery diarrhea (AWD)/cholera. These claimed over 300 lives in 2021 across the BAY states. Despite funding shortages, humanitarian partners led by WASH and health sectors are working with BAY State Governments to respond and implement risk mitigation measures across cholera hotspots in the region. The prepositioning of vital cholera response kits is ongoing, including in hard-to-reach areas such as Rann, a border town near Cameroon that is usually cut off for several weeks due to flooding along the major routes.



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











HIGHLIGHTS

- Mass killing of at least 60 civilians in Dikwa local government area (LGA) raises serious protection of civilians concerns.
- Over 100,000 people at risk as major health partner suspends operations across Rann and Ngala towns due to worsening insecurity.
- Government to close three camps in Maiduguri that host over 100,000 internally displaced persons (IDP).
- Health partners roll out measles vaccination campaign in Gwoza LGA amid increasing influx of new arrivals.
- Partners reopen the common storage warehouse in Damasak a year after it was damaged.
- At least 14 civilians, mostly children, wounded in rocket attacks targeting Banki IDP camp.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Mass killing of at least 60 civilians in Dikwa local government area (LGA) raises serious protection of civilians concerns

At least 60 civilians were killed and dozens others are still missing following attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) in Dikwa LGA between 24 May and 7 June. On 24 May, NSAGs targeted a group of civilians collecting scrap metals in the deserted Mudu village, killing 32 of them while 10 others escaped with gunshot wounds. The civilians ventured from neighbouring Rann town, some 45 kilometres away. Lack of viable livelihoods lead people to take increasing risks to be able to survive. Another group of civilians, also collecting scrap metals, was rounded up and shot at close range by NSAG operatives in Mudala village on the outskirts of Dikwa town on 7 June. Some 28 people were killed and 60 others were reported missing in the second incident. Dikwa LGA, some 86 kilometers north-east of Maiduguri, the state capital, has witnessed an escalation of NSAG attacks since 2021. These attacks have targeted humanitarian workers and aid assets including the humanitarian hub which closed as a result of damage sustained in April 2021 and was only reopened in June this year. The humanitarian footprint remains limited in the LGA, home to some 150,000 people, including IDPs and returnees.

Over 100,000 people at risk as major health partner suspends operations in Ngala and Rann towns due to insecurity On 1 June a major international NGO (INGO) health partner suspended operations across Ngala and Rann towns for three months due to escalating insecurity. This has raised concerns regarding access to health care for 100,000 people, including IDPs, returnees and the host community. Ngala LGA, near the border with Cameroon, has some 120,000 people, including IDPs and refugees, reaching the town daily. The INGO partner runs the largest health facility and programmes in Rann town, which is one of the most challenging operating contexts in the region due to repeated NSAG attacks. On 2 June, the day after the temporary suspension of operations by the INGO, some eight children were affected in a fatal explosion of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the International Secondary School (ISS) camp in Ngala LGA. The Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) is working with the health sector to identify partners that can cover the gap in medical services to mitigate the impact.

Government to close three camps hosting over 100,000 IDPs across Maiduguri

The Borno State Government (BSG) has registered and profiled some 22,863 IDP households across Dalori 1, Dalori 2 and Gubio Road camps in Maiduquri for relocation/resettlement as part of plans to close the camp facilities. According to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), the BSG has constructed some 1,000 houses in Dalori village. Konduga LGA, where some of the IDPs from Dalori 1 and 2 camps will be relocated. Most of the IDPs in Gubio Road camp are from the northern Borno LGAs of Kukawa, Marte, and Guzamala on the shores of the Lake Chad, where ongoing attacks and clashes by NSAGs have been intense in recent months. Several IDPs affected in recent camp closures in the capital ended up in secondary displacement, with some moving into congested camps across hard-to-reach areas, exacerbating the already dire conditions in host communities and camps. OCHA is facilitating engagement with the BSG to promote a principled approach to relocations/resettlement that will seek to ensure that these movements are voluntary, in safety, dignity and that they have access to basic services and livelihoods. Partners are working with BSG authorities to ensure the safety of aid assets, which are often vandalized and looted during camp closures.

Partners reopen common storage warehouse in Damasak border town one year after it was set ablaze

Partners, led by Salient Humanitarian Organization, on 6 June reopened the common storage warehouse in Damasak border town, near the border with Niger. This will enable agencies to ramp up the prepositioning of vital supplies such as food, non-food items (NFIs) and shelter kits ahead of the rainy season, when road access will be more challenging due to flooding along major routes. The warehouse had closed for over a year following multiple NSAG attacks that also targeted the facility in April 2021. Over the past months Damasak received several thousand IDPs and refugee returnees, who were facing shortages of vital supplies as partners are only able to move stocks that can be distributed immediately due to lack of storage facilities. OCHA is following up with partners to explore the opportunity to ramp up the prepositioning of supplies in the border town.

At least 14 civilians, mostly children, wounded in rocket attacks targeting Banki IDP camp

At least 14 civilians, including 10 children, were seriously injured in multiple rocket explosions in Banki IDP camp, Bama LGA on the evening of 16 June. According to initial field reports, the attack started around 6 p.m. At least three rockets landed and exploded inside the camp, causing widespread panic as families scampered for safety. There have been no confirmations of armed clashes between military and NSAG operatives in the area, suggesting it was a direct attack targeting the camp. Since late 2021, NSAGs have increasingly demonstrated capacity for long range rocket attacks on civilian locations, especially across Borno and Yobe states.

Influx of over 3,000 new arrivals overwhelms reception facility in Ngala LGA

Partners in Ngala LGA, near the border with Cameroon, have raised concerns over the increasing wave of new arrivals, which has overwhelmed the capacity of the LGA Reception Centre (RC). As of early June, the RC hosted some 3,330 people, far above its intended capacity of a maximum 500 people. More than 60 per cent of the new arrivals are sleeping in open spaces and exposed to harsh weather conditions and protection risks. Facilities in the RC are currently overstretched due to the congestion, raising concerns of harmful practices such as open defecation. An average of 13 people arrive in the LGA weekly, mostly from Dikwa and Rann areas where the security situation continues to deteriorate. Shelter partners are scaling up resource mobilization efforts to expedite the construction of additional shelters across the existing camps to decongest the RC.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE



Food Security / Livelihoods (FSS)

- The rising cost of food, agricultural produce/inputs, fuel and other essential commodities is increasing the vulnerability of displaced and affected households across the state, with many forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms.
- Funding for the scale-up of emergency food assistance and agricultural/livelihoods programming is critical given the projections of the latest Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis, which indicates that over 1.9 million people are expected to face alarming levels (IPC 3 and above) of food insecurity during the upcoming lean season (June-September) in Borno State and 4.1 million people across the north-east region.

- FSS sector partners are working with key stakeholders to review the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) across LGAs, especially in Jere and MMC, to reflect the impacts of rising inflation in response planning.
- FSS sector is intensifying resource mobilization efforts, including through briefings with the federal and BAY governments and donor agencies as the lean season gets underway.
- FSS partners led by WFP delivered three-months' worth of food supplies to Rann town in Kala-Balge LGA as part of critical prepositioning ahead of the rainy season. Rann town, near the border with Cameroon, is usually cut off and inaccessible by road for several weeks due to flooding along major routes during the rainy season.

Nutrition

Needs:

- Due to funding constraints, some partners are scaling down the coverage of critical nutrition services across several LGAs with high levels of acute malnutrition, especially Maiduguri, Jere, Damboa, and Konduga. Without immediate funding support, the overall nutrition situation could deteriorate rapidly over the coming weeks and months as the lean/rainy season gets underway.
- Preliminary results of the post-harvest nutrition survey conducted in February/March 2022 indicate that the prevalence of combined Global Acute Malnutrition (cGAM) among children aged 6-59 months was 9.0 per cent. It was higher among boys (9.1%) than girls (8.8%). The prevalence of cGAM varied from 5.9 per cent in Eastern Borno to 10.9 per cent in Southern Borno.
- According to preliminary results of the IPC for Acute Malnutrition analysis based on the February/March 2022 postharvest nutrition survey, 16 out of the 23 LGAs analyzed are projected to deteriorate into "serious" (Phase 3) nutrition situation (10.0 to 14.9% GAM).
- The low coverage of services for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) is causing an increased incidence and burden of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Similarly, access constraints in some LGAs have impacted the scale-up efforts for preventive and curative nutrition services, exposing many children and women to elevated risks of acute malnutrition.
- The number of SAM children admitted across outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) sites between January and April 2022 has on the average increased by 36 per cent compared to the same period in 2021. This trend is expected to continue during the lean season with the cases peaking in August-September.

Response:

- Some 60,336 SAM children aged 6-59 months have been treated in OTP sites since January, which represents 42 per cent of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) target for the year.
- 30,938 SAM children aged 6-59 months have been reached with targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) services across sites in Borno State this year. The coverage represents 10 per cent of the HRP target for the year. Preventive nutrition services, including through the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP), has also reached some 14,108 children across the state, representing 23 per cent of the target for 2022.
- A total of 50,699 women were reached with optimal maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) messages, while 5,279 caregivers were trained on mother mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) services across the state.

Early Recovery

Needs:

- The start of the rainy season, marked by flash flooding and heavy windstorms, is negatively impacting the coping
 mechanisms and the livelihoods of communities, especially farming areas. This is further exacerbating the already
 meagre productive assets.
- High inflation rates have driven up the price of food, commodities and services, and impacted livelihood opportunities and earnings for many households across host communities and return areas, increasing the prevalence of negative coping mechanisms.
- There is a need to scale up livelihood opportunities and improve access to basic services to enhance the recovery and resilience of affected populations, particularly in return areas.

Response:

- Sector partners trained some 7,172 beneficiaries on petty trading, cap knitting, carpentry, and cosmetology across Bolori 1 and Bolori 2 wards of MMC to support resilience and income-generating activities.
- Some 100 women from camps and host communities across Bama, Ngala and Monguno LGAs were supported with
 vocational training and business management skills, including marketing, bookkeeping, profit estimation etc. Mobile
 phones were also distributed to the beneficiaries to enable them to access their cash wallets and track their account
 balances.
- Sector partners provided start-up cash grants to 269 beneficiaries of different vocational programmes to establish their businesses across Biu, Dambioa and Hawul LGAs.
- Partners completed the construction and hand over of some 17 temporary learning spaces (TLSs) across Biu and Damboa host communities as part of efforts to promote educational services for returnees across the areas. Construction of additional six TLSs is ongoing in both LGAs.

Education

Needs:

• The onset of the rainy season, marked by flash flooding and heavy windstorms, could potentially impact school facilities across LGAs and affect school attendance.

- Partners reported major gaps relating to dilapidated WASH and lack of water facilities in Bolibe, MMC, which is affecting school attendance rates.
- 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.

- Save the Children (StC), in collaboration with "master trainers" from tertiary institutions in Borno State, conducted a
 skills-based and practical training for teachers on pedagogy, disability inclusive and gender responsive education.
 Socio-emotional learning and psycho-social support skills were also covered during the session as part of efforts to
 build the capacity of teachers and improve learning outcomes for students.
- Sector partners conducted sensitization programmes on positive hygiene practices across 49 schools to mitigate the risk of disease outbreak/spread such as COVID-19, measles, acute watery diarrhoea etc.
- StC conducted a community volunteer teachers' training programme covering education in emergency (EiE) and
 accelerated education programme (AEP) for 19 teachers in Jere and Konduga LGAs. The training is intended to
 improve education services, especially through the AEP curriculum for learners who missed out on formal education
 programmes due to ongoing conflict.



Needs:

- 5,471 malaria cases were confirmed across response locations in Borno State. Biu, Damboa and Nganzai LGAs had the highest number of cases, with three associated fatalities recorded in Bayo and Biu LGAs.
- 988 suspected cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) were reported across MMC, Mafa, Jere and Bama LGAs, but with no associated fatalities. This indicates the continued risk of waterborne diseases, which may escalate in the coming weeks as the rainy season gets underway.
- The early warning, alert and response system (EWARS) recorded 2,591 cases of SAM across Nganzai, Jere, and MMC LGAs, with no associated deaths. Many of the cases were recorded in IDP camps and settlements, indicating an urgent need to scale up integrated services. The EWARS also reported 329 cases of measles during the same period, with MMC, Jere and Bama among the most affected LGAs.
- Some 6,071 cases of acute respiratory infection were reported across camps and host communities in Ngala, Banki, Monguno, Damboa and Gwoza towns during the reporting period without any fatality. The change of weather due to the onset of the rainy season is a major risk factor for the spike in cases.

Response:

- Health sector partners are working with Nutrition counterparts to address the surge in malnutrition cases across the state, particularly through the delivery of vital medicines and the expansion of health facilities to provide inpatient care for SAM cases with medical complications. The World Health Organization (WHO) also delivered medical equipment to treatment facilities in Biu, Monguno and other field locations as part of the response.
- Partners are ramping up measles response across LGAs with the deployment of additional health staff to conduct sample collection and testing services across hotspot locations. Hard-to-reach (HTR) teams from WHO are also intensifying vaccination campaigns both for measles and AWD across LGAs.
- Following the national activation of the monkey pox response, health partners have rolled out preparedness and emergency measures, including surveillance, sample collection and testing services.
- Partners continued to work with the State Ministry of Health to facilitate COVID-19 vaccinations across LGAs. So far, some 255,058 people have had double doses of the AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer and Moderna vaccinations. Booster shots are also being administered at vaccination points. Partners are intensifying awareness-raising activities to improve turn out, as large numbers of people are yet to have their second dose of the vaccines.

Protection

Needs:

- There is an 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, which continues to strain already overstretched resources. This leaves people without adequate food, shelter, dignity kits and NFIs.
- Cuts in food rations due to acute funding shortages have triggered protection risks and concerns in affected camps.
 There has been an increase in reports of crime including theft, as well as child labour, hawking and begging and other negative coping mechanisms, especially among female-headed households.
- The absence of civil authorities, particularly court sessions, in several LGAs outside Maiduguri continues to hinder access to justice and other legal services, such as the acquisition of birth certificates, identity cards and property documentation.

- The Protection sector finalized the Protection Analysis Update (PAU) for the first quarter, focusing on four key issues and impacts on civilians camp closures in Maiduguri, food insecurity and restrictions imposed on distributions in specific resettlement areas, and the restriction on the freedom of movement in some return areas. The PAU provide key recommendations for stakeholders including the government and the humanitarian community.
- The sector produced an advocacy note in response to the Government-led return of refugees from Niger Republic to Mallam Fatori, in Abadam LGA, where civilians have been exposed to multiple protection risks including attacks, movement restrictions and lack of critical facilities and services. The document included key messages to ensure voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable returns. It also emphasizes the need to incorporate people's opinions/return intention in planning returns. It further recommends the finalization of the tripartite agreements to ensure that IDP and refugee returns are guided by the Kampala Convention, the Borno State Return Strategy, and the 2021 National IDP Policy.

Gender-based violence sub-sector (GBVSS)

Needs:

- Recent reports from the sub-sector information management systems indicate an increasing incidence of GBV, especially intimate partner violence targeting women and girls across LGAs. The trend underscores the need to scaleup programming to address some of the root causes.
- The shortage or lack of livelihood opportunities across camps and host communities continues to trigger increasing risks and cases of negative coping strategies among women and adolescent girls, including survival sex. Populations facing secondary displacement are the most at risk due to very limited support.
- There is an urgent need to ramp up GBV awareness and sensitization programmes including referral pathways for vital services across IDP camps and host communities to ensure diligent handling of alleged cases of violation and integrated support for survivors.

Response:

- UNFPA and the Ministry of Women Affairs rolled out a digital literacy training and capacity building programme for some 50 adolescent girls in Muna and Madinatu camps in Maiduguri.
- The GBV sub-sector is intensifying engagement with partners from other sectors across camps and host communities
 to strengthen referral pathways and mechanisms to ensure prompt support and integrated services for survivors of
 violations.
- Sub-sector partners facilitated a training session for 60 non-GBV actors and three women-led organizations to build their capacity and understanding of GBV concepts and protocols including the prevention, mitigation and handling of cases of alleged violations.
- A "training of trainers" programme was organized by sector partners for 15 frontline GBV actors as part of efforts to improve mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services across camps and host communities.

Child Protection sub-sector (CPSS)

Needs:

- Partners in Pulka town are reporting an increasing trend of negative coping strategies, especially child labour/abuse linked to the limited livelihood opportunities, especially for new arrivals.
- 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 and begging,
 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 due to acute funding shortages reported by operational partners.
- The limited coverage of life skills and livelihood support for caregivers is impacting the welfare of children, some of whom are being exposed to the risk of child labour and other forms of abuse.

- CPSS partners in Pulka are scaling up the delivery of individual case management services for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and other vulnerable children across Pulka town, following the recent influx of new arrivals in the area. Several UASC engaging in child labour such as harking were registered for integrated support during the reporting period.
- Partners facilitated multiple awareness and sensitization sessions for community members and leaders and other stakeholders on child protection issues, risks, referral pathways and mechanisms for integrated services.
- CPSS partners supported new arrivals across camps and host communities in Gwoza LGA with hygiene and dignity kits during the reporting period.

 CPSS partners continued to ramp up the provision of psychosocial support and group and individual counselling sessions for adolescents (including CAAGs), women, caregivers and foster parents in child-friendly/safe spaces across different LGAs.

(†) CCCM / Shelter / NFI

Needs:

- CCCM, Shelter and NFI needs remain high and urgent across 41 IDP sites in the state. A combination of funding challenges and lack of camp space continue to hinder efforts by partners to construct additional shelters, especially in congested sites.
- Only about 6.13 per cent of the 878,992 people targeted for NFI assistance in the state had been reached as of the end
 of May, indicating wide margins of unmet NFI needs. Of the 583,956 people targeted for shelter assistance, only 3.25
 per cent have so far been reached.
- Limited stockpiles of critical shelter and NFI kits by partners due to funding shortages could hinder capacity to respond to major emergencies across camps and camp-like settings, especially during the rainy season. Logistic challenges including delays with procurement have also been reported by partners and are likely to impact response plans.
- There is an urgent need to intensify advocacy engagement with local authorities, community leaders and other stakeholders on the allocation of additional land, especially in hard-to-reach areas, to enable partners to ramp up shelter construction. The increasing influx of new arrivals triggered by the camp closures in Maiduguri and release of excombatants and their families has overwhelmed camp facilities in many LGAs, with many IDPs sleeping in open spaces and exposed to harsh weather and protection risks.
- Over 80 shelters were destroyed in recent fire incidents across camps in MMC and Jere LGAs, indicating the need to continue to ramp up mitigation measures. Overcrowding across camps that leads to the clustering of makeshift shelters (mostly by new arrivals) is a major risk factor for fire incidents and rapid spread.
- Limited presence of CCCM partners in Dikwa LGA has resulted in multi-sectoral gaps, especially in the WASH and shelter response.

Response:

- Sector partners provided 553 vulnerable households with shelter and NFI assistance across camps and host communities during the reporting period.
- IOM and UNHCR facilitated a camp closure and decommissioning training for government stakeholders to enhance capacity and improve information sharing, collaboration and procedures for the ongoing camp closures.
- Site improvement activities such as the clearing of drainages, solid waste management, and the rehabilitation of fire service stations were conducted across vulnerable camps and host communities to mitigate the risk of flooding during the rainy season, and also to ensure prompt response to emergency situations.
- CCCM partners continue to ramp up awareness and hygiene promotion campaigns across camps and host communities, backed with the distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials in local languages to mitigate impact and risk of flooding and the spread of communicable diseases.
- Some 129 members of fire safety committees established across 15 IDP sites in Gwoza and Bama LGAs were provided
 with refresher training on fire safety/prevention and emergency response protocols. The committees will conduct stepdown trainings and lead sensitization sessions across camps and host communities in the LGA.
- Following the surge in measles cases across some IDP camps, sensitization messages on risk mitigation measures were delivered through motorized campaigns in Hausa and Kanuri languages with the support of health sector partners.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Funding shortages, amid increasing operational costs (for fuel, transportation, etc.) is impacting water trucking services. Some partners are unable to support water trucking beyond June, the peak period for flooding when many sources are contaminated, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases such as AWD and cholera.
- The withdrawal of a major health partner in Ngala LGA has resulted in major gaps with serious impacts on general conditions including WASH.
- In Maiduguri, some 70,000 people in host communities and informal settlements are facing major WASH gaps, including water shortages and lack of sanitation support due to the scale-down of operations by some partners. Acute funding shortages continue to hinder planned and ongoing response by partners across LGAs
- The lack of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits for women and adolescent girls and soap is a major gap. The WASH sector is working with partners to explore local soap-making options with women's groups and other community members as part of measures to address the situation.
- Additional sanitation kits are required across IDP locations, especially in hard-to-reach areas, due to the large influx of new arrivals and the increase in open defecation.

- Sector partners reached 20,327 people with risk awareness and hygiene promotion messaging to mitigate the risk of AWD/cholera, measles, COVID-19 and other contagious diseases across camps and host communities in MMC. Safe waste management protocols, clearing of drainages, and the detection of disease symptoms and response protocols were key areas covered during the sessions. Some 1,566 households across camps and host communities in Konduga LGA were reached with similar hygiene promotion sessions by the International Rescue Committee (IRC).
- IOM delivered over 1.6 million litres of chlorinated water across camps and host communities in MMC, and also
 conducted free residual chlorine (FRC) tests across community water points to ensure safety. Similar water point
 chlorination and FRC checks were also conducted across Arabic, Kaigama, Usman and Zulum camps in Ngala LGA
 by Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, and FHI360.
- Action Against Hunger (AAH) distributed hygiene kits to 12,021 households across camps and host communities in MMC, where jerrycans and other WASH-NFIs were also delivered to over 500 households.
- IOM and AAH ramped up latrine desludging across 22 sites and rehabilitated three blocks of latrines and four shower facilities across camps and host communities.
- In Bama LGA, Mercy Corps, FHI360 and INTERSOS reached 1,774 IDPs and host community members with cholera and COVID-19 prevention messaging and kits through house-to-house hygiene promotion campaigns.
- FHI360 is ramping up water quality testing and mass chlorination of water points across camps and host communities in Bama LGA to mitigate the risk of water-borne diseases as the rainy season gets underway.
- Sector partners organized community-led sanitation programmes across densely populated communities in Tandari
 and Gwange to clear blocked drainages and dispose accumulated solid waste as part of efforts to mitigate the risk of
 flooding and disease outbreaks. More than 200 waste bins were distributed across households as part of the
 programme.
- In Konduga LGA, sector partners delivered over 1.7 million litres of chlorinated water to IDP and host community households and rehabilitated broken borehole facilities in Boarding School IDP camp and Yandarari host community to support access to potable water.

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.



For further information, please contact:

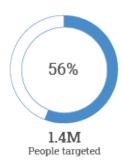
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This report is compiled by OCHA Nigeria in collaboration with humanitarian partners.











HIGHLIGHTS

- At least 30 civilians killed and over 10,000 displaced by inter-communal clashes in Guyuk and Lamurde local government areas (LGAs).
- Partners ramp up nutritional services, including the screening of 2,300 children in Michika and Uba LGAs. Nearly 100 children suffering from acute malnutrition admitted to treatment programmes.
- Over 100 cases of child trafficking reported in Michika and Madagali LGAs as Government and partners intensify surveillance and response.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

At least 30 civilians killed and over 10,000 displaced by inter-communal clashes in Guyuk and Lamurde LGAs

At least 30 civilians were killed and over 10,000 others were displaced in renewed inter-communal clashes between communities in Guyuk and neighbouring Lamurde LGA, according to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA). Some 57 people were injured and over 500 homes were damaged or destroyed in the clashes that raged from 6 to 9 June. The clashes prompted the imposition of a dusk to dawn curfew on both LGAs by the Government. SEMA has reached out to OCHA for support in providing humanitarian assistance to the displaced civilians who are currently taking refuge across five schools that were converted to camps and who are in need of urgent multi-sectoral support, especially food and non-food items (NFIs), health, and protections services. OCHA is working with partners to activate multi-sectoral response. Border communities in Guyuk and Lamurde LGAs are major flashpoints for recurrent inter-communal clashes over the ownership of farmlands, especially during the onset of the rainy season which is a peak period for wet season cultivation.

Partners ramp up the nutrition response in Michika and Askira LGAs following a spike in acute malnutrition cases Nutrition Sector partners in recent weeks scaled-up critical nutrition services including the screening of 2,346 under-five children across Michika and Askira Uba LGAs (the latter LGA is in the neighbouring Borno State). Some 89 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases were identified and admitted for treatment across outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) sites run by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in the two LGAs, while other moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases were referred to supplementary feeding programmes. Some 63 SAM cases were successfully treated during the same period. Treatment programmes are ongoing for 870 malnourished children, while pregnant and lactating women (PLW) are also receiving nutrition supplements and training on best practices for nutritious food preparation.

Over 100 cases of child trafficking reported in Michika and Madagali LGAs

The Adamawa State Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement (MRRR) has raised concerns about the increasing cases of human trafficking targeting conflict-affected people, including at least 100 children from Michika and Madagali LGAs who were trafficked in recent months. Most of the children are orphans and were trafficked by a syndicate under the guise of providing opportunities but later sold or deployed for menial and domestic labour in other regions of the country. As of mid-June, some 21 of the 100 children had been rescued and are now receiving integrated support at an IOM-run facility in Malkohi, Yola. Joint efforts by police, the Ministry of Justice, MRRR and education partners are ongoing to rescue those still missing. Partners are working to mobilize integrated support including food, NFIs, WASH, education,

nutrition and protection services for the children.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE



Food Security / Livelihoods

Needs:

- Over 1 million people are projected to face alarming levels of food insecurity (IPC 3 and above) in Adamawa State during this lean season, according to the March Cadre Harmonisé analysis, emphasizing the need for the rapid scaleup of food and livelihood assistance to the most vulnerable people.
- There is an urgent need to scale-up agricultural support to farming households to support rainy season cultivation across LGAs to mitigate the impacts of food insecurity.
- Additional livelihoods support, including through homestead/micro-gardening and aquaculture is required for several small-scale agri-businesses and subsistence farming.

Response:

- FAO reached some 850 internally displaced person (IDP) households with assorted vegetable seeds and fertilizers for urban and peri-urban homestead/micro-gardening across Michika, Gombi, Mubi North and Girei LGAs as part of efforts to support subsistence and small-scale agri-business ventures.
- Some 300 IDP and host community households across Yola and Fufore LGAs were trained by sector partners on modern aquaculture and general fish farming techniques to boost productivity and livelihood earnings. The beneficiaries also received fingerlings, assorted fish feeds, vegetable seeds and hand tools as part of the support package.
- NG-CARES launched a rainy season support programme with the distribution of maize, rice, sorghum, cowpea, and other food supplies to vulnerable IDP and host community households across Toungo, Ganye and Jada LGAs. Herbicides and fertilizer were also provided to the beneficiaries to boost food crop cultivation.



Needs:

- Partners are reporting higher trends of SAM cases, which is now 14 per cent higher than the same period in 2021.
- Preliminary results of the post-harvest nutrition survey conducted in February/March 2022 indicate that the prevalence of combined Global Acute Malnutrition (cGAM) among children aged 6-59 months was 7.2 per cent, while the prevalence of acute malnutrition is categorised as medium.
- According to preliminary results of the IPC for Acute Malnutrition analysis based on the February/March 2022 postharvest nutrition survey, all 21 LGAs analysed are projected to be in an "Alert" (Phase 2) nutrition situation (5.0-9.9% GAM) during the lean season.
- The poor coverage of inpatient care services for severely malnourished children with complications will potentially increase the risk of mortality during the lean season. Currently, the state has only five nutrition stabilization centres out of the 21 required.

Response:

- A total of 12,721 children (aged 6-59 months) with SAM have been treated across OTP sites since January, representing 42 per cent of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) target for this year.
- Sector partners across LGAs continue to scale up targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) services for children suffering from MAM. Despite funding and access challenges, a total of 3,832 children had been supported through TSFP as of the end of May, representing about 3 per cent of the HRP target this year. Blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) services reached some 3,461 under-2 children during the same period, which is about 13 per cent of the 2022 HRP.

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, especially among new arrivals and returnees, is hindering access and referral services for livelihood interventions.

- Some 13 vulnerable households were supported with training on savings and internal lending community (SILC)
 methodology in Yola North LGA, as part of efforts to expand community-driven credit facilities to support small and
 medium scale businesses.
- Partners conducted an awareness session on the recently passed Violations Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act, reaching some 60 beneficiaries with messaging on reporting protocols for gender-based violence (GBV) issues. The session also covered positive hygiene practices, child education and COVID-19 prevention measures.

Education

Needs:

- Education Secretaries across LGAs are reporting an increasing impact of windstorms on vital school infrastructure, including classrooms that were damaged in recent weeks as the rainy season gets underway.
- Sector partners in Sangere community reported the theft of learning and teaching materials shortly after distribution to schools in the area. This could impact the quality of education services in the coming weeks and months.
- There is need for the establishment of temporary learning spaces (TLSs) and WASH facilities across Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South and Guyuk LGAs to support education services.
- Partners reported shortages of critical school supplies including furniture across schools in Guyuk LGA.

Response:

- The Adamawa State Universal Basic Education Board (ADSUBEB) conducted a five-day workshop on early childcare
 development to explore measures to improve the quality of education services and psychological development of
 children across the state.
- Save the Children International (SCI) conducted training sessions for education volunteers on alternative education programmes covering basic literacy and arithmetic across LGAs.
- ADSUBEB and Education Secretaries commenced the mapping of schools affected by windstorms in recent weeks for
 potential support. Education partners will be following up on timely renovation to ensure that education services are not
 disrupted.
- SCI conducted sensitization programmes on hygiene promotion across some 40 schools in Yola North, Yola South, and Hong as part of efforts to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and other communicable diseases. Vital supplies including learning materials, PPE and hygiene kits were also distributed to schools as part of the programme.
- Sector partners are constructing 12 blocks of additional classrooms and WASH facilities across schools in Michika, Mubi North, and Mubi South LGAs to ensure conducive and safe environments for education services.
- In Guyuk, sector partners supplied furniture (desk and tables for students and teachers) across five schools to support learning and teaching services and to generally improve school attendance.
- Sector partners ramped up the provision of psychosocial support services for students across Michika LGA to complement education services and improve learning outcomes.

Protection

- The Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) organized a three-day training for partners and stakeholders across the
 state covering core protection services and issues such as GBV, mental health and psychosocial support services
 (MHPSS), community engagement, and accountability to affected people. The training aimed to bring together different
 actors to jointly map and review the general protection situation in the state and develop frameworks and mechanisms
 to improve protection services.
- UNHCR facilitated a training for the Nigeria Immigration Services (NIS) and Caritas Nigeria to facilitate a seamless
 implementation of the memorandum of understanding on joint border monitoring, access and registration of refugees
 and asylum seekers across border locations. Referral mechanisms to provide initial integrated support for refugee
 returnees and asylum seekers were also reviewed during the training.
- The Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) and UNHCR provided vital documentation, including birth certificates and national identity cards, to 25 people across Michika LGA during the reporting period. These documents are critical for accessing government-provided services.

Child Protection sub-sector (CPSS)

Needs:

- Capacity-building and 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.
- There is an urgent need for the strengthening and enforcement of anti-human trafficking laws in the state, following the increasing trend that is mostly targeting children.
- Inadequate support, especially life skills and livelihood programmes for caregivers, is impacting the quality of services and exposing children to protection risks such as child labour, early marriage, drug abuse, sexual exploitation and abuse, among others.

Response:

- The CPSS is working with stakeholders including the National Orientation Agency (NOA), civil defence, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, civil society organizations, and LGA authorities to roll out a capacity building workshop and dialogue series to address the increasing risks and reports of child trafficking in the state.
- The Grow Strong Foundation (GSF) is finalizing plans to conduct awareness sessions across schools and communities in Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs to mitigate risks of child labour and promote school attendance and retention among children.
- CPSS partners provided individual case management services for 150 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in Mubi North, Mubi South, Madagali and Michika LGAs during the reporting period.
- Street Child of Nigeria and CPSS partners supported 381 adolescent girls with protection kits and dignity supplies in Mubi North, Mubi South and Maiha LGAs following referrals from partners.
- Structured recreational, creative and social activities were facilitated by partners for 131 children and adolescents in Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs to support psychosocial wellbeing, cognitive development and social cohesion.
- CPSS partners provided counselling services for 29 groups of caregivers for vulnerable children in Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs covering the prevention and reporting of child trafficking.

Gender-based violence sub-sector (GBVSS)

Response:

- UNFPA and the American University of Nigeria (AUN) conducted a GBV in emergency (GBVIE) training for 45 participants from local and international NGOs, government, academia and UN partners in Yola as part of efforts to broaden understanding and ensure mainstreaming of protocols for the mitigation of GBV issues and referral mechanisms in programming.
- A multi-sectoral GBV safety audit assessment was conducted in Fufore IDP camp as part of an ongoing GBVIE effort
 to provide specific recommendations to strengthen the mainstreaming of GBV protocols across IDP locations in the
 state.
- UNFPA reached 162 people with integrated services including MHPSS first aid, access to justice, referral services and material support across camps and host communities during the reporting period.
- GBVSS admitted new partners and provided training for 25 staff covering core areas of ethics, data analysis, GBV prevention, reporting protocols, handling of alleged cases of violations and the provision of services for survivors.



Needs:

- One new case of acute flaccid paralysis (AFC) was reported during the period, bringing the total to 168 cases since
 January. Samples of suspected cases were collected in Guyuk LGA and the results are pending. Fufore, Jada, MayoBelwa, Mubi North, Numan and Toungo LGAs are the worst affected areas.
- A spike in GBV and mental health issues was reported across the state, indicating an urgent need to scale up integrated health and protection services.
- Gaps in health care services were reported across IDP camps following the withdrawal of some implementing partners.

- Following the displacement of over 10,000 people by inter-communal clashes, WHO deployed mobile health teams to Boshiki camp in Guyuk LGA, where the delivery of integrated health services is ongoing. Malnutrition screening for children and pregnant and lactating women, antenatal care for pregnant women, malaria treatment and the delivery of supplements are being ramped up in the camp. As of 13 June, some 2,515 people had been reached with MHPSS and GBV counselling.
- WHO hard-to-reach (HTR) teams reached some 5,575 people with vital GBV and MHPSS support across 14 LGAs during the reporting period.

- Routine immunization, surveillance and active case search were intensified across LGAs to ensure prompt identification
 and treatment of suspected cases of measles, AFC, COVID-19 and other communicable diseases. Awareness sessions
 on disease prevention and control were also facilitated across hotspots in the state.
- WHO deployed 10 community-based organizations across five LGAs to conduct sensitization on MHPSS, GBV and COVID-19 risks, and to facilitate referrals where necessary.
- A total of 1,115 individuals were reached through a house-to-house hygiene promotion campaign across Girei and Yola South LGAs during the reporting period.

(†) CCCM/Shelter/NFI

Needs:

- Shelter and NFI needs remain high for some 59,000 people across camps and host communities in the state, with many
 living in makeshift or emergency shelters that are mostly damaged.
- Acute funding shortages continue to impact partners' efforts to effectively respond to major NFI and shelter gaps across camps and host communities.
- Limited presence of cross-sectoral humanitarian service providers continues to pose challenges for the CCCM actors in the state.

Response:

- CCCM partners reached some 15,000 IDPs across camps, informal settlements and host communities with hygiene promotion and waste management campaigns as part of efforts to mitigate the risk of disease outbreaks and flooding as the rainy season gets underway.
- In response to the increasing cases of measles, CCCM partners distributed audio sensitization messages in local languages (Kanuri and Hausa) in camps ad host communities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Shortages of WASH supplies such as soap were reported across locations, especially in cholera hotspots that have been identified as priority locations for preparedness measures.
- Many borehole facilities require disinfection and rehabilitation ahead of the rainy season. The WASH sector is coordinating amongst agencies that have been supported by the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) while advocating for additional funding support to scale-up rehabilitation and disinfection activities.

Response

- WASH partners ramped up the rehabilitation of boreholes and hand pumps, including in Malkohi IDP camp in Yola, to ensure uninterrupted supply of potable water to vulnerable households.
- Partners conducted training for 10 WASH committees across camps and host communities to ensure critical gaps are addressed to mitigate health and protection risks such as disease outbreak and protection issues linked to poor WASH services.
- Mass sensitization and awareness campaigns were conducted in camps and host communities in Girei and Gombi LGAs, which are major cholera hotspots. The campaigns, led by Goal Prime, Agaji Global Unity Foundation (AGUF), NRC and CISCOPE, also included the distribution of hygiene and sanitation kits such as soap and disinfectants.

V Coordination

 The MRRR facilitated a Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus workshop to bring together actors across both humanitarian and development workstreams to strengthen collaboration and complementarity of programming to address the most pressing humanitarian needs in a manner that contributes to longer term development and peace initiatives.

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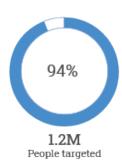
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This report is compiled by OCHA Nigeria in collaboration with humanitarian partners.











IDPs

Formal Camp

Informal Camps

HIGHLIGHTS

- At least nine residents killed and 58 others injured in flooding incidents across communities in the state capital,
- Concerns over threats of attack on aid facilities and food warehouses.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Nine residents killed and 58 others injured in flooding incidents across Damaturu

At least nine people were killed and 58 others wounded in flooding incidents from heavy downpours across communities in Damaturu in recent weeks. According to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), several homes and businesses were devasted in the flooding incidents that overran six communities of Waziri Ibrahim Extension, Abbari Extension, NayiNawa, Pompomari, House of Assembly quarters, Gujba Road, and Maisandari, all in Damaturu. The latest flooding incident was reported in Hashimeri ward on 25 June with four residents killed and 37 houses destroyed. Search and rescue teams from SEMA evacuated wounded residents to hospitals across the capital for treatment. The onset of the rainy season and flooding incidents have raised concerns over the contamination of water sources increasing the risks of waterborne diseases such as acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and cholera, which claimed dozens of lives in 2021. Humanitarian partners are following up with the government to implement risk mitigation measures and response mechanisms across vulnerable locations in the state.

Concerns over threats of attack on aid facilities and food warehouses in Damaturu

The State Security Services (SSS) and SEMA have alerted humanitarian partners in Damaturu on a potential plot by criminal gangs to attack aid facilities, especially warehouses, with the intention to loot food and other vital supplies over the coming weeks. The alleged plot is to stage a youth demonstration as a cover to target and loot warehouses across the state, according to the authorities who noted that the criminal groups may be getting support from non-state armed groups (NSAGs). Following the report, OCHA is working with partners to intensify community engagement programmes, while partners are also engaging security agencies including the police to double security around warehouses and other aid facilities in the state. The template for the prepositioning of vital supplies such as food will also be reviewed to mitigate risks of attacks and looting. Yobe State is projected to face alarming levels of food insecurity with nearly 1.2 million people in IPC 3 and above during the lean season, which is now underway.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE



Food Security / Livelihoods

Needs:

Sector partners continue to report the sale of nutritional supplements including blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) commodities by beneficiaries. This is despite ongoing awareness and sensitization programmes both in camps and host community sites.

 With the rainy season fast approaching, there is an urgent need to ramp up livelihood and resilience-building programmes for vulnerable households and communities at risk of flooding.

Response:

- FAO rolled out rainy season agricultural support, including the distribution of assorted seeds, fertilizers and small tools
 to farming households across local government areas (LGAs) during the reporting period. Micro gardening inputs,
 construction of a briquette production facility and training on modern farming techniques were also provided to femaleheaded households across Fika, Nangere, Potiskum and Jakusko LGAs.
- WFP, through its implementing partners, has reached some 87,053 beneficiaries (representing 97 per cent of the target of 89,745) with lifesaving food assistance. Some 36,274 people were reached with in-kind food assistance while 50,779 received cash assistance to purchase food.
- The Yobe SEMA implemented its periodic food assistance programme to vulnerable households, reaching some 6,434 households across Gujba, Damaturu, Jakusko, Fika, Badem Machina, Yusufari, Geidam, and Yunusari LGAs. The targeting was based on community-driven vulnerability mapping assessment conducted across LGAs in recent months.



Needs:

- Preliminary results of the post-harvest nutrition survey conducted in February/March 2022 found that Yobe State had a
 prevalence of combined Global Acute Malnutrition (cGAM) among children aged 6-59 months of 10.0 per cent. The
 prevalence of acute malnutrition is categorized as "high" and varied from 8.7 per cent in Southern Yobe to 12.9 per cent
 in Northern Yobe LGAs. Results from the IPC for the Acute Malnutrition analysis based on the February/March postharvest survey projects all 17 LGAs of Yobe to be in a "serious" (Phase 2) nutrition situation during the lean season
 (June to September).
- Yobe State currently has a 15 per cent prevalence rate of acute malnutrition among women of reproductive age (15-49), which is the highest in the north-east region. Maternal malnutrition is currently highest in Northern Yobe (16 per cent) and lowest in Central Yobe domain which is at 15.2 per cent.
- The low stocks for routine medication, especially Amoxicillin and other drugs for malaria treatment, is impacting the effectiveness of services for the treatment of acute malnutrition.

Response

- The Yobe State Primary Health Care Board (YSPHCB) and partners have commenced community mobilization, trainings, and distribution of medical supplies to respective LGAs in preparation for the first round of the maternal, newborn and child health week (MNCHW).
- Some 24,887 children (6-59 months) suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been treated across
 outpatient treatment programme (OTP) sites since January. This represents 17 per cent of the sector target this year.
 Some 6,837 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) have also been treated across targeted supplementary
 feeding programme (TFSP) sites during the same period, representing 3 per cent of the target for 2022.
- Sector partners reached some 5,748 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with BSFP services across Geidam, Gujba, Gulani, Tarmua and Yunusari LGAs.
- Cash assistance and nutrition social and behavioral change communication (SBCC) services were provided to 9,500
 caregivers across Potiskum, Damaturu and Gujba LGAs as part of efforts to improve the quality of nutrition services for
 vulnerable children.
- Sector partners conducted trainings on family/mother mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and maternal, infant and young child feeding nutrition (MIYCN), reaching 1,780 parents and 261 caregivers across LGAs during the reporting period.

Early Recovery

Needs:

- Pockets of 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, forcing an influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugee returnees from Niger Republic to Damaturu.
- 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

Sector partners provided supervisory and technical support to some 681 village savings and loans associations (VSLAs)
across 37 wards in seven LGAs during the reporting period. This was part of efforts to improve efficiency with providing

members with capital to establish and run small scale businesses. Linkages and registration with financial institutions and professional bodies such as the Small and Medium Scale Enterprise Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) and the Directorate for Cooperatives were provided for 522 VSLAs during the same period to ensure continued mentorship and capacity building opportunities for members.

- In Geidam and Yunusari LGAs, partners provided start-up grants including cash and equipment for over 2,000 youth who completed skill acquisition training, including aluminium fabrication, automobile painters and electricians, bag making, barbing, knitting, phone repairs etc.
- Some 240 people comprising of community and youth leaders were trained on conflict resolution programmes as part of efforts to promote peaceful co-existence and social cohesion across communities in Geidam and Yunusari LGAs.



Health

Needs:

- One new case of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) was reported during the reporting period, bringing the total to 101 since January. Machina, Gujba, Gulani and Damaturu LGAs are the worst affected.
- A total of 111 suspected cases of measles were reported across 10 LGAs during the reporting period, bringing the total to 2,066 since January this year. Damaturu, Yunusari and Bursari LGAs are among the worst affected.

Response:

- 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 4,100 people with sensitization messaging on disease prevention (for COVID-19, measles, cholera, etc.). The Yobe State Ministry of Health, with support from WHO and partners, continued COVID-19 vaccinations across 17 LGAs – including in security-compromised areas.
- Health partners conducted house-to-house sensitization as part of the outbreak response across all 17 LGAs with the distribution of cholera information, education and communication (IEC) materials to over 2,000 households in hotspot
- Partners deployed community mobilizers to ramped up active case search for AWD/cholera and Lassa Fever across some hotspot locations including Fika, Dogon Zare and Tikau areas during the reporting period.



(前) CCCM / Shelter / NFI

Needs:

- The absence of shelter and non-food item (NFI) partners in Yobe State remains a major challenge given the critical gaps that displaced and other vulnerable populations are facing. The scale-up of advocacy efforts is a major priority for the sector to address the situation.
- IDPs continue to face critical gaps, including exposure to harsh weather conditions and protection risks due to the very limited shelter and NFI support. With the rainy season now underway, IDPs are most vulnerable to the impacts of windstorms and flooding incidents. Some 151,410 IDPs are directly at risk due to the critical gaps.

SEMA and Action Against Hunger (AAH/ACF) reached some 415 households with shelter repair kits, including a roofing sheet, nails and cement to fortify their homes against the impacts of windstorms and flooding.

Education

Needs:

Partners in Geidam LGA reported the need for the construction of additional classrooms and WASH infrastructure (especially potable water) across Geidam Central Primary School, Kafela Primary School, and Ngadala Primary School to ensure conducive learning environment for students.

- UNICEF delivered 40 sets of "school-in-a-carton" supplies to all 43 functional schools in Bade LGA, reaching some 21,640 students and 541 teachers with vital teaching and learning materials to improve the quality of education services and learning outcomes.
- UNICEF distributed 8,941 school bags and exercise books to students across 21 schools in Nuguru and Bade LGAs during the reporting period.
- Some 41 schools across Bade LGA received 3,000 pieces of classroom furniture and other vital infrastructure supplies through UNICEF.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

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

Response:

- Sector partners constructed two additional boreholes and rehabilitated two existing solar-powered boreholes in Kanamma town in Yunusari LGA during the reporting period.
- Partners led by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Goal Prime ramped up hygiene promotion programmes across 11 cholera hotspot locations in Damaturu and Yunusari LGAs, reaching some 1,068 households. Messaging covered infectious disease prevention measures including regular handwashing and environmental sanitation.
- Goal Prime distributed 1,000 hygiene kits to beneficiaries in Goneri, Kukawa Bulin and Kura host communities in Gujba LGA as part of hygiene promotion and awareness programmes conducted in the areas.
- Partners conducted capacity building programmes for some 80 community-based health workers across 11 communities in Gujba LGA where nine borehole facilities were also rehabilitated to mitigate the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks during the rainy season.

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/forced marriage for teenage girls, child labour (such as hawking and begging) and other forms of abuse and exploitation.
- There is an urgent need to scale up mass awareness and sensitization campaigns to address the increasing reports and cases of sexual violence in the state.
- Additional advocacy efforts and mass mobilization at all levels are required to push for the implementation of the child protection law in the state.
- Limited presence of partners is impacting the coverage of child protection services for vulnerable children across Yunusari, Yusufari Bade, Damaturu, and Gujba LGAs.
- Integrated services (especially food) are required across LGAs to support children referred for protection services.

Response:

- Partners are ramping up case management services across the state, prioritizing unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and other children at risk.
- The Grow Strong Foundation (GSF) registered 1,462 children for life-skills education and social cohesion programmes across LGAs.
- COOPI reached 8,000 people across communities with awareness messaging on child protection issues and services
 in Gujba and Damaturu LGAs during the reporting period. Some 400 children and women were provided with
 psychosocial support during the awareness sessions.
- Some 295 parents and caregivers of UASC and other vulnerable children were reached with life-skill awareness sessions conducted by Plan International, directly benefiting 345 children.
- Save the Children International trained 96 peer educators on life skills aimed at building resilience and encouraging critical thinking and decision-making among adolescents.

Gender-based violence sub-sector (GBVSS)

Needs:

 There is a need to reactivate the GBV case conferencing meetings across LGAs and to provide technical support to Government case workers to effectively provide GBV case management services across LGAs outside the urban areas.

- A total of 25 Government stakeholders from the judiciary and security services were trained on the collection of samples
 for forensic investigation of GBV reports as part of efforts to improve the handling of alleged cases of sexual and genderbased violence in the state.
- GBVSS partners trained some 25 medical personnel from secondary and tertiary health facilities in the state on clinical management of rape survivors, covering the collection and handling of samples for forensic investigation

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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