

This report is produced by OCHA Nigeria in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued on 20 February 2025. The next report will be issued on or around 7 March 2025.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- UN and partners launch US\$910 Million Humanitarian Appeal for north-east Nigeria in 2025.
- Borno State Government Commits to Increase Contributions to Address Child Malnutrition.
- Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) Activities Continue to threaten civilians in Borno and Yobe states.
- Insecurity, Climate Change, and Humanitarian Crises Top Agenda at 5th Lake Chad Basin Governors' Forum in Maiduguri



*The Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction, Professor Nentawe Goshwe Yilwatda at the launch of the Nigeria 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan in Abuja. Photo credit: UNOCHA/Princewill James Chukwuebuka*

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

### UN and partners Launch US\$910 Million Humanitarian Appeal for North-East Nigeria in 2025



*A cross-section of senior government and humanitarian officials and development partners at the launch of the Nigeria 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan in Abuja. Photo credit: UNOCHA/Princewill James Chukwuebuka*

On 23 January, the United Nations, alongside the Nigerian Government, launched the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) in Abuja. The Plan seeks just over \$910 million to address the humanitarian needs of 3.6 million people in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) states. Overall, 7.8 million people in these states are in need of humanitarian assistance.

According to the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, Mohamed Malick Fall, humanitarian needs are “driven by conflict, climate shocks, and economic instability,” with the compounding effects of flooding, disease outbreaks, food insecurity, and malnutrition deepening vulnerabilities. Mr. Fall was speaking in Abuja at the launch of the HNRP, where he was joined by the Federal Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction, Professor Nentawe Goshwe Yilwatda. The event was attended by high-level representatives of the diplomatic corps, senior officials from diverse Government agencies, as well as national and international non-governmental organizations.

Minister Yilwatda highlighted the growing humanitarian needs in north-west and north-central Nigeria. He called for combined humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts for that region as well. “This will enable us to get humanitarian efforts translated into durable solutions that can move people out of poverty and provide livelihoods to reach sustainable development,” he said.

Given the declining global funding for humanitarian efforts, the 2025 HNRP aims to enhance efficiency in aid delivery through reducing transaction costs, localizing the response, and innovation, including anticipatory action for disasters like floods and disease outbreaks. It also focuses on increasing direct funding for local partners and scaling up cash assistance for a more tailored response. The HNRP underlines the need to reform the operation to become more effective and efficient.

The Governors of the BAY states reaffirmed their commitment to continued engagement with the UN and its partners. In 2025, 33 million Nigerians will face acute food insecurity country-wide during the lean season. Of these, 5.1 million people are in the BAY states alone. Millions of children will face severe acute malnutrition, a life-threatening condition. Urgent funding is needed to provide food, nutrition, and other critical support.

- [Link to press release](#)
- [Link to 2025 Nigeria HNRP](#)

### **Borno State Government Commits to Increase Contributions to Address Child Malnutrition**

As part of efforts to combat malnutrition, the Governor of Borno State, Professor Babagana Umara Zulum, has committed to increasing the Borno State Government's (BSG) contribution to the Child Nutrition Match Fund—an initiative that helps national governments double their investment in preventing child malnutrition. The



*Borno State Governor, Professor Babagana Umara Zulum at the round table discussion on scaling up Tom-Brown held on 4 February at the UN House in Abuja. Photo credit: FAO*



Governor made this commitment during a round table discussion on scaling up the use of Tom-Brown\* held on 4 February in Abuja. Tom Brown is a locally produced nutritional supplement that is an innovative and inexpensive way of preventing malnutrition.

The event was organized by the BSG and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and attended by high-level representatives of federal ministries, departments and agencies, donors, UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Data from the nutrition sector indicates that about 3.7 million children are stunted, wasted, or anaemic in the BAY states alone. Nutrition partners reported that at least 17 local government areas (LGAs) across the BAY states are experiencing a severe nutrition situation (IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase 4; GAM 15.0-29.9 per cent) during the post-harvest season. Recent nutrition surveys in hotspot LGAs of Yobe and Adamawa have revealed a high or very high prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM), with notable rates in Nguru (12.1 per cent), Machina (16.7 per cent), Hong (11 per cent), and Michika (16.3 per cent). These alarming figures underscore the urgent need for targeted nutritional interventions.

“Nigeria continues to bear one of the highest burdens of malnutrition globally. This reality underscores the urgency of our gathering today. We must adopt innovative, community-driven approaches to combat malnutrition and ensure food security. Tom Brown has demonstrated remarkable effectiveness in addressing malnutrition, particularly among vulnerable groups such as children under five and lactating mothers,” said Professor Baba Mallam Gana, Commissioner of Health and Human Services for Borno State

“Scaling up Tom Brown will not only meet urgent nutritional needs but also create livelihood opportunities, strengthen local markets, and generate revenue for regional development. To bring this vision to life, we need partnership, expertise, and resources. Beyond figures and policies, we must remember the human faces behind the statistics—the children whose lives we can save, the families we can uplift, and the communities we can transform,” said FAO Representative in Nigeria, Koffy Dominique Kouacou.

Humanitarian partners called for increased investments in low-cost, innovative, and locally sourced solutions such as Tom Brown that could save the BAY states an estimated US \$120 million annually. Scaling up Tom Brown production in Borno State and beyond has the potential to significantly reduce malnutrition and improve food security for the most vulnerable people across Nigeria

\*Tom Brown is a nutrient-dense product made from locally available ingredients, proven to be effective in reducing malnutrition and preventing relapse by up to 35 percent among children discharged from UNICEF and WFP-supported nutrition centres. This initiative aligns with the World Health Organization’s (WHO) guidelines on child wasting, which advocate locally produced food supplements as part of a holistic approach to addressing malnutrition.

### **NSAG Activities Continue to threaten civilians in Borno and Yobe States**

Non-state armed groups (NSAGs) activities continue to pose a significant threat to civilians, who are at risk of various forms of violence, including killing and maiming, abduction, forced recruitment, and sexual violence in Borno and Yobe states. These NSAG activities continue to exacerbate the humanitarian crisis in north-east Nigeria.

On 12 January, at least 40 farmers and fishermen were killed in an attack by suspected NSAG members in Dumba Community in Kukawa LGA, Borno State. According to humanitarian partners operating in neighbouring Monguno LGA, several other people were reported. This attack followed an incident in May 2024 when NSAGs issued an evacuation notice to the residents of Kukawa - over 200 people fled to Monguno LGA straining the overburdened IDP camp reception centre in the town. Due to the disruption of their livelihood activities, communities in Kukawa have become increasingly vulnerable and reliant on humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian organizations are advocating for enhanced security measures and increased support to restore the livelihoods of the affected communities.

On 27 January, humanitarian partners reported that suspected NSAG members attacked a movement of 25 trucks transporting food supplies from Maiduguri to Damasak in Kareto village, along the Gubio-Damasak

highway. The NSAGs allegedly looted food supplies and set one of the trucks on fire. This route is a critical humanitarian supply corridor, facilitating the movement of essential relief items from Maiduguri to Damasak.

The attacks on humanitarian cargo present a severe challenge to relief operations. With limited livelihood opportunities, over 47,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 77,000 IDP returnees in the town depend on humanitarian aid for their survival. Disruption to aid delivery risks worsening the already fragile humanitarian conditions, potentially leading to increased food insecurity, malnutrition, and heightened vulnerabilities for the affected people.

Also, on 28 January, over 4,600 people from 770 households in Yunusari local government area (LGA) in Yobe State fled their homes after receiving an ultimatum from an NSAG to vacate the area. According to the Yobe State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), the affected people were residing in the Bultuwa/Mar/Yara, Degeltura, and Dekwa wards in Yunusari LGA. The displaced people sought refuge in the Ballari community, located near Geidam town, Geidam LGA. The influx of displaced people has caused alarm in Geidam town, with local communities expressing concerns over potential NSAG attacks. Yobe SEMA assessed the situation of the newly arrived people, while humanitarian partners are planning a rapid needs assessment to identify their needs. The last major attack on the Geidem and Yunusari LGAs in 2021 resulted in the displacement of 180,000 people.

### **Insecurity, Climate Change, and Humanitarian Crisis Top Agenda at 5th Lake Chad Basin Governors' Forum in Maiduguri**

The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), in collaboration with the African Union Commission (AUC) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP), organized the fifth Lake Chad Basin Governors' Forum from 29-31 January in Maiduguri, Borno State, north-east Nigeria. The forum, themed "Rebuilding the Lake Chad Basin: Consolidating Gains, Commitment to Peace, Cross-Border Cooperation, Security, and Sustainable Development for a Resilient Community", aimed to facilitate dialogue, coordination, and cross-border cooperation in the region.

During the three-day conference, governors from the Lake Chad Basin region, senior Government leaders, humanitarian and development partners, and civil society representatives addressed pressing issues including insecurity, the worsening humanitarian crisis, and the region's vulnerability to climate change.

Nigerian Vice President Kashim Shettima, representing President Bola Ahmed Tinubu, stated that while military power is necessary to contain security threats in the Lake Chad Basin, it must be accompanied by strategies that address root causes such as poverty, inequality, and lack of job opportunities for the youth in the region.

In a [joint communique](#) issued at the end of the conference, the forum acknowledged that despite military successes by the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) against NSAGs, remnants of these groups continued to launch attacks with limited Government presence and logistical challenges making security coordination difficult. The forum underscored the urgent need for stronger transborder security measures.

Climate change was identified as another major factor contributing to the shrinking of the Lake Chad Basin, with droughts, desertification, and water scarcity intensifying economic hardships and forcing many affected people to resort to desperate survival strategies, including joining armed groups. The forum advocated for expanded environmental protection initiatives, climate adaptation programmes, and rehabilitating the shrinking Lake Chad ecosystem, which sustains millions of livelihoods.

The forum identified local governance and traditional leaders' roles as vital in bridging security gaps and fostering reconciliation. It urged Government authorities to strengthen partnerships with traditional rulers, civil society, and community-based organizations to enhance trust and facilitate reintegration.

The forum reaffirmed its commitment to strengthening regional cooperation, improving security coordination, and mobilizing sustainable funding mechanisms. Two new policy documents, "[Transitional Justice in the Lake Chad Basin](#)" and "[Community-Based Reconciliation and Reintegration Policy](#)," were launched, focusing on social cohesion, community rehabilitation, and the reintegration of former combatants.

The participating governors included Mai Mala Buni of Yobe State (Nigeria), Babagana Umara Zulum of Borno State (Nigeria), Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri of Adamawa State (Nigeria), Ladjima Abdraman of Hadjer-Lamis (Chad),

Mohamadou Ibrahim of Diffa (Niger), Midjiyawa Bakari of the North Region (Cameroon), Abate Edi'i Jean of the North Region (Cameroon), and Saleh Haggag Tidjani of the Province of Lac (Chad).

Niger was announced as the host for the sixth Lake Chad Basin Governors' Forum.



Cross-section of stakeholders at the fifth Lake Chad Basin Governors' Forum from 29-31 January in Maiduguri, Borno State during the launch of the Transitional Justice in the Lake Chad Basin policy document. Photo credit: Princewill James Chukwuebuka

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN BORNO, ADAMAWA AND YOBE STATES

### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Needs:

#### Borno:

- About 160 people in 62 households were affected by fire outbreaks across four displacement camps in Jere, Monguno, and Nganzai LGAs, increasing the demand for CCCM responses, including site management, risk awareness, service monitoring, and complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM).
- Critical assistance is needed across five reception centres in Bama, Banki, Monguno, Ngala, and Pulka hosting about 21,702 people in 8,165 households. Overcrowding and lack of comprehensive camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) services have heightened the vulnerability of the displaced people, increasing health and protection risks due to limited access to essential services.
- Sustained CCCM response is required to facilitate long-term solutions, including return intention surveys, community awareness, CFM, camp closure, and exit planning across IDP sites in Jere, MMC, Ngala, Bama, Monguno, Gwoza, and Biu, where the Borno State Government (BSG) has scheduled camp closures.

**\$16.0M**

HRP Funding required  
(USD)



- The sector partners recorded about 1,272 new arrivals in six LGAs including Askira/Uba (724), Mobbar (270), Monguno (116), Bama (105), Damboa (32), and Ngala (25). This represents about a nine (9) per cent increase from the previous month, creating a demand for CCCM responses.
- The sector recorded about 1,323,938 IDPs and 373,505 returnees, who are living in displacement sites, across camps and camp-like settings, including host communities with limited basic structures and infrastructures, requiring CCCM responses.
- Anticipatory action is needed to prepare for the rainy season, including early warning and prepositioning of emergency items to mitigate displacement risk in hotspot locations, according to sector vulnerability mapping analysis.

#### **Adamawa:**

- The sector recorded about 2,094 new arrivals in Hong (328), Madagali (266), Gombi (238), Mubi North (235), and Song (219). This represents a 15 per cent increase from the previous month, creating a demand for CCCM responses.
- About 178,680 affected people in 32,429 households in Numan, Girei, Madagali, Yola South, Mubi North, and Yola North need out-of-camp CCCM response since they have little or no access to basic humanitarian assistance.
- Transitional CCCM responses is required to facilitate pathways towards long-term solutions, including intention services, community awareness, CFM, camp closure, and exit planning.
- The sector recorded about 159,757 IDPs and 400,520 returnees, who are living in displacement sites, across camps and camp-like settings, including host communities with limited basic structures, infrastructures, and services, requiring CCCM services.
- Anticipatory action is needed to prepare for the rainy season, including early warning and prepositioning of emergency items to mitigate displacement risk in hotspot locations, according to sector vulnerability mapping analysis.

#### **Yobe:**

- Sustained CCCM responses needed to facilitate pathways toward long-term solutions, including intention surveys, community awareness, CFM, camp closure, and exit planning.
- The sector recorded about 137,292 people in 21,251 households, who are living within host communities with little or no access to basic humanitarian assistance in Gujba, Bade, Damaturu, Geidam, and Potiskum requiring CCCM services.
- About 115,568 IDPs and 180,787 returnees living in displacement sites, across camps and camp-like settings, with limited basic structures, infrastructures, and services, require CCCM out-of-camp services.
- Anticipatory action is needed to prepare for the rainy season, including early warning and prepositioning of emergency items to mitigate displacement risk in hotspot locations, according to sector vulnerability mapping analysis.

#### **Response:**

##### **Borno:**

- Sector partners provided CCCM services including site coordination, response monitoring, information management, and referral services across 86 IDP sites hosting about 331,334 people.
- The sector supported 62 households affected by fire outbreaks across four displacement camps in Monguno, Jere, and Nganzai LGAs.
- Partners continued to provide CCCM services to 24,189 people in 8,820 households living across seven reception centres in Pulka, Ngala, Bama, Banki, Gwoza, Monguno, and Dikwa LGAs.

##### **Adamawa:**

- Partners provided CCCM responses, including site coordination, response monitoring, information management, and referral services across 24 IDP sites hosting 10,582 people.

##### **Yobe:**

- Partners provided CCCM responses, including site coordination, response monitoring, information management, and referral services across 12 informal IDP sites hosting 17,757 people.

#### **Gaps:**

##### **Borno:**

- Dwindling funding, continues to hinder responses for more than 1.2 million affected people across the State.
- The land agreements for 128 sites hosting displaced people had expired, increasing the risk of eviction and secondary displacement for IDPs in Jere, Maiduguri, Konduga, Dikwa, Magumeri, Damboa, Kala Balge, Kaga, and Mafa LGAs.

- Increasing campfires and congestion in deep field IDP sites in Ngala, Bama, Monguno, and Konduga LGAs continue to pose safety and protection risks.
- Fluid security continues to pose significant challenges, increasing the need for responses despite the limited capacity of CCCM partners.

#### Adamawa:

- Decline in funding, continues to hinder responses for more than 125,071 affected people across the State.
- The inadequate number of partners in Fufere, Madagali, Mubi North, Mubi South, and Michika hosting over 81,145 displaced households, limits the provision of humanitarian assistance.
- About 98 per cent of the 22 informal sites/camps in Yola South, Girei, Fufere, Maiha, and Mayo Belwa have only verbal agreements with landowners, increasing the risk of eviction and secondary displacement.

#### Yobe:

- Reduced funding continues to hinder responses for more than 35,217 conflict-affected people in the State.
- Fluid security continues to pose significant challenges, increasing the need for responses despite the limited capacity of CCCM partners.

## Education

### Needs:

- Schools in the BAY states need rehabilitation and construction of additional classrooms, latrines, and water points to accommodate the high influx of IDP children.
- There is a shortage of qualified and trained teachers.
- Schools lack essential instructional materials, seating facilities, and supplies, particularly for early childhood development education (ECDE).
- Inadequate psychological support for students and teachers affected by conflict and displacement.
- High rates of out-of-school children in Adamawa and Borno, exacerbated by economic hardships and harmful cultural norms.
- Low transition and completion rates for adolescent girls due to cultural norms like early marriage, and economic factors.
- Limited capacity for playful learning at home and low demand for quality education in some communities.
- Need for stronger Government involvement in back-to-school campaigns and better mainstreaming of accelerated basic education programme (ABEP) learners into formal education.
- Need to strengthen education management information and teacher management information systems for updated and comprehensive school enrolment and out-of-school children's data.
- Lack of proper drainage system in Nalda I (Jere), leading to an unhealthy environment for learners.

**\$35.8M**

HRP Funding required  
(USD)

### Response:

- Sector partners supported the mainstreaming of 4,647 learners (1,927 males, 2,720 females) who completed the ABEP into formal schools in MMC, Jere, Konduga (Borno), and Damaturu, Nguru, Potiskum (Yobe).
- A sector partner provided cash assistance of 20,789.17 Naira (\$13.91) to each of 302 vulnerable adolescent girls to help them enrol in junior secondary schools.
- A sector partner enrolled 1,074 out-of-school children in an accelerated learning programme in Dikwa and Monguno.
- A sector partner provided learning materials for 2,148 learners enrolled in a non-formal education programme.
- The sector provided life skills training for 4,211 adolescent girls.
- A sector partner trained 250 formal schoolteachers on gender-responsive pedagogy and other teaching skills. The partners also trained education secretaries from 10 LGAs on educational leadership and management.

- A sector partner renovated nine classrooms for early child development education and distributed learning materials to the classes in Maiduguri, in Borno State, and Potiskum in Yobe State. The partner also recruited nine facilitators to manage the classes, where 187 children were enrolled.
- A sector partner provided learner kits to 498 children in Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State.
- A sector partner distributed hygiene Kits to 600 adolescent girls in Borno and Adamawa and conducted 16 sessions on girls' education and back-to-school campaigns.
- The sector trained 250 female caregivers in savings and loan schemes and conducted Girls 2 Girls (G2G) sessions empowering 500 girls to improve their agency.
- The sector trained 456 parents on positive parenting; 30 school leaders on female leadership, and 90 people on practical skills.

### Gaps

- Poor school infrastructure and lack of learning materials.
- Insufficient water and sanitation hygiene (WASH) facilities affecting student retention and health.
- Inadequate infrastructure and teacher shortages for ECDE.
- Lack of qualified teachers and limited professional development opportunities.
- Insufficient funding and security challenges limiting access to education.
- Need for greater collaboration with communities and parental involvement.
- Classroom rehabilitation and expansion of learning spaces.
- Strengthening education in emergencies frameworks, increasing funding, and advocating for government and donor support.

## Food Security

### Needs:

The Cadre Harmonisé (CH) results published in November 2024<sup>1</sup> project an increase in food-insecure people (CH Phase 3 and above) from 4.8 million in 2024 to 5.1 million, an increase of eight per cent, in the BAY States during the 2025 lean season. Additionally, 453,931 people (25 per cent of the national CH Phase 4 population) are projected to face Emergency food insecurity (CH Phase 4).

**\$352.2M**

HRP Funding  
required (USD)

### Borno

- Borno State accounts for the highest number of food-insecure people among the BAY states, with 2.1 million projected for the next lean season.
- An estimated 178,000 people (60per cent of the population) from Abadam (31,000), Guzamala (59,000), Kukawa (74,000), and Marte (14,000) are projected to face severe food insecurity (CH Phase 3+) during the lean season.
- Coordination within the framework of durable solutions remains a priority, considering imminent camp closures and the movement of people to new resettlement areas to ensure access to food and explore potential support for on-farm livelihood activities.

### Adamawa

- The number of people projected to be food-insecure in Adamawa State during the next lean season is around 1.3 million.
- According to an FAO report<sup>2</sup>, households in Adamawa reported unusually high food and fuel prices (99per cent and 86per cent, respectively), crop production difficulties (86per cent), livestock diseases (45per cent), and a need for crop inputs (94per cent).

### Yobe

- Yobe State accounts for the second highest number of food-insecure people (CH Phase 3 and above) among the BAY states.

<sup>1</sup> Cadre Harmonisé (CH) final and detailed analysis conducted for the 26 states and the Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria - October 2024 | Food Security Cluster

<sup>2</sup> FAO. 2024. Nigeria: DIEM – Data in Emergencies Monitoring brief, round 7 – Results and recommendations, September 2024. Rome.



- According to an FAO report<sup>3</sup>, households in Yobe reported a decrease in the main source of income (41per cent), livestock production difficulties (82per cent), a need for food (99per cent), access to credit difficulties (45per cent), and a need for crop inputs (79per cent).

## Response

### Borno:

- From October to December 2024, the sector partners reached about 1,240,000 people with food assistance (either in-kind or cash) and around 480,000 people through time-sensitive agricultural inputs and resilience-building activities.

### Adamawa

- From October to December 2024, partners reached over 128,000 people with food assistance (either in-kind or cash) and around 120,000 people through time-sensitive agricultural inputs and resilience-building activities.

### Yobe

- From October to December 2024, partners reached about 598,000 people with food assistance (either in-kind or cash) and about 196,000 people through time-sensitive agricultural inputs and resilience-building activities

## Gaps

### Borno

- At the end of 2024, the sector provided food assistance to about 1,360,000 people out of the 2,160,000 people in need across the BAY states.
- The gap between people reached and those in need of emergency agriculture assistance remained high across the BAY states, especially in Borno.

### Adamawa

- At the end of 2024, the sector reached about 130,000 people out of the 1,172,000 people in need of food assistance in the State.
- The gap between people reached and those in need of emergency agriculture assistance amounted to 1,050,000.

### Yobe

- At the end of 2024, the sector reached about 714,000 out of the 1,508,000 people in need of food assistance in the State.
- The gap between people reached and those in need of emergency agriculture assistance amounted to 1,300,000.



## Health

### Needs:

#### Borno

- The reduction in global funding severely impacts healthcare service delivery, especially sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) services.
- The sector Identified critical gaps in the health needs of people being relocated from the Government Science Senior Secondary School (GSSSS) to 1,000housing units in Monguno and Marte LGAs.

**\$74.1M**

HRP Funding  
required (USD)

#### Adamawa

- An estimated 21,044 people, including children under five in hard-to-reach areas and IDP camps, need health sector support. Of these, 7,441 eligible children have been reached with basic primary health care services through mobile outreach.
- Flood-affected LGAs including Yola North and Lamurde need support for coordinated community and facility health services to prevent and manage waterborne diseases.

#### Yobe

- Health sectors need to support the Yobe State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and other ministries, departments, and agencies to develop an inclusive flood contingency plan.

<sup>3</sup> FAO. 2024. *Nigeria: DIEM – Data in Emergencies Monitoring brief, round 7 – Results and recommendations, September 2024*. Rome.

- Harmonization of the Polio emergency operation centres (PEOC) with other primary healthcare response activities is required to address key administrative constraints for seamless collaboration among sector partners.
- Address public health emergency response (PHER) constraints in Yobe State, such as the timely declaration of outbreaks, prompt setting up of an information management system (IMS) with functional pillars, LGA-level coordination, and resource-backed response from stakeholders.

## Response:

### Borno

- The sector trained key stakeholders and surveillance focal points in Maiduguri and Jere LGAs.
- The sector rolled out its humanitarian and localization strategies.
- The sector identified health needs among the people relocated from GSSSS to 1,000 housing units in Monguno and Marte LGAs.

### Adamawa

- The sector reached 7,441 eligible children (35.3 cent of the target) with basic primary health care services, especially delivered by mobile hard-to-reach teams in selected settlements across seven LGAs.
- The sector held a 2024 post-flood analysis meeting to discuss good practices and lessons learned from the 2024 flood response. The findings will help to develop the 2025 flood response plan.
- Joint State Ministry of Health (SMOH) and partners monitoring visits to sites implementing projects funded by the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) in Yola South and Lamurde LGAs.

### Yobe

- The inaugural health partners forum meeting brought together 13 organizations to discuss key health security issues, including emergency preparedness and response, commodity prepositioning, and disease surveillance.
- The January health sector coordination group (HSCG) meeting featured key discussions on the preparedness and response plan (PRP) and capacity building for partner organizations.

## Gaps

### Borno

- Funding gaps for active case search in hotspot LGAs.
- There is a need to replenish sample collection kits for cerebrospinal meningitis.

### Adamawa

- An estimated 13,603 eligible children (target 21,044) still require assistance for life-saving vaccines.
- Weak LGA-level coordination of health emergencies and inadequate partner involvement require health sector support.

### Yobe

- Inadequate prepositioning of commodities.
- Unavailability of contingency plans for priority diseases and the urgent need to update incident action plans (IAPs) as a fallback to (PRP documents, given the reporting of diphtheria and measles cases.



## Nutrition

## Needs:

### Borno

- At least 12 LGAs in Borno State are experiencing a critical nutrition situation (IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase 4; Global acute malnutrition (GAM) 15.0-29.9 per cent)<sup>4</sup> during the post-harvest season, which is normally a season of low acute malnutrition. These LGAs include Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), Jere, Damboa, Gubio, Kaga, Konduga, Mafa, Magumari, Marte, Monguno, Nganzai, and Mobbar.
- The number of acutely malnourished children admitted into treatment programmes across Borno State between January and December 2024 increased by eight per cent compared to 2023.

**\$132.1M**

HRP Funding  
required (USD)

<sup>4</sup> A GAM prevalence of more than 10 per cent indicates an emergency. A SAM prevalence of more than 2 per cent is often used as a threshold for declaring an emergency.

- The nutrition sector requires at least US \$ 2.2 million to support preparedness and anticipatory action in prioritized LGAs of Borno ahead of the increasingly early and prolonged lean season (lean season is expected to be between June and September).

#### **Adamawa**

- Nutrition surveys conducted in hotspot LGAs of Adamawa found either a high or extremely high prevalence of GAM in Hong (11per cent) and Michika (16.3per cent).
- The number of acutely malnourished children admitted into treatment programmes across Adamawa between January and December 2024 increased by 30 per cent compared to 2023.
- The nutrition sector requires at least \$200,000 to support preparedness and anticipatory actions in prioritized LGAs of Adamawa ahead of the increasingly early and prolonged lean season.

#### **Yobe**

- Nutrition surveys conducted in hotspot LGAs of Yobe found either a high or extremely high prevalence of GAM in Nguru (12.1per cent), Machina (16.7per cent), Hong (11per cent), and Michika (16.3per cent).
- The number of acutely malnourished children admitted into treatment programs across Yobe between January and December 2024 increased by 19 per cent compared to 2023.
- The nutrition sector requires at least \$650,000 to support preparedness and anticipatory actions in Yobe ahead of the increasingly early and prolonged lean season.

#### **Response:**

##### **Borno**

- In 2024, the sector treated 385,506 children under five suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with and without medical complications in outpatient therapeutic programs (OTP), and stabilization centres (SCs). Similarly, 290,129 moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months, and 19,145 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) were treated in targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) sites.
- The sector reached 882,854 women with skilled maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) counselling messages, while 221,181 children aged 6-23 months received micronutrient powders (MNP)/small quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements (SQ LNS).
- The sector provided nutrition assistance through the cash and voucher assistance (CVA) modality to 324,088 children under five and PBWG.

##### **Adamawa**

- In 2024, the sector treated 65,015 children under five suffering from SAM with and without medical complications in OTP and SCs, while 247 moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months and 566 PBWG were treated in TSFP sites.
- The sector reached 39,594 women with skilled MIYCN counselling messages, while 1,204 children aged 6-23 months received MNPs/SQ LNS.

##### **Yobe**

- In 2024, the sector treated 144,332 children under five suffering from SAM with and without medical complications in OTP and SCs, while 259,208 moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months and 570 PBWG were treated in TSFP sites.
- The sector reached 279,179 women with skilled MIYCN counselling messages, while 60,953 children aged 6-23 months received MNPs/SQ LNS.
- The sector provided nutrition assistance through the CVA modality to 13,704 children under five and PBWG.

#### **Gaps**

##### **Borno**

- The recent freeze of USAID/BHA-funded humanitarian interventions resulted in the suspension of critical nutrition services across six LGAs. Two health facilities providing inpatient care and 28 OTPs/TSFPs are temporarily closed.
- About 158 out of 310 wards representing 51 per cent of wards across the State lack curative nutrition services due to access constraints and funding gaps.

##### **Adamawa**

- About 81 out of 226 (36per cent) wards across the State lack curative nutrition services due to access constraints and funding gaps.



**Yobe**

- About 11 out of 178 (6per cent) wards across the State lack curative nutrition services due to access constraints and funding gaps.

**Shelter & Non-food items****Needs:****Borno:**

- There is a need to provide shelter assistance across 22 local government areas (LGAs) hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Borno State. About 216,172 households (HHs) need emergency shelter support. The highest needs are recorded in Jere (37,642 HHs), Bama (35,067 HHs), Monguno (27,304 HHs), Ngala (17,943 HHs), Konduga (15,799 HHs), Maiduguri (15,032 HHs), Dikwa (12,425 HHs), and Gwoza (11,811 HHs).
- About 239,752 HHs are in urgent need of non-food items (NFIs) across Borno State. The highest needs are recorded in Jere (47,632 HHs), Bama (32,822 HHs), Maiduguri (30,521 HHs), Monguno (23,556 HHs), Konduga (19,393 HHs), Damboa (15,287 HHs), Gwoza (14,513 HHs), and Dikwa (12,223 HHs).
- An estimated 23,431 people in 8,919 HHs in reception centres in Ngala, Dikwa, Gwoza, Bama, Monguno, Banki, and Pulka need shelter solutions after staying over 72 hours, with all centres exceeding capacity, resulting in overcrowding.
- About 1,272 new arrivals in Askira/Uba (724), Mobbar (270), Monguno (116), Bama (105), Damboa (32), and Ngala (25) urgently require shelter and NFI assistance according to the January 2025 Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) report.
- About 216,172 HHs in camps and host communities require shelter support, while 239,752 HHs need NFIs. Also, about 52,769 HHs living in partially or fully damaged shelters in return locations require urgent shelter interventions.
- To address these challenges, there is a need to continue strengthening community-led shelter solutions, including training the affected people on construction techniques to help reduce the shelter gaps and support promoting their resilience efforts to bridge the critical shelter gaps and complement the state's government plans for camp closure and return/relocation.

**\$54.7M**HRP Funding  
required (USD)**Adamawa:**

- In Michika, 655 HHs require shelter rehabilitation, 1,404 HHs need mud brick shelter repair kits, and 1,388 HHs need improved NFI kits. Additionally, 58 HHs in Malkohi Primary IDP Camp require urgent shelter repairs.
- About 2,094 new arrivals across 13 LGAs in Adamawa State have requested shelter and NFI assistance, with the highest needs in Hong (328), Madagali (266), Gombi (238), Mubi North (235), and Song (219).
- An estimated 12,022 HHs in camps and 28,927 in host communities require shelter and NFI support. Also, 19,496 HHs living in partially or fully damaged shelters in return locations urgently need shelter interventions.

**Yobe:**

- About 236 HHs living in temporary shelters require either reinforcement or replacement. The inadequate stockpile of shelter and NFI materials continues to hinder emergency response efforts across the state.
- An estimated 11,522 HHs in camps and 18,877 HHs in host communities require shelter and NFI support. Also, 22,468 HHs residing in partially or fully damaged shelters in return locations urgently need shelter interventions.
- Enhancing stockpiling of shelter and NFI materials will enable a timely response to the growing emergency needs.

**Response:****Borno:**

- The sector provided emergency shelter repair kits to 2,252 HHs in Mafa (1,649 HHs) and Kaga (603 HHs) LGAs.
- The sector provided durable shelter solutions to 80 HHs in Gwoza and 30 HHs in Bama.
- The sector provided NFIs to 100 HHs in Bama and 32 HHs in Banki.
- The sector supported 725 HHs in Mafa with the repair and maintenance of their mudbrick shelters.
- The sector distributed multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) of 100,000 Naira (\$66.2) per family to 1,072 HHs in Mafa and 3,046 HHs in the Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) and Jere LGA.

- As part of promoting community-led initiatives in bridging the shelter gaps, the sector trained 81 local carpenters (55 in Mafa and 26 in Benishek LGAs) on shelter construction.

#### Adamawa:

- The sector distributed MPCA of 250,000 Naira (\$165.5) to 1,895 HHs affected by the 2024 floods in Demsa, Numan, Madagali, Michika, and Lamurde LGAs.

#### Gaps

##### Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states

- Underfunding continues to hamper timely humanitarian shelter and NFI responses.
- Fluctuating exchange rates and inflation have increased the cost of shelter and NFI materials.
- Fluid security situations and unresolved housing, land, and property (HLP) disputes significantly hinder shelter and settlement responses, often leading to social tensions between IDPs and host communities.
- Limited resources, resulting in a reduced partner presence in Adamawa, have derailed the humanitarian response, including shelter responses to affected populations in the state.
- Harsh weather conditions continue to pose significant challenges to shelter solutions responses, particularly the increased shelter needs and the wear and tear of construction materials.

#### Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

##### Response:

- Provided essential GBV services to 464,961 women and girls.
- Mobile outreach programmes successfully reached over 664,000 people with information about GBV.
- Trained 3,869 people to enhance GBV response capabilities, prioritizing case management, psychological support, and community capacity building.
- Distributed 10,677 dignity kits to survivors of GBV and vulnerable women and adolescent girls.
- Submitted a response plan for the 2025 Nigeria Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, targeting 1.8 million people in need, with 1 million as the focus group, and appealing for \$ 2 million to support GBV prevention and response efforts.

**GBV sub-sector Meeting:** The first GBV sub-sector meeting for 2025 was held in January. Key updates included the submission of 105 proposals and the approval of 33 projects based on alignment with GBV AoR strategy, submission quality, and partner capacity.

This meeting provided a solid foundation for tracking funding progress and ensuring resources are directed at the most impactful interventions. A brief overview was also presented through the 2024 GBV sub-sector monthly dashboard, highlighting key trends, achievements, and service gaps from the past year. This included data visualizations on GBV response, funding updates, and partner contributions.

**Conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) interventions:** NOT Weapons of War provided updates on their CRSV. They covered trends, response strategies, and coordination efforts for 2025. The organization will be in Maiduguri in February and March 2025 to conduct training on CRSV and launch their project.

**Annual Retreat:** The GBV AoR participated in the annual retreat of the Child Protection (CP) AoR and developed the 2025 action plan. The exercise aimed to foster collaboration between CP and GBV actors, enabling them to identify gaps, best practices, and strategies for improving coordination and service delivery for vulnerable children, women, and adolescent girls and boys. Key recommendations included:

- Specialized training for caseworkers.
- Development of harmonized case management tools.
- Strengthening referral pathways between GBV and CP actors.
- Increased advocacy for funding, particularly for integrated services, to ensure sustainable interventions.
- Strengthening coordination at both state and local levels, promoting joint project designs, and developing shared objectives for GBV and CP interventions to reduce fragmentation and duplication, ensuring comprehensive and survivor-centred services.



#### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

**Needs:****Borno**

**\$67.2**  
HRP Funding  
required (USD)

- **Damasak:** There is an increase in the demand for household latrines in host communities and additional sanitation facilities and hygiene kits in the Government Secondary School (GSS) IDP camp due to the IDP and refugee influx.
- **Dikwa:** There is a need for improved water access and rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes in camps and host communities, especially after the 2024 floods in Dikwa.
- **Monguno:** Rehabilitation needed for nine non-functional/partially functional water facilities in Kuya, Gana Ali, Government Girls Secondary School (GGSS), and Government Science Senior Secondary School (GSSSS) camps, along with 102 latrine blocks across all camps. An open defecation campaign is needed in GGSS, Kuya Camp, Ngurno, and Water Board Camp.
- **Pulka:** Urgent desludgement needed in Warrabe, Ngoshe, and Pulka host communities, along with solid waste disposal systems for host communities and IDP camps. Installation of solar lights around latrines is required to mitigate GBV risks.

**Response:****Borno**

- **Damasak:** The sector completed water point optimization in Kairi and Bulama Ali Lawanti, mechanical desludgement of latrines in host communities and GSS IDP camp, ongoing house-to-house hygiene promotion, and continuous chlorination of water points in communities, health facilities, and GSS IDP Camp.
- **Dikwa:** Lindii Peace Foundation (LPF) is conducting latrine desludgement in camps and reached 2,600 people with hygiene promotion messages. LPF provided three handwashing stations at the health facility in Dikwa. UNICEF and the Borno State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA) are trucking 18,000 litres daily of water to the New Rabiri site and rehabilitating seven water points in the community. They are also constructing 10 combined latrines and bathing blocks. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) supplied 127,253,000m<sup>3</sup> of chlorinated water across different camps and reached 6,500 people with hygiene promotion messages weekly.
- **Monguno:** The sector rehabilitated six boreholes in Fulatari, Low-cost, Wulo, GGSS, Water Board Camp, NRC 1 and 2, benefiting 17,280 people. The sector also rehabilitated 181 latrines across 11 camps, benefiting 16,520 people. The sector partners reached 2,405 people with hygiene promotion messages in Kuya, Water Board, and reception centre camps. GOALPrime chlorinated 1,253,051 litres of water at NRC water points.
- **Pulka:** Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) conducted water chlorination and sanitation facility maintenance in B/Mudbrick camp. IOM completed latrine and soak pit desludgement across all IOM-managed camps. The Justice Development and Peace Commission (JDPC) drilled a borehole at Warrabe community and is constructing 30 latrines, expected to be completed in February.

**Yobe**

- The sector partners conducted sanitation exercises that reached 3,673 people through hygiene campaigns in Gujba, Gulani, Geidam, Tarmuwa, and Damaturu. The partners conducted a 10-day cholera post-monitoring in Gujba LGA, along with refresher training for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs), water attendants, and hygiene promoters, including a one-time chlorination training.
- The sector constructed four water fetching points in Damaturu and Tarmuwa and drilled a borehole in Garin Itace Primary School (Gujba). The sector rehabilitated two solar-powered boreholes in Fika, Karasuwa, and five hand pumps in Fika, Jaji Maji, Bukarti, and Garin Gada, and is rehabilitating one solar-powered borehole in Nangere and one hand pump in Jumbam (Tarmuwa).
- The sector constructed 24 latrines and 12 showers in Tarmuwa, conducted bucket chlorination, and free residual chlorine (FRC) checks to ensure safe water access. The partners reached over 7,500 people with hygiene kits in Nangere, Fika, Tarmuwa, and Karasuwa LGAs. They also distributed latrine cleaning materials in Gujba, Gulani, Geidam, Tarmuwa, and Damaturu.

**Gaps**

- **Damasak:** Rehabilitation of additional water points in Damasak and Zanna Umarti, water point maintenance, and increased latrine desludgement across camps and host communities.



- **Dikwa:** Latrine desludgement needed and installation of water storage tanks required for Rabiri IDP camp.
- **Monguno:** Desludgement required for 1,250 latrines across 12 camps and the construction of four additional latrines and shower blocks at Gana Ali.
- **Pulka:** Desludgement operations face limited coverage due to logistical challenges. Restrictions in implementation locations are reducing service coverage, and camp A's water supply reticulation pipe is damaged by road construction.

## Emergency Telecommunication

### Internet Connectivity

**\$1.2**  
HRP Funding  
required (USD)

- In January, the ETS provided data connectivity to 1,070 users from 92 organizations, including 18 UN agencies and 74 NGOs.
- To enhance cost efficiency and optimize internet performance at seven deep field locations (Bama, Banki, Damasak, Dikwa, Gwoza, Ngala, and Monguno), the ETS began deploying a newly procured internet service provider (ISP) on 6 January. So far, the new ISP has been deployed in Bama, Banki, Dikwa, Gwoza, Ngala, and Monguno. The sector aims to finalize the deployment and begin remote monitoring of the services by early February.
- On 15 January, the ETS shipped and successfully replaced a faulty access point that caused internet connectivity fluctuations at the safe room in the Ngala humanitarian hub.
- On 16 January, the sector resolved intermittent internet downtime caused by a misconfigured access point.
- On 27 January, the ETS supported IOM with internet connectivity to ensure remote monitoring of their newly installed hybrid solar system in Monguno and Maiduguri.

### Security Communications

- The ETS continues to provide security communications services in 10 common operational areas across north-east Nigeria. A total of 1,628 humanitarian staff from 16 UN agencies and 36 NGOs have used the ETS VHF radio services for staff safety and security in the field.
- On 3 January, the ETS supported the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in troubleshooting a faulty VHF radio with coverage and power issues in Maiduguri. The sector reprogrammed the radio to restore connectivity and recommended that UNOCHA procure a new battery to resolve the power issues. Additionally, the sector supported UNOCHA in retrieving the serial numbers of three mobile radios and fixing a broken radio frequency (RF) cable connector.
- On 9 January, the ETS remotely supported the NRC in Abuja on the use of the VHF radio in simplex mode. The sector also received a request from NRC for reprogramming some VHF radios located at their Jos field office. NRC is scheduled to deliver the radios to the ETS for reprogramming.
- On 22 January, the ETS conducted remote troubleshooting of disconnected satellite phone devices causing communication disruptions at the Monguno and Bama humanitarian hubs. The sector identified that the devices required firmware updates and satellite services.
- The sector continues to offer radio programming services for humanitarian actors in north-east Nigeria. In January, the ETS programmed three mobile radios for UNOCHA, three handheld radios for IOM, and two handheld radios for UNDP as per UN standards.
- Additionally, the sector conducted basic radio training for one staff member from UN Women on the use of the Iridium Satellite phone during field missions.

### User Support

- The ETS resolved 125 helpdesk tickets in January 2025.

### Services for Communities

- The public announcement system in Bama's camp, deployed by ETS, is continuously used to communicate critical information to IDPs. Information includes access to humanitarian assistance and security incidents to ensure the safety of the IDPs.
- The ETS has commenced plans for the 2025 service for community projects in north-east Nigeria. The sector engaged the global ETC for support in conducting community needs assessment, surveying to measure the population's desire for the service of a community public announcement system and creating a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in preparation for the project.

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